

subconscious *n*: the mental activities just below the threshold of consciousness
sub-con-tinent \səb-'kənt-'n-ənt, -'kənt-nənt, -'kənt-\ *n* 1: a landmass (as Greenland) of great size but smaller than any of the usu. recognized continents 2: a vast subdivision of a continent — **sub-con-tinen-tal** \səb-'kənt-'n-ənt-'l\ *adj*
sub-con-tract \səb-'kən-'trakt, 'səb-, 'səb-kən-\ *vt* 1: to engage a third party to perform under a subcontract all or part of (work included in an original contract) 2: to undertake (work) under a subcontract ~ *vi*: to let out or undertake work under a subcontract
sub-con-tract \səb-'kən-'trakt, -'kən-\ *n*: a contract between a party to an original contract and a third party; *esp*: one to provide all or a specified part of the work or materials required in the original contract
sub-con-trac-tor \səb-'kən-'trak-tər, 'səb-, 'səb-kən-\ *n*: an individual or business firm contracting to perform part or all of another's contract
sub-con-tra-oc-tave \səb-'kən-'trə-'āk-tiv, 'səb-, -təv, -tāv\ *n*: the musical octave that begins on the fourth C below middle C — see PITCH illustration
sub-con-tra-ri-ety \səb-'kən-'trə-'rī-ət-ē\ *n*: the relation existing between subcontrary propositions in logic
sub-con-trary \səb-'kən-'trēr-ē, 'səb-\ *adj* [LL *subcontrarius*, fr. L *sub-* + *contrarius* contrary — more at CONTRARY]: being one of two subcontraries
subcontrary *n*: a proposition so related to another that both may be true but both cannot be false
sub-cool \-'kūl\ *vt*: SUPERCOOL
sub-cor-date \-'kō(ə)r-'dāt\ *adj*: incompletely cordate (a ~ leaf)
sub-cor-tex \səb-'kōr-'teks, 'səb-\ *n* [NL]: the parts of the brain immediately beneath the cerebral cortex
sub-cor-ti-cal \-'kōrt-i-kəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, involving, or being nerve centers below the cerebral cortex (~ lesions)
sub-crit-i-cal \-'krit-i-kəl\ *adj* 1: less or lower than critical in respect to a specified factor 2 *a*: of insufficient size to sustain a chain reaction (a ~ mass of fissionable material) *b*: designed for use with fissionable material of subcritical mass (a ~ reactor)
sub-crust-al \-'krəs-t'əl\ *adj*: situated or occurring below a crust and *esp*. the crust of the earth
sub-cul-ture \səb-'kəl-'chər\ *n* 1 *a*: a culture (as of bacteria) derived from another culture *b*: an act or instance of producing a subculture 2: an ethnic, regional, economic, or social group exhibiting characteristic patterns of behavior sufficient to distinguish it from others within an embracing culture or society (a criminal ~) — **sub-cul-tur-al** \-'kəlch-(ə)-rəl\ *adj*
sub-cu-ta-ne-ous \səb-'kyū-'tā-nē-əs\ *adj* [LL *subcutaneus*, fr. L *sub-* + *cutis* skin — more at HIDE]: being, living, used, or made under the skin (~ parasites) — **sub-cu-ta-ne-ous-ly** *adv*
sub-cu-tis \səb-'kyüt-'əs, 'səb-\ *n* [NL, fr. LL, beneath the skin, fr. L *sub-* + *cutis*]: the deeper part of the dermis
sub-dea-con \-'dē-kən\ *n* [ME *subdecon*, fr. LL *subdiaconus*, fr. L *sub-* + LL *diaconus* deacon]: a cleric ranking below a deacon: as *a*: a cleric in the lowest of the former major orders of the Roman Catholic church *b*: an Eastern Orthodox or Armenian cleric in minor orders *c*: a clergyman performing the liturgical duties of a subdeacon
sub-deb \səb-'deb\ *n*: SUBDEBUTANTE
sub-deb-u-tante \səb-'deb-yü-'tānt, 'səb-\ *n*: a young girl who is about to become a debutante; *broadly*: a girl in her middle teens
sub-de-pot \-'dep-(j)ō also -'dēp-\ *n*: a military depot that operates under the jurisdiction of another depot
sub-di-ac-o-nate \səb-'dī-'ak-ə-nət\ *n*: the office or rank of a subdeacon
sub-dis-ci-pline \-'dis-ə-plən\ *n*: a subdivision of a branch of learning
sub-di-vid-e \səb-'dā-'vīd, 'səb-'dā-,\ *vb* [ME *subdividen*, fr. LL *subdividere*, fr. L *sub-* + *dividere* to divide] *vt* 1: to divide the parts of into more parts 2: to divide into several parts; *esp*: to divide (a tract of land) into building lots ~ *vi*: to separate or become separated into subdivisions — **sub-di-vid-able** \-'vīd-ə-bəl, -'vīd-\ *adj* — **sub-di-vid-er** *n* — **sub-di-vi-sion** \-'vīzh-ən, -'vīzh-\ *n*
sub-dom-i-nant \səb-'dām-(ə)-nənt, 'səb-\ *n*: something dominant to an inferior or partial degree: as *a*: the fourth tone of a diatonic scale *b*: an ecologically important life form subordinate in influence to the dominants of a community — **sub-dom-i-nance** \-nən(t)s\ *n* — **subdominant** *adj*
sub-due \səb-'d(y)ü\ *vt* **sub-dued**; **sub-du-ing** [ME *sodewen*, *subduen* (influenced in form and meaning by L *subdere* to subject), fr. MF *soduire* to seduce (influenced in meaning by L *seducere* to seduce), fr. L *subducere* to withdraw] 1: to conquer and bring into subjection: VANQUISH 2: to bring under control *esp*. by an exertion of the will: CURB (*subdued* her foolish fears) 3: to bring under cultivation 4: to reduce the intensity or degree of (~ unwanted sound — Melvin Beck) — **sub-du-er** *n*
sub-dued \-'d(y)üd\ *adj* 1: brought under control by or as if by military conquest 2: reduced or lacking in force, intensity, or strength *syn* see TAME — **sub-dued-ly** \-'d(y)ü(-ə)d-lē\ *adv*
sub-ed-it \səb-'ed-ət, 'səb-\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *subeditor*] 1: to act as subeditor of 2 *chiefly* Brit: COPYREAD
sub-ed-i-tor \-'ed-ət-ər\ *n* 1: an assistant editor 2 *chiefly* Brit: COPYREADER — **sub-ed-i-to-ri-al** \səb-'ed-ə-'tōr-ē-əl, -tōr-\ *adj*
sub-em-ployed \səb-'im-'plōid\ *adj*: subjected to subemployment
sub-em-ploy-ment \-'plōi-mənt\ *n*: inadequate employment including unemployment, part-time employment, and full-time employment that does not provide a living wage — compare UNDEREMPLOYMENT
sub-en-try \səb-'en-'trē\ *n*: an entry (as in a catalog or an account) made under a more general entry
sub-epi-der-mal \səb-'ep-ə-'dər-məl\ *adj*: lying beneath or constituting the innermost part of the epidermis
sub-er \sü-bər\ *n* [NL, fr. L, cork tree, cork]: corky plant tissue: PHELLEM

sub-erect \səb-i-'rekt\ *adj*: standing or growing in a nearly erect position (a ~ shrub)
sub-er-in \sü-bə-rən\ *n* [F *subérine*, fr. L *suber*]: a complex fatty substance that is the basis of cork
sub-er-iza-tion \sü-bə-rə-'zā-shən\ *n*: conversion of the cell walls into corky tissue by infiltration with suberin
sub-er-ized \sü-bə-'rīzd\ *adj*: characterized by or having undergone suberization
sub-fam-i-ly \səb-'fam-(ə)-lē\ *n* [ISV] 1: a taxonomic category next below a family 2: a subgroup of languages within a language family
sub-field \-,fēld\ *n*: a subset of a mathematical field that is itself a field
sub-fix \-,fiks\ *n* [*sub-* + *-fix* (as in *prefix*)]: a subscript sign, letter, or character
sub-fos-sil \-,fäs-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: of less than typical fossil age but partially fossilized — **subfossil** *n*
sub-freez-ing \-'frē-zīŋ\ *adj*: lower than is required to produce freezing (~ temperature); *also*: marked by subfreezing temperature (~ weather)
sub-fusc \səb-'fəsk, 'səb-,\ *adj* [L *subfuscus* brownish, dusky, fr. *sub-* + *fuscus* dark brown — more at DUSK]: DRAB, DUSKY (that gray, impoverished, ~ community — Marguerite Steen)
subg *abbr* subgenus
sub-ge-nus \səb-'jē-nəs\ *n* [NL]: a category in biological taxonomy below a genus and above a species
sub-gla-cial \səb-'glā-shəl, 'səb-\ *adj*: of or relating to the bottom of a glacier or the area immediately underlying a glacier — **sub-gla-cial-ly** \-shə-lē\ *adv*
sub-grade \səb-'grād\ *n*: a surface of earth or rock leveled off to receive a foundation (as of a road)
sub-group \-,grüp\ *n* 1: a subordinate group whose members usu. share some common differential quality 2: a subset of a mathematical group that is itself a group
sub-head \-,hed\ *n* 1: a heading of a subdivision (as in an outline) 2: a subordinate caption, title, or headline
sub-head-ing \-,hed-īŋ\ *n*: SUBHEAD
sub-hu-man \səb-'hyü-mən, 'səb-, -'yü-\ *adj*: less than human: as *a*: failing to attain the level (as of morality or intelligence) associated with normal human beings *b*: unsuitable to or unfit for human beings (~ living conditions) *c*: of or relating to an infra-human group (the ~ primates)
subhuman *n*: a subhuman individual
sub-in-dex \səb-'in-'deks, 'səb-\ *n*: an index to a division of a main classification
sub-in-feu-date \səb-'in-'fyü-'dāt\ *also* **sub-in-feud** \-'fyüd\ *vt* -**feud-dated** *also* -**feud-ed**; -**feud-dat-ing** *also* -**feud-ing** [back-formation fr. *subinfeudation*]: to make subinfeudation of
sub-in-feu-da-tion \səb-'in-'fyü-'dā-shən\ *n* [*sub-* + *infeudation* (enfeoffment)]: the granting of feudal lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself rather than of his own superior; *also*: the relation or tenure of a vassal so holding land — **sub-in-feu-da-to-ry** \səb-'in-'fyüd-ə-'tōr-ē, -tōr-\ *adj*
sub-in-ter-val \səb-'int-ər-vəl, 'səb-\ *n*: an interval that is a subdivision of a larger or major interval (as in music)
sub-ir-ri-gate \səb-'ir-ə-'gāt, 'səb-\ *vt*: to water from beneath (as by the periodic rise of a water table); *also*: to irrigate below the surface (as by a system of underground porous pipes) — **sub-ir-ri-gation** \səb-'ir-ə-'gā-shən\ *n*
sub-i-to \sü-bi-'tō\ *adv* [It, fr. L, suddenly, fr. *subitus* sudden — more at SUDDEN]: IMMEDIATELY, SUDDENLY — used as a direction in music
subj *abbr* 1 subject 2 subjunctive
sub-ja-cen-cy \səb-'jäs-'n-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being sub-jacent
sub-ja-cent \-'n\ *adj* [L *subjacent*-, *subjacens*, prp. of *subjacere* to lie under, fr. *sub-* + *jacere* to lie — more at ADJACENT]: lying under or below; *also*: lower than though not directly below (hills and ~ valleys) — **sub-ja-cent-ly** *adv*
sub-ject \səb-'jekt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *subjectus* one under authority & *subjectum* subject of a proposition, fr. masc. & neut. respectively of *subjectus*, pp. of *subicere* to subject, lit., to throw under, fr. *sub-* + *jacere* to throw — more at JET] 1: one that is placed under authority or control: as *a*: VASSAL *b* (1): one subject to a monarch and governed by his law (2): one who lives in the territory of, enjoys the protection of, and owes allegiance to a sovereign power or state 2 *a*: that of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere *b*: SUBSTRATUM; *esp*: material or essential substance *c*: the mind, ego, or agent of whatever sort that sustains or assumes the form of thought or consciousness 3 *a*: a department of knowledge or learning *b*: MOTIVE, CAUSE *c* (1): one that is acted upon (the helpless ~ of his cruelty) (2): an individual whose reactions or responses are studied (3): a dead body for anatomical study and dissection *d* (1): something concerning which something is said or done (2): something represented or indicated in a work of art *e* (1): the term of a logical proposition that denotes the entity of which something is affirmed or denied; *also*: the entity denoted (2): a word or word group denoting that of which something is predicated *f*: the principal melodic phrase on which a musical composition or movement is based *syn* see CITIZEN — **sub-ject-less** \-ləs\ *adj*
subject *adj* 1: owing obedience or allegiance to the power or dominion of another 2 *a*: suffering a particular liability or exposure (~ to temptation) *b*: having a tendency or inclination: PRONE (~ to colds) 3: dependent upon or exposed to *esp*. as a prelude to finalization (the plan is ~ to discussion)
sub-ject \səb-'jekt\ *vt* 1 *a*: to bring under control or dominion: SUBJUGATE *b*: to make (as oneself) amenable to the discipline and control of a superior 2 *a*: to make liable: PREDISPOSE *b*: to make accountable (refused to ~ himself to their judgment) 3: to cause to undergo or submit to (unwilling to ~ himself to any inconvenience) — **sub-jec-tion** \-'jek-shən\ *n*

sub-jec-tive \(\səb-'jek-tiv\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or constituting a subject: as **a obs** : of, relating to, or characteristic of one that is subject esp. in lack of freedom of action or in submissiveness **b** : being or relating to a grammatical subject; *esp* : NOMINATIVE 2 **a** : of or relating to the essential being of that which supports attributes or relations : SUBSTANTIAL **b** (1) : relating to or determined by the mind as the subject of experience (<~ reality>) (2) : characteristic of or belonging to reality as perceived rather than as independent of mind : PHENOMENAL **c** : relating to or being experience or knowledge as conditioned by personal mental characteristics or states 3 **a** : peculiar to a particular individual : PERSONAL (<~ judgments>) **b** : arising from conditions within the brain or sense organs and not directly caused by external stimuli (<~ sensations>) **c** : arising out of or identified by means of one's awareness of his own states and processes (<a ~ symptom of disease>) **d** : lacking in reality or substance : ILLUSORY — **sub-jec-tive-ly** *adv* — **sub-jec-tive-ness** *n* — **sub-jec-tiv-i-ty** \-jek-'tiv-ət-ē\ *n*

subjective *n* : something that is subjective; *also* : NOMINATIVE

subjective complement *n* : a grammatical complement relating to the subject of an intransitive verb (<in "he had fallen sick" *sick* is a subjective complement>)

sub-jec-tiv-ism \(\səb-'jek-tiv-iz-əm\ *n* 1 **a** : a theory that limits knowledge to conscious states and elements **b** : a theory that stresses the subjective elements in experience 2 **a** : a doctrine that the supreme good is a subjective experience or feeling (as pleasure) **b** : a doctrine that individual feeling or apprehension is the ultimate criterion of the good and the right — **sub-jec-tiv-ist** \-əst\ *n* — **sub-jec-tiv-is-tic** \-jek-tiv-'is-tik\ *adj*

sub-jec-tiv-ize \-tiv-'iz\ *vt* -ized; -izing : to make subjective — **sub-jec-tiv-iza-tion** \-jek-tiv-ə-'zā-shən\ *n*

subject matter *n* : matter presented for consideration in discussion, thought, or study

sub-join \(\səb-'join\ *vt* [MF *subjoindre*, fr. L *subjungere* to join beneath, add, fr. *sub-* + *jungere* to join — more at Yoke] : ANNEX, APPEND (<~ed a statement of expenses to his report>)

sub-ju-di-ce \(\səb-'yüd-i-kā, 'səb-'jüd-ə-(s)ē\ *adv* [L] : before a judge or court : not yet judicially decided

sub-ju-gate \('səb-'ji-gāt\ *vt* -gated; -gating [ME *subjugaten*, fr. L *subjugatus*, pp. of *subjugare*, lit., to bring under the yoke, fr. *sub-* + *jugum* yoke — more at Yoke] 1 : to force to submit to control and governance 2 : to bring into servitude — **sub-ju-ga-tion** \('səb-'ji-gā-shən\ *n* — **sub-ju-ga-tor** \('səb-'ji-gāt-ər\ *n*

sub-junc-tion \(\səb-'jən(k)-shən\ *n* 1 : an act of subjoining or the state of being subjoined 2 : something subjoined

sub-junc-tive \('səb-'jən(k)-tiv\ *adj* [LL *subjunctivus*, fr. L *subjunctus*, pp. of *subjungere* to join beneath, subordinate] : of, relating to, or constituting a verb form or set of verb forms that represents a denoted act or state not as fact but as contingent or possible or viewed emotionally (as with doubt or desire) (<the ~ mood>)

sub-junc-tive *n* 1 : the subjunctive mood of a language 2 : a form in the subjunctive mood

sub-king-dom \('səb-'kiŋ-dəm\ *n* : a primary division of a taxonomic kingdom

sub-late \('səb-'lāt\ *vt* sub-lated; sub-lating [L *sublatus* (pp. of *tollere* to take away, lift up), fr. *sub-* up + *latus*, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at SUB-, TOLERATE, BEAR] 1 **a** : NEGATE, DENY **b** : CANCEL, ELIMINATE 2 : to cancel but also preserve and elevate (an element in a dialectic process) as a partial element in a synthesis — **sub-la-tion** \-'lā-shən\ *n*

sub-lease \('səb-'lēz, -lēz\ *n* : a lease by a tenant or lessee of part or all of leased premises to another person for a shorter term than his own and under which he retains some right or interest under the original lease

sublease *vt* : to make or obtain a sublease of

sub-let \('səb-'let\ *vb* -let; -let-ting *vt* 1 **a** : to lease or rent all or part of (a leased or rented property) to another person **b** : to lease or rent all or part of (a leased or rented property) from the original lessee or tenant 2 : SUBCONTRACT 1 ~ *vi* : to lease or rent all or part of a leased or rented property

sub-let \-let\ *n* : property and esp. housing obtained by or available for subletting

sub-le-thal \('səb-'lē-thəl, 'səb-\ *adj* : less than but usu. only slightly less than lethal (<~ pollution>) — **sub-le-thal-ly** \-thə-lē\ *adv*

sub-lev-el \('səb-'lev-əl\ *n* : a level that is lower than another express or implied level

sub-lieu-ten-ant \('səb-'liu-'ten-ənt, Brit le(f)-'ten-\ *n* : a commissioned officer in the British navy ranking immediately below lieutenant

sub-li-mate \('səb-'lə-māt\ *vt* -mated; -mating [ML *sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*] 1 **a** : SUBLIME 1 **b** *archaic* : to improve or refine as if by subliming 2 : to divert the expression of (an instinctual desire or impulse) from its primitive form to one that is considered more socially or culturally acceptable — **sub-li-ma-tion** \('səb-'lə-mā-shən\ *n*

sub-li-mate \('səb-'lə-māt, -māt\ *n* 1 : MERCURIC CHLORIDE 2 : a chemical product obtained by sublimation

sub-lime \('səb-'blīm\ *vb* sub-limed; sub-liming [ME *sublimen*, fr. MF *sublimer*, fr. ML *sublimare* to refine, sublime, fr. L, to elevate, fr. *sublimis*] *vt* 1 : to cause to pass from the solid to the vapor state by heating and again condense to solid form 2 [F *sublimer*, fr. L *sublimare*] **a** (1) : to elevate or exalt esp. in dignity or honor (2) : to render finer (as in purity or excellence) **b** : to convert (something inferior) into something of higher worth ~ *vi* : to pass directly from the solid to the vapor state — **sub-lim-able** \-'bli-mə-bəl\ *adj* — **sub-lim-er** *n*

sublime *adj* [L *sublimis*, lit., to or in a high position, fr. *sub* under, up to + *limen* threshold, lintel — more at UP, LIMB] 1 **a** : lofty, grand, or exalted in thought, expression, or manner **b** : of outstanding spiritual, intellectual, or moral worth **c** : tending to inspire awe usu. because of elevated quality (as of beauty, nobility, or grandeur) 2 **a** *archaic* : high in place **b** *obs* : lofty of mien : HAUGHTY **c** *cap* : SUPREME — used in a style of address *syn* see SPLENDID — **sub-lime-ly** *adv* — **sub-lime-ness** *n*

sub-lim-i-nal \(\səb-'lim-ən-əl, 'səb-\ *adj* [sub- + L *limin-*, *limen* threshold] 1 : inadequate to produce a sensation or a perception 2 : existing or functioning outside the area of conscious awareness (<the ~ mind>) (<~ advertising>) — **sub-lim-i-nal-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

sub-lim-i-ty \sə-'blim-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 : something sublime or exalted 2 : the quality or state of being sublime

sub-ling-u-al \('səb-'liŋ-g(yə)-wəl, 'səb-\ *adj* [NL *sublingualis*, fr. L *sub-* + *lingua* tongue — more at TONGUE] : situated or occurring under the tongue

sub-lit-er-ary \-'lit-ə-rer-ē\ *adj* : of or relating to subliterate

sub-lit-er-a-ture \(\səb-'lit-ə-rə-'chū(ə)r, -'li-trə-'chū(ə)r, -'lit-ə(r)-'chū(ə)r, -chər, -t(y)ū(ə)r\ *n* : literature that is inferior to or less important than standard literature

sub-lit-to-ral \(\səb-'lit-ə-rəl; 'səb-'lit-ə-'rəl, -'rəl\ *adj* 1 : situated, occurring, or formed on the aquatic side of a shoreline or littoral zone 2 : constituting the sublittoral

sublittoral *n* : the deeper part of the littoral portion of a body of water: **a** : the region in an ocean between the lowest point exposed by a low-low tide and the margin of the continental shelf **b** : the region in a lake between the deepest-growing rooted vegetation and the part of the lake below the thermocline

sub-lu-na-ry \('səb-'lü-nə-rē, 'səb-, 'səb-'lü-'ner-ē\ *also* **sub-lu-nar** \('səb-'lü-nər, 'səb- *also* -när\ *adj* [modif. of LL *sublunaris*, fr. L *sub-* + *luna* moon — more at LUNAR] : of, relating to, or characteristic of the terrestrial world (<dull ~ lovers — John Donne>)

sub-lux-a-tion \('səb-'lək-'sā-shən\ *n* : partial dislocation (as of one of the bones in a joint)

sub-ma-chine gun \('səb-mə-'shēn-gən\ *n* : a lightweight automatic or semiautomatic portable firearm that uses pistol-type ammunition and is fired from the shoulder or hip

sub-man-dib-u-lar \('səb-man-'dib-yə-lər\ *adj* : SUBMAXILLARY

sub-mar-gin-al \('səb-'mārj-nəl, 'səb-, -ən-'l\ *adj* 1 : adjacent to a margin or a marginal part or structure (<~ spots on an insect wing>) 2 : falling below a necessary minimum (<~ economic conditions>) — **sub-mar-gin-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

sub-ma-rine \('səb-mə-'rēn, 'səb-mə-'\ *adj* : being, acting, or growing under water esp. in the sea (<~ plants>)

submarine *n* 1 : something (as an explosive mine) that functions or operates underwater; *specif* : a warship designed for undersea operations 2 : a large sandwich made from a long roll split and generously filled (as with cold cuts, cheese, onion, lettuce, and tomato) — called also *grinder*, *hero*, *hoagie*, *Italian sandwich*, *poor boy*, *sub*, *torpedo*

submarine *vt* -rined; -rin-ing : to make an attack upon or to sink by means of a submarine

submarine chaser *n* : a boat fitted to operate offensively against submarines

sub-ma-ri-ner \('səb-mə-'rē-nər, 'səb-mə-'\ *also* 'səb-'mar-ə-\ *n* : a crewman of a submarine

sub-max-il-la \('səb-mak-'sil-ə\ *n*, *pl* -lae \-(s)ē, -ī\ *also* -las [NL] : the lower jaw or inferior maxillary bone; *specif* : the human mandible

sub-max-il-lary \('səb-'mak-sə-'ler-ē, 'səb-, chiefly Brit 'səb-mak-'sil-ə-rē\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or situated below the lower jaw 2 : of, relating to, or associated with the submaxillary salivary gland of either side

submaxillary *n*, *pl* -lar-ies : a submaxillary part (as an artery or bone)

sub-me-di-ant \('səb-'mēd-ē-ənt, 'səb-\ *n* : the sixth tone of a diatonic scale midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic

sub-merge \('səb-'mərj\ *vb* sub-merged; sub-merging [L *submergere*, fr. *sub-* + *mergere* to plunge — more at MERGE] *vt* 1 : to put under water 2 : to cover or overflow with water : INUNDATE (<submerged the town>) 3 : to make obscure or subordinate (<personal lives submerged by professional responsibilities>) ~ *vi* : to go under water — **sub-mer-gence** \-'mər-jən(t)s\ *n* — **sub-mer-gible** \-'mər-jə-bəl\ *adj*

submerged *adj* 1 : covered with water 2 : SUBMERSED **b** 3 : sunk in poverty and misery 4 : CRYPTIC, HIDDEN (<a ~ gene effect>)

sub-merge \('səb-'mərs\ *vt* sub-merged; sub-mersing [L *submersus*, pp. of *submergere*] : SUBMERGE — **sub-mer-sion** \-'mər-zhən, -shən\ *n*

sub-mersed *adj* : SUBMERGED: as **a** : covered with water **b** : growing or adapted to grow under water (<~ weeds>)

sub-mers-ible \('səb-'mər-sə-bəl\ *adj* : capable of being submerged

submersible *n* : something that is submersible; *esp* : SUBMARINE

sub-mi-cro-gram \('səb-'mī-kṛə-'gram, 'səb-\ *adj* : relating to or having a mass of less than one microgram (<~ quantities of a chemical>)

sub-mi-cron \-'krän\ *adj* 1 : being less than a micron in a (specified) measurement and esp. in diameter (<a ~ particle>) 2 : having or consisting of submicron particles (<a ~ metal powder>)

sub-mi-cro-scop-ic \('səb-'mī-kṛə-'sköp-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1 : too small to be seen in an ordinary light microscope 2 : of, relating to, or dealing with the very minute (<the ~ world>) — **sub-mi-cro-scop-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

sub-min-i-a-ture \('səb-'min-ē-ə-'chū(ə)r, 'səb-, -'min-i-'chū(ə)r, -'min-yə-, -chər, -t(y)ū(ə)r\ *adj* [ISV] : very small — used esp. of a very compact assembly of electronic equipment

sub-miss \('səb-'mis\ *adj* [L *submissus*, fr. pp. of *submittere*] 1 *archaic* : SUBMISSIVE, HUMBLE 2 *archaic* : low in tone : SUBDUED

sub-mis-sion \('səb-'mish-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *submission-*, *submissio* act of lowering, fr. *submissus*, pp. of *submittere*] 1 **a** : a legal agreement to submit to the decision of arbitrators **b** : an act of submitting something (as for consideration, inspection, or com-

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

ment) 2: the condition of being submissive, humble, or compliant 3: an act of submitting to the authority or control of another *syn* see SURRENDER

sub-mis-sive \-'mis-iv\ *adj*: submitting to others *syn* see TAME *ant* rebellious — **sub-mis-sive-ly** *adv* — **sub-mis-sive-ness** *n*

sub-mit \səb-'mit\ *vb* **sub-mit-ted**; **sub-mit-ting** [ME *submittēn*, fr. L *submittere* to lower, submit, fr. *sub-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] *vt* 1 **a**: to yield to governance or authority **b**: to subject to a regime, condition, or practice (the metal was *submitted* to analysis) 2 **a**: to commit to another (as for decision or judgment) (we *submitted* a question to the court) **b**: to make available: OFFER (we *submitted* a bid on a contract) (we *submitted* a report) **c**: to put forward as an opinion: AFFIRM (we *submitted* that the charge is not proved) *vi* 1 **a**: to yield oneself to the authority or will of another **b**: to permit oneself to be subjected to something (had to *submit* to surgery) 2: to defer to the opinion or authority of another *syn* see YIELD *ant* resist, withstand

sub-mi-to-chon-dri-al \səb-'mīt-ə-'kän-drē-əl\ *adj*: relating to, composed of, or being parts and esp. fragments of mitochondria (mitochondria) (mitochondria) (mitochondria)

sub-mon-tane \səb-'mān-'tān, 'səb-; ,səb-(j)mān-'tān\ *adj* [LL *submontanus* lying under a mountain, fr. L *sub-* + *mont-*, *mons* mountain — more at MOUNT] situated at the foot or near the base of a mountain or mountains

sub-mu-co-sa \səb-'myū-'kō-zə\ *n* [NL] a supporting layer of loose connective tissue directly under a mucous membrane — **sub-mu-co-sal** \-zəl\ *adj* — **sub-mu-co-sal-ly** \-zə-lē\ *adv*

sub-mu-cous \səb-'myū-kəs, 'səb-\ *adj*: lying under or involving the tissues under a mucous membrane

sub-mul-ti-ple \-'mäl-tə-pəl\ *n*: an exact divisor of a number (8 is a *submultiple* of 72)

sub-nor-mal \-'nör-mäl\ *adj* [ISV] 1: lower or smaller than normal 2: having less of something and esp. of intelligence than is normal — **sub-nor-mal-i-ty** \səb-'nör-'mäl-ət-ē\ *n* — **sub-nor-mal-ly** \səb-'nör-mäl-lē, 'səb-\ *adv*

sub-oce-an-ic \səb-'ō-shē-'an-ik\ *adj*: situated, taking place, or formed beneath the ocean or its bottom (oil resources)

sub-op-po-site \səb-'āp-ə-zət, 'səb-, -'āp-sət\ *adj*: nearly opposite (flowers)

sub-op-ti-mal \-'āp-tə-mäl\ *adj*: SUBOPTIMUM

sub-op-ti-mum \-'mäm\ *adj*: less than optimum

sub-or-bic-u-lar \səb-'ör-'bik-yə-lər\ *adj* [ISV]: approximately circular (leaves)

sub-or-bit-al \səb-'ör-bät-'l, 'səb-\ *adj* 1: situated beneath the orbit of the eye; also: SUBOCULAR 2: being or involving less than one complete orbit (as of the earth or moon) (a spacecraft's *suborbital* flight); also: intended for suborbital flight (a *suborbital* rocket)

sub-or-der \səb-'örd-ər\ *n*: a subdivision of an order (a soil *suborder*); esp.: a taxonomic category ranking between an order and a family

sub-or-di-nate \sə-'börd-'n-ət, -'börd-nət\ *adj* [ME *subordinat*, fr. ML *subordinatus*, pp. of *subordinare* to subordinate, fr. L *sub-* + *ordinare* to order — more at ORDAIN] 1: placed in or occupying a lower class or rank: INFERIOR 2: submissive to or controlled by authority 3 **a**: of, relating to, or constituting a clause that functions as a noun, adjective, or adverb **b**: grammatically subordinating — **sub-or-di-nate-ly** *adv* — **sub-or-di-nate-ness** *n*

subordinate *n*: one that is subordinate

sub-or-di-nate \sə-'börd-'n-āt\ *vt* -**nat-ed**; -**nat-ing** 1: to place in a lower order or class 2: to make subject or subservient: SUBDUCE — **sub-or-di-na-tion** \-'börd-'n-'ā-shən\ *n* — **sub-or-di-na-tive** \-'börd-'n-'āt-iv\ *adj*

sub-orn \sə-'bō(ə)r\ *vt* [MF *suborner*, fr. L *subornare*, fr. *sub-* secretly + *ornare* to furnish, equip — more at ORNATE] 1: to induce secretly to do an unlawful thing 2: to induce to commit perjury; also: to obtain (perjured testimony) from a witness — **sub-orn-er** *n*

sub-or-na-tion \səb-'ör-'nā-shən\ *n*: the procuring (as by bribes or persuasion) of an improper or unlawful act; esp.: the crime of procuring perjury

sub-ovate \səb-'ō-vāt, 'səb-\ *adj*: approximately ovate

sub-ox-ide \-'āk-sid\ *n* [ISV]: an oxide containing a relatively small proportion of oxygen

sub-par \səb-'pär\ *adj*: being below par

sub-par-al-lel \səb-'pär-ə-'lél, 'səb-\ *adj*: nearly parallel: not quite parallel

sub-phy-lum \səb-'fī-ləm\ *n* [NL]: a primary division of a phylum

sub-plot \səb-'plät\ *n* 1: a subordinate plot in fiction or drama 2: a subdivision of an experimental plot of land

sub-poe-na \sə-'pē-nə, 'substānd-'nē\ *n* [ME *suppena*, fr. L *sub poena* under penalty]: a writ commanding a person designated in it to appear in court under a penalty for failure

subpoena *vt* -**naed**; -**na-ing**: to serve or summon with a writ of subpoena

subpoena ad tes-ti-fi-can-dum \-'ad-'tes-tə-fi-'kan-dəm\ *n* [NL, under penalty to give testimony]: a writ commanding a person to appear in court for testifying as a witness

subpoena du-ces te-cum \-'dü-sə-'stē-kəm\ *n* [NL, under penalty you shall bring with you]: a writ commanding a person to produce in court certain designated documents or other evidence

sub-po-lar \səb-'pō-lər, 'səb-\ *adj*: SUBANTARCTIC, SUBARCTIC

sub-pop-u-la-tion \səb-'pāp-yə-'lā-shən\ *n*: an identifiable fraction or subdivision of a population

sub-po-ten-cy \səb-'pōt-'n-sē, 'səb-\ *n*: the quality or state of being subpotent

sub-po-tent \-'pōt-'nt\ *adj*: of less than usu. or normal potency (recalled a drug because it was *subpotent*)

sub-prin-ci-pal \-'prin(t)-s(ə)-pəl, 'səb-, -sə-bəl\ *n* 1: an assistant principal (as of a school) 2: a secondary or bracing rafter

sub-prob-lem \səb-'prāb-ləm\ *n*: a problem that is contingent on or forms a part of another more inclusive problem

sub-pro-fes-sion-al \səb-'prə-'fesh-nəl, -'ən-'l\ *adj*: functioning or qualified to function below the professional level but distinctly above the clerical or labor level and usu. under the supervision of a professionally trained person — **subprofessional** *n*

sub-pro-gram \səb-'prō-'gram, -grəm\ *n*: a semi-independent portion of a program (as for a computer)

sub-re-gion \səb-'rē-jən\ *n* [ISV]: a subdivision of a region; esp.: one of the primary divisions of a biogeographic region — **sub-re-gion-al** \-'rē-jən-əl, -'ən-'l\ *adj*

sub-rep-tion \səb-'rep-shən\ *n* [LL *subreption*, *subreptio*, fr. L, act of stealing, fr. *subreptus*, pp. of *subripere*, *surripere* to take away secretly — more at SURREPTITIOUS]: a deliberate misrepresentation; also: an inference drawn from it — **sub-rep-titious** \səb-'rep-'tish-əs\ *adj* — **sub-rep-titious-ly** *adv*

sub-ring \səb-'rɪŋ\ *n*: a subset of a mathematical ring which is itself a ring

sub-ro-gate \səb-'rō-'gāt\ *vt* -**gat-ed**; -**gat-ing** [L *subrogatus*, pp. of *subrogare*, *surrogare* — more at SURROGATE]: to put in the place of another: SUBSTITUTE

sub-ro-ga-tion \səb-'rō-'gā-shən\ *n*: the substitution of one for another as a creditor so that the new creditor succeeds to the former's rights

sub-rosa *adj*: designed to be secret or confidential: SECRETIVE

sub-ro-sa \səb-'rō-zə\ *adv* [NL, lit., under the rose; fr. the ancient custom of hanging a rose over the council table to indicate that all present were sworn to secrecy]: in confidence: SECRETLY

sub-rou-tine \səb-'(r)ü-'tēn\ *n* [ISV]: a subordinate routine; esp.: a sequence of computer instructions for performing a specified task that can be used repeatedly in a program or in different programs

sub-sa-line \səb-'sā-lēn, 'səb-, -līn\ *adj*: somewhat salty

sub-sam-ple \səb-'sam-pəl, -'sam-\ *vt*: to draw samples from (a previously selected group or population): sample a sample of

subsample *n*: a sample or specimen obtained by subsampling

sub-sat-el-lite \səb-'sat-'l-īt\ *n*: an object carried into orbit in and subsequently released from a satellite or spacecraft

sub-sat-u-rat-ed \səb-'sach-ə-'rāt-əd, 'səb-\ *adj*: nearly but not fully saturated — **sub-sat-u-ra-tion** \səb-'sach-ə-'rā-shən\ *n*

sub-scribe \səb-'skrib\ *vb* **sub-scribed**; **sub-scrib-ing** [ME *subscriben*, fr. L *subscribere*, lit., to write beneath, fr. *sub-* + *scribere* to write — more at SCRIBE] *vt* 1: to write (one's name) underneath: SIGN 2 **a**: to sign with one's own hand in token of consent or obligation **b**: to attest by signing **c**: to pledge (a gift or contribution) by writing one's name with the amount 3: to assent to: SUPPORT *vi* 1: to sign one's name to a document 2 **a**: to give consent or approval to something written by signing (found him unwilling to *subscribe* to the agreement) **b**: to set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give something (as a sum of money); also: to give something in accordance with such a promise **c**: to enter one's name for a publication or service; also: to receive a periodical or service regularly on order **d**: to agree to purchase and pay for securities esp. of a new offering (*subscribed* for 1000 shares) 3: to feel favorably disposed (I *subscribe* to your sentiments) *syn* see ASSENT *ant* boggle — **sub-scrib-er** *n*

sub-script \səb-'skript\ *n* [L *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*]: a distinguishing symbol or letter written immediately below or below and to the right or left of another character — **subscript** *adj*

sub-scrip-tion \səb-'skrip-shən\ *n* [ME *subscripcioun* signature, fr. L *subscription*, *scriptio*, fr. *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*] 1 **a**: the acceptance (as of ecclesiastical articles of faith) attested by the signing of one's name **b**: the act of signing one's name (as in attesting or witnessing a document) 2: something that is subscribed: as **a**: an autograph signature; also: a paper to which a signature is attached **b**: a sum subscribed **c** (1): a purchase by prepayment for a certain number of issues (as of a periodical) (2): application to purchase securities of a new issue **d**: a method of offering or presenting a series of public performances

sub-sec-tion \səb-'sek-shən\ *n* 1: a subdivision or a subordinate division of a section 2: a subordinate part or branch

sub-se-quence \səb-'sə-'kwən(t)s, -si-'kwən(t)s\ *n*: the quality or state of being subsequent; also: a subsequent event

sub-se-quence \səb-'sē-'kwən(t)s, -sē-, -'kwən(t)s\ *n*: a mathematical sequence that is part of another sequence

sub-se-quent \səb-'si-'kwənt, -sə-'kwənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *subsequent*, *subsequens*, prp. of *subsequi* to follow close, fr. *sub-* near + *sequi* to follow — more at SUB-, SUE]: following in time, order, or place: SUCCEEDING — **subsequent** *n* — **sub-se-quent-ly** \-'kwənt-lē, -kwənt-\ *adv* — **sub-se-quent-ness** \-'kwənt-, -kwənt-\ *n*

sub-se-re \səb-'si(ə)r\ *n*: a secondary succession arising after an ecological climax community has been interrupted (as by fire)

sub-serve \səb-'sərv\ *vt* [L *subservire* to serve, be subservient, fr. *sub-* + *servire* to serve] 1: to serve as an instrument or means in carrying out 2: to promote the welfare or purposes of

sub-ser-vi-ence \səb-'sər-vē-ən(t)s\ *n* 1: a subservient or subordinate place or function 2: obsequious servility

sub-ser-vi-en-cy \-ən-sē\ *n*: SUBSERVIENCE

sub-ser-vi-ent \-ənt\ *adj* [L *subservient*, *subserviens*, prp. of *subservire*] 1: useful in an inferior capacity: SUBORDINATE 2: serving to promote some end 3: obsequiously submissive: TRUCKLING — **sub-ser-vi-ent-ly** *adv*

syn SUBSERVIENT, SERVILE, SLAVISH, MENIAL, OBSEQUIOUS *shared meaning element*: showing extreme compliance or abject obedience *ant* domineering, overbearing

sub-set \səb-'set\ *n*: a set each of whose elements is an element of an inclusive set

sub-shrub \-'shrəb, esp South -sərb\ *n* 1: a perennial plant having woody stems except for the terminal part of the new growth which is killed back annually 2: UNDERSHRUB 2 — **sub-shrub-by** \-ē\ *adj*

sub-side \səb-'sīd\ *vi* **sub-sid-ed**; **sub-sid-ing** [L *subsidiere*, fr. *sub-* + *sidere* to sit down, sink; akin to L *sedere* to sit — more at SIT] 1: to sink or fall to the bottom: SETTLE 2: to tend downward: DESCEND; esp.: to flatten out so as to form a depression 3: to let oneself settle down: SINK (*subsided* into a chair) 4: to become quiet or less (as the fever *subsided*) (his anger *subsided*) *syn* see ABATE — **sub-si-dence** \səb-'sīd-'n(t)s, 'səb-səd-ən(t)s\ *n*

sub-sid-iary \səb-'sīd-ē-,er-ē, -'sīd-ə-rē\ *adj* [L *subsidiarius*, fr. *subsidiū* reserve troops] 1 **a**: furnishing aid or support; : AUXILIARY (see details) **b**: of secondary importance: TRIBUTARY (a ~ stream) 2: of, relating to, or constituting a subsidy (a ~ payment to an ally) — **sub-sid-iary-ly** \səb-'sīd-ē-'er-ə-lē\ *adv*

2subsidiary *n*, *pl* -iaries: one that is subsidiary; *esp*: a company wholly controlled by another

sub-si-di-za-tion \səb-səd-ə-'zā-shən, -zəd-\ *n*: the act of subsidizing

sub-si-dize \səb-sə-'dīz, -zə-\ *vt* -dized; -diz-ing: to furnish with a subsidy: as **a**: to purchase the assistance of by payment of a subsidy **b**: to aid or promote (as a private enterprise) with public money (a ~ steamship line) — **sub-si-diz-er** *n*

sub-si-dy \səb-səd-ē-, -zəd-\ *n*, *pl* -dies [ME, fr. L *subsidiū* reserve troops, support, assistance, fr. *sub-* near + *sedere* to sit — more at SUB-] 1: a grant or gift of money: as **a**: a sum of money formerly granted by the British Parliament to the crown and raised by special taxation **b**: money granted by one state to another **c**: a grant by a government to a private person or company to assist an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public

sub-sist \səb-'sist\ *vb* [LL *subsistere* to exist, fr. L, to come to a halt, remain, fr. *sub-* + *sistere* to come to a stand; akin to L *stare* to stand — more at STAND] *vi* 1 **a**: to have existence: BE **b**: PERSIST, CONTINUE 2: to receive maintenance (as food and clothing): LIVE 3 **a**: to hold true **b**: to be logically conceivable as the subject of true statements ~ *vt*: to support with provisions

sub-sis-tence \səb-'sis-tən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. LL *subsistentia*, fr. *subsistent-*, *subsistens*, *prp.* of *subsistere*] 1 **a** (1): real being: EXISTENCE (an abstraction without real ~) (2): the condition of remaining in existence: CONTINUATION, PERSISTENCE (3): INHERENCE (~ of a quality in a body) **b**: something by which an individual is what it is **c**: the character possessed by whatever is logically conceivable 2: means of subsisting: as **a**: the minimum (as of food and shelter) necessary to support life **b**: a source or means of obtaining the necessities of life — **sub-sis-tent** \-tənt\ *adj*

subsistence farming *n* 1: farming or a system of farming that provides all or almost all the goods required by the farm family usu. without any significant surplus for sale 2: farming or a system of farming that produces a minimum and often inadequate return to the farmer — called also *subsistence agriculture*

1sub-soil \səb-'soil\ *n*: the stratum of weathered material that underlies the surface soil

2subsoil *vt*: to turn, break, or stir the subsoil of — **sub-soil-er** *n*

sub-so-lar point \səb-'sō-lər-\ *n*: the point on the earth's surface at which the sun is at the zenith

sub-son-ic \səb-'sān-ik, 'səb-\ *adj* [ISV] 1: of, relating to, or being a speed less than that of sound in air 2: moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving at a subsonic speed 3: INFRASONIC 1 — **sub-son-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

sub-space \səb-'spās\ *n*: a subset of a space; *esp*: one that has the essential properties (as those of a vector space or topological space) of the including space

sub-specie æter-ni-ta-tis \səb-'spek-ē-,ā-,ī-,ter-nə-'tāt-əs\ *adv* [NL, lit., under the aspect of eternity]: in its essential or universal form or nature

sub-species \səb-'spē-shēz, -sēz\ *n* [NL]: a subdivision of a species: as **a**: a taxonomic category that ranks immediately below a species and designates a morphologically or physiologically distinguishable and geographically isolated group whose members interbreed successfully with those of other subspecies of the same species where their ranges overlap **b**: a named subdivision (as a race or variety) of a taxonomic species — **sub-spe-cif-ic** \səb-'spi-'sif-ik\ *adj*

sub-stage \səb-'stāj\ *n*: an attachment to a microscope by means of which accessories (as mirrors, diaphragms, or condensers) are held in place beneath the stage of the instrument

sub-stance \səb-'stən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *substantia*, fr. *sub-* + *stare* to stand — more at STAND] 1 **a**: essential nature: ESSENCE **b**: a fundamental or characteristic part or quality **c** *Christian Science*: SPIRIT 14 2: ultimate reality that underlies all outward manifestations and change 3 **a**: physical material from which something is made or which has discrete existence **b**: matter of particular or definite chemical constitution 4: material possessions: PROPERTY (a man of ~) — **sub-stance-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **in substance**: in respect to essentials: FUNDAMENTALLY

sub-stand-ard \səb-'stan-dərd, 'səb-\ *adj*: deviating from or falling short of a standard or norm: as **a**: of a quality lower than that prescribed by law **b**: conforming to a pattern of linguistic usage existing within a speech community but not that of the prestige group in that community — compare NONSTANDARD **c**: constituting a greater than normal risk to an insurer

sub-stan-tial \səb-'stan-chəl\ *adj* 1 **a**: consisting of or relating to substance **b**: not imaginary or illusory: REAL, TRUE **c**: IMPORTANT, ESSENTIAL 2: ample to satisfy and nourish: FULL (a ~ meal) 3 **a**: possessed of means: WELL-TO-DO **b**: considerable in quantity: significantly large (earned a ~ wage) 4: firmly constructed: STURDY 5: being largely but not wholly that which is specified (a ~ lie) — **sub-stan-tial-ly** \-stanch-(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **sub-stan-tial-ness** \-stanch-ə-lē-\ *n*

sub-stan-ti-ate \səb-'stan-chē-,āt\ *vt* -at-ed; -at-ing 1: to impart substance to 2: to put into concrete form: EMBODY 3: to establish by proof or competent evidence: VERIFY (~ a charge)

syn see CONFIRM — **sub-stan-ti-a-tion** \-stanch-ē-'ā-shən\ *n* — **sub-stan-ti-a-tive** \-stanch-ē-,āt-iv\ *adj*

sub-stan-ti-val \səb-'stən-'ti-vəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or serving as a substantive — **sub-stan-ti-val-ly** \-və-lē\ *adv*

1sub-stan-tive \səb-'stən-tiv\ *n* [ME *substantif*, fr. MF, fr. *substantif*, *adj.*, having or expressing substance, fr. LL *substantivus*] : NOUN; broadly: a word or word group functioning syntactically as a noun — **sub-stan-tiv-ize** \-tiv-,īz\ *vt*

2sub-stan-tive \səb-'stən-tiv; except 2c & 3 also səb-'stant-iv\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *substantivus* having substance, fr. L *substantia*] 1

: being a totally independent entity 2 **a**: real rather than apparent: FIRM; also: ENDURING, PERMANENT **b**: belonging to the substance of a thing: ESSENTIAL **c**: betokening or expressing existence (the ~ verb is the verb to be) **d**: requiring or involving no mordant (a ~ dyeing process) 3 **a**: having the nature or function of a grammatical substantive (a ~ phrase) **b**: relating to or having the character of a noun or pronominal term in logic 4: considerable in amount or numbers: SUBSTANTIAL 5: creating and defining rights and duties (~ law) — **sub-stan-tive-ly** *adv* — **sub-stan-tive-ness** *n*

substantive right *n*: a right (as of life, liberty, property, or reputation) held to exist for its own sake and to constitute part of the normal legal order of society

sub-sta-tion \səb-'stā-shən\ *n* 1: a subsidiary station in which electric current is transformed 2: a branch post office

sub-sti-tu-ent \səb-'stich-(ə)-wənt\ *n* [L *substituent-*, *substituens*, *prp.* of *substituere*] : an atom or group that replaces another atom or group in a molecule — **substituent** *adj*

sub-sti-tut-able \səb-'stə-(t)yūt-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being substituted — **sub-sti-tut-abil-ity** \səb-'stə-(t)yūt-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*

1sub-sti-tute \səb-'stə-(t)yūt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *substitutus*, *pp.* of *substituere* to put in place of, fr. *sub-* + *statuere* to set up, place — more at STATUTE] 1: a person or thing that takes the place of another 2: a word that replaces another word, phrase, or clause in a context — **substitute** *adj*

2substitute *vb* -tut-ed; -tut-ing *vt* 1 **a**: to put in the place of another: EXCHANGE **b**: to introduce (an atom or group) as a substituent; also: to alter (as a compound) by introduction of a substituent (a substituted benzene ring) 2: to take the place of: REPLACE ~ *vi*: to serve as a substitute

sub-sti-tu-tion \səb-'stə-(t)yū-shən\ *n* 1: the substituting of one person or thing (as a mathematical quantity) for another 2: something that functions as a substitute or exists in a particular relation as a result of an act of substituting — **sub-sti-tu-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l\ *adj* — **sub-sti-tu-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv* — **sub-sti-tu-tion-ary** \-shə-,ner-ē\ *adj*

substitution cipher *n*: a cipher in which the letters of the plaintext are systematically replaced by substitute letters — compare TRANSPOSITION CIPHER

sub-sti-tu-tive \səb-'stə-(t)yūt-iv\ *adj*: serving or suitable as a substitute — **sub-sti-tu-tive-ly** *adv*

sub-strate \səb-'strāt\ *n* [ML *substratum*] 1: SUBSTRATUM 2: the base on which an organism lives (the soil is the ~ of most seed plants) 3: a substance acted upon (as by an enzyme)

sub-strato-sphere \səb-'strat-ə-'sfī(ə)r, 'səb-\ *n* [ISV]: the region of the atmosphere just below the stratosphere — **sub-strato-spher-ic** \-strat-ə-'sfī(ə)r-ik, -'sfer-\ *adj*

sub-stratum \səb-'strāt-əm, -strat-, 'səb-\ *n*, *pl* -stra-ta \-ə\ [ML, fr. L, neut. of *substratus*, *pp.* of *substernere* to spread under, fr. *sub-* + *sternere* to spread — more at STREW]: an underlying support: FOUNDATION: as **a**: substance that is a permanent subject of qualities or phenomena **b**: the material of which something is made and from which it derives its special qualities **c**: a layer beneath the surface soil; *specif*: SUBSOIL **d**: SUBSTRATE 2, 3 **e**: a thin coating (as of hardened gelatin) on the support of a photographic film or plate to facilitate the adhesion of the sensitive emulsion

sub-structure \səb-'strək-chər\ *n* [*sub-* + *structure*]: FOUNDATION, GROUNDWORK — **sub-struct-ural** \-chə-rəl, -shrəl\ *adj*

sub-sume \səb-'süm\ *vt* sub-sumed; sub-sum-ing [NL *subsumere*, fr. L *sub-* + *sumere* to take up — more at CONSUME]: to classify within a larger category or under a general principle

sub-sump-tion \səb-'səm(p)-shən\ *n* [NL *subsumption-*, *subsumptio*, fr. *subsumptus*, *pp.* of *subsumere*] 1: MINOR PREMISE 2: something that is subsumed 3: the act or process of subsuming 4: the condition of something that is subsumed

sub-sur-face \səb-'sər-fəs\ *n*: earth material (as rock) near but not exposed at the surface of the ground — **subsurface** *adj*

sub-sys-tem \-sis-təm\ *n*: a secondary or subordinate system

sub-teen \səb-'tēn\ *n*: a preadolescent child; *esp*: a girl under 13 years of age for whom clothing in sizes 8–14 is designed

sub-tem-per-ate \səb-'tem-p(ə)-rət, 'səb-\ *adj*: less than typically temperate (a ~ climate); also: of or relating to the colder parts of the temperate zones

sub-ten-an-cy \-ten-ən-sē\ *n*: the state of being a subtenant

sub-ten-ant \-ten-ənt\ *n*: one who rents from a tenant

sub-tend \səb-'tend\ *vt* [L *subtendere* to stretch beneath, fr. *sub-* + *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] 1 **a**: to be opposite to and extend from one side to the other of (a hypotenuse ~s a right angle) **b**: to fix the angular extent of with respect to a fixed point or object taken as the vertex (the angle ~ed at the eye by an object of given width and a fixed distance away) (a central angle ~ed by an arc) **c**: to determine the measure of by marking off the endpoints of (a chord ~s an arc) 2 **a**: to underlie so as to include **b**: to occupy an adjacent and usu. lower position to and often so as to embrace or enclose (a bract that ~s a flower)

sub-ter-fuge \səb-'tər-fyūj\ *n* [LL *subterfugium*, fr. L *subterfugere* to escape, evade, fr. *subter-* secretly (fr. *subter* underneath) + *fugere* to flee; akin to L *sub* under — more at UP, FUGITIVE] 1: deception by artifice or stratagem in order to conceal, escape, or evade (employing ~ to get her own way) 2: a deceptive device or stratagem (malingering or some other ~ is resorted to in order to save face — H. G. Armstrong)

sub-ter-mi-nal \səb-'tərm-nəl, -ən-'l, 'səb-\ *adj*: situated or occurring near but not precisely at an end (a ~ band of color on the tail feathers) (a ~ collapse)

ə	abut	ʰ	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	ói	coin	th	thin
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

sub-ter-ra-nean \səb-tə-'rā-nē-ən, -nyən\ or **sub-ter-ra-neous** \-nē-əs, -nyəs\ *adj* [L *subterraneus*, fr. *sub* under + *terra* earth — more at UP, TERRACE] 1 : being, lying, or operating under the surface of the earth 2 : existing or working in secret : HIDDEN — **sub-ter-ra-nean-ly** *adv*

sub-te-tan-ic \səb-te-'tan-ik\ *adj* : approaching tetany or tetanus esp. in form or degree of contraction

sub-thresh-old \səb-'thresh-(h)ōld, 'səb-\ *adj* : inadequate to produce a response (< ~ dosage) (< a ~ stimulus)

sub-tile \sət-'l, 'səb-t'l\ *adj* **sub-tiler** \sət-lər, -'l-ər; 'səb-tə-lər\; **sub-tilest** \sət-ləst, -'l-əst; 'səb-tə-ləst\ [ME, fr. L *subtilis*] 1 : SUBTLE, ELUSIVE (< a ~ aroma) 2 : CUNNING, CRAFTY — **sub-tile-ly** \sət-lē, -'l-(l)ē; 'səb-tə-lē\ *adv* — **sub-tile-ness** \sət-'l-nəs, 'səb-t'l-\ *n*

sub-til-i-sin \səb-'til-ə-sən\ *n* [NL *subtilis*, specific epithet of *Bacillus subtilis*, species to which *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* was once thought to belong] : an extracellular protease produced by a soil bacillus (*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*)

sub-til-iza-tion \sət-'l-ə-'zā-shən, 'səb-tə-lə-\ *n* : an act of subtilizing; also : something subtilized

sub-til-ize \sət-'l-īz, 'səb-tə-'līz\ *vb* -ized; -izing *vt* : to make subtle ~ *vi* : to act or think subtly

sub-til-ty \sət-'l-tē, 'səb-t'l-\ *n*, *pl* -ties : SUBTLETY

sub-ti-tle \səb-'tīt-'l\ *n* 1 : a secondary or explanatory title 2 : a printed statement or fragment of dialogue appearing on the screen between the scenes of a silent motion picture or appearing as a translation at the bottom of the screen during the scenes

subtitle *vt* : to give a subtitle to

sub-tle \sət-'l\ *adj* **sub-tler** \sət-lər, -'l-ər\; **sub-tlest** \sət-ləst, -'l-əst\ [ME *sutil*, *sotil*, fr. OF *soutil*, fr. L *subtilis*, lit., finely woven, fr. *sub* + *tela* web; akin to L *texere* to weave — more at TECHNICAL] 1 *a* : DELICATE, ELUSIVE (< a ~ fragrance) *b* : difficult to understand or distinguish : OBSCURE (< ~ differences in sound) 2 *a* : PERCEPTIVE, REFINED (< the artist's ~ awareness of color values) *b* : having or marked by keen insight and ability to penetrate deeply and thoroughly (< a ~ scholar) 3 *a* : highly skillful : EXPERT (< ~ workmanship) *b* : cunningly made or contrived : INGENIOUS 4 : ARTFUL, CRAFTY (< a ~ rogue) 5 : operating insidiously (< ~ poisons) *syn* see LOGICAL *ant* dense (in mind), blunt (in speech) — **sub-tle-ness** \sət-'l-nəs\ *n* — **sub-tly** \sət-lē, 'sət-'l-(l)ē\ *adv*

sub-tle-ty \sət-'l-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *sutilte*, fr. OF *sutilté*, fr. L *subtilitas*, *subtilitas*, fr. *subtilis*] 1 : the quality or state of being subtle: as *a* : the quality of being tenuous *b* : acuteness of mind 2 : something subtle; esp : a fine distinction

sub-ton-ic \səb-'tān-ik, 'səb-\ *n* [fr. its being a half tone below the upper tonic] : LEADING TONE

sub-top-ic \səb-'tāp-ik\ *n* : a secondary topic : one of the subdivisions into which a topic may be divided

sub-to-tal \səb-'tōt-'l\ *adj* : somewhat less than complete : nearly total — **sub-to-tal-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

sub-to-tal \səb-'tōt-'l\ *n* : the sum of part of a series of figures

sub-to-tal \səb-'tōt-'l\ *vt* : to determine a subtotal for ~ *vi* : to determine a subtotal

sub-tract \səb-'trakt\ *vb* [L *subtractus*, pp. of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw, fr. *sub* + *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] *vt* : to take away by deducting (< ~ 5 from 9) ~ *vi* : to perform a subtraction — **sub-tract-er** *n*

sub-trac-tion \səb-'trak-shən\ *n* : an act, operation, or instance of subtracting: as *a* : the withdrawing or withholding from one of a right to which he is entitled *b* : the operation of deducting one number from another

sub-trac-tive \-'trak-tiv\ *adj* 1 : tending to subtract 2 : constituting or involving subtraction

sub-tra-hend \səb-'trə-'hend\ *n* [L *subtrahendus*, gerundive of *subtrahere*] : a number that is to be subtracted from a minuend

sub-trop-i-cal \səb-'trāp-i-kəl, 'səb-\ also **sub-tropic** \-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or being the regions bordering on the tropical zone

sub-trop-ics \-iks\ *n pl* : subtropical regions

sub-bu-late \sü-byə-lət, 'səb-yə-, -lāt\ *adj* [NL *subulatus*, fr. L *subula*awl; akin to OHG *siula*awl, L *suere* to sew — more at SEW] : linear and tapering to a fine point (< a ~ leaf)

sub-um-brel-la \səb-(j)əm-'brel-ə\ *n* : the concave undersurface of a jellyfish

sub-unit \səb-'yü-nət\ *n* : a unit that forms a discrete part of a more comprehensive unit (< ~s of a protein)

sub-urb \səb-'ərb\ *n* [ME, fr. L *suburbium*, fr. *sub* near + *urbs* city — more at SUB] 1 *a* : an outlying part of a city or town *b* : a smaller community adjacent to or within commuting distance of a city *c pl* : the residential area on the outskirts of a city or large town 2 *pl* : the near vicinity : ENVIRONS — **sub-ur-ban** \sə-'bər-bən\ *adj* or *n*

sub-ur-ban-ite \sə-'bər-bə-'nīt\ *n* : one who lives in the suburbs

sub-ur-ban-iza-tion \sə-'bərb-ə-nə-'zā-shən\ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being suburbanized 2 : the act of suburbanizing

sub-ur-ban-ize \sə-'bərb-ə-'nīz\ *vt* -ized; -izing : to make suburban : give a suburban character to

sub-ur-bia \sə-'bərb-bē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. E *suburb* + L *-ia* -y] 1 : the suburbs of a city 2 : suburbanites as a distinctive social element 3 : the manners, styles, and customs typical of suburban life

sub-ven-tion \səb-'ven-chən\ *n* [LL *subvention*-, *subventio* assistance, fr. L *subventus*, pp. of *subvenire* to come up, come to the rescue, fr. *sub* up + *venire* to come — more at SUB, COME] : the provision of assistance or financial support: as *a* : ENDOWMENT *b* : a subsidy from a government or foundation — **sub-ven-tion-ary** \-chə-'ner-ē\ *adj*

sub-ver-sion \səb-'vər-zhən, -shən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *subversio*-, *subversio*, fr. L *subversus*, pp. of *subvertere*] 1 : the act of subverting : the state of being subverted : OVERTHROW; esp : a systematic attempt to overthrow or undermine a government or political system by persons working secretly within the country involved 2 *obs* : a cause of overthrow or destruction — **sub-ver-**

sion-ary \-zhə-'ner-ē, -shə-\ *adj* — **sub-ver-sive** \-'vər-siv, -ziv\ *adj* or *n* — **sub-ver-sive-ly** *adv* — **sub-ver-sive-ness** *n*

sub-vert \səb-'vərt\ *vt* [ME *subverten*, fr. MF *subvertir*, fr. L *subvertere*, lit., to turn from beneath, fr. *sub* + *vertere* to turn — more at WORTH] 1 : to overturn or overthrow from the foundation : RUIN 2 : to pervert or corrupt by an undermining of morals, allegiance, or faith — **sub-vert-er** *n*

sub-vi-ral \səb-'vi-rəl, 'səb-\ *adj* : relating to, being, or caused by a piece or a structural part (as a protein) of a virus (< ~ infection)

sub-vo-cal \-'vō-kəl\ *adj* : characterized by the occurrence in the mind of words in speech order with or without inaudible articulation of the speech organs — **sub-vo-cal-ly** \-kə-lē\ *adv*

sub-way \səb-'wā\ *n* : an underground way: as *a* : a passage under a street (as for pedestrians, power cables, or water or gas mains) *b* : a usu. electric underground railway *c* : UNDERPASS

suc-ce-da-ne-ous \sək-sə-'dā-nē-əs\ *adj* : serving as a succedaneum : SUBSTITUTED

suc-ce-da-ne-um \-nē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -ne-ums or -nea \-nē-ə\ [NL, fr. L, neut. of *succedaneus* substituted, fr. *succedere* to follow after] : SUBSTITUTE

suc-ce-dent \sək-'sēd-'nt\ *adj* [L *succedent*-, *succedens*, prp. of *succedere*] : coming next : SUCCEEDING, SUBSEQUENT

suc-ceed \sək-'sēd\ *vb* [ME *succeden*, fr. L *succedere* to go up, follow after, succeed, fr. *sub* near + *cedere* to go — more at SUB, CEDE] *vi* 1 *a* : to come next after another in or in possession of an estate; *specif* : to inherit sovereignty, rank, or title *b* : to follow after another in order 2 *a* : to turn out well *b* : to attain a desired object or end 3 *obs* : to devolve upon a person by inheritance ~ *vt* 1 : to follow in sequence and esp. immediately 2 : to come after as heir or successor — **suc-ceed-er** *n*

syn 1 see FOLLOW *ant* precede

2 SUCCEED, PROSPER, THRIVE, FLOURISH *shared meaning element* : to attain or be attaining a desired end *ant* fail, attempt

suc-cès de scan-dale \sək-'sā-də-skā-'dāl, (j)sük-\ *n* [F, lit., success of scandal] : something (as a work of art) that wins popularity or notoriety because of its scandalous nature; also : the reception accorded such a piece

succès d'es-time \-'des-'tēm\ *n* [F, lit., success of esteem] : something (as a work of art) that wins critical respect but not popular success; also : the reception accorded such a piece

succès fou \-'fū\ *n* [F, lit., mad success] : an extraordinary success

suc-cess \sək-'ses\ *n* [L *successus*, fr. *successus*, pp. of *succedere*] 1 *obs* : OUTCOME, RESULT 2 *a* : degree or measure of succeeding *b* : a favorable termination of a venture; *specif* : the attainment of wealth, favor, or eminence 3 : one that succeeds

suc-cess-ful \-fəl\ *adj* 1 : resulting or terminating in success 2 : gaining or having gained success — **suc-cess-ful-ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **suc-cess-ful-ness** *n*

suc-ces-sion \sək-'sesh-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *successio*-, *successio*, fr. *successus*, pp.] 1 *a* : the order in which or the conditions under which one person after another succeeds to a property, dignity, title, or throne *b* : the right of a person or line to succeed *c* : the line having such a right 2 *a* : the act or process of following in order : SEQUENCE *b* (1) : the act or process of one person's taking the place of another in the enjoyment of or liability for his rights or duties or both (2) : the act or process of a person's becoming beneficially entitled to a property or property interest of a deceased person *c* : the continuance of corporate personality *d* : unidirectional change in the composition of an ecosystem as the available competing organisms and esp. the plants respond to and modify the environment (< the highlights of the ~ were the weed, grass, and forest communities developed in that order) 3 *a* : a number of persons or things that follow each other in sequence *b* : a group, type, or series that succeeds or displaces another — **suc-ces-sion-al** \-'sesh-nəl, -ən-'l\ *adj* — **suc-ces-sion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

succession duty *n*, chiefly Brit : INHERITANCE TAX

succession state *n* : one of a number of states that succeed a former state in sovereignty over a certain territory

suc-ces-sive \sək-'ses-iv\ *adj* 1 : following in succession or serial order : following each other without interruption 2 : characterized by or produced in succession *syn* see CONSECUTIVE — **suc-ces-sive-ly** *adv* — **suc-ces-sive-ness** *n*

suc-ces-sor \sək-'ses-ər\ *n* [ME *successour*, fr. OF, fr. L *successor*, fr. *successus*, pp.] : one that follows; esp : one who succeeds to a throne, title, estate, or office

successor state *n* : SUCCESSION STATE

success story *n* : a real or fictitious account of a poor or unknown person who rises to fortune, acclaim, or brilliant achievement

suc-ci-nate \sək-sə-'nāt\ *n* : a salt or ester of succinic acid

suc-cinct \sək-'sɪŋ(k)t, sə-'sɪŋ(k)t\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere* to gird from below, tuck up, fr. *sub* + *cingere* to gird — more at CINCTURE] 1 *archaic* *a* : being girded *b* : close-fitting 2 : marked by compact precise expression without wasted words *syn* see CONCISE *ant* discursive — **suc-cinct-ly** \-'sɪŋ(k)-tlē, -'sɪŋ-klē\ *adv* — **suc-cinct-ness** \-'sɪŋt-nəs, -'sɪŋk-nəs\ *n*

suc-cin-ic acid \sək-'sɪn-ik-\ *n* [F *succinique*, fr. L *succinum* amber] : a crystalline dicarboxylic acid $C_4H_6O_4$ found widely in nature and active in energy-yielding metabolic reactions

succinic dehydrogenase *n* : an iron-containing flavoprotein enzyme that catalyzes often reversibly the dehydrogenation of succinic acid to fumaric acid in the presence of a hydrogen acceptor and that is widely distributed esp. in animal tissues, bacteria, and yeast

suc-ci-nyl \sək-sən-'l, -sə-'nīl\ *n* [ISV] : either of two radicals of succinic acid: *a* : a bivalent radical $C_4H_4O_2$ *b* : a univalent radical $C_3H_5O_2$

suc-ci-nyl-cho-line \sək-sən-'l-'kō-'lēn, -sə-'nīl-\ *n* [succinyl + choline] : a basic compound that acts similarly to curare and is used intravenously chiefly in the form of a hydrated chloride $C_{14}H_{30}Cl_2N_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ as a muscle relaxant in surgery

suc-cor \sək-'ər\ *n* [ME *succur*, fr. earlier *sucurs*, taken as pl., fr. OF *sucors*, fr. ML *succursus*, fr. L *succursus*, pp. of *succurrere* to run up, run to help, fr. *sub* up + *currere* to run — more at CUR-

RENT 1 : RELIEF; also : AID, HELP 2 : something that furnishes relief

2succor *vt* **suc-cored**; **suc-coring** \ˈsək-(ə-)rɪŋ\ : to go to the aid of (one in want or distress) : RELIEVE — **suc-corer** \ˈsək-ər-ər\ *n*

suc-co-ry \ˈsək-(ə-)rē\ *n* [alter. of ME *cicoree*] : CHICORY

suc-co-tash \ˈsək-ə-,tash\ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Narraganset *msək-wataš* succotash] : lima or shell beans and green corn cooked together

suc-cour \ˈsək-ər\ chiefly Brit var of **SUCCOR**

suc-cu-ba \ˈsək-yə-bə\ *n*, *pl* **-bae** \-,bē-, -bī\ [LL, prostitute] : **SUC-CUBUS**

suc-cu-bus \-bəs\ *n*, *pl* **suc-cu-bi** \-,bī-, -bē\ [ME, fr. ML, alter. of LL *succuba* prostitute, fr. L *succubare* to lie under, fr. *sub-* + *cubare* to lie, recline — more at **HIP**] : a demon assuming female form to have sexual intercourse with men in their sleep — compare **INCUBUS**

suc-cu-lence \ˈsək-yə-lən(t)s\ *n* 1 : the state of being succulent 2 : succulent feed (wild game subsisting on ~)

1suc-cu-lent \-lənt\ *adj* [L *suculentus*, fr. *sucus* juice, sap; akin to L *sugere* to suck — more at **SUCK**] 1 **a** : full of juice : JUICY **b** : TOOTHsome **c** of a plant : having fleshy tissues designed to conserve moisture 2 : full of vitality, freshness, or richness — **suc-cu-lent-ly** *adv*

2succulent *n* : a succulent plant (as a cactus)

suc-cumb \sə-ˈkəm\ *vi* [F & L; F *succomber*, fr. L *succumbere*, fr. *sub-* + *cumbere* to lie down; akin to L *cubare* to lie — more at **HIP**] 1 : to yield to superior strength or force or overpowering appeal or desire 2 : to be brought to an end (as death) by the effect of destructive or disruptive forces **syn** see **YIELD**

1such \(')səch, (ː)sich\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *swilc*; akin to OHG *sulih* such; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose constituents are respectively represented by OE *swā* so and by OE *gelic* like — more at **SO**, **LIKE**] 1 **a** : of a kind or character to be indicated or suggested (a bag ~ as a doctor carries) **b** : having a quality to a degree to be indicated (his excitement was ~ that he shouted) 2 **a** : having a quality already or just specified (deeply moved by ~ acts of kindness) **b** : of the character, quality, or extent previously indicated or implied 3 : of so extreme a degree or quality (never heard ~ a hubbub) 4 : of the same class, type, or sort (other ~ clinics throughout the state) 5 : not specified

2such *pron* 1 : such a person or thing 2 : someone or something stated, implied, or exemplified (~ was the result) 3 : someone or something similar (tin and glass and ~) — **as such** : intrinsically considered : in itself (as such the gift was worth little)

3such *adv* 1 **a** : to such a degree : so (~ tall buildings) (~ a fine person) **b** : VERY, ESPECIALLY (hasn't been in ~ good spirits lately) 2 : in such a way

such and such *adj* : not named or specified (said he went to *such and such* a place)

1such-like \ˈsəch-,lɪk\ *adj* : of like kind : SIMILAR

2suchlike *pron* : someone or something of the same sort : a similar person or thing

1suck \ˈsək\ *vb* [ME *souken*, fr. OE *sūcan*; akin to OHG *sūgan* to suck, L *sugere*, Gk *hyein* to rain] *vt* 1 **a** : to draw (as liquid) into the mouth through a suction force produced by movements of the lips and tongue (~ed milk from his mother's breast) **b** : to draw something (as liquid) from or consume by such movements (~ an orange) (~ a lollipop) **c** : to apply the mouth to as if sucking out a liquid (~ed his burned finger) 2 : to draw by or as if by suction (plants ~ing moisture from the soil) 3 : to involve in an enterprise by compulsion or deceit (inadvertently ~ed into the... intrigue — Martin Levin) ~ *vi* 1 : to draw something in by or as if by exerting a suction force; *esp* : to draw milk from a breast or udder with the mouth 2 : to make a sound or motion associated with or caused by suction (his pipe ~ed wetly) (flanks ~ed in and out, the long nose resting on his paws — Virginia Woolf) 3 : to act in an obsequious manner (when they want votes... the candidates come ~ing around — W. G. Hardy) 4 *slang* : to be extremely or disgustingly unpleasant or objectionable

2suck *n* 1 : the act of sucking 2 : a sucking movement or force

1suck-er \ˈsək-ər\ *n* 1 **a** : one that sucks *esp.* a breast or udder : SUCKLING **b** : a device for creating or regulating suction (as a piston or valve in a pump) **c** : a pipe or tube through which something is drawn by suction **d** (1) : an organ in various animals for adhering or holding (2) : a mouth (as of a leech) adapted for sucking or adhering 2 : a shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant 3 : any of numerous freshwater fishes (family Catostomidae) closely related to the carps but distinguished from them *esp.* by the structure of the mouth which usu. has thick soft lips 4 : LOLLIPOP 5 **a** : a person easily cheated or deceived **b** : a person irresistibly attracted by a specific type of object

2sucker *vb* **suck-ered**; **suck-er-ing** \ˈsək-(ə-)rɪŋ\ *vt* 1 : to remove suckers from (~ tobacco) 2 : CHEAT, SWINDLE (got ~ed out of six grand — Gerald Hughes) ~ *vi* : to send out suckers

suck in *vt* : to contract, flatten, and tighten (the abdomen) *esp.* by inhaling deeply

suck-ing *adj* : not yet weaned; broadly : very young

sucking louse *n* : any of an order (Anoplura) of wingless insects comprising the true lice with mouthparts adapted to sucking body fluids

suck-le \ˈsək-əl\ *vt* **suck-led**; **suck-ling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [prob. back-formation fr. *suckling*] 1 **a** : to give milk to from the breast or udder (a mother suckling her child) **b** : to bring up (a pagan suckled in a creed outworn — William Wordsworth) 2 : to draw milk from the breast or udder of (lambs suckling the ewes)

suck-ling \ˈsək-lɪŋ\ *n* : a young unweaned animal

su-crase \ˈsü-,krās-, -krāz\ *n* [ISV, fr. F *sucré* sugar — more at **SUGAR**] : INVERTASE

su-cre \ˈsü-(ː)krā\ *n* [Sp, fr. Antonio José de Sucre †1830 So. American liberator] — see **MONEY** table

su-crose \ˈsü-,krōs-, -krōz\ *n* [ISV, fr. F *sucré* sugar] : a sweet crystalline dextrorotatory nonreducing disaccharide sugar C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ that occurs naturally in most land plants and is the sugar obtained from sugarcane or sugar beets

suc-tion \ˈsək-shən\ *n* [LL *suction-*, *suctio*, fr. L *suctus*, pp. of *sugere* to suck — more at **SUCK**] 1 : the act or process of sucking 2 **a** : the act or process of exerting a force upon a solid, liquid, or gaseous body by reason of reduced air pressure over part of its surface **b** : force so exerted 3 : a device (as a pipe or fitting) used in a machine that operates by suction — **suc-tion-al** \-shən-əl-, -shnəl\ *adj*

suction pump *n* : a common pump in which the liquid to be raised is pushed by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under a retreating valved piston on the upstroke and reflux is prevented by a check valve in the pipe

suction stop *n* : a voice stop in the formation of which air behind the articulation is rarefied with consequent inrush of air when articulation is broken

suc-to-ri-al \ˈsək-ˈtōr-ē-əl-, -ˈtōr-əl\ *adj* [NL *suctorius*, fr. L *suctus*, pp.] : adapted for sucking; *esp* : serving to draw up fluid or to adhere by suction (~ mouths)

suc-to-ri-an \-ē-ən\ *n* [NL *Suctorina*, group name, fr. neut. pl. of *suctorius* suctorial] : any of a class (Suctorina) of complex protozoans which have cilia only early in development and in which the mature form is fixed to the substrate, lacks locomotor organelles or a mouth, and obtains food through specialized suctorial tentacles

Su-dan grass \sü-ˈdän-, -ˈdän-\ *n* [the Sudan, region in Africa] : a vigorous tall-growing annual grass (*Sorghum vulgare sudanensis*) widely grown for hay and fodder

Su-dan-ic \sü-ˈdän-ik\ *n* [the Sudan] : the languages neither Bantu nor Hamitic spoken in a belt extending from Senegal to southern Sudan — **Sudanic** *adj*

su-da-to-ri-um \ˈsü-də-ˈtōr-ē-əm-, -ˈtōr-əl\ *n* [L, fr. *sudatus*, pp. of *sudare* to sweat — more at **SWEAT**] : a sweat room in a bath

su-da-to-ry \ˈsü-də-,tōr-ē-, -ˈtōr-əl\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** : SUDATORIUM

sudd \ˈsəd\ *n* [Ar, lit., obstruction] : floating vegetable matter that forms obstructive masses in the upper White Nile

1sud-den \ˈsəd-ən\ *adj* [ME *sodain*, fr. MF, fr. L *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden, fr. pp. of *subire* to come up, fr. *sub-* up + *ire* to go — more at **SUB-**, **ISSUE**] 1 **a** : happening or coming unexpectedly (a ~ shower) **b** : changing angle or character all at once 2 : marked by or manifesting abruptness or haste 3 : made or brought about in a short time : PROMPT **syn** see **PRECIPITATE** — **sud-den-ly** *adv* — **sud-den-ness** \ˈsəd-ən-(n)əs\ *n*

2sudden *n*, *obs* : an unexpected occurrence : EMERGENCY — **all of a sudden** or **on a sudden** : sooner than was expected : at once

sudden death *n* 1 : unexpected death that is instantaneous or occurs within minutes from any cause other than violence (sudden death following coronary occlusion) 2 **a** : a single full game played to break a tie **b** : an extra period of play to break a tie that terminates the moment one side scores or gains the lead

su-do-rif-er-ous \ˈsü-də-ˈrɪf-(ə-)rəs\ *adj* [LL *sudorifer*, fr. L *sudor* sweat + *-ifer* -iferous — more at **SWEAT**] : producing or conveying sweat (~ glands) (a ~ duct)

su-do-rif-ic \-ˈrɪf-ɪk\ *adj* [NL *sudorificus*, fr. L *sudor*] : causing or inducing sweat : DIAPHORETIC (~ herbs) — **sudorific** *n*

Su-dra \s(h)ü-drə\ *n* [Skt *śūdra*] : a Hindu of a lower caste traditionally assigned to menial occupations — **Sudra** *adj*

1suds \ˈsədz\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [prob. fr. MD *sudse* marsh; akin to OE *sēoþan* to seethe — more at **SEETHE**] 1 : water impregnated with soap or a synthetic detergent compound and worked up into froth; also : the lather or froth on such water 2 **a** : FOAM, FROTH **b** : BEER — **suds-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

2suds *vt* : to wash in suds ~ *vi* : to form suds — **suds-er** *n*

sudsy \ˈsəd-zē\ *adj* **suds-ier**, **-est** 1 : full of suds : FROTHY, FOAMY 2 : SOAPY 4

sue \ˈsü\ *vb* **sued**; **suing** [ME *suen*, fr. OF *suivre*, fr. (assumed) VL *sequere*, fr. L *sequi* to follow, come or go after; akin to Gk *hepesthai* to follow] *vt* 1 *obs* : to make petition to or for 2 : to pay court or suit to : woo 3 **a** : to seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; *specif* : to bring an action against **b** : to proceed with and follow up (a legal action) to proper termination ~ *vi* 1 : to make a request or application : PLEAD — usu. used with *for* or *to* 2 : to pay court : woo 3 : to take legal proceedings in court — **sue-r** *n*

1suede or **suède** \ˈswād\ *n* [F *gants de Suède* Swedish gloves] 1 : leather with a napped surface 2 : a fabric finished with a nap to simulate suede

2suede *vb* **sueded**; **sued-ing** *vt* : to give a suede finish or nap to (a fabric or leather) ~ *vi* : to give cloth or leather a suede finish

su-et \ˈsü-ət\ *n* [ME *sewet*, fr. (assumed) AF, dim. of AF *sue*, fr. L *sebum* tallow, suet — more at **SOAP**] : the hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton that yields tallow

suff *abbr* 1 sufficient 2 suffix

suf-fer \ˈsəf-ər\ *vb* **suf-fered**; **suf-fer-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *suffren*, fr. OF *souffrir*, fr. (assumed) VL *sufferire*, fr. L *sufferre*, fr. *sub-* up + *ferre* to bear — more at **SUB-**, **BEAR**] *vt* 1 **a** : to submit to or be forced to endure (~ martyrdom) **b** : to feel keenly : labor under (~ thirst) 2 : UNDERGO, EXPERIENCE 3 : to put up with *esp.* as inevitable or unavoidable 4 : to allow *esp.* by reason of indifference (the eagle ~s little birds to sing — Shak.) ~ *vi* 1 : to endure death, pain, or distress 2 : to sustain loss or damage 3 : to be subject to disability or handicap **syn** see **BEAR**, **LET** — **suf-fer-able** \ˈsəf-(ə-)rə-bəl\ *adj* — **suf-fer-able-ness** *n* — **suf-fer-ably** \-blē\ *adv* — **suf-fer-er** \ˈsəf-ər-ər\ *n*

suf-fer-ance \ˈsəf-(ə-)rən(t)s\ *n* 1 : patient endurance : LONG-SUFFERING 2 : PAIN, MISERY 3 : consent or sanction implied by a lack of interference or failure to enforce a prohibition 4 : power or ability to withstand : ENDURANCE **syn** see **PERMISSION**

a abut	° kitten	er further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

suf-fer-ing *n* 1 : the state or experience of one that suffers 2 : PAIN *syn* see DISTRESS

suf-fice \sə-'fis also -'fiz\ *vb* **suf-ficed**; **suf-fic-ing** [ME *sufficen*, fr. MF *suffis-*, stem of *suffire*, fr. L *sufficere*, lit., to put under, fr. *sub-* + *facere* to make, do — more at DO] *vi* 1 : to meet or satisfy a need : be sufficient (a brief note will ~) — often used with an impersonal *it* (<~ it to say that they are dedicated, serious personalities — Cheryl Aldridge>) 2 : to be competent or capable ~ *vt* : to be enough for — **suf-fic-er** *n*

suf-fi-cien-cy \sə-'fish-ən-sē\ *n* 1 : sufficient means to meet one's needs : COMPETENCY; *also* : a modest but adequate scale of living 2 : the quality or state of being sufficient : ADEQUACY

suf-fi-cient \sə-'fish-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *sufficient-*, *sufficiens*, fr. prp. of *sufficere*] 1 *a* : enough to meet the needs of a situation or a proposed end (<~ provisions for a month>) *b* : being a sufficient condition 2 *archaic* : QUALIFIED, COMPETENT — **suf-fi-cient-ly** *adv* *syn* SUFFICIENT, ENOUGH, ADEQUATE, COMPETENT *shared meaning element* : being what is requisite or desirable *ant* INSUFFICIENT

sufficient condition *n* 1 : a proposition whose truth assures the truth of another proposition 2 : a state of affairs whose existence assures the existence of another state of affairs

suf-fix \səf-'iks\ *n* [NL *suffixum*, fr. L, neut. of *suffixus*, pp. of *suffigere* to fasten underneath, fr. *sub-* + *figere* to fasten — more at DIKE] : an affix occurring at the end of a word, base, or phrase — compare PREFIX — **suf-fix-al** \səf-'ik-səl, (sə-'fik-səl\ *adj*

suf-fix \səf-'iks, (sə-'fiks\ *vt* : to attach as a suffix — **suf-fix-ation** \səf-'ik-'sā-shən\ *n*

suf-fo-cate \səf-'ə-kāt\ *vb* **-cated**; **-cat-ing** [L *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare* to choke, stifle, fr. *sub-* + *fauces* throat] *vt* 1 *a* : to stop the respiration of (as by strangling or asphyxiation) *b* : to deprive of oxygen *c* : to make uncomfortable by want of cool fresh air 2 : to impede or stop the development of ~ *vi* 1 : to become suffocated : *a* : to die from being unable to breathe *b* : to be uncomfortable through lack of air 2 : to become checked in development — **suf-fo-cat-ing-ly** \-kāt-ŋ-lē\ *adv* — **suf-fo-ca-tion** \səf-'ə-kā-shən\ *n* — **suf-fo-ca-tive** \səf-'ə-kāt-iv\ *adj*

Suf-folk \səf-'ək, -'ok\ *n* [Suffolk, England] 1 : any of an English breed of black-faced hornless mutton-type sheep 2 : any of an English breed of chestnut-colored draft horses

suf-fra-gan \səf-'ri-gən, 'səf-'ri-jən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *suffraganeus*, fr. *suffragium* support, prayer] 1 : a diocesan bishop (as in the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England) subordinate to a metropolitan 2 : an Anglican or Episcopal bishop assisting a diocesan bishop and not having the right of succession

suffragan *adj* 1 : of or being a suffragan 2 : subordinate to a metropolitan or archiepiscopal see

suf-frage \səf-'rij, 'stænd -ə-'rij\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *suffragium*, fr. L, vote, political support; in other senses, fr. L *suffragium*] 1 : a short intercessory prayer usu. in a series 2 : a vote given in deciding a controverted question or in the choice of a person for an office or trust 3 : the right of voting : FRANCHISE; *also* : the exercise of such right

suf-frag-ette \səf-'ri-'jet\ *n* : a woman who advocates suffrage for her sex

suf-frag-ist \səf-'ri-jəst\ *n* : one who advocates extension of suffrage esp. to women

suf-fuse \sə-'fyüz\ *vt* **suf-fused**; **suf-fus-ing** [L *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, lit., to pour beneath, fr. *sub-* + *fundere* to pour — more at FOUND] : to spread over or through in the manner of fluid or light : FLUSH, FILL *syn* see INFUSE — **suf-fu-sion** \-'fyü-zhən\ *n* — **suf-fu-sive** \-'fyü-siv, -ziv\ *adj*

Su-fi \sü-'(f)ē\ *n* [Ar *sūfiy*, lit., (man) of wool] : a Muslim mystic — **Sufi** *adj* — **Sufi-c** \-'fik\ *adj* — **Su-fism** \-'fiz-əm\ *n*

sug-ar \shüg-ər\ *n* [ME *sucre*, fr. MF, fr. ML *zuccarum*, fr. OIt *zucchero*, fr. Ar *sukkar*, fr. Per *shakar*, fr. Skt *śarkarā*; akin to Skt *śarkara* pebble] 1 *a* : a sweet crystallizable material that consists wholly or essentially of sucrose, is colorless or white when pure tending to brown when less refined, is obtained commercially from sugarcane or sugar beet and less extensively from sorghum, maples, and palms, and is nutritionally important as a source of dietary carbohydrate and as a sweetener and preservative of other foods *b* : any of various water-soluble compounds that vary widely in sweetness and comprise the oligosaccharides including sucrose 2 : a unit (as a spoonful, cube, or lump) of sugar 3 : a sugar bowl

sugar *vb* **sug-ared**; **sug-ar-ing** \shüg-(ə-)rŋ\ *vt* 1 : to make palatable or attractive : SWEETEN 2 : to sprinkle or mix with sugar ~ *vi* 1 : to form or be converted into sugar 2 : to become granular : GRANULATE

sugar apple *n* : the fruit of the sweetsop

sugar beet *n* : a white-rooted beet grown for the sugar in its roots

sug-ar-ber-ry \shüg-ər-'ber-ē\ *n* : a hackberry with sweet edible fruits

sugar bush *n* : a woods in which sugar maples predominate

sug-ar-cane \shüg-ər-'kān\ *n* : a stout tall perennial grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) that has a large terminal panicle and is widely grown in warm regions as a source of sugar

sug-ar-coat \shüg-ər-'kōt\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *sugarcoated*] 1 : to coat with sugar 2 : to make superficially attractive or palatable (tried to ~ an unpleasant truth)

sug-ar-house \shüg-ər-'haüs\ *n* : a building where sugar is made or refined; *specif* : one where maple sap is boiled and maple syrup and maple sugar are made

sugaring off *n* 1 : the act or process of converting maple syrup into sugar 2 : a party held at the time of sugaring off



sugar beet

sug-ar-loaf \shüg-ər-'lōf\ *n* 1 : refined sugar molded into a cone 2 : a hill or mountain shaped like a sugarloaf — **sugar-loaf** *adj*

sugar maple *n* : a maple with a sweet sap; *specif* : one (*Acer saccharum*) of eastern No. America with 3- to 5-lobed leaves, hard close-grained wood much used for cabinetwork, and sap that is the chief source of maple syrup and maple sugar

sugar off *vi* : to complete the process of boiling down the syrup in making maple sugar until it is thick enough to crystallize : approach or reach the state of granulation

sugar of lead : LEAD ACETATE

sugar orchard *n*, *chiefly New Eng* : SUGAR BUSH

sug-ar-plum \shüg-ər-'pləm\ *n* 1 : a small candy in a ball or disk : SWEETMEAT 2 : SERVICEBERRY 2

sug-ary \shüg-(ə-)rē\ *adj* 1 : containing, resembling, or tasting of sugar 2 *a* : exaggeratedly sweet : HONEYED (his ~ deprecating voice — D. H. Lawrence) *b* : cloyingly sweet : SENTIMENTAL

sug-gest \sə(g)-'jest\ *vt* [L *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest, fr. *sub-* + *gerere* to carry — more at CAST] 1 *a* *obs* : to seek to influence : SEDUCE *b* : to call forth : EVOKE *c* : to mention or imply as a possibility (<~ed that he might bring his family>) *d* : to propose as desirable or fitting (<~ a stroll>) *e* : to offer for consideration or as a hypothesis (<~ a solution to a problem>) 2 *a* : to call to mind by thought or association (the explosion . . . ~ed sabotage — F. L. Paxson) *b* : to serve as a motive or inspiration for (a play ~ed by a historic incident) — **sug-gest-er** *n* *syn* SUGGEST, IMPLY, HINT, INTIMATE, INSINUATE *shared meaning element* : to convey an idea indirectly. SUGGEST may stress putting into the mind by association of ideas, awakening of a desire, or initiating a train of thought (he can suggest in his work the immobility of a plain or the extreme action of a bolt of lightning, without showing either — Dale Nichols) IMPLY is close to suggest but may indicate a more definite or logical relation of the unexpressed idea to the expressed (the philosophy of Nature which is implied in Chinese art — Laurence Binyon) HINT implies the use of slight or remote suggestion with a minimum of overt statement (the soft hinted green in the branches — Shirley Jackson) (as thou with wary speech . . . hast hinted — John Keats) INTIMATE stresses delicacy of suggestion without connoting any lack of candor (quietly intimated that she could not entertain such a proposal) INSINUATE applies to the conveying of a usually unpleasant idea in a sly underhanded manner (the insinuated scoff of coward tongues — William Wordsworth) *ant* express

sug-gest-ible \sə(g)-'jes-tə-bəl\ *adj* : easily influenced by suggestion — **sug-gest-ibil-i-ty** \-jes-tə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*

sug-ges-tion \sə(g)-'jes(h)-chən\ *n* 1 *a* : the act or process of suggesting *b* : something suggested 2 *a* : the process by which one thought leads to another esp. through association of ideas *b* : a means or process of influencing attitudes and behavior hypnotically 3 : a slight indication : TRACE (a ~ of a smile)

sug-ges-tive \sə(g)-'jes-tiv\ *adj* 1 *a* : giving a suggestion : INDICATIVE (<~ of a past era>) *b* : full of suggestions : stimulating thought (provided a ~ . . . commentary on the era — Lloyd Morris) *c* : stirring mental associations : EVOCATIVE 2 : suggesting or tending to suggest something improper or indecent : RISQUÉ — **sug-ges-tive-ly** *adv* — **sug-ges-tive-ness** *n*

sui-cid-al \sü-ə-'sīd-'l\ *adj* 1 : relating to or of the nature of suicide 2 : marked by an impulse to commit suicide 3 *a* : dangerous esp. to life *b* : destructive to one's own interests — **sui-cid-al-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

sui-cide \sü-ə-'sīd\ *n* [L *sui* (gen.) of oneself + E *-cide*; akin to OE & OHG *sin* his, L *suus* one's own, Skt *sva* oneself, one's own] 1 *a* : the act or an instance of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally esp. by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind *b* : ruin of one's own interests (political ~) 2 : one that commits or attempts suicide

suicide *vb* **sui-cid-ed**; **sui-cid-ing** *vi* : to commit suicide ~ *vt* : to put (oneself) to death : KILL

suicide squad *n* [fr. the fact that kickoffs and punts are more dangerous than other plays] : a special squad used on kickoffs in football

sui generis \sü-'i-'jen-ə-rəs; sü-'ē-'jen-, -'gen-\ *adj* [L, of its own kind] : constituting a class alone : UNIQUE, PECULIAR

sui ju-ris \sü-'i-'jūr-əs, sü-'ē-'yūr-\ *adj* [L, of one's own right] : having full legal rights or capacity

su-int \sü-ənt, 'swint\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *suer* to sweat, fr. L *sudare* — more at SWEAT] : dried perspiration of sheep deposited in the wool and rich in potassium salts

suit \süt\ *n* [ME *siute* act of following, retinue, sequence, set, fr. OF, act of following, retinue, fr. (assumed) VL *sequita*, fr. fem. of *sequitus*, pp. of *sequere* to follow — more at SUE] 1 *archaic* : SUITE 1 2 *a* : recourse or appeal to a feudal superior for justice or redress *b* : an action or process in a court for the recovery of a right or claim 3 : an act or instance of suing or seeking by entreaty : APPEAL; *specif* : COURTSHIP 4 : SUITE 2 — used chiefly of armor, sails, and counters in games 5 : a set of garments : as *a* : an outer costume of two or more pieces *b* : a costume to be worn for a special purpose or under particular conditions (gym ~) 6 *a* : all the playing cards in a pack bearing the same symbol *b* : all the dominoes bearing the same number *c* : all the cards or counters in a particular suit held by one player (a 5-card ~) *d* : the suit led (follow ~)

suit *vi* 1 : to be in accordance : AGREE (the position ~s with his abilities) 2 : to be appropriate or satisfactory (these prices don't ~) 3 : to put on specially required clothing (as a uniform or protective garb) — usu. used with *up* ~ *vt* 1 : to outfit with clothes : DRESS 2 : ACCOMMODATE, ADAPT (<~ the action to the word>) 3 *a* : to be proper for : BEFIT *b* : to be becoming to 4 : to meet the needs or desires of : PLEASE (<~s me fine>)

suit-able \süt-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1 *obs* : SIMILAR, MATCHING 2 *a* : adapted to a use or purpose *b* : satisfying propriety : PROPER *c* : ABLE, QUALIFIED *syn* see FIT *ant* UNSUITABLE, UNBECOMING — **suit-abil-i-ty** \süt-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **suit-able-ness** *n* — **suit-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

suit-case \ˈsüt-kās\ *n*: TRAVELING BAG; *esp*: a rigid flat rectangular one

suite \ˈswēt, 2d is also ˈsüt\ *n* [F, alter. of OF *siute* — more at **SUIT**]
1: RETINUE; *esp*: the personal staff accompanying a ruler, diplomat, or dignitary on official business **2**: a group of things forming a unit or constituting a collection: SET as **a**: a group of rooms occupied as a unit: APARTMENT **b** (1): a 17th and 18th century instrumental musical form consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys (2): a modern instrumental composition in several movements of different character (3): a long orchestral concert arrangement in suite form of material drawn from a longer work (as a ballet) **c**: a collection of minerals or rocks having some characteristic in common (as type or origin) **d**: a set of matched furniture for a room

suit-ing \ˈsüt-ɪŋ\ *n*: fabric for suits

suit-or \ˈsüt-ər\ *n* [ME, follower, pleader, fr. AF, fr. L *secutor* follower, fr. *secutus*, pp. of *sequi* to follow — more at **SUE**] **1**: one that petitions or entreats: PETITIONER **2**: a party to a suit at law **3**: one who courts a woman or seeks to marry her

su-ki-ya-ki \skē-(y)āk-ē, -sūk-ē-, -sūk-\ *n* [Jap, fr. *suki* spade + *yaki* roast]: a dish consisting of thin slices of meat, bean curd, and vegetables cooked in soy sauce, sake, and sugar

suk-kah \sūk-ə\ *n* [Heb *sukkāh*]: a booth or shelter with a roof of branches and leaves that is used esp. for meals during the Sukkoth

Suk-koth \sūk-əs, -ōt(h), -ōs\ *n* [Heb *sukkōth*, pl. of *sukkāh*]: a Jewish harvest festival beginning on the 15th of Tishri and commemorating the temporary shelters used by the Jews during their wandering in the wilderness

sul-cate \səl-kāt\ *adj* [L *sulcatus*, pp. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr. *sulcus*]: scored with usu. longitudinal furrows (a ~ seedpod)

sul-cus \səl-kəs\ *n*, pl **sul-ci** \-kī, -kē, -sī\ [L; akin to OE *sulh* plow, Gk *holkos* furrow, *helkein* to pull]: FURROW, GROOVE; *esp*: a shallow furrow on the surface of the brain separating adjacent convolutions

sulf- or sulfo- or sulph- or sulpho- *comb form* [F *sulf-*, *sulfo-*, fr. L *sulfur*]: sulfur: containing sulfur (sulfochloride)

sul-fa \səl-fə\ *adj* [short for *sulfanilamide*] **1**: related chemically to sulfanilamide **2**: of, relating to, or containing sulfa drugs

sul-fa-di-a-zine \səl-fə-ˈdī-ə-zēn\ *n*: a sulfa drug C₁₀H₁₀N₄O₂S that is used esp. in the treatment of meningitis, pneumonia, and intestinal infections

sulfa drug *n*: any of various synthetic organic bacteria-inhibiting drugs that are sulfonamides closely related chemically to sulfanilamide

sul-fa-nil-amide \səl-fə-ˈnīl-ə-mīd, -məd\ *n* [*sulfanilic* + *amide*]: a crystalline sulfonamide C₆H₈N₂O₂S that is the amide of sulfanilic acid and the parent compound of most of the sulfa drugs

sul-fa-nil-ic acid \səl-fə-ˈnīl-ik-\ *n* [ISV *sulf-* + *aniline* + *-ic*]: a crystalline acid C₆H₇NO₃S obtained from aniline and used esp. in making dyes

sul-fa-tase \səl-fə-ˈtās, -tāz\ *n* [*sulfate*]: any of various esterases that accelerate the hydrolysis of sulfuric esters and that are found in animal tissues and in microorganisms

˚sul-fate \səl-ˈfāt\ *n* [F, fr. L *sulfur*] **1**: a salt or ester of sulfuric acid **2**: a bivalent group or anion SO₄ characteristic of sulfuric acid and the sulfates

˚sulfate *vb* **sul-fat-ed**; **sul-fat-ing** *vt* **1 a**: to treat or combine with sulfuric acid or a sulfate **b**: to convert into a sulfate **2**: to form a deposit of a whitish scale of sulfate of lead on (the plates of a storage battery) ~ *vi*: to become sulfated

sul-fy-dryl \səlf-(h)ī-drəl\ *n* [ISV *sulf-* + *hydr-* + *-yl*]: a highly reactive group SH that is characteristic of mercaptans and is present in many biologically active compounds (as various proteins, coenzymes, and enzyme inhibitors)

sul-fide \səl-ˈfīd\ *n*: a compound of sulfur analogous to an oxide or ether with sulfur in place of oxygen: a salt or ester of hydrogen sulfide

sul-fi-nyl \səl-fə-ˈnīl\ *n* [*sulfonic acid* (RSO₂H) + *-yl*]: the bivalent group or radical SO

sul-fite \səl-ˈfīt\ *n* [F *sulfite*, alter. of *sulfate*]: a salt or ester of sulfurous acid — **sul-fit-ic** \səl-ˈfīt-ik\ *adj*

sulfon- *comb form* [ISV *sulfonic*] **1**: sulfonic (sulfonamide) **2**: sulfonyl (sulfonmethane)

sul-fon-amide \səl-ˈfān-ə-mīd, -məd; -ˈfō-nə-mīd\ *n*: an amide (as sulfanilamide) of a sulfonic acid; also: SULFA DRUG

˚sul-fo-nate \səl-fə-ˈnāt\ *n*: a salt or ester of a sulfonic acid

˚sulfonate *vt* **-nat-ed**; **-nat-ing**: to introduce the sulfonic group into; *broadly*: to treat (an organic substance) with sulfuric acid — **sul-fo-na-tion** \səl-fə-ˈnā-shən\ *n*

sul-fone \səl-ˈfōn\ *n*: any of various compounds containing the sulfonyl group doubly united by its sulfur usu. with carbon

sul-fon-ic \səl-ˈfān-ik, -ˈfōn-\ *adj*: of, relating to, being, or derived from the univalent acid group SO₃H

sulfonic acid *n*: any of numerous acids that contain the sulfonic group and may be derived from sulfuric acid by replacement of a hydroxyl group by either an inorganic anion or a univalent organic radical

sul-fo-ni-um \səl-ˈfō-nē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *sulf-* + *ammonium*]: a univalent radical or cation SH₃ analogous to oxonium

sul-fon-meth-ane \səl-ˈfōn-ˈmeth-ān\ *n*: a crystalline hypnotic sulfone C₁₀H₁₀O₄S₂

sul-fo-nyl \səl-fə-ˈnīl\ *n*: the bivalent group or radical SO₂

sul-fo-nyl-urea \səl-fə-ˈnīl-(y)ūr-ē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *sulfonyl* + NL *urea*]: any of several hypoglycemic compounds related to the sulfonamides and used in the oral treatment of diabetes

sulf-ox-ide \səl-ˈfāk-sīd\ *n* [ISV]: any of a class of organic compounds characterized by a sulfinyl group with its sulfur atom doubly united to carbon

˚sul-fur or sul-phur \səl-fər\ *n* [ME *sulphur* brimstone, fr. L *sulphur*, *sulphur*, *sulfur*] **1**: a nonmetallic element that occurs either free or combined esp. in sulfides and sulfates, is a constituent of proteins, exists in several allotropic forms including yellow orthorhombic crystals, resembles oxygen chemically but is less active and more acidic, and is used esp. in the chemical and paper indus-

tries, in rubber vulcanization, and in medicine for treating skin diseases — see **ELEMENT** table **2**: something (as scathing language) that suggests sulfur

˚sulfur *vt* **sul-fured**; **sul-fur-ing** \-f(ə-)rɪŋ\ *to* treat with sulfur or a sulfur compound

sulfur bacterium *n*: a bacterium (as many members of the suborder Rhodobacteriinae) capable of reducing sulfur compounds

sulfur dioxide *n*: a heavy pungent toxic gas SO₂ that is easily condensed to a colorless liquid, is used esp. in making sulfuric acid, in bleaching, as a preservative, and as a refrigerant, and is a major air pollutant esp. in industrial areas

sul-fu-re-ous \səl-ˈfyūr-ē-əs\ *adj*: SULFUROUS — **sul-fu-re-ous-ly** *adv* — **sul-fu-re-ous-ness** *n*

˚sul-fu-ret \səl-f(y)ə-ret\ *n* [NL *sulfuretum*, fr. L *sulfur*]: SULFIDE

˚sulfuret *vt* **-ret-ed** or **-ret-ted**; **-ret-ing** or **-ret-ting**: to combine or impregnate with sulfur

sul-fu-ric \səl-ˈfyū(ə)r-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing sulfur esp. with a higher valence than sulfurous compounds (<~ esters)

sulfuric acid *n*: a heavy corrosive oily dibasic strong acid H₂SO₄ that is colorless when pure and is a vigorous oxidizing and dehydrating agent — called also *oil of vitriol*

sul-fu-rize \səl-f(y)ə-rīz\ *vt* **-rized**; **-riz-ing**: SULFUR

sul-fu-rous \səl-f(y)ə-rəs, also *esp* for 1b, səl-ˈfyūr-əs\ *adj* **1 a**

: resembling or emanating from sulfur and esp. burning sulfur **b**

: of, relating to, or containing sulfur esp. with a lower valence than sulfuric compounds (<~ esters) **2 or sul-phu-rous** **a**: of, relating to, or dealing with the fire of hell: INFERNAL **b**: SCATHING, VIRULENT (<~ denunciations) **c**: PROFANE, BLASPHEMOUS (<~ language) — **sul-fu-rous-ly** *adv* — **sul-fu-rous-ness** *n*

sulfurous acid *n*: a weak unstable dibasic acid H₂SO₃ known in solution and through its salts and used as a reducing and bleaching agent

sul-fu-ryl \səl-f(y)ə-rīl\ *n* [ISV]: SULFONYL — used esp. in names of inorganic compounds

˚sulk \səlk\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *sulky*]: to be moodily silent

˚sulk *n* **1**: the state of one sulking — often used in pl. (had a case of the ~s) **2**: a sulky mood or spell (in a ~)

˚sulky \səl-kē\ *adj* [prob. alter. of obs. *sulke* (sluggish)] **1**: sulking or given to spells of sulking **2** [*˚sulky*]: having wheels and usu. a seat for the driver (a ~ plow) **syn** see **SULLEN** — **sul-k-i-ly**

\-kə-lē\ *adv* — **sul-k-i-ness** \-kē-nəs\ *n*

˚sulky *n*, pl **sulkies** [prob. fr. *˚sulky*; fr. its having room for only one person]: a light 2-wheeled vehicle having a seat for the driver only and usu. no body

sul-lage \səl-ij\ *n* [prob. fr. MF *soiller*, *souiller* to soil — more at **SOIL**] **1**: REFUSE, SEWAGE **2**: mud deposited by water: SILT

sul-len \səl-ən\ *adj* [ME *solain* sullen, solitary, prob. fr. (assumed) MF, fr. L *solus* alone] **1 a**: gloomily or resentfully silent or repressed **b**: suggesting a sullen state: LOWERING **2**: dull or somber in sound or color **3**: DISMAL, GLOOMY **4**: moving sluggishly — **sul-len-ly** *adv* — **sul-len-ness** \səl-ən-(n)əs\ *n*

syn **SULLEN**, **GLUM**, **MOROSE**, **SURLY**, **SULKY** *shared meaning element*

: showing a forbidding or disagreeable mood

˚sul-ly \səl-ē\ *vt* **sul-lied**; **sul-ly-ing** [prob. fr. MF *soiller* to soil]: to make soiled or tarnished: DEFILE

˚sully *n*, pl **sullies** *archaic*: SOIL, STAIN

sulph- or sulpho- — see **SULF-**

sulphur butterfly *n*: any of numerous butterflies (family Pieridae) having the wings usu. yellow or orange with a black border — called also *sulphur*

sulphur yellow *n*: a variable color averaging a brilliant greenish yellow

Sul-pi-cian \səl-ˈpīsh-ən\ *n* [F *sulpicien*, fr. Compagnie de Saint-Sulpice Society of St. Sulpice]: a member of the Society of Priests of St. Sulpice founded by Jean Jacques Olier in Paris, France, in 1642 and dedicated to the teaching of seminarians

sul-tan \səlt-ən\ *n* [MF, fr. Ar *sultān*]: a king or sovereign esp. of a Muslim state

sul-ta-na \səl-ˈtān-ə\ *n* [It, fem. of *sultano* sultan, fr. Ar *sultān*] **1**

: a female member of a sultan's family; *esp*: a sultan's wife **2 a**

: a pale yellow seedless grape grown for raisins and wine **b**: the raisin of a sultana

sul-tan-ate \səlt-ˈn-āt\ *n* **1**: the office, dignity, or power of a sultan **2**: a state or country governed by a sultan

sul-tan-ess \səlt-ˈn-əs\ *n*, *archaic*: SULTANA

sul-try \səl-trē\ *adj* **sul-tri-er**; **-est** [obs. E *sulter* to swelter, alter. of E *swelter*] **1 a**: very hot and humid: SWELTERING (a ~ day) **b**

: burning hot: TORRID **2 a**: hot with passion or anger **b**: exciting or capable of exciting strong sexual desire (<~ glances) — **sul-tri-ly** \-trē-lē\ *adv* — **sul-tri-ness** \-trē-nəs\ *n*

˚sum \səm\ *n* [ME *summe*, fr. OF, fr. L *summa*, fr. fem. of *summus* highest; akin to L *super* over — more at **OVER**] **1**: an indefinite or specified amount of money **2**: the whole amount: AG-

GREGATE **3**: the utmost degree: SUMMIT (reached the ~ of human happiness) **4 a**: a summary of the chief points or thoughts: SUMMATION (the ~ of this criticism follows — C. W. Hendel) **b**: GIST (the ~ and substance of an argument) **5 a**

(1): the result of adding numbers (<~ of 5 and 7 is 12) (2): the limit of the sum of the first *n* terms of an infinite series as *n* increases indefinitely **b**: numbers to be added; *broadly*: a problem in arithmetic **c** (1): DISJUNCTION **2** (2): UNION 2d — **sum-ma-bil-i-ty** \səm-ə-ˈbīl-ət-ē\ *n* — **sum-ma-ble** \səm-ə-bəl\ *adj* — in

sum: in short: BRIEFLY

˚sum *vb* **summed**; **sum-ming** *vt* **1**: to calculate the sum of: COUNT **2**: SUMMARIZE ~ *vi*: to reach a sum: AMOUNT

ə abut ˚ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw ói coin th thin th this
 ü loot ù foot y yet yü few yü furious zh vision

su-mac or **su-mach** \s(h)ü-mak\ *n* [ME *sumac*, fr. MF, fr. Ar *summāq*] 1: any of a genus (*Rhus* of the family Anacardiaceae, the sumac family) of trees, shrubs, and woody vines that have feathery compound leaves turning to brilliant colors in the autumn, dioecious flowers, spikes or loose clusters of red or whitish berries, and in some cases foliage poisonous to the touch — compare POISON IVY, POISON OAK 2: a material used in tanning and dyeing that consists of dried powdered leaves and flowers of various sumacs

Su-meri-an \sü-mer-ē-an, -'mir-\ *n* 1: a native of Sumer 2: the agglutinative language of the Sumerians that has no known linguistic affinities — **Sumerian** *adj*

sum-ma \süm-ə, 'süm-, 'səm-\ *n*, *pl* **sum-mae** \süm-ī, 'süm-, -ā; 'səm-, ē-, ī\ [ML, fr. L, *sum*] a comprehensive treatise; *esp*: one by a scholastic philosopher

sum-ma cum lau-de \süm-ə-(k)üm-'laüd-ə, 'süm-, -'laüd-ē; 'səm-ə, 'kəm-'löd-ē\ *adv* or *adj* [L, with highest praise]: with highest distinction (graduated *summa cum laude*) — compare CUM LAUDE, MAGNA CUM LAUDE

sum-mand \səm-and, 'sə-'mand\ *n* [ML *summandus*, gerund of *summare* to sum, fr. *summa*] a term in a summation: ADDEND

sum-ma-ri-za-tion \səm-(ə)rə-'zā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of summarizing 2: SUMMARY

sum-ma-rize \səm-ə-'rīz\ *vb* -rized; -riz-ing *vt*: to tell in or reduce to a summary ~ *vi*: to make a summary — **sum-ma-riz-er** *n*

sum-ma-ry \səm-ə-rē also 'səm-rē or -er-ē\ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *sum-marius*, fr. L *summa* sum] 1: COMPREHENSIVE; *esp*: covering the main points succinctly 2 *a*: done without delay or formality: quickly executed (a ~ dismissal) *b*: of, relating to, or using a summary proceeding (a ~ trial) *syn* see CONCISE *ant* circumstantial — **sum-ma-ri-ly** \sə-'mer-ē-lē\ *adv*

sum-ma-ry \səm-ə-rē also 'səm-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries: an abstract, abridgment, or compendium *esp.* of a preceding discourse

sum-mate \səm-'āt\ *vt* **sum-mat-ed**; **sum-mat-ing** [back-formation fr. *summation*]: to add together: sum up

sum-ma-tion \sə-'mā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of forming a sum: ADDITION 2: SUM, TOTAL 3: cumulative action or effect; *esp*: the process by which a sequence of stimuli that are individually inadequate to produce a response are cumulatively able to induce a nerve impulse 4: a final part of an argument reviewing points made and expressing conclusions — **sum-ma-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shən-'l\ *adj*

sum-ma-tive \səm-ət-iv, -āt-\ *adj*: ADDITIVE, CUMULATIVE

sum-mer \səm-ər\ *n* [ME *sumer*, fr. OE *sumor*; akin to OHG & ON *sumer* summer, Skt *samā* year, season] 1: the season between spring and autumn comprising in the northern hemisphere usu. the months of June, July, and August or as reckoned astronomically extending from the June solstice to the September equinox 2: the warmer half of the year 3: YEAR (a girl of seventeen ~s) 4: a period of maturing powers

summer *adj*: sown in the spring and harvested in the same year as sown (~ wheat) — compare WINTER

summer *vb* **sum-mered**; **sum-mer-ing** \səm-(ə)riŋ\ *vi*: to pass the summer ~ *vt*: to keep or carry through the summer; *esp*: to provide (as cattle or sheep) with pasture during the summer

summer *n* [ME, packhorse, beam, fr. MF *somier*, fr. (assumed) VL *sagmarius*, fr. LL *sagma* packsaddle, fr. Gk] a large horizontal beam or stone used *esp.* in building: as *a*: the lintel of a door or window *b*: a stone forming the cap of a pier (as to support a lintel or arch)

summer cypress *n*: a densely branched Eurasian herb (*Kochia scoparia*) of the goosefoot family grown for its foliage which turns red in autumn

sum-mer-house \səm-ər-'haüs\ *n*: a covered structure in a garden or park designed to provide a shady resting place in summer

summer kitchen *n*: a small building or shed that is adjacent to a house and is used as a kitchen in warm weather

sum-mer-sault *var* of SOMERSAULT

summer savory *n*: a European herb (*Satureia hortensis*) used in cookery

summer school *n*: a school or school session conducted in summer enabling students to accelerate progress toward a degree, to make up credits lost through absence or failure, or to round out professional education

summer squash *n*: any of various garden squashes derived from a variety (*Cucurbita pepo* var. *melopepo*) and used as a vegetable while immature and before hardening of the seeds and rind

summer stock *n*: theatrical productions of stock companies presented during the summer

summer theater *n*: a theater that presents several different plays or musicals during the summer

sum-mer-time \səm-ər-'tīm\ *n*: the summer season or a period like summer

summer time *n*, chiefly Brit: DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

sum-mer-wood \səm-ər-'wüd\ *n*: the harder less porous portion of an annual ring of wood that develops late in the growing season — compare SPRINGWOOD

sum-mery \səm-(ə)rē\ *adj*: of, resembling, or fit for summer

sum-mit \səm-ət\ *n* [ME *somete*, fr. MF, fr. OF, dim. of *sum* top, fr. L *summum*, neut. of *summus* highest — more at SUM] 1: TOP, APEX; *esp*: the highest point: PEAK 2: the topmost level attainable (the ~ of human fame) 3 *a*: the highest level of officials; *esp*: the diplomatic level of heads of government *b*: a conference of highest-level officials (as heads of government)

syn SUMMIT, PEAK, PINNACLE, CLIMAX, APEX, ACME, CULMINATION *shared meaning element*: the highest point attained or attainable

sum-mon \səm-ən\ *vt* **sum-moned**; **sum-mon-ing** \-(ə)niŋ\ [ME *somonen*, fr. OF *somondre*, fr. (assumed) VL *summonere*, alter. of L *summonēre* to remind secretly, fr. *sub*-secretly + *monēre* to warn — more at SUB-, MIND] 1: to issue a call to convene: CONVOKE 2: to command by service of a summons to appear in court 3: to call upon for specified action (~ one to be in readiness) 4: to bid to come: send for (~ a physician) 5: to call forth: EVOKE — **sum-mon-er** \-(ə)nər\ *n*

syn SUMMON, CALL, CITE, CONVOKE, CONVENE, MUSTER *shared meaning element*: to demand the presence of

sum-mons \səm-ən\ *n*, *pl* **sum-mons-es** [ME *somouns*, fr. OF *somonse*, fr. pp. of *somondre*] 1: the act of summoning; *esp*: a call by authority to appear at a place named or to attend to a duty 2: a warning or citation to appear in court: as *a*: a written notification to be served on a person warning him to appear in court at a day specified to answer to the plaintiff *b*: a subpoena to appear as a witness 3: something (as a call) that summons

summons *vt*: SUMMON 2

sum-mum **bo-num** \süm-əm-'bō-nəm, 'süm-, 'səm-\ *n* [L]: the supreme good from which all others are derived

sum-mum **ge-nus** \-'gen-əs, -'gā-nəs; -'jē-nəs\ *n*, *pl* **sum-ma** **ge-nera** \süm-ə-'gen-ə-rə, 'süm-, -'gān-; 'səm-ə-'jen-ə-rə\ [NL, lit., highest genus]: a logical genus that cannot be classed as a species of a higher genus

su-mo \sü-'(m)ō\ *n* [Jap *sumō*]: a Japanese form of wrestling in which a contestant loses if he is forced out of the ring or if any part of his body except the soles of his feet touches the ground

sump \səmp\ *n* [ME *sompe* swamp — more at SWAMP] 1: a pit or reservoir serving as a drain or receptacle for liquids: as *a*: CESS-POOL *b*: a pit at the lowest point in a circulating or drainage system (as the oil-circulating system of an internal-combustion engine) *c* chiefly Brit: OIL PAN 2 Brit: CRANKCASE 3 [G *sumpf*, lit., marsh, fr. MHG — more at SWAMP] *a*: the lowest part of a mine shaft into which water drains *b*: an excavation ahead of regular work in driving a mine tunnel or sinking a mine shaft

sump pump *n*: a pump to remove accumulations of liquid from a sump pit

sump-ter \səm(p)-tər\ *n* [short for *sumpter* horse, fr. ME *sumpter* driver of a packhorse, fr. MF *sometier*, fr. (assumed) VL *sag-matarius*, fr. LL *sagmat-*, *sagma* packsaddle, fr. Gk]: a pack animal

sump-tu-ary \səm(p)-chə-'wer-ē\ *adj* [L *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense, fr. *sumptus*, pp. of *sumere* to take, spend — more at CON-SUME] 1: designed to regulate personal expenditures and *esp.* to prevent extravagance and luxury (conservative ~ tastes — John Cheever) 2: designed to regulate habits on moral or religious grounds (~ laws) (~ tax)

sump-tu-ous \səm(p)-ch(ə)-wəs, 'səm(p)sh-wəs\ *adj* [MF *sumptueux*, fr. L *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus*]: excessively costly, rich, luxurious, or magnificent (~ banquets) *syn* see LUXURIOUS — **sump-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **sump-tu-ous-ness** *n*

sum total *n* 1: a total arrived at through the counting of sums 2: total result: TOTALITY

sum-up \səm-'əp\ *n*: SUMMARY

sum up \səm-'əp\ *vt* 1: to be the sum of: bring to a total (10 victories *summed up* his record) 2: to state succinctly: SUMMARIZE (sum up the evidence presented) ~ *vi* 1: to present a summary or recapitulation 2: to be expressed or summarized (it sums up in exactly three words — W. A. Johnston)

sun \sən\ *n* [ME *sunne*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *sunna* sun, L *sol* — more at SOLAR] 1 *a*: the luminous celestial body around which the earth and other planets revolve, from which they receive heat and light, and which has a mean distance from earth of 93,000,000 miles, a linear diameter of 864,000 miles, a mass 332,000 times greater than earth, and a mean density about one fourth that of earth *b*: a celestial body like the sun 2: the heat or light radiated from the sun 3: one resembling the sun usu. in brilliance 4: the rising or setting of the sun (from ~ to ~) 5: GLORY, SPLENDOR — **in the sun**: in the public eye — **under the sun**: in the world: on earth

sun *vb* **sun-ned**; **sun-ning** *vt*: to expose to or as if to the rays of the sun ~ *vi*: to sun oneself

Sun *abbr* Sunday

sun-baked \sən-'bākt\ *adj* 1: baked by exposure to sunshine 2: heated, parched, or compacted *esp.* by excessive sunlight

sun-bath \sən-'bath, -'bāth\ *n*: an exposure to sunlight or a sun-lamp

sun-bathe \-,bāth\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *sunbather*]: to take a sunbath — **sun-bath-er** \-,bā-thər\ *n*

sun-beam \-,bēm\ *n*: a ray of sunlight

sun-bird \-,bərd\ *n*: any of numerous small brilliantly colored singing birds (family Nectariniidae) of the tropical Old World somewhat resembling hummingbirds

sun-bon-net \-,bän-ət\ *n*: a woman's bonnet with a wide brim framing the face and usu. having a ruffle at the back to protect the neck from the sun

sun-bow \-,bō\ *n*: an arch resembling a rainbow made by the sun shining through vapor or mist

sun-burn \-,bərŋ\ *vb* -burned \-,bərnd\ or -burnt \-,bərnt\; -burn-ing [back-formation fr. *sunburned*, fr. *sun* + *burned*] *vt*: to burn or discolor by the sun ~ *vi*: to become sunburned

sunburn *n*: inflammation of the skin caused by overexposure to sunlight

sun-burst \sən-'bərst\ *n* 1: a flash of sunlight *esp.* through a break in clouds 2: a jeweled brooch representing a sun surrounded by rays

sun-dae \sən-'dē\ *n* [prob. alter. of *Sunday*]: ice cream served with topping (as crushed fruit, syrups, nuts, or whipped cream)

sun dance *n*: a solo or group solstice rite of American Indians

Sun-day \sən-'dē\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *sunnandæg*; akin to OHG *sunnūntag* Sunday; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc compound whose components are represented by OE *sunne* sun and by OE *dæg* day]: the first day of the week: the Christian analogue of the Jewish Sabbath — **Sun-days** \-dēz\ *adv*

Sunday *adj* 1: of, relating to, or associated with Sunday 2 [fr. the practice of wearing one's best clothes on Sunday to attend church]: BEST (~ suit) 3: AMATEUR (~ painters)

Sunday *vi*: to spend Sunday (was ~ing in the country)

Sun-day-go-to-meet-ing \sən-'de-'gōt-ə-'mēt-iŋ\ *adj*: appropriate for Sunday churchgoing

Sunday punch *n* 1: a powerful or devastating blow; *esp*: a knockout punch 2: something capable of delivering a powerful

or devastating blow to the opposition (saving his *Sunday punch* for the end of the campaign — *Newsweek*)

Sunday school *n*: a school held on Sunday for religious education; also: the teachers and pupils of such a school

sun deck *n* 1: the usu. upper deck of a ship that is exposed to the most sun 2: a roof or terrace used for sunning

sun-der \ˈsən-dər\ *vt* **sun-dered**; **sun-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *sun-deren*, fr. OE *gesundrian*, *syndrian*; akin to OHG *suntarōn* to *sunder*, L *sine* without]: to break apart or in two: sever finally and completely or with violence **syn** see SEPARATE **ant** link

sun-dew \ˈsən-(d(y)ü\ *n*: any of a genus (*Drosera* of the family Droseraceae, the sundew family) of bog-inhabiting insectivorous herbs having viscid glands on the leaves

sun-di-al \-,dī(-ə)l\ *n*: an instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon on a usu. horizontal plate or on a cylindrical surface

sun disk *n*: an ancient Near Eastern symbol consisting of a disk with conventionalized wings emblematic of the sun-god (as Ra in Egypt)

sun dog *n* 1: PARHELION 2: a small nearly round halo on the parhelic circle most frequently just outside the halo of 22 degrees

sun-down \ˈsən-daʊn\ *n*: SUNSET 2

sun-down-er \-,daʊ-nər\ *n* 1 [fr. his habit of arriving at a place where he hopes to obtain food and lodging too late to do any work] *Austral*: HOBO, TRAMP 2 *chiefly Brit*: a drink taken at sundown

sun-dries \ˈsən-drēz\ *n pl* [ˈsundry]: miscellaneous small articles, details, or items

sun-drops \ˈsən-drəps\ *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr*: any of several day-flowering herbs (genus *Oenothera*) — compare EVENING PRIM-ROSE

sun-dry \ˈsən-drē\ *adj* [ME, different for each, fr. OE *syndrig*; akin to OHG *suntarīg* sundry, OE *syndrian* to *sunder*, L *sine* without]: MISCELLANEOUS, VARIOUS (~ articles)

2sundry *pron, pl in constr*: an indeterminate number (recommended for reading by all and ~ — Edward Huberman)

sun-fast \ˈsən-fast\ *adj*: resistant to fading by sunlight (~ dyes)

sun-fish \-,fɪʃ\ *n* 1: a large marine plectognath fish (*Mola mola*) having high dorsal and anal fins and a body nearly oval in outline due to a sharply truncated posterior extremity and attaining a length of 10 feet and a weight in excess of 2 tons 2: any of numerous American percoid freshwater fishes (family Centrarchidae) usu. with a deep compressed body and metallic luster

sun-flow-er \-,flaʊ(-ə)r\ *n*: any of a genus (*Helianthus*) of composite plants with large yellow-rayed flower heads bearing seeds that serve as stock food and yield an edible oil

sung \ˈsɒŋ\ *past of SING*

Sung \ˈsʊŋ\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *Sung*]: a Chinese dynasty dated A.D. 960–1280 and marked by cultural refinement and achievements in philosophy, literature, and art

sun-glass \ˈsən-glas\ *n* 1: a convex lens for converging the sun's rays 2 *pl*: glasses to protect the eyes from the sun

sung mass *n*: HIGH MASS

sun-god \ˈsən-gəd\ *n*: a god that represents or personifies the sun in various religions — **sun-god-dess** \-,gəd-əs\ *n*

sun-grebe \-,grēb\ *n*: any of several tropical American and African birds (family Heliornithidae) related to the cranes and herons — called also *sun bittern*

sunk *past of SINK*

sunk-en \ˈsɒŋ-kən\ *adj* [fr. obs. pp. of *sink*] 1: SUBMERGED; esp: lying at the bottom of a body of water 2 **a**: HOLLOW, RECESSED (~ cheeks) **b**: lying in a depression (~ garden) **c**: settled below the normal level **d**: constructed below the normal floor level (~ living room)

sunk fence *n*: a ditch with a retaining wall used to divide lands without defacing a landscape — called also *ha-ha*

sun-lamp \ˈsən-lamp\ *n*: an electric lamp designed to emit radiation of wavelengths from ultraviolet to infrared and used esp. for therapeutic purposes

sun-less \-ləs\ *adj*: lacking sunshine: DARK, CHEERLESS

sun-light \-,lɪt\ *n*: the light of the sun: SUNSHINE

sun-lit \-,lɪt\ *adj*: lighted by or as if by the sun

sunnt \ˈsɒn\ *n* [Hindi *san*, fr. Skt *śāṇa*]: an East Indian leguminous plant (*Crotalaria juncea*) with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers; also: its valuable fiber resembling hemp and lighter and stronger than jute

sun-na \ˈsʊn-ə, ˈsən-ə\ *n*, often *cap* [Ar *sunnah*]: the body of Islamic custom and practice based on Muhammad's words and deeds

sunn hemp *n*: SUNN

Sun-ni \ˈsʊn-(n)ē, ˈsʊn-yē\ *n* [Ar *sunnīy*, fr. *sunnah*] 1: the Muslims of the branch of Islam that adheres to the orthodox tradition and acknowledges the first four caliphs as rightful successors of Muhammad — compare SHIA 2: SUNNITE — **Sunni** *adj*

Sun-nism \ˈsʊn-(n)ɪz-əm\ *n*: the religious system or distinctive tenets of the Sunni

Sun-nite \-, (n)ɪt\ *n*: a Sunni Muslim

sun-ny \ˈsən-ē\ *adj* **sun-ni-er**; **-est** 1: marked by brilliant sunlight: full of sunshine 2: MERRY, OPTIMISTIC (~ disposition) 3: exposed to, brightened, or warmed by the sun (~ room) — **sun-ni-ly** \ˈsən-ē-lē\ *adv* — **sun-ni-ness** \ˈsən-ē-nəs\ *n*

sun-ny-side up \ˈsən-ē-sɪd-əp\ *adj*, of an egg: fried on one side only

sun parlor *n*: a glass enclosed porch or living room with a sunny exposure — called also *sun porch*, *sun-room*

sun-rise \ˈsən-rɪz\ *n* 1: the apparent rising of the sun above the horizon; also: the accompanying atmospheric effects 2: the time when the upper limb of the sun appears above the sensible horizon as a result of the diurnal rotation of the earth



sundial



sun disk

sun-roof \-,rʊf, -rʊf\ *n*: an automobile roof having a panel that is openable

sun-scald \-,skɔld\ *n*: an injury of woody plants (as fruit or forest trees) characterized by localized death of the tissues and sometimes by cankers and caused when it occurs in the summer by the combined action of both the heat and light of the sun and in the winter by the combined action of sun and low temperature to produce freezing of bark and underlying tissues

sun-screen \-,skrēn\ *n*: a screen to protect against sun; esp: a substance used in suntan preparations to protect the skin from excessive ultraviolet radiation — **sunscreening** *adj*

sun-seek-er \-,sē-kər\ *n*: a person who travels to an area of warmth and sun esp. in winter

sun-set \-,set\ *n* 1: the apparent descent of the sun below the horizon; also: the accompanying atmospheric effects 2: the time when the upper limb of the sun disappears below the sensible horizon as a result of the diurnal rotation of the earth 3: a period of decline; esp: old age

sun-shade \ˈsən-shād\ *n*: something used as a protection from the sun's rays: as **a**: PARASOL **b**: AWNING

sun-shine \-,shɪn\ *n* 1 **a**: the sun's light or direct rays **b**: the warmth and light given by the sun's rays **c**: a spot or surface on which the sun's light shines 2: something (as a person, condition, or influence) that radiates warmth, cheer, or happiness — **sun-shiny** \-,shɪ-nē\ *adj*

sun-spot \-,spɒt\ *n*: one of the dark spots that appear from time to time on the sun's surface consisting commonly of a blue-black umbra with a surrounding penumbra of lighter shade and usu. visible only with the telescope

sun-stroke \-,strɒk\ *n*: heatstroke caused by direct exposure to the sun

sun-struck \-,strɒk\ *adj*: affected or touched by the sun

sun-suit \-,sʊt\ *n*: an outfit (as of halter and shorts) worn usu. for sunbathing and play

sun-tan \-,tan\ *n* 1: a browning of the skin from exposure to the rays of the sun 2 *pl*: a tan-colored summer uniform

sun-up \-,əp\ *n*: SUNRISE

1sun-ward \ˈsən-wərd\ or **sun-wards** \-wərdz\ *adv*: toward the sun

2sunward *adj*: facing the sun

sun-wise \ˈsən-wɪz\ *adv*: CLOCKWISE

1sup \ˈsɒp\ *vb* **supped**; **sup-ping** [ME *suppen*, fr. OE *sūpan*, *suppan*; akin to OHG *sūfan* to drink, sip, OE *sūcan* to suck — more at SUCK] *vt*: to take or drink in swallows or gulps ~ *vi*, *chiefly dial*: to take food and esp. liquid food into the mouth a little at a time either by drinking or with a spoon

2sup *n*: a mouthful esp. of liquor or broth: SIP; also: a small quantity of liquid (~ of tea)

3sup *vi* **supped**; **sup-ping** [ME *soupen*, *suppen*, fr. OF *souper*, fr. *soupe* sop, soup — more at SOUP] 1: to eat the evening meal 2: to make one's supper — used with *on* or *off* (~ on roast beef)

4sup *abbr* 1 superior 2 supplement; supplementary 3 supply 4 supra

1su-per \ˈsü-pər\ *n* 1 [by shortening] **a**: SUPERNUMERARY; esp: a supernumerary actor **b**: SUPERINTENDENT, SUPERVISOR; esp: the superintendent of an apartment building 2 [short for obs. *super-hive*]: a removable upper story of a beehive 3 [*super*]: a superfine grade or extra large size 4 [origin unknown]: a thin loosely woven open-meshed starched cotton fabric used esp. for reinforcing books

2super *vt* **su-pered**; **su-per-ing** \-p(ə-)rɪŋ\ : to reinforce (as a book backbone) with super

3super *adj* [short for *superfine*] 1 **a**: SUPERFINE **b**: of great value, excellence, or superiority (~ is a ~ cook) 2: very large or powerful (~ atomic bomb) 3: exhibiting the characteristics of its type to an extreme or excessive degree (~ secrecy) 4: including in its structure or authority complexes of its own nature

4super *adv* [*super-*] 1: VERY, EXTREMELY (~ special car) 2: to an excessive degree

super- *prefix* [L, over, above, in addition, fr. *super* over, above, on top of — more at OVER] 1 **a** (1): over and above: higher in quantity, quality, or degree than: more than (~superhuman) (2): in addition: extra (~supertax) **b** (1): exceeding or so as to exceed a norm (~superheat) (2): in excessive degree or intensity (~supersubtle) **c**: surpassing all or most others of its kind (~superhighway) 2 **a**: situated or placed above, on, or at the top of (~superlunary); *specif*: situated on the dorsal side of **b**: next above or higher (~supertonic) 3: having the (specified) ingredient present in a large or unusually large proportion (~superphosphate) 4: constituting a more inclusive category than that specified (~superfamily) 5: superior in status, title, or position (~superpower)

su-per-a-ble \ˈsü-p(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* [L *superabilis*, fr. *superare* to surmount — more at INSUPERABLE]: capable of being overcome or conquered — **su-per-a-ble-ness** *n* — **su-per-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

su-per-abound \ˈsü-p(ə)-rə-ˈbaʊnd\ *vi* [ME *superabunden*, fr. LL *superabundare*, fr. L *super-* + *abundare* to abound]: to abound or prevail in greater measure or to excess

su-per-abun-dant \-ˈbən-dənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *superabundant*, *superabundans*, fr. prp. of *superabundare*]: more than ample: EXCESSIVE — **su-per-abun-dance** \-dɛn(t)s\ *n* — **su-per-abun-dant-ly** *adv*

su-per-add \ˈsü-p(ə)-ˈrad\ *vt* [ME *superadden*, fr. L *superaddere*, fr. *super-* + *addere* to add]: to add over and above something or in extra or superfluous amount — **su-per-ad-di-tion** \-p(ə)-rə-ˈdɪʃ-ən\ *n*

ə abut	ˈ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

su-per-agen-cy \ˈsü-pə-rā-jən-sē\ *n*: a large complex governmental agency esp. when set up to supervise and coordinate a group of other agencies

su-per-al-tern \sü-pə-röl-tərn\ *n* [*super-* + *-altern* (as in *subaltern*)] : a universal proposition in traditional logic that is a ground for the immediate inference of a corresponding subaltern

su-per-an-nu-ate \sü-pə-ran-yə-wāt\ *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing [back-formation fr. *superannuated*] *vt* 1: to make, declare, or prove obsolete or out-of-date 2: to retire and pension because of age or infirmity ~ *vi* 1: to become retired 2: to become antiquated — **su-per-an-nu-a-tion** \-ran-yə-wā-shən\ *n*

su-per-an-nu-at-ed *adj* [ML *superannuatus*, pp. of *superannuari* to be too old, fr. L *super-* + *annus* year — more at *ANNUAL*] : incapacitated or disqualified for active duty by advanced age

su-perb \sü-pərb\ *adj* [L *superbus* excellent, proud, fr. *super* above + *-bus* (akin to OE *bēon* to be) — more at *OVER, BE*] : marked to the highest degree by grandeur, excellence, brilliance, or competence *syn* see *SPLENDID* — **su-perb-ly** *adv* — **su-perb-ness** *n*

su-per-block \ˈsü-pər-blāk\ *n*: a very large commercial or residential block barred to through traffic, crossed by pedestrian walks and sometimes access roads, and often spotted with grassed malls

su-per-cal-en-der \-kal-ən-dər\ *n*: a calendar stack of highly polished rolls used to give an extra finish to paper

supercalender *vt*: to process (paper) in a supercalender

su-per-car-go \sü-pər-kär-(j)gō, sü-pər-\ *n* [Sp *sobrecargo*, fr. *sobre-* over (fr. L *super-*) + *cargo*] : an officer in a merchant ship in charge of the commercial concerns of the voyage

supercede *var* of *SUPERSEDE*

su-per-charge \ˈsü-pər-čärj\ *vt* 1: to charge greatly or excessively (as with vigor or tension) (<ed rhetoric> 2: to supply a charge to the intake of (as an engine) at a pressure higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere 3: PRESSURIZE 1

supercharge *n*: a great or excessive charge

su-per-charge-r \-čär-jər\ *n*: a device (as a blower or compressor) for pressurizing the cabin of an airplane or for increasing the volume air charge of an internal-combustion engine over that which would normally be drawn in through the pumping action of the pistons

su-per-cil-i-ary \sü-pər-sil-ē-er-ē\ *adj* [NL *superciliaris*, fr. L *supercilium*] : of, relating to, or adjoining the eyebrow : SUPRAORBITAL — **superciliary** *n*

su-per-cil-i-ous \-sil-ē-əs, -sil-yəs\ *adj* [L *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* eyebrow, haughtiness, fr. *super-* + *-cilium* (akin to *celare* to hide) — more at *HELL*] : coolly and patronizingly haughty *syn* see *PROUD* — **su-per-cil-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **su-per-cil-i-ous-ness** *n*

su-per-city \ˈsü-pər-sit-ē\ *n*: MEGALOPOLIS

su-per-class \-klas\ *n*: a category in taxonomy ranking between a phylum or division and a class

su-per-con-duct \sü-pər-kən-ˈdækt\ *vt*: to exhibit superconductivity

su-per-con-duc-tive \-ˈdæk-tiv\ *adj*: exhibiting superconductivity

su-per-con-duc-tiv-i-ty \-kän-ˈdæk-tiv-ət-ē, -kən-\ *n*: a complete disappearance of electrical resistance in various metals at temperatures near absolute zero — **su-per-con-duc-tor** \-kən-ˈdæk-tər\ *n*

su-per-cool \sü-pər-ˈküəl\ *vt*: to cool below the freezing point without solidification or crystallization ~ *vi*: to become supercooled

su-per-dom-i-nant \-ˈdām-(ə)-nənt\ *n*: SUBMEDIANT

su-per-ego \sü-pə-rē-(j)gō also -ˈreg-(j)ō\ *n* [*super-* + *ego*] : the one of the three divisions of the psyche in psychoanalytic theory that is only partly conscious, represents internalization of parental conscience and the rules of society, and functions to reward and punish through a system of moral attitudes, conscience, and a sense of guilt — compare *EGO, ID*

su-per-e-le-vate \sü-pə-rel-ə-vāt\ *vt*: BANK 1c

su-per-e-le-vation \-rel-ə-vā-shən\ *n* 1: the vertical distance between the heights of inner and outer edges of highway pavement or railroad rails 2: additional elevation

su-per-em-i-nent \sü-pə-rem-ə-nənt\ *adj* [LL *supereminens*, fr. L, prp. of *supereminere* to stand out above, fr. *super-* + *eminere* to stand out — more at *EMINENT*] : extremely high, distinguished, or conspicuous — **su-per-em-i-nence** \-nən(t)s\ *n* — **su-per-em-i-nent-ly** *adv*

su-per-em-pir-i-cal \sü-pə-rim-pir-i-kəl, -(j)rem-\ *adj*: experienced or experiencing by more than empirical means : TRANSCENDENT, TRANSCENDENTAL

su-per-en-ci-pher \-rin-si-fər\ *vt*: to encipher what is already a cryptogram — **su-per-en-ci-pher-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

su-per-er-o-ga-tion \sü-pə-rer-ə-gā-shən\ *n* [ML *supererogation*, *supererogatio*, fr. *supererogatus*, pp. of *supererogare* to perform beyond the call of duty, fr. LL, to expend in addition, fr. L *super-* + *erogare* to expend public funds after asking the consent of the people, fr. *e-* + *rogare* to ask — more at *RIGHT*] : the act of performing more than is required by duty, obligation, or need

su-per-erog-a-to-ry \sü-pə-rī-räg-ə-tōr-ē, -tōr-\ *adj* 1: observed or performed to an extent not enjoined or required 2: SUPERFLUOUS, NONESSENTIAL

syn SUPEREROGATORY, GRATUITOUS, UNCALLED-FOR, WANTON *shared meaning element*: given or done without compulsion, need, or warrant

su-per-fam-i-ly \ˈsü-pər-fam-(ə)-lē\ *n*: a category of taxonomic classification ranking next above a family

su-per-fe-cun-da-tion \sü-pər-fek-ən-dā-shən, -fē-kən-\ *n* 1: successive fertilization of two or more ova from the same ovulation esp. by different sires 2: fertilization at one time of a number of ova excessive for the species

su-per-fe-ta-tion \-fē-tā-shən\ *n* [ML *superfetation*, *superfetatio*, fr. L *superfetatus*, pp. of *superfetare* to conceive while already pregnant, fr. *super-* + *fetus* act of bearing young, offspring — more at *FETUS*] 1: successive fertilization of two or more ova of different ovulations resulting in the presence of embryos of unlike ages in the same uterus 2: a progressive accumulation or accretion reaching an extreme or excessive degree

su-per-fi-cial \sü-pər-ˈfish-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *superficialis*, fr. L *superficies*] 1 *a* (1): of or relating to a surface (2): lying on,

not penetrating below, or affecting only the surface (< wounds> *b* of a unit of measure : SQUARE (< foot> 2 *a*: concerned only with the obvious or apparent : SHALLOW *b*: lying on the surface : EXTERNAL *c*: presenting only an appearance without substance or significance — **su-per-fi-cial-ly** \-ˈfish-(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **su-per-fi-cial-ness** \-ˈfish-əl-nəs\ *n*

syn SUPERFICIAL, SHALLOW, CURSORY, UNCRITICAL *shared meaning element*: lacking in depth, solidity, and comprehensiveness *ant* radical

superficial fascia *n*: the thin layer of loose fatty connective tissue underlying the skin and binding it to the parts beneath — called also *hypodermis*

su-per-fi-ci-al-i-ty \sü-pər-fish-ē-ˈal-ət-ē\ *n, pl -ties* 1: the quality or state of being superficial 2: something superficial

su-per-fi-cies \-ˈfish-(j)ēz, -ē-ēz\ *n, pl superficies* [L, surface, fr. *super-* + *facies* face, aspect — more at *FACE*] 1: a surface of a body or a region of space 2: the external aspects or appearance of a thing

su-per-fine \sü-pər-ˈfin\ *adj* 1: overly refined or nice 2: of extremely fine size or texture (< toothbrush bristles> (< sugar> 3: of high quality or grade — used esp. of merchandise

su-per-fix \ˈsü-pər-fiks\ *n* [*super-* + *-fix* (as in *prefix*)] : a recurrent predictable pattern of stress that characterizes small stretches of speech whose constituents are parallel in relationship

su-per-flu-id \sü-pər-ˈflü-əd\ *n*: matter in a unique state characterized by extraordinarily large thermal conductivity and capillarity — **su-per-flu-id-i-ty** \-flü-ˈid-ət-ē\ *n*

su-per-flu-ity \sü-pər-flü-ət-ē\ *n, pl -ities* [ME *superfluitee*, fr. MF *superfluité*, fr. LL *superfluitat*, *superfluitas*, fr. L *superfluus*] 1 *a*: EXCESS, OVERSUPPLY *b*: something unnecessary or superfluous 2: immoderate and esp. luxurious living, habits, or desires

su-per-flu-ous \sü-pər-flə-wəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *superfluus*, lit., running over, fr. *superfluere* to overflow, fr. *super-* + *fluere* to flow — more at *FLUID*] 1: exceeding what is sufficient or necessary : EXTRA 2 *obs*: marked by wastefulness : EXTRAVAGANT — **su-per-flu-ous-ly** *adv* — **su-per-flu-ous-ness** *n*

su-per-gal-axy \ˈsü-pər-gal-ək-sē\ *n*: a large cluster of galaxies

su-per-gene \ˈsü-pər-jēn\ *n*: a group of linked genes acting as an allelomorph unit esp. when due to the suppression of crossing over

su-per-gi-ant \-jī-ənt\ *n*: a star of very great intrinsic luminosity and enormous size

su-per-heat \ˈsü-pər-hēt\ *vt* 1 *a*: to heat (a liquid) above the boiling point without converting into vapor *b*: to heat (a vapor not in contact with its own liquid) so as to cause to remain free from suspended liquid droplets (<ed steam> 2: OVERHEAT (<ed protest> — **su-per-heat-er** *n*

su-per-heat \ˈsü-pər-hēt, sü-pər-\ *n*: the extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition; also : the corresponding rise of temperature

su-per-het-ero-dyne \sü-pər-het-ə-rə-dīn, -ˈhe-trə-\ *adj* [*super-* + *heterodyne*] : of or relating to a form of beat reception in which beats are produced of a frequency above audibility but below that of the received signals and the current of the beat frequency is then rectified, amplified, and finally rectified again so as to reproduce the sound

superheterodyne *n*: a radio set for superheterodyne reception

su-per-high frequency \ˈsü-pər-hī-\ *n*: a radio frequency in the next to the highest range of the radio spectrum — see *RADIO FREQUENCY* table

su-per-high-way \sü-pər-ˈhī-wā\ *n*: a broad arterial highway (as an expressway or turnpike) designed for high-speed traffic

su-per-hu-man \sü-pər-ˈhyü-mən, -ˈyü-\ *adj* 1: being above the human : DIVINE (< beings> 2: exceeding normal human power, size, or capability : HERCULEAN (< a ~ effort> — **su-per-hu-man-i-ty** \-hyü-ˈmən-ət-ē, -yü-\ *n* — **su-per-hu-man-ly** \-ˈhyü-mən-lē, -ˈyü-\ *adv* — **su-per-hu-man-ness** \-mən-nəs\ *n*

su-per-im-pose \sü-pə-rim-ˈpōz\ *vt*: to place or lay over or above something — **su-per-im-pos-able** \-ˈpō-zə-bəl\ *adj* — **su-per-im-po-si-tion** \-rim-pə-ˈzish-ən\ *n*

su-per-in-cum-bent \-rin-ˈkəm-bənt\ *adj* [L *superincumbent*, *superincumbens*, prp. of *superincumbere* to lie on top of, fr. *super-* + *incumbere* to lie down on — more at *INCUMBENT*] : lying or resting and usu. exerting pressure on something else — **su-per-in-cum-bent-ly** *adv*

su-per-in-di-vid-u-al \sü-pə-rin-də-ˈvij-(ə)-wəl, -ˈvij-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an organism, entity, or complex of more than individual complexity or nature

su-per-in-duce \-rin-ˈd(y)üs\ *vt* [L *superinducere*, fr. *super-* + *inducere* to lead in — more at *INDUCE*] 1: to introduce as an addition over or above something already existing 2: to bring on : INDUCE — **su-per-in-duc-tion** \-ˈdæk-shən\ *n*

su-per-in-fec-tion \-rin-ˈfek-shən\ *n*: reinfection or a second infection with the same type of parasite (as a bacterium or virus)

su-per-in-tend \sü-p(ə)-rin-ˈtend, sü-pərn-\ *vt* [LL *superintendere*, fr. L *super-* + *intendere* to attend, direct attention to — more at *INTEND*] : to have or exercise the charge and oversight of : DIRECT

su-per-in-ten-dence \-ˈten-dən(t)s\ *n*: the act or function of superintending or directing : SUPERVISION

su-per-in-ten-den-cy \-dən-sē\ *n, pl -cies*: the office, post, or jurisdiction of a superintendent; also : SUPERINTENDENCE

su-per-in-tend-ent \-dənt\ *n* [ML *superintendent*, *superintendens*, fr. LL, prp. of *superintendere*] : one who has executive oversight and charge — **superintendent** *adj*

su-pe-ri-or \sü-ˈpir-ē-ər\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *superieur*, fr. L *superior*, compar. of *superus* upper, fr. *super* over, above — more at *OVER*] 1: situated higher up : UPPER 2: of higher rank, quality, or importance 3: courageously or serenely indifferent (as to something painful or disheartening) 4 *a*: greater in quantity or numbers (< escaped by ~ speed> *b*: excellent of its kind : BETTER (< her ~ memory> 5: being a superscript 6 *a* of an animal structure : situated above or anterior or dorsal to another and esp. a corresponding part (< a ~ artery> *b* of a plant structure : situated above or near the top of another part: as (1) of a calyx : attached to and

apparently arising from the ovary (2) of an ovary : free from the calyx or other floral envelope 7 : more comprehensive (a genus is ~ to a species) 8 : affecting or assuming an air of superiority : **SUPERCILIOUS**

superior *n* 1 : one who is above another in rank, station, or office; *esp* : the head of a religious house or order 2 : one that surpasses another in quality or merit 3 : **SUPERSCRIPIT**

superior conjunction *n* : a conjunction in which a lesser or secondary celestial body passes farther from the observer than the primary body around which it revolves

superior court *n* 1 : a court of general jurisdiction intermediate between the inferior courts (as a justice of the peace court) and the higher appellate courts 2 : a court with juries having original jurisdiction

superior general *n, pl* **superiors general** : the superior of a religious order or congregation

superiority *n* : the quality or state of being superior; *also* : a superior characteristic

superiority complex *n* : an exaggerated opinion of oneself

superiorly *adv* 1 : in or to a higher position or direction 2 : in a higher or better manner or degree; *also* : in a haughty or condescending manner

superior planet *n* : a planet whose orbit lies outside that of the earth

superior vena cava *n* : the branch of the vena cava of a vertebrate that brings blood back from the head and anterior part of the body to the heart

super-jacent *adj* [*L* *superjacent-*, *superjacens*, *prp.* of *superjacere* to lie over or upon, *fr.* *super-* + *jacere* to lie; *akin* to *Jacere* to throw — *more at* **JET**] : lying above or upon : **OVERLYING** (~ rocks)

super-jet *n* : a supersonic jet airplane

super-lative *adj* [*ME* *superlatif*, *fr.* *MF*, *fr.* *LL* *superlativus*, *fr.* *L* *superlatus* (*pp.* of *superferre* to carry over, raise high), *fr.* *super-* + *latus*, *pp.* of *ferre* to carry — *more at* **TOLERATE**, **BEAR**] 1 : of, relating to, or constituting the degree of grammatical comparison that denotes an extreme or unsurpassed level or extent 2 : surpassing all others : **SUPREME** 3 : **EXCESSIVE**, **EXAGGERATED** — **super-lative-ly** *adv* — **super-lative-ness** *n*

superlative *n* 1 *a* : the superlative degree of comparison in a language *b* : a superlative form of an adjective or adverb 2 : the superlative or utmost degree of something : **ACME** 3 : a superlative person or thing 4 : an exaggerated expression *esp.* of praise

super-liner *n* : a fast luxurious passenger liner of great size

super-lu-na-ry *adj* [*L* *super-* + *luna* moon — *more at* **LUNAR**] : being above the moon : **CELESTIAL**

super-man *n* [*trans.* of *G* *übermensch*] 1 : a superior man that according to Nietzsche has learned to forgo fleeting pleasures and attain happiness and dominance through the exercise of creative power 2 : a person of extraordinary or superhuman power or achievements

super-mar-ket *n* : a self-service retail market selling foods and household merchandise

super-nal *adj* [*ME*, *fr.* *MF*, *fr.* *L* *supernus*, *fr.* *super* over, above — *more at* **OVER**] 1 *a* : being or coming from on high *b* : **ETHEREAL**, **HEAVENLY** (~ melodies) 2 : located in or belonging to the sky — **super-nal-ly** *adv*

super-na-tant *adj* [*L* *supernatant-*, *supernatans*, *prp.* of *supernatare* to float, *fr.* *super-* + *natare* to swim — *more at* **NATANT**] : floating on the surface — **supernatant** *n*

super-nat-u-ral *adj* [*ML* *supernaturalis*, *fr.* *L* *super-* + *natura* nature] 1 : of or relating to an order of existence beyond the visible observable universe; *esp.* : of or relating to God or a god, demigod, spirit, or devil 2 *a* : departing from what is usual or normal *esp.* so as to appear to transcend the laws of nature *b* : attributed to an invisible agent (as a ghost or spirit) — **supernatural** *n* — **super-nat-u-ral-ly** *adv* — **super-nat-u-ral-ness** *n*

super-nat-u-ral-ism *n* : the quality or state of being supernatural 2 : belief in a supernatural power and order of existence — **super-nat-u-ral-ist** *n* or *adj* — **super-nat-u-ral-is-tic** *adj*

super-nor-mal *adj* [*L* *super-* + *norma* normal] 1 : exceeding the normal or average 2 : being beyond normal human powers : **PARANORMAL** — **super-nor-mal-i-ty** *n* — **super-nor-mal-ly** *adv*

super-no-va *n* [*NL*] : one of the rarely observed nova outbursts in which the maximum intrinsic luminosity may reach 100 million times that of the sun

super-numer-ary *adj* [*LL* *supernumerarius*, *fr.* *L* *super-* + *numerus* — *more at* **NIMBLE**] 1 *a* : exceeding the usual, stated, or prescribed number (a ~ tooth) *b* : not enumerated among the regular components of a group and *esp.* of a military organization 2 : exceeding what is necessary, required, or desired 3 : more numerous

supernumerary *n, pl* **-aries** 1 : a supernumerary person or thing; *as* : a person employed not for regular service but for use in case of need *b* : an individual in excess of the number authorized for a given military or naval unit *c* : a person serving no apparent function 2 : an actor employed to play a walk-on

super-or-der *n* : a taxonomic category between an order and a class or a subclass

super-or-di-nate *adj* [*super-* + *-ordinate* (as in *subordinate*)] : superior in rank, class, or status

super-or-gan-ism *n* : an organized society (as of a social insect) that functions as an organic whole

super-ovu-la-tion *n* : production of exceptional numbers of eggs at one time

super-par-a-sit-ism *n* : parasitization of a host by more than one parasitic individual usu. of one kind — *used esp.* of parasitic insects

su-per-pa-tri-ot *adj* [*-pā-trē-ot*, *-trē-āt*, chiefly *Brit* *-pa-*] *n* : an excessively patriotic individual (young ~s ... noted for their nationalist hysterics — Claire Sterling) — **su-per-pa-tri-ot-ic** *adj* [*-pā-trē-āt-ik*, chiefly *Brit* *-pa-*] *adj* — **su-per-pa-tri-ot-ism** *n* [*-pā-trē-ō-tiz-əm*, chiefly *Brit* *-pa-*] *n*

su-per-phos-phate *n* [*sü-pär-'fäs-fāt*] 1 : an acid phosphate 2 : a soluble mixture of phosphates used as fertilizer and made from insoluble mineral phosphates by treatment with sulfuric acid

su-per-phys-i-cal *adj* [*-fiz-i-kəl*] : being above or beyond the physical world or explanation on physical principles

su-per-pose *vt* [*sü-pär-'pōz*] *posed*; *-pos-ing* [*prob.* *fr.* *F* *superposer*, back-formation *fr.* *superposition*, *fr.* *LL* *superpositio*, *fr.* *L* *superpositus*, *pp.* of *superponere* to superpose, *fr.* *super-* + *ponere* to place — *more at* **POSITION**] 1 : to place or lay over or above whether in or not in contact : **SUPERIMPOSE** 2 : to lay (as a geometric figure) upon another so as to make all like parts coincide — **su-per-pos-able** *adj* [*-pō-zə-bəl*] *adj* — **su-per-po-si-tion** *n* [*-pō-zish-ən*] *n*

su-per-posed *adj* [*-pōzd*] : situated vertically over another layer or part

su-per-pow-er *n* [*sü-pär-'pau(-ə)r*] 1 : excessive or superior power 2 *a* : an extremely powerful nation; *specif.* : one of a very few dominant states in an era when the world is divided politically into these states and their satellites *b* : an international governing body able to enforce its will upon the most powerful states — **su-per-pow-ered** *adj* [*-pau(-ə)rd*] *adj*

su-per-sat-u-rate *vt* [*sü-pär-'sach-ə-rāt*] : to add to beyond saturation — **su-per-sat-u-ra-tion** *n* [*-sach-ə-'rā-shən*] *n*

su-per-scribe *vt* [*sü-pär-'skrib*, *sü-pär-'*] *scribed*; *-scrib-ing* [*L* *superscribere*, *fr.* *super-* + *scribere* to write — *more at* **SCRIBE**] 1 : to write or engrave on the top or outside 2 : to write (as a name or address) on the outside or cover of : **ADDRESS**

su-per-script *n* [*sü-pär-'skript*] [*L* *superscriptus*, *pp.* of *super-scribere*] : a distinguishing symbol or letter written immediately above or above and to the right or left of another character — **superscript** *adj*

su-per-scrip-tion *n* [*sü-pär-'skrip-shən*] [*ME*, *fr.* *MF*, *fr.* *LL* *superscription-*, *superscriptio*, *fr.* *L* *superscriptus*] 1 : the act of superscribing 2 : something written or engraved on the surface of, outside, or above something else : **INSCRIPTION**; *also* : **ADDRESS**

su-per-se-de *vt* [*sü-pär-'sēd*] *sed-ed*; *-sed-ing* [*MF* *superseder* to refrain from, *fr.* *L* *supersedere* to be superior to, refrain from, *fr.* *super-* + *sedere* to sit — *more at* **SIT**] 1 *a* : to cause to be set aside *b* : to force out of use as inferior 2 : to take the place, room, or position of 3 : to displace in favor of another : **SUP-PLANT** *syn* see **REPLACE** — **su-per-sed-er** *n*

su-per-se-de-as *n, pl* **supersedeas** [*ME*, *fr.* *L*, you shall refrain, *fr.* *supersedere*] 1 : a common-law writ commanding a stay of legal proceedings issued under various conditions and *esp.* to stay an officer from proceeding under another writ 2 : an order staying proceedings of an inferior court

su-per-se-dure *n* [*-sē-jər*] : the act or process of superseding; *esp.* : the replacement of an old or inferior queen bee by a young or superior queen

su-per-sen-si-ble *adj* [*sü-pär-'sen(t)-sə-bəl*] : being above or beyond that which is apparent to the senses : **SPIRITUAL**

su-per-sen-si-tive *adj* [*-sen(t)-sət-iv*, *-sen(t)-stiv*] 1 : **HYPERSENSITIVE** (a ~ palate) 2 : specially treated to increase sensitivity (a ~ photographic emulsion) — **su-per-sen-si-tive-ness** *n* — **su-per-sen-si-tiv-i-ty** *n* [*-sen(t)-sə-'tiv-ət-ē*] *n*

su-per-sen-so-ry *adj* [*-sen(t)s(-ə-)rē*] : **SUPERSENSIBLE**

su-per-ser-vice-able *adj* [*-sər-və-sə-bəl*] : offering unwanted services : **OFFICIOUS**

su-per-ses-sion *n* [*sü-pär-'sesh-ən*] [*ML* *supersession-*, *supersessio*, *fr.* *L* *supersessus*, *pp.* of *supersedere*] : the act of superseding : the state of being superseded — **su-per-ses-sive** *adj* [*-ses-iv*] *adj*

su-per-son-ic *adj* [*-sän-ik*] [*L* *super-* + *sonus* sound — *more at* **SOUND**] 1 : having a frequency above the human ear's audibility limit of about 20,000 cycles per second — *used of* waves and vibrations; *compare* **SONIC** 2 : utilizing, produced by, or relating to supersonic waves or vibrations 3 : of, being, or relating to speeds from one to five times the speed of sound in air — *compare* **SONIC** 4 : moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving at supersonic speed 5 : relating to supersonic airplanes or missiles (the ~ age) — **su-per-son-i-cal-ly** *adv* [*-i-k(ə)-lē*] *adv*

supersonic *n* 1 : a supersonic wave or frequency 2 : a supersonic airplane

su-per-son-ics *n, pl* [*sü-pär-'sän-iks*] *but sing in constr* 1 : the science of supersonic phenomena 2 : the industry involved in the manufacture of supersonic airplanes

supersonic transport *n* : a supersonic transport airplane

su-per-star *n* [*sü-pär-'stär*] : a star (as in sports or the movies) who is considered extremely talented, has great public appeal, and can usu. command a high salary

su-per-sti-tion *n* [*sü-pär-'stish-ən*] [*ME* *supersticion*, *fr.* *MF*, *fr.* *L* *superstitio*, *fr.* *superstitio*, *fr.* *superstit-*, *superstes* standing over (as witness or survivor), *fr.* *super-* + *stare* to stand — *more at* **STAND**] 1 *a* : a belief or practice resulting from ignorance, fear of the unknown, trust in magic or chance, or a false conception of causation *b* : an irrational abject attitude of mind toward the supernatural, nature, or God resulting from superstition 2 : a notion maintained despite evidence to the contrary

su-per-sti-tious *adj* [*-stish-əs*] : of, relating to, or manifesting superstition — **su-per-sti-tious-ly** *adv* — **su-per-sti-tious-ness** *n*

su-per-strat-um *n* [*sü-pär-'strāt-əm*, *-strāt-*] [*super-* + *-stratum* (as in *substratum*)] : an overlying stratum or layer

ə abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

su-per-struc-ture \-,strək-chər\ *n* 1: a structure built as a vertical extension of something else: as **a**: all of a building above the basement **b**: the structural part of a ship above the main deck **c**: the ties, rails, and fastenings of a railroad track as distinct from the roadbed 2: an entity, concept, or complex based on a more fundamental one; *specif*: social institutions (as the law or politics) that are in Marxist theory erected upon the economic base — **su-per-struc-tur-al** \sü-pər-'strək-chə-rəl, -'strək-shrəl\ *adj*

su-per-sub-stan-tial \sü-pər-səb-'stan-chəl\ *adj* [LL *supersubstantialis*, fr. L *super-* + *substantia* substance]: being above material substance: of a transcending substance

su-per-sub-tle \sü-pər-'sət-əl\ *adj*: extremely or excessively subtle — **su-per-sub-tle-ty** \-tē\ *n*

su-per-sys-tem \sü-pər-'sis-təm\ *n*: a system that is made up of systems

su-per-tank-er \-,təŋ-kər\ *n*: an exceptionally large tanker

su-per-tax \-,taks\ *n* 1: SURTAX 2: a graduated income tax imposed in the United Kingdom in addition to the normal income tax

su-per-ton-ic \sü-pər-'tän-ik\ *n*: the second tone of a diatonic scale

su-per-vene \sü-pər-'vən\ *vi* -**vened**; -**ven-ing** [L *supervenire*, fr. *super-* + *venire* to come — more at COME]: to follow or result as an additional, adventitious, or unlooked-for development *syn* see FOLLOW — **su-per-ven-tion** \-'ven-chən\ *n*

su-per-ve-nient \-'vē-nyənt\ *adj* [L *supervenient-*, *superveniens*, prp. of *supervenire*]: coming or occurring as something additional, extraneous, or unexpected — **su-per-ve-nience** \-nyən(t)s\ *n*

su-per-vise \sü-pər-'vīz\ *vt* -**vised**; -**vis-ing** [ML *supervisus*, pp. of *supervidēre*, fr. L *super-* + *vidēre* to see — more at WIT]: SUPERINTEND, OVERSEE

su-per-vi-sion \sü-pər-'vīzh-ən\ *n*: the action, process, or occupation of supervising; *esp*: a critical watching and directing (as of activities or a course of action) *syn* see OVERSIGHT

su-per-vi-sor \sü-pər-'vī-zər\ *n*: one that supervises; *esp*: an administrative officer in charge of a business, government, or school unit or operation — **su-per-vi-so-ry** \sü-pər-'vīz-(ə)rē\ *adj*

su-pi-nate \sü-pə-'nāt\ *vb* -**nated**; -**nating** [L *supinatus*, pp. of *supinare* to lay backward or on the back, fr. *supinus*] *vt*: to cause to assume a position of supination ~ *vi*: to assume a position of supination

su-pi-na-tion \sü-pə-'nā-shən\ *n* 1: rotation of the forearm and hand so that the palm faces forward or upward and the radius lies parallel to the ulna; *also*: a corresponding movement of the foot and leg 2: the position resulting from supination

su-pi-na-tor \sü-pə-'nāt-ər\ *n* [NL, fr. L *supinatus*, pp.]: a muscle that produces the motion of supination

su-pine \sü-'pin\ *attrib also* \sü-'pīn\ *adj* [L *supinus*; akin to L *sub* under, up to — more at UP] 1 **a**: lying on the back or with the face upward **b**: marked by supination 2: exhibiting indolent or apathetic inertia or passivity; *esp*: mentally or morally slack 3 *archaic*: leaning or sloping backward *syn* see INACTIVE, PRONE — **su-pine-ly** \sü-'pīn-lē\ *adv* — **su-pine-ness** \-'pīn-nəs\ *n*

supine \sü-'pīn\ *n* [ME *supyn*, fr. LL *supinum*, fr. L, neut. of *supinus*, *adj.*] 1: a Latin verbal noun having an accusative of purpose in -um and an ablative of specification in -u 2: an English infinitive with *to*

supp or suppl *abbr* supplement; supplementary

sup-per \səp-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *souper*, fr. *souper* to sup — more at SUP] 1 **a**: the evening meal when dinner is taken at midday **b**: a social affair featuring a supper; *esp*: an evening social *esp.* for raising funds (a church ~) 2: the food served as a supper (eat your ~) 3: a light meal served late in the evening

supper club *n*: NIGHTCLUB

sup-plant \sə-'plant\ *vt* [ME *supplanten*, fr. MF *supplanter*, fr. L *supplantare* to overthrow by tripping up, fr. *sub-* + *planta* sole of the foot — more at PLACE] 1: to supersede (another) *esp.* by force or treachery 2 **a** (1) *obs*: UPROOT (2): to eradicate and supply a substitute for (efforts to ~ the vernacular) **b**: to take the place of and serve as a substitute for *esp.* by reason of superior excellence or power *syn* see REPLACE — **sup-plan-ta-tion** \(\sə-'plan-'tā-shən\ *n* — **sup-plan-ter** \sə-'plant-ər\ *n*

sup-ple \səp-əl *also* \süp-\ *adj* **sup-pler** \-(ə)lār; **sup-plest** \-(ə)ləst\ [ME *souple*, fr. OF, fr. L *supplic-*, *supplex* submissive, suppliant, lit., bending under, fr. *sub-* + *plic-* (akin to *plicare* to fold) — more at PLY] 1 **a**: compliant often to the point of obsequiousness **b**: readily adaptable or responsive to new situations 2 **a**: capable of being bent or folded without creases, cracks, or breaks: PLIANT (~ leather) **b**: able to perform bending or twisting movements with ease and grace: LIMBER (~ legs of a dancer) **c**: easy and fluent without stiffness or awkwardness (sang with a lively, ~ voice — Douglas Watt) — **sup-ple-ly** \-(ə)l-lē\ *or* **sup-ply** \-(ə)lē\ *adv* — **sup-ple-ness** \-əl-nəs\ *n*

sup-ple *vb* **sup-pled**; **sup-pling** \-(ə)līŋ\ *vt* 1: to make pacific or complaisant (~ the tempers of your race — Laurence Sterne) 2: to alleviate with a salve 3: to make flexible or pliant ~ *vi*: to become soft and pliant

sup-ple-jack \səp-əl-jak *also* \süp-\ *n*: any of various woody climbers having tough pliant stems; *esp*: a southern U.S. vine (*Berchemia scandens*) of the buckthorn family

sup-ple-ment \səp-lə-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *supplementum*, fr. *supplere* to fill up, complete — more at SUPPLY] 1: something that completes or makes an addition (dietary ~s) 2: a part added to or issued as a continuation of a book or periodical to correct errors or make additions 3: an angle or arc that when added to a given angle or arc equals 180°

sup-ple-ment \səp-lə-mənt\ *vt*: to add a supplement to (~s his income by doing odd jobs) — **sup-ple-men-ta-tion** \səp-lə-men-'tā-shən, -mən-\ *n* — **sup-ple-ment-er** \səp-lə-men-ər\ *n*

sup-ple-men-tal \səp-lə-'ment-əl\ *adj* 1: serving to supplement 2: NONSCHEDULED (a ~ airline) — **sup-ple-men-tal** *n*

sup-ple-men-ta-ry \səp-lə-'ment-ə-rē, -'men-trē\ *adj* 1: added as a supplement: ADDITIONAL (a ~ power source) 2: being or relating to a supplement or a supplementary angle

supplementary angle *n*: one of two angles or arcs whose sum is 180° — *usu.* used in pl.

sup-ple-tion \sə-'plē-shən\ *n* [ML *suppletion-*, *suppletio* act of supplementing, fr. L *suppletus*, pp. of *supplere*]: the occurrence of phonemically unrelated allomorphs of the same morpheme (as *go*, past tense *went* or *better* as the comparative form of *good*) — **sup-ple-tive** \sə-'plēt-iv, 'səp-lət-\ *adj*

sup-ple-to-ry \sə-'plēt-ə-rē; 'səp-lə-'tōr-ē, -'tōr-\ *adj* [L *suppletus*, pp.]: supplying deficiencies: SUPPLEMENTARY

sup-pli-ance \səp-lē-ən(t)s\ *n*: ENTREATY, SUPPLICATION

sup-pli-ant \-ənt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. prp. of *supplier* to supplicate, fr. L *supplicare*]: one who supplicates

suppliant *adj* [MF, prp.] 1: humbly imploring: ENTREATING (a ~ sinner seeking forgiveness — O. J. Baab) 2: expressing supplication (upraised to the heavens... ~ arms — William Styron) — **sup-pli-ant-ly** *adv*

sup-pli-cant \səp-li-kənt\ *adj*: SUPPLIANT — **sup-pli-cant-ly** *adv*

sup-PLICANT *n*: SUPPLIANT

sup-pli-cate \səp-lə-kāt\ *vb* -**cat-ed**; -**cat-ing** [ME *supplicaten*, fr. L *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplicare*, fr. *supplic-*, *supplex* suppliant — more at SUPPLE] *vi*: to make a humble entreaty; *esp*: to pray to God ~ *vt* 1: to ask humbly and earnestly of 2: to ask for earnestly and humbly *syn* see BEG — **sup-pli-ca-tion** \səp-lə-'kā-shən\ *n*

sup-pli-ca-to-ry \səp-li-kə-'tōr-ē, -'tōr-\ *adj*: expressing supplication: SUPPLIANT (a ~ prayer)

sup-PLY \sə-'plī\ *vb* **sup-plied**; **sup-PLY-ing** [ME *supplien*, fr. MF *soupleier*, fr. L *supplere* to fill up, supplement, supply, fr. *sub-* + *plere* to fill — more at SUB, FULL] *vt* 1: to add as a supplement 2 **a**: to provide for: SATISFY (laws by which the material wants of men are supplied — Bull. of Bates Coll.) **b**: to provide or furnish with (supplied him with the details) **c**: to satisfy the needs or wishes of 3: to substitute for another in; *specif*: to serve as a supply in (a church or pulpit) ~ *vi*: to serve as a supply or substitute — **sup-PLI-ER** \-'plī-(ə)r\ *n*

supply *n, pl* **supplies** 1 *obs*: ASSISTANCE, SUCCOR 2 **a** *obs*: REINFORCEMENTS — often used in pl. **b**: a clergyman filling a vacant pulpit temporarily **c**: the quantity or amount (as of a commodity) needed or available (beer was in short ~ in that hot weather — Nevil Shute) **d**: PROVISIONS, STORES — *usu.* used in pl. 3: the act or process of filling a want or need 4: the quantities of goods or services offered for sale at a particular time or at one price 5: something that maintains or constitutes a supply

sup-port \sə-'pō(ə)rt, -'pō(ə)rt\ *vt* [ME *supporten*, fr. MF *supporter*, fr. LL *supportare*, fr. L, to carry, fr. *sub-* + *portare* to carry — more at FARE] 1: to endure bravely or quietly: BEAR 2 **a** (1): to promote the interests or cause of (2): to uphold or defend as valid or right: ADVOCATE (3): to argue or vote for **b** (1): ASSIST, HELP (2): to act with (a star actor) (3): to bid in bridge so as to show support for **c**: to provide with substantiation: CORROBORATE (~ an alibi) 3 **a**: to pay the costs of: MAINTAIN **b**: to provide a basis for the existence or subsistence of (the island could probably ~ three — A. B. C. Whipple) 4 **a**: to hold up or serve as a foundation or prop for **b**: to maintain (a price) at a desired level by purchases or loans; *also*: to maintain the price of by purchases or loans 5: to keep from fainting, yielding, or losing courage: COMFORT (her indomitable pride ~ed her — Ellen Glasgow) 6: to keep (something) going

syn SUPPORT, UPHOLD, ADVOCATE, BACK, CHAMPION *shared meaning element*: to favor actively in the face of opposition

support *n* 1: the act or process of supporting: the condition of being supported 2: one that supports

sup-port-able \sə-'pōrt-ə-bəl, -'pōrt-\ *adj*: capable of being supported — **sup-port-abil-i-ty** \-,pōrt-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **sup-port-able-ness** *n* — **sup-port-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

sup-port-er *n*: one that supports or acts as a support: as **a**: ADHERENT, PARTISAN **b**: one of two figures (as of men or animals) placed one on each side of an escutcheon and exterior to it **c**: GARTER 1 **d**: ATHLETIC SUPPORTER

sup-port-ive \sə-'pōrt-iv, -'pōrt-\ *adj*: furnishing or intended to furnish support (~ evidence for the charge)

support level *n*: a price level on a declining market at which a security resists further decline due to increased attractiveness to traders and investors — called also *support area*

support mission *n*: an air attack in close support of ground forces against enemy ground forces

sup-pos-able \sə-'pōz-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being supposed: CONCEIVABLE — **sup-pos-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

sup-pos-al \-'pō-zəl\ *n* 1: the act or process of supposing 2: something supposed: HYPOTHESIS, SUPPOSITION

sup-POSE \sə-'pōz, oftenest after 'P' 'spōz\ *vb* **sup-posed**; **sup-POS-ing** [ME *supposen*, fr. MF *supposer*, fr. ML *supponere* (perf. indic. *supposui*), fr. L, to put under, substitute, fr. *sub-* + *ponere* to put — more at PUT] *vt* 1 **a**: to lay down tentatively as a hypothesis or assumption (~ a fire broke out) **b** (1): to hold as an opinion: BELIEVE (they supposed they were early) (2): to think probable or in keeping with the facts (seems reasonable to ~ that he would profit) 2 **a**: CONCEIVE, IMAGINE **b**: to have a suspicion of 3: PRESUPPOSE ~ *vi*: CONJECTURE, OPINE

sup-posed \sə-'pōz-(ə)d\ *adj* 1 **a**: held as an opinion: BELIEVED; *also*: mistakenly believed: IMAGINED (the sight which makes ~ terror true — Shak.) **b**: considered probable or certain: EXPECTED (it was not ~ that everybody could master the technical aspects — J. C. Murray) **c**: UNDERSTOOD (you will be ~ to refer to my grandaunt — G. B. Shaw) 2 **a**: PRETENDED (twelve hours are ~ to elapse between Acts I and II — A. S. Sullivan) **b**: ALLEGED (stupid things they may be ~ to have said — James Stoller) 3 **a**: INTENDED (pills that are ~ to kill pain) **b**: made or fashioned by design (what's that button ~ to do) 4 **a**: required by authority (soldiers are ~ to obey their commanding officers) **b**: given permission: PERMITTED (was not ~ to have visitors) — **sup-pos-ed-ly** \-'pō-zəd-lē *also* \-'pōz-dlē\ *adv*

sup-pos-ing \sə-'pō-zīŋ\ *conj*: if by way of hypothesis: on the assumption that

sup-po-si-tion \səp-ə-'zish-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. LL *suppositio*-, *suppositio*, fr. L, act of placing beneath, fr. *supponere*, pp. of *supponere*] 1: something that is supposed: **HYPOTHESIS** 2: the act of supposing — **sup-po-si-tion-al** \-'zish-nəl, -ən-'l\ *adj* — **sup-po-si-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

sup-po-si-tious \-'zish-əs\ *adj* [by contr.]: **SUPPOSITIVOUS**
sup-pos-i-ti-tious \sə-'pāz-ə-'tish-əs\ *adj* [L *suppositivus*, fr. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere* to substitute] 1 **a**: fraudulently substituted: **SPURIOUS** **b** of a child (1): falsely presented as a genuine heir (2): **ILLEGITIMATE** 2 [influenced in meaning by *supposition*]: of the nature of or based on a supposition: **HYPOTHETICAL** (whether the anticipation be mine or that of a ~ observer — Victor Lowe) — **sup-pos-i-ti-tious-ly** *adv* — **sup-pos-i-ti-tious-ness** *n*

sup-pos-i-tive \sə-'pāz-ət-iv, -'pāz-tiv\ *adj*: characterized by, involving, or implying supposition — **sup-pos-i-tive-ly** *adv*

sup-pos-i-to-ry \sə-'pāz-ə-'tōr-ē, -'tōr-\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [ML *suppositorium*, fr. LL, neut. of *suppositor* placed beneath, fr. L *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere* to put under]: a solid but readily meltable cone or cylinder of usu. medicated material for insertion into a bodily passage or cavity (as the rectum)

sup-press \sə-'pres\ *vt* [ME *suppressen*, fr. L *suppressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, fr. *sub-* + *primere* to press — more at **PRESS**] 1: to put down by authority or force: **SUBDUE** 2: to keep from public knowledge: as **a**: to keep secret **b**: to stop or prohibit the publication or revelation of 3 **a**: to exclude from consciousness **b**: to keep from giving vent to: **CHECK** 4 *obs*: to press down 5 **a**: to restrain from a usual course or action: **ARREST** (a cough) **b**: to inhibit the growth or development of: **STUNT** 6: to inhibit the genetic expression of — **sup-press-ibil-i-ty** \-,pres-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **sup-press-ible** \-,pres-ə-bəl\ *adj*

syn 1 see **CRUSH**

2 **SUPPRESS**, **REPRESS** *shared meaning element*: to hold back more or less forcefully one that seeks an outlet

sup-pres-sant \sə-'pres-'nt\ *n*: an agent (as a drug) that tends to suppress rather than eliminate something undesirable

sup-pres-sion \sə-'presh-ən\ *n* 1: an act or instance of suppressing: the state of being suppressed 2: the conscious intentional exclusion from consciousness of a thought or feeling

sup-pres-sive \-'pres-iv\ *adj*: tending or serving to suppress — **sup-pres-sive-ness** *n*

sup-pres-sor \-'pres-ər\ *n*: one that suppresses; *esp*: a gene that suppresses the expression of another nonallelic gene when both are present

sup-pu-rate \səp-yə-'rāt\ *vi* **-rat-ed**; **-rat-ing** [L *suppuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, fr. *sub-* + *pur-*, *pus* *pus* — more at **FOUL**]: to form or discharge pus — **sup-pu-ra-tion** \səp-yə-'rā-shən\ *n* — **sup-pu-ra-tive** \səp-yə-rət-iv, -'rāt-, 'səp-rət-iv\ *adj*

supr *abbr* **supreme**

su-pra \sü-'prə, -'prā\ *adv* [L]: **ABOVE**: earlier in this writing

supra- *prefix* [L, fr. *supra* above, beyond, earlier; akin to L *super* over — more at **OVER**] 1: **SUPER-** 2a **<supraorbital>** 2: transcending (**supramolecular**)

su-pra-lim-i-nal \sü-'prə-'lim-ən-'l, -'prā-\ *adj* [*supra-* + L *limen*, *limen* threshold — more at **LIMB**] 1: existing above the threshold of consciousness 2 of a stimulus: adequate to evoke or be distinguishable as a sensation — **su-pra-lim-i-nal-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

su-pra-mo-lec-u-lar \mə-'lek-yə-lər\ *adj*: more complex than a molecule; *also*: composed of many molecules

su-pra-na-tion-al \-'nash-nəl, -ən-'l\ *adj*: transcending national boundaries, authority, or interests (a ~ authority, regulating ocean usage — N. H. Jacoby) (taking a ~ view of economic problems) — **su-pra-na-tion-al-ism** \-'iz-əm\ *n* — **su-pra-na-tion-al-ist** \-'est\ *n* — **su-pra-na-tion-al-i-ty** \-,nash-ə-'nal-ət-ē\ *n*

su-pra-or-bit-al \-'ör-bət-'l\ *adj* [NL *supraorbitalis*, fr. L *supra-* + ML *orbita* orbit]: situated or occurring above the orbit of the eye

su-pra-pro-test \-'prō-'test\ *n* [modif. of It *sopra protesto* upon protest]: an acceptance or payment of a bill by a third person for the honor of the drawer after protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment by the drawee

su-pra-ra-tio-nal \-'rash-nəl, -ən-'l\ *adj*: transcending the rational: based on or involving factors not to be comprehended by reason alone (the stars inspire ~ dreams — R. J. Dubos)

su-pra-re-nal \-'rēn-'l\ *adj* [NL *suprarenalis*, fr. L *supra-* + *renes* kidneys]: situated above or anterior to the kidneys; *specif*: **ADRENAL**

suprarenal *n*: a suprarenal part; *esp*: **ADRENAL GLAND**

suprarenal gland *n*: **ADRENAL GLAND**

su-pra-seg-men-tal \sü-'prə-seg-'ment-'l, -'prā-\ *adj*: of or relating to significant features (as stress, pitch, or juncture) that occur simultaneously with vowels and consonants in an utterance

su-pra-vi-tal \-'vit-'l\ *adj* [ISV]: constituting or relating to the staining of living tissues or cells surviving after removal from a living body by dyes that penetrate living substance but induce more or less rapid degenerative changes — compare **INTRAVITAM** 2 — **su-pra-vi-tal-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

su-prem-a-cist \sü-'prem-ə-səst\ *n*: an advocate or adherent of group supremacy; *esp*: **WHITE SUPREMACIST**

su-prem-a-cy \sü-'prem-ə-sē\ *n*, *pl* **-cies** [*supreme* + *-acy* (as in *primacy*)]: the quality or state of being supreme; *also*: supreme authority or power

syn **SUPREMACY**, **ASCENDANCY** *shared meaning element*: the position of being first (as in rank, power, or influence)

su-preme \sü-'prēm\ *adj* [L *supremus*, superl. of *superus* upper — more at **SUPERIOR**] 1: highest in rank or authority (the ~ commander) 2: highest in degree or quality (a ~ endurance in war and in labour — R. W. Emerson) 3: **ULTIMATE**, **FINAL** (the ~ sacrifice) — **su-preme-ly** *adv* — **su-preme-ness** *n*

Supreme Being *n*: **GOD** 1

supreme court *n* 1: the highest judicial tribunal in a political unit (as a nation or state) 2: a court of original jurisdiction in New York state that is subordinate to a final court of appeals

Supreme Soviet *n*: the highest legislative body of the Soviet Union consisting of two chambers one of which represents the overall population and the other the constituent republics

supt *abbr* **superintendent**

supvr *abbr* **supervisor**

sur *abbr* **surface**

sur- *prefix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *super-*] 1: over: **SUPER-** (**surprint**) (**surtax**) 2: above: up (**surbase**)

su-ra \sür-ə\ *n* [Ar *sūrah*, lit., row]: a chapter of the Koran
su-rah \sür-ə\ *n* [prob. alter. of *surat* (a cotton produced in Surat, India)]: a soft twilled fabric of silk or rayon

sur-base \sər-'bās\ *n*: a molding just above the base of a wall, pedestal, or podium

sur-based \-,bāst\ *adj* [F *surbaissé*] 1: having the curve center below the springing line of imposts (a ~ arch) 2: having a sur-base

sur-cease \sər-'sēs, 'sər-\ *vb* **sur-ceased**; **sur-ceas-ing** [ME *sursesen*, *surcesen*, fr. MF *sursis*, pp. of *surseoir*, fr. L *supersedere* — more at **SUPERSEDE**] *vi*: to desist from action; *also*: to come to an end: **CEASE** ~ *vt*: to put an end to: **DISCONTINUE**

sur-cease \sər-'sēs, 'sər-\ *n*: **CESSATION**; *esp*: a temporary respite or end

sur-charge \sər-'chärj\ *vt* [ME *surchargen*, fr. MF *surchargier*, fr. *sur-* + *chargier* to charge] 1 **a**: **OVERCHARGE** **b**: to charge an extra fee **c**: to show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given 2 *Brit*: **OVERSTOCK** 3: to fill or load to excess (the atmosphere . . . was *surcharged* with war hysteria — H. A. Chippendale) 4 **a**: to mark a new denomination figure or a surcharge on (a stamp) **b**: **OVERPRINT** (a banknote)

surcharge *n* 1 **a**: an additional tax, cost, or impost **b**: an extra fare (a sleeping car ~) **c**: an instance of surcharging an account 2: an excessive load or burden 3: the action of surcharging: the state of being surcharged 4 **a** (1): an overprint on a stamp; *specif*: one that alters the denomination (2): a stamp bearing such an overprint **b**: an overprint on a currency note

sur-cin-gle \sər-'sɪŋ-gəl\ *n* [ME *sursengle*, fr. MF *surcengle*, fr. *sur-* + *cengle* girdle, fr. L *cingulum* — more at **CINGULUM**] 1: a belt, band, or girth passing around the body of a horse to bind a saddle or pack fast to the horse's back 2 *archaic*: the girdle or cincture of a cassock

sur-coat \sər-'kōt\ *n* [ME *surcote*, fr. MF, fr. *sur-* + *cote* coat]: an outer coat or cloak; *specif*: a tunic worn over armor

surd \sərd\ *adj* [L *surdus* deaf, silent, stupid; akin to L *susurrus* hum — more at **SWARM**] 1: lacking sense: **IRRATIONAL** (the ~ mystery and the strange forces of existence — D. C. Williams) 2: **VOICELESS** — used of speech sounds

surd *n* 1 **a**: an irrational root (as $\sqrt{3}$) **b**: **IRRATIONAL NUMBER** 2: a surd speech sound

sure \shū(ə)r, *esp* South 'shō(ə)r\ *adj* **sur-er**; **sur-est** [ME, fr. MF *sur*, fr. L *securus* secure] 1 *obs*: safe from danger or harm 2: firmly established: **STEADFAST** (a ~ hold) 3: **RELIABLE**, **TRUSTWORTHY** 4: marked by or given to feelings of confident certainty (he was ~ he was right) 5: admitting of no doubt: **CERTAIN**, **INDISPUTABLE** (spoke from ~ knowledge) 6 **a**: bound to happen: **INEVITABLE** (a ~ disaster) **b**: **BOUND**, **DESTINED** (he is ~ to win) — **sure-ness** *n*

syn **SURE**, **CERTAIN**, **POSITIVE**, **COCKSURE** *shared meaning element*: having no doubt or uncertainty **ant** **unsure**

— **for sure**: as a certainty: **ASSUREDLY** — **to be sure**: it must be acknowledged: **ADMITTEDLY**

sure *adv*: **SURELY**

sure-enough \shūr-ə-'nəf\ *adj*: **ACTUAL**, **GENUINE**, **REAL**

sure enough *adv*: as one might confidently expect: **CERTAINLY**

sure-fire \shūr-'fi(ə)r\ *adj*: certain to get results (a ~ recipe)

sure-foot-ed \shū(ə)r-'füt-əd\ *adj*: not liable to stumble, fall, or err — **sure-foot-ed-ly** *adv* — **sure-foot-ed-ness** *n*

sure-hand-ed \-'han-dəd\ *adj*: having hands that are sure in performing some action: **PROFICIENT** — **sure-hand-ed-ness** *n*

sure-ly \shū(ə)r-'lē, *esp* South 'shō(ə)r-\ *adv* 1: in a sure manner: **a** *archaic*: without danger or risk of injury or loss: **SAFELY** **b** (1): with assurance: **CONFIDENTLY** (walked slowly but ~) (2): without doubt: **CERTAINLY** (they will ~ be heard from in the future — R. J. Lifton) 2: **INDEED**, **REALLY** — often used as an intensive (you ~ don't believe that)

sure-ty \shūr-ət-ē, 'shū(ə)rt-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [ME *surte*, fr. MF *surté*, fr. L *securitas*, *securitas* security, fr. *securus*] 1: the state of being sure: as **a**: sure knowledge: **CERTAINTY** **b**: confidence in manner or behavior: **ASSURANCE** 2 **a**: a formal engagement (as a pledge) given for the fulfillment of an undertaking: **GUARANTEE** **b**: ground of confidence or security 3: one who has become legally liable for the debt, default, or failure in duty (as appearance in court) of another — **sure-ty-ship** \-,ship\ *n*

surety bond *n*: a bond guaranteeing performance of a contract or obligation

surf \sərf\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: the swell of the sea that breaks upon the shore 2: the foam, splash, and sound of breaking waves

surf *vi*: to ride the surf (as on a surfboard) — **surf-er** *n*

surf-able \sər-'fə-bəl\ *adj*: suitable for surfing — used *esp.* of a wave or a beach

sur-face \sər-'fəs\ *n* [F, fr. *sur-* + *face*] 1: the exterior or upper boundary of an object or body 2: a plane or curved two-dimensional locus of points (as the boundary of a three-dimensional region) (plane ~) (~ of a sphere) 3 **a**: the external or superficial aspect of something **b**: an external part or layer (sand down the damaged ~) 4: a complete airfoil used for sustentation or control or to increase stability — **on the surface**: to all outward appearances

ə abut	ˈ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

surface *vb* **sur-faced**; **sur-fac-ing** *vt* 1: to give a surface to: as **a**: to plane or make smooth **b**: to apply the surface layer to (< a highway> 2: to bring to the surface ~ *vi* 1: to work on or at the surface 2: to come to the surface — **sur-fac-er** *n*

surface *adj* 1 **a**: of, located on, or designed for use at the surface of something **b**: situated or employed on the surface of the earth (< transportation> 2 **a**: appearing on the surface only: lacking depth (< realism> **b**: SUPERFICIAL (< friendships> **surface-active** *adj*: altering the properties and esp. lowering the tension at the surface of contact between phases (soaps and wetting agents are typical ~ substances)

surface feeder *n*: DABBLER **b**

surface of revolution: a surface formed by the revolution of a plane curve about a line in its plane

sur-face-rip-ened \sər-fēs,-rī-pənd, -rīp-ˈmnd\ *adj*, of cheese: ripened by the action of microorganisms (as molds or bacteria) on the surface

surface structure *n*: a formal representation of the phonetic form of a sentence; also: the structure which such a representation describes

surface tension *n*: a condition that exists at the free surface of a body (as a liquid) by reason of intermolecular forces about the individual surface molecules and is manifested by properties resembling those of an elastic skin under tension

surface-to-air missile *n*: a usu. guided missile launched from the ground against a target in the air

sur-fac-ing *n*: material forming or used to form a surface

sur-fac-tant \sər-fak-tənt, -sər-,\ *n* [surface-active + -ant]: a surface-active substance (as a detergent) — **surfactant** *adj*

surf-bird \sərf,-bərd\ *n*: a shorebird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of America that is related to the turnstones and has the tail blackish at the tip and white at the base

surf-board \-,bō(ə)rd, -bō(ə)rd\ *n*: a long narrow buoyant board (as of lightweight wood or fiber glass covered foam) used in the sport of surfing — **surfboard** *vi* — **surf-board-er** *n*

surf-boat \-,bōt\ *n*: a boat for use in heavy surf

surf-caster *n*: one that engages in surf casting

surf casting *n*: a method of fishing in which artificial or natural bait is cast into the open ocean or in a bay where waves break on a beach

surf clam *n*: any of various typically rather large surf-dwelling edible clams (family Mactridae)

sur-feit \sər-fet\ *n* [ME *surfait*, fr. MF, fr. *surfaire* to overdo, fr. *sur-* + *faire* to do, fr. L *facere* — more at DO] 1: an overabundant supply: EXCESS 2: an intemperate or immoderate indulgence in something (as food or drink) 3: disgust caused by excess

surfeit *vt*: to feed, supply, or give to surfeit: CLOY ~ *vi*, archaic: to indulge to satiety in a gratification (as indulgence of the appetite or senses) **syn** see SATIATE — **sur-feit-er** *n*

surf fish *n* 1: any of a family (Embiotocidae) of small or medium-sized viviparous fishes of shallow water along the Pacific coast of No. America 2: any of several croakers of the same region as the surf fishes

sur-fi-cial \sər-fish-əl\ *adj* [surface + -icial (as in superficial)]: of or relating to a surface

surf-ing \sər-fin\ *n*: the sport of riding the surf esp. on a surfboard

surf-perch \sərf,-pərch\ *n*: SURF FISH 1

surg *abbr* 1 surgeon 2 surgery 3 surgical

surge \səj\ *vb* **surged**; **surg-ing** [MF *sourge*, stem of *sourdre* to rise, surge, fr. L *surgere* to go straight up, rise, fr. *sub-* up + *regere* to lead straight — more at SUB, RIGHT] *vi* 1: to rise and fall actively: TOSS (a ship surging in heavy seas) 2: to rise and move in waves or billows: SWELL 3: to slip around a windlass, capstan, or bitts — used esp. of a rope 4: to rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value — used esp. of current or voltage 5: to move with a surge or in surges (felt the blood surging into his face — Harry Hervey) ~ *vt*: to let go or slacken gradually (as a rope) (< a hawser to prevent its parting>

surge *n* 1: a swelling, rolling, or sweeping forward like that of a wave or series of waves (< a ~ of interest> 2 **a**: a large wave or billow: SWELL **b** (1): a series of such swells or billows (2): the resulting elevation of water level 3: the tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan 4 **a**: a movement (as a slipping or slackening) of a rope or cable **b**: a sudden jerk or strain caused by such a movement 5: a transient sudden rise of current in an electrical circuit

sur-geon \sər-jən\ *n* [ME *surgien*, fr. AF, fr. OF *cirurgien*, fr. *cirurgie* surgery]: a medical specialist who practices surgery

surgeon general *n*, *pl* **surgeons general**: the chief medical officer of a branch of the armed services or of a federal or state public health service

surgeon's knot *n*: any of several knots used in tying ligatures or surgical stitches — see KNOT illustration

sur-gery \səj-(ə)rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ger-ies** [ME *surgerie*, fr. OF *cirurgie*, *surgerie*, fr. L *chirurgia*, fr. Gk *cheirurgia*, fr. *cheiourgios* surgeon, fr. *cheiourgios* working with the hand, fr. *cheir* hand + *ergon* work — more at CHIR-, WORK] 1: a branch of medicine concerned with diseases and conditions requiring or amenable to operative or manual procedures 2 **a** Brit: a physician's or dentist's office **b**: a room or area where surgery is performed 3 **a**: the work done by a surgeon **b**: OPERATION

sur-gi-cal \sər-ji-kəl\ *adj* [surgeon + -ical] 1 **a**: of or relating to surgeons or surgery (< skills> **b**: used in or in connection with surgery (< a ~ stocking> 2: following or resulting from surgery (< fevers> — **sur-gi-cal-ly** \-k(ə)lē\ *adv*

sur-jec-tion \sər-jek-shən\ *n* [prob. fr. F *sur* over, on, onto + E *-jection* (as in projection) — more at SUR-]: a mathematical function that is an onto mapping

sur-jec-tive \-jek-tiv\ *adj*: ONTO

sur-ly \sər-lē\ *adj* **sur-li-er**; **-est** [alter. of ME *sirly* lordly, imperious, fr. *sir*] 1 *obs*: ARROGANT, IMPERIOUS 2: irritably sullen and churlish in mood or manner: CRABBED 3: menacing or threaten-

ing in appearance (< ~ weather> **syn** see SULLEN **ant** amiable — **sur-li-ly** \-lə-lē\ *adv* — **sur-li-ness** \-lē-nəs\ *n* — **surly** *adv*

sur-mise \sər-mīz\ *vt* **sur-mised**; **sur-mis-ing** [ME *surmisen* to accuse, fr. MF *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, fr. L *supermittere* to throw on, fr. *super-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE]: to imagine or infer on slight grounds **syn** see CONJECTURE — **sur-mis-er** *n*

sur-mise \sər-mīz, -sər-,\ *n*: a thought or idea based on scanty evidence: CONJECTURE

sur-mount \sər-'maunt\ *vt* [ME *surmounten*, fr. MF *surmonter*, fr. *sur-* + *monter* to mount] 1 *obs*: to surpass in quality or attainment: EXCEL 2: to rise superior to: OVERCOME (< an obstacle> 3: to get to the top of: CLIMB 4: to stand or lie at the top of — **sur-mount-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

sur-mul-let \sər-'māl-ət, -sər-,\ *n*, *pl* **surmullet** also **surmullet** [F *surmulet*]: MULLET 2

sur-name \sər-nām\ *n* 1: an added name derived from occupation or other circumstance: NICKNAME 1 2: the name borne in common by members of a family

sur-name *vt*: to give a surname to

sur-pass \sər-'pas\ *vt* [MF *surpasser*, fr. *sur-* + *passer* to pass] 1: to become better, greater, or stronger than: EXCEED 2: to go beyond: OVERSTEP 3: to transcend the reach, capacity, or powers of **syn** see EXCEED — **sur-pass-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

sur-pass-ing *adj*: greatly exceeding others: of a very high degree — **sur-pass-ing-ly** \-in-lē\ *adv*

sur-plice \sər-pləs\ *n* [ME *surplis*, fr. OF *surpliz*, fr. ML *superpellicium*, fr. *super-* + *pellicium* coat of skins, fr. L, neut. of *pellicius* made of skins, fr. *pellis* skin — more at FELL]: a loose white outer ecclesiastical vestment usu. of knee length with large open sleeves

surplice *adj*: having a diagonally overlapping neckline or closing (< a ~ collar> (< sweaters>)

sur-plus \sər-'pləs\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *superplus*, fr. L *super-* + *plus* more — more at PLUS] 1 **a**: the amount that remains when use or need is satisfied **b**: an excess of receipts over disbursements 2: the excess of a corporation's net worth over the par or stated value of its capital stock — **surplus** *adj*

sur-plus-age \-pləs-ij\ *n* 1: SURPLUS 1a 2 **a**: excessive or nonessential matter **b**: matter introduced in legal pleading which is not necessary or relevant to the case

surplus value *n*: the difference in Marxist theory between the value of work done or of commodities produced by labor and the usu. subsistence wages paid by the employer

sur-print \sər-'print\ *vt* or *n*: OVERPRINT

sur-pris-al \sə(r)-'prī-zəl\ *n*: the action of surprising: the state of being surprised

sur-prise \sə(r)-'prīz\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. fem. of *surpris*, pp. of *surprendre* to take over, surprise, fr. *sur-* + *prendre* to take — more at PRIZE] 1 **a**: an attack made without warning **b**: a taking unawares 2: something that surprises 3: the state of being surprised: ASTONISHMENT

surprise also **sur-prize** *vt* **sur-prised**; **sur-pris-ing** 1: to attack unexpectedly; also: to capture by an unexpected attack 2 **a**: to take unawares **b**: to detect or elicit by a taking unawares 3: to strike with wonder or amazement esp. because unexpected — **sur-pris-er** *n*

syn 1 SURPRISE, WAYLAY, AMBUSH *shared meaning element*: to attack unawares

2 SURPRISE, ASTONISH, ASTOUND, AMAZE, FLABBERGAST *shared meaning element*: to impress forcibly through unexpectedness, startlingness, or unusualness

sur-pris-ing *adj*: of a nature that excites surprise — **sur-pris-ing-ly** \-'prī-zin-lē\ *adv*

sur-ra \sūr-ə\ *n* [Marathi *sūra* wheezing sound]: a severe Old World febrile and hemorrhagic disease of domestic animals that is caused by a flagellate protozoan (*Trypanosoma evansi*) and is transmitted by biting insects

sur-re-al \sə-'rē(-ə)l, -rī-əl\ also -'rā-əl\ *adj* [back-formation fr. *surrealism*] 1: having the intense irrational reality of a dream 2: SURREALISTIC

sur-re-al-ism \sə-'rē-ə-liz-əm, -rī- also -'rā-\ *n* [F *surréalisme*, fr. *sur-* + *réalisme* realism]: the principles, ideals, or practice of producing fantastic or incongruous imagery or effects in art, literature, or theater by means of unnatural juxtapositions and combinations — **sur-re-al-ist** \-ləst\ *n* or *adj*

sur-re-al-is-tic \-,rē-ə-'lis-tik, -rī- also -'rā-\ *adj* 1: of or relating to surrealism 2: having a strange dreamlike atmosphere or quality like that of a surrealist painting (< the ~ quality of Chinese politics — *Newsweek*) — **sur-re-al-is-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)lē\ *adv*

sur-re-but-ter \sər-(r)ī-'bət-ər\ *n*: the reply in common law pleading of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter

sur-re-join-der \-(r)ī-'jōin-dər\ *n*: the reply in common law pleading of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder

sur-ren-der \sə-'ren-dər\ *vb* **sur-ren-dered**; **sur-ren-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rin\ [ME *surrenderen*, fr. MF *surrendre*, fr. *sur-* + *rendre* to give back, yield — more at RENDER] *vt* 1 **a**: to yield to the power, control, or possession of another upon compulsion or demand (< ~ed the fort> **b**: to give up completely or agree to forgo esp. in favor of another 2 **a**: to give (oneself) up into the power of another esp. as a prisoner **b**: to give (oneself) over to something (as an influence or course of action) ~ *vi*: to give oneself up into the power of another: YIELD **syn** see RELINQUISH

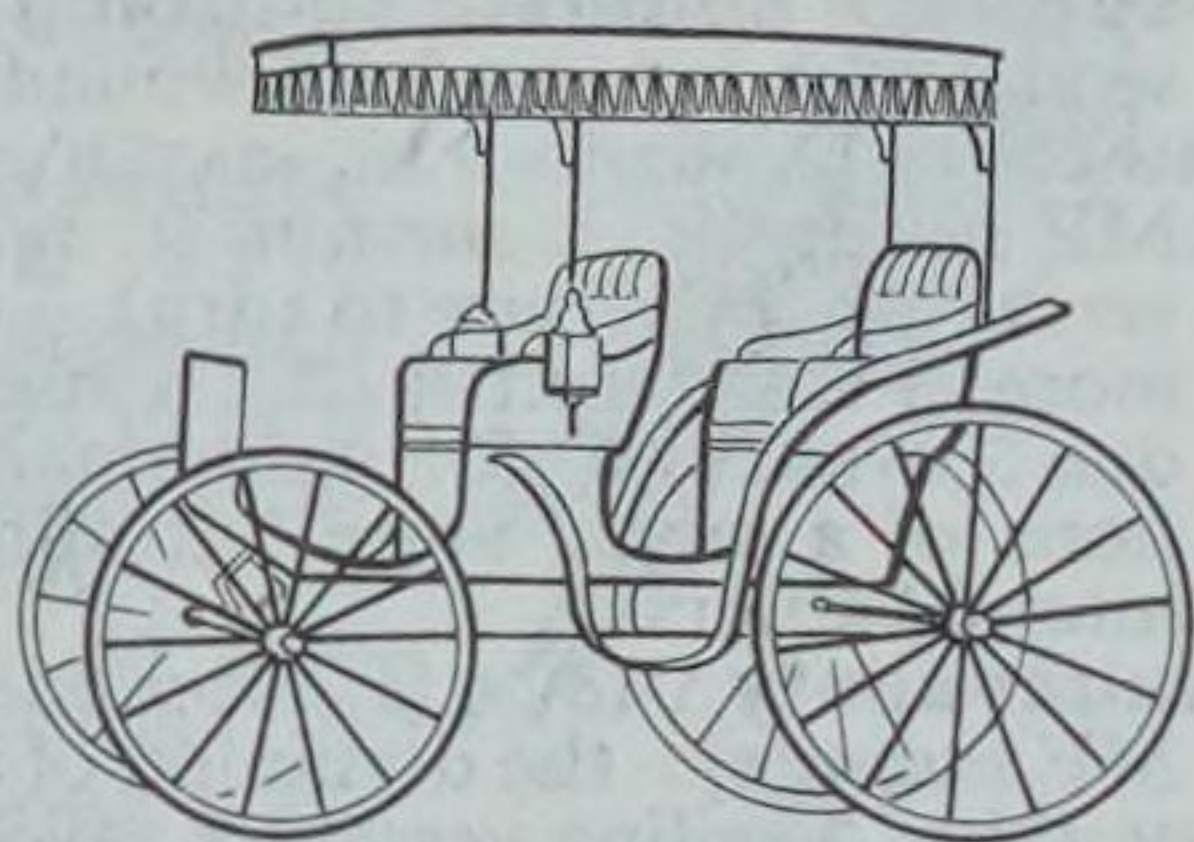
surrender *n* 1 **a**: the action of yielding one's person or giving up the possession of something into the power of another **b**: the relinquishment by a patentee of his rights or claims under a patent **c**: the delivery of a principal into lawful custody by his bail — called also *surrender by bail* **d**: the voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of an insurance company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration **e**: the delivery of a fugitive from justice by one government to another 2: an instance of surrendering

syn SURRENDER, SUBMISSION, CAPITULATION *shared meaning element*: the yielding of one's person, forces, or possessions to another

sur-rep-ti-tious \sər-əp-'tish-əs, -sə-rəp-, sə-,rep-\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *surrepticius*, fr. *surreptus*, pp. of *surripere* to snatch secretly, fr. *sub-* + *rapere* to seize — more at RAPID] 1: done, made, or acquired

by stealth : CLANDESTINE **2** : acting or doing something clandestinely : STEALTHY **syn** see SECRET — **sur-rep-ti-tious-ly** *adv* — **sur-rep-ti-tious-ness** *n*

sur-rey \sər-ē, 'sə-rē\ *n, pl*
surreys [Surrey, England] : a four-wheel two-seated horse-drawn pleasure carriage



surrey

sur-ro-gate \sər-ə-gāt, 'sə-rə-\ *vt -gat-ed; -gat-ing* [L *surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogare* to choose in place of another, substitute, fr. *sub-* + *rogare* to ask — more at RIGHT] : to put in the place of another : **a** : to appoint as successor, deputy, or substitute for oneself **b** : SUBSTITUTION

sur-ro-gate \-gāt, -gāt\ *n*, often attrib **1 a** : a person appointed to act in place of another : DEPUTY **b** : a local judicial officer in some states (as New York) who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills, the settlement of estates, and the appointment and supervision of guardians **2** : something that serves as a substitute

sur-ro-ga-tion \sər-ə-'gā-shən, 'sə-rə-\ *n* : the use of surrogates (as abstracts) in place of longer items (as documents) in an information retrieval system

sur-round \sə-'raund\ *vt* [ME *surrounden* to overflow, fr. MF *suronder*, fr. LL *superundare*, fr. L *super-* + *unda* wave; influenced in meaning by *'round* — more at WATER] **1 a** (1) : to enclose on all sides : ENVELOP (was ~ed by a crowd of people — Jonathan Swift) (2) : to enclose so as to cut off communication or retreat : INVEST **b** : to form or be a member of the entourage of (flatterers who ~ the king) **c** : to constitute part of the environment of (~ed by luxury) **d** : to extend around the margin or edge of : ENCIRCLE (a wall ~s the old city) **2** : to cause to be surrounded by something (he ~ed himself with able advisers)

surround *n* : something (as a border) that surrounds (from urban centre to rural ~ — Emrys Jones)

sur-round-ings \sə-'raun-dinz\ *n pl* : the circumstances, conditions, or objects by which one is surrounded : ENVIRONMENT

sur-roy-al \sər-rōi(-ə)\ *n* [ME *surryal*, fr. *sur-* + *royal* royal antler] : one of the terminal tines above the royal antler of a large deer (as a stag) usu. grown by four years of age — see ANTLER illustration

sur-sum cor-da \sü(ə)r-səm-'kōrd-ə, -'kō(ə)r-dā\ *n* [LL, (lift) up (your) hearts] **1** often cap S&C : a versicle that in traditional eucharistic liturgies exhorts the faithful to enthusiastic worship **2** : something inspiring

sur-tax \sər-'taks\ *n* **1** : an extra tax or charge **2** : a graduated income tax in addition to the normal income tax imposed on the amount by which one's net income exceeds a specified sum

sur-tout (\sər-'tü, 'sər-\ *n* [F, fr. *sur* over (fr. L *super*) + *tout* all, fr. L *totus* whole — more at OVER] : a man's long close-fitting overcoat

surv *abbr* survey; surveying; surveyor

sur-veil \sər-'vā(-ə)\ *vi* **sur-veilled; sur-veiling** [back-formation fr. *surveillance*] : to subject to surveillance

sur-veil-lance \sər-'vā-lən(t)s also -'vāl-yən(t)s or -'vā-ən(t)s\ *n* [F, fr. *surveiller* to watch over, fr. *sur-* + *veiller* to watch, fr. L *vigilare*, fr. *vigil* watchful — more at VIGIL] : close watch kept over someone or something (as by a detective); also : SUPERVISION **syn** see OVERSIGHT

sur-veil-lant \-'vā-lənt also -'vāl-yənt or -'vā-ənt\ *n* : one that exercises surveillance

sur-vey \sər-'vā, 'sər-\ *vb* **sur-veyed; sur-vey-ing** [ME *surveyen*, fr. MF *surveier* to look over, fr. *sur-* + *veier* to see — more at VIEW] *vt* **1 a** : to examine as to condition, situation, or value : APPRAISE **b** : to make a survey of **2** : to determine and delineate the form, extent, and position of (as a tract of land) by taking linear and angular measurements and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry **3** : to view or consider comprehensively **4** : INSPECT, SCRUTINIZE (he ~ed us in a lordly way — Alan Harrington) ~ *vi* : to make a survey

sur-vey \sər-'vā, 'sər-\ *n, pl* **surveys** : the act or an instance of surveying; also : something that is surveyed

survey course \sər-'vā-\ *n* : a course treating briefly the chief topics of a broad field of knowledge

sur-vey-ing \sər-'vā-ɪŋ\ *n* : a branch of applied mathematics that teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, and the contour of the surface and of accurately delineating the whole on paper

sur-vey-or \sər-'vā-ər\ *n* : one that surveys; esp : one whose occupation is surveying land

surveyor's level *n* : a level consisting of a telescope and a spirit level mounted on a tripod and revolving on a vertical axis

sur-viv-able \sər-'vī-və-bəl\ *adj* : resulting in or permitting survival — **sur-viv-abil-i-ty** \-vī-və-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*

sur-viv-al \sər-'vī-vəl\ *n* **1 a** : a living or continuing longer than another person or thing **b** : the continuation of life or existence (problems of ~ in arctic conditions) **2** : one that survives

survival of the fittest : NATURAL SELECTION

survival value *n* : utility in the struggle for existence

sur-viv-ance \sər-'vī-vən(t)s\ *n* : SURVIVAL

sur-vive \sər-'vīv\ *vb* **sur-vived; sur-viv-ing** [ME *surviven*, fr. MF *survivre* to outlive, fr. L *supervivere*, fr. *super-* + *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] *vi* : to remain alive or in existence : live on (managed to ~ on bread and water) ~ *vt* **1** : to remain alive after the death of (his son survived him) **2** : to continue to exist or live after (survived the earthquake) — **sur-vi-vor** \-'vī-vər\ *n*

sur-viv-er \-'vī-vər\ *n*, *archaic* : one that survives : SURVIVOR

sur-vi-vor-ship \-'vī-vər-'ship\ *n* **1** : the legal right of the survivor of persons having joint interests in property to take the interest of the person who has died **2** : the state of being a survivor

Su-san B. An-tho-ny Day \süz-'n, bē-'an(t)-thə-nē-\ *n* : February 15 observed in commemoration of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony

sus-cep-ti-bil-i-ty \sə-'sep-tə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n, pl -ties* **1** : the quality or state of being susceptible; esp : lack of ability to resist some extraneous agent (as a pathogen or drug) : SENSITIVITY **2 a** : a susceptible temperament or constitution **b pl** : FEELINGS, SENSIBILITIES **3 a** : the ratio of the magnetization in a substance to the corresponding magnetizing force **b** : the ratio of the electric polarization to the electric intensity in a polarized dielectric

sus-cep-ti-ble \sə-'sep-tə-bəl\ *adj* [LL *susceptibilis*, fr. L *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere* to take up, admit, fr. *sub-*, *sus-* up + *capere* to take — more at SUB-, HEAVE] **1** : capable of submitting to an action, process, or operation (a theory ~ to proof) **2** : open, subject, or unresistant to some stimulus, influence, or agency (the foibles of the health faddists are particularly ~ to satire — Arthur Knight) **3** : IMPRESSIONABLE, RESPONSIVE — **sus-cep-ti-ble-ness** *n* — **sus-cep-ti-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

sus-cep-tive \-tīv\ *adj* **1** : RECEPTIVE **2** : SUSCEPTIBLE — **sus-cep-tive-ness** *n* — **sus-cep-tiv-i-ty** \sə-'sep-'tīv-ət-ē\ *n*

su-slik \sü-slik\ *n* [Russ] **1** : any of several rather large short-tailed ground squirrels (genus *Citellus*) of eastern Europe or northern Asia **2** : the mottled grayish black fur of a suslik

sus-pect \səs-'pekt, sə-'spekt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *suspectus*, fr. pp. of *susplicere*] : regarded or deserving to be regarded with suspicion : SUSPECTED

sus-pect \səs-'pekt\ *n* : one who is suspected; esp : one suspected of a crime

sus-pect \sə-'spekt\ *vb* [ME *suspecten*, fr. L *suspectare*, fr. *suspectus*, pp. of *susplicere* to look up at, regard with awe, suspect, fr. *sub-*, *sus-* up, secretly + *specere* to look at — more at SUB-, SPY] *vt* **1** : to have doubts of : DISTRUST **2** : to imagine (one) to be guilty or culpable on slight evidence or without proof (~ him of giving false information) **3** : to imagine to be or be true, likely, or probable (I know that he is honest and ~ that he is right — H. L. Mencken) ~ *vi* : to imagine something to be true or likely

sus-pend \sə-'spend\ *vb* [ME *suspenden*, fr. OF *suspendre* to hang up, interrupt, fr. L *suspendere*, fr. *sub-*, *sus-* up + *pendere* to cause to hang, weigh — more at PENDANT] *vt* **1** : to debar temporarily from a privilege, office, or function (~ a student from school) **2 a** : to cause to stop temporarily (~ bus service) **b** : to set aside or make temporarily inoperative (~ the rules) **3** : to defer till later on specified conditions (~ sentence) **4** : to hold in an undetermined or undecided state awaiting fuller information (~ judgment) **5 a** : HANG; esp : to hang so as to be free on all sides except at the point of support (~ a ball by a thread) **b** : to keep from falling or sinking by some invisible support (as buoyancy) (dust ~ed in the air) **6 a** : to keep fixed or lost (as in wonder or contemplation) **b** : to keep waiting in suspense or indecision **7** : to hold (a musical note) over into the following chord ~ *vi* **1** : to cease temporarily from operation **2** : to stop payment or fail to meet obligations **3** : HANG **syn** see EXCLUDE, DEFER

suspended animation *n* : temporary suspension of the vital functions (as in persons nearly drowned)

sus-pend-er \sə-'spen-dər\ *n* **1** : one that suspends **2** : a device by which something may be suspended; as **a** : one of two supporting bands worn across the shoulders to support trousers, skirt, or belt — usu. used in pl. and often with *pair* **b Brit : GARTER**

sus-pense \sə-'spen(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *suspendre*] **1** : the state of being suspended : SUSPENSION **2 a** : mental uncertainty : ANXIETY **b** : pleasant excitement as to a decision or outcome (a novel of ~) **3** : the state or character of being undecided or doubtful : INDECISIVENESS — **sus-pense-ful** \-fəl\ *adj*

suspense account *n* : an account for the temporary entry of charges or credits or esp. of doubtful accounts receivable pending determination of their ultimate disposition

sus-pen-sion \sə-'spen-ʃən\ *n* [LL *suspension-*, *suspensio*, fr. L *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*] **1** : the act of suspending : the state or period of being suspended; as **a** : temporary removal from office or privileges **b** : temporary withholding (as of belief or decision) **c** : temporary abrogation of a law or rule **d** (1) : the holding over of one or more musical tones of a chord into the following chord producing a momentary discord and suspending the concord which the ear expects; *specif* : such a dissonance which resolves downward — compare RETARDATION (2) : the tone thus held over **e** : stoppage of payment of business obligations : FAILURE — used esp. of a business or a bank **f** : a rhetorical device whereby the principal idea is deferred to the end of a sentence or longer unit **2 a** : the act of hanging : the state of being hung **b** (1) : the state of a substance when its particles are mixed with but undissolved in a fluid or solid (2) : a substance in this state (3) : a system consisting of a solid dispersed in a solid, liquid, or gas usu. in particles of larger than colloidal size — compare EMULSION **3** : something suspended **4 a** : a device by which something (as a magnetic needle) is suspended **b** : the system of devices (as springs) supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles **c** : the act, process, or manner in which the pendulum or torsion balance of a timepiece is suspended

suspension bridge *n* : a bridge that has its roadway suspended from two or more cables usu. passing over towers and securely anchored at the ends — see BRIDGE illustration

suspension points *n pl* : usu. three spaced periods used to show the omission of a word or word group from a written context

sus-pen-sive \sə-'spen(t)-siv\ *adj* **1** : stopping temporarily : SUSPENDING **2** : characterized by suspense, suspended judgment, or

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

indecisiveness **3** : characterized by suspension — **sus-pen-sive-ly** *adv*

sus-pen-soid \sə-'spen(t)-soid\ *n* [ISV *suspension* + *colloid*] **1** : a colloidal system in which the dispersed particles are solid **2** : a lyophobic sol (as a gold sol)

sus-pen-sor \sə-'spen(t)-sər\ *n* [NL, fr. *suspensus*, pp.] : a suspending part or structure : as **a** : a group or chain of cells that is produced from the zygote of a heterosporous plant and serves to push the embryo which arises at its extremity deeper into the embryo sac and into contact with the food supply of the megaspore **b** : one of the two hyphae in fungi (order Mucorales) that bear gametangia at their tips and later support the zygospore

sus-pen-so-ry \sə-'spen(t)s-(ə-)rē\ *adj* **1** : held in suspension; also : fitted or serving to suspend **2** : temporarily leaving undetermined : SUSPENSIVE **1**

suspensory *n*, *pl* -ries : something that suspends or holds up; *esp* : a fabric supporter for the scrotum

suspensory ligament *n* : a ligament or fibrous membrane suspending an organ or part; *esp* : a ringlike fibrous membrane connecting the ciliary body and the lens of the eye that holds the lens in place — see EYE illustration

sus-pi-cion \sə-'spish-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. L *suspicion*-, *suspicio*, fr. *suspicer* to suspect — more at SUSPECT] **1** **a** : the act or an instance of suspecting something wrong without proof or on slight evidence : MISTRUST **b** : a state of mental uneasiness and uncertainty : DOUBT **2** : a slight touch or trace (just a ~ of garlic) *syn* see UNCERTAINTY

suspicion *vt* **sus-pi-cioned**; **sus-pi-cion-ing** \-'spish-(ə-)niŋ\ *chiefly substand* : SUSPECT

sus-pi-cious \sə-'spish-əs\ *adj* **1** : tending to arouse suspicion : QUESTIONABLE **2** : disposed to suspect : DISTRUSTFUL (~ of strangers) **3** : expressing or indicative of suspicion (a ~ glance) — **sus-pi-cious-ly** *adv* — **sus-pi-cious-ness** *n*

sus-pi-ration \səs-pə-'rā-shən\ *n* : a long deep breath : SIGH

sus-pire \sə-'spī(ə)r\ *vi* **sus-pired**; **sus-pir-ing** [ME *suspiren*, fr. L *suspirare*, fr. *sub-* + *spirare* to breathe — more at SPIRIT] : to draw a long deep breath : SIGH

Suss *abbr* Sussex

Sus-sex spaniel \səs-ik(s)-, -ek(s)-\ *n* [Sussex, England] : any of a British breed of short-legged short-necked long-bodied spaniels with a flat or slightly wavy golden liver-colored coat

sus-tain \sə-'stān\ *vt* [ME *sustenēn*, fr. OF *sustēnir*, fr. L *sustinēre* to hold up, sustain, fr. *sub-*, *sus-* up + *tenēre* to hold — more at SUB-, THIN] **1** : to give support or relief to **2** : to supply with sustenance : NOURISH **3** : to keep up : PROLONG **4** : to support the weight of : PROP; also : to carry or withstand (a weight or pressure) **5** : to buoy up **6** **a** : to bear up under **b** : SUFFER, UNDERGO (~ed heavy losses) (~ed a concussion of the brain — Allan Nevins) **7** **a** : to support as true, legal, or just **b** : to allow or admit as valid (the court ~ed the motion) **8** : to support by adequate proof : CONFIRM (testimony that ~s our contention) — **sus-tain-able** \-'stā-nə-bəl\ *adj* — **sus-tain-er** *n*

sus-tain-ing *adj* **1** **a** : serving to sustain **b** : aiding in the support of an organization through a special fee (a ~ member) **2** : of or relating to a sustaining program

sustaining program *n* : a radio or television program that is paid for by a station or network and has no commercial sponsor

sus-te-nance \səs-tə-nən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *sustēnir*] **1** **a** : means of support, maintenance, or subsistence : LIVING **b** : FOOD, PROVISIONS; also : NOURISHMENT **2** **a** : the act of sustaining : the state of being sustained **b** : a supplying or being supplied with the necessities of life **3** : something that gives support, endurance, or strength

sus-ten-tac-u-lar \səs-tən-'tak-yə-lər, -ten-\ *adj* [NL *sustentaculum* supporting part, fr. L, prop, fr. *sustentare*] : serving to support or sustain

sus-ten-ta-tion \-'tā-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *sustentation*-, *sustentatio* act of holding up, fr. *sustentatus*, pp. of *sustentare* to hold up, fr. *sustentus*, pp. of *sustinēre*] **1** : the act of sustaining : the state of being sustained : as **a** : MAINTENANCE, UPKEEP **b** : PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION **c** : maintenance of life, growth, or morale **d** : provision with sustenance **2** : something that sustains : SUPPORT — **sus-ten-ta-tive** \səs-tən-'tāt-iv, sə-'stent-ət-\ *adj*

sus-ten-tion \sə-'sten-chən\ *n* [fr. *sustain*, after such pairs as E *retain* : *retention*] : SUSTENTATION

Su-su \sü-'(s)ü\ *n*, *pl* **Susu** or **Susus** **1** : a member of a West African people of Mali, Guinea, and the area along the northern border of Sierra Leone **2** : the language of the Susu people

su-sur-ra-tion \sü-sə-'rā-shən\ *n* : a whispering sound : MURMUR

su-sur-rous \sü-'sər-əs, -'sə-rəs\ *adj* : full of whispering sounds

su-sur-rus \sü-'sər-əs, -'sə-rəs\ *n* [L, hum, whisper — more at SWARM] : a whispering or rustling sound — **su-sur-rant** \-'sər-ənt, -'sə-rənt\ *adj*

Suth *abbr* Sutherlandshire

sut-ler \sət-lər\ *n* [obs. D *soeteler*, fr. LG *suteler* sloppy worker, camp cook; akin to OE *besūtian* to dirty, Gk *hyein* to rain — more at SUCK] : a provisioner to an army post often established in a shop on the post

su-tra \sü-trə\ *n* [Skt *sūtra* thread, string of precepts, sutra; akin to L *suere* to sew — more at SEW] **1** : a precept summarizing Vedic teaching; also : a collection of these precepts **2** : a discourse of the Buddha

sut-tee \(\sə-'tē, 'sə-,tē\ *n* [Skt *satī* wife who performs suttee, lit., good woman, fr. fem. of *sat* true, good; akin to OE *sōth* true — more at SOOTH] : the act or custom of a Hindu widow willingly being cremated on the funeral pile of her husband as an indication of her devotion to him; also : a woman cremated in this way

suture \sü-'chər\ *n* [MF & L; MF, fr. L *sutura* seam, suture, fr. *sutus*, pp. of *suere* to sew — more at SEW] **1** **a** : a strand or fiber used to sew parts of the living body **b** : a stitch made with a suture **c** : the act or process of sewing with sutures **2** **a** : a uniting of parts **b** : the seam or seamlike line along which two things or parts are sewed or united **3** **a** : the line of union in an immovable articulation (as between the bones of the skull); also : such an

articulation **b** : a furrow at the junction of adjacent bodily parts; *esp* : a line of dehiscence (as on a fruit) — **su-tur-al** \süch-(ə-)rəl\ *adj* — **su-tur-al-ly** \-rə-lē\ *adv*

suture *vt* **su-tured**; **su-tur-ing** \süch-(ə-)riŋ\ : to unite, close, or secure with sutures (~ a wound)

su-zer-ain \süz-(ə-)rən, -ə-,rān\ *n* [F, fr. (assumed) MF *suserain*, fr. MF *sus* up (fr. L *sursum*, fr. *sub-* up + *versum* -ward, fr. neut. of *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn) + *-erain* (as in *soverain* sovereign) — more at SUB-, WORTH] **1** : a superior feudal lord to whom fealty is due : OVERLORD **2** : a dominant state controlling the foreign relations of a vassal state but allowing it sovereign authority in its internal affairs

su-zer-ain-ty \-tē\ *n* [F *suzeraineté*, fr. MF *suserenété*, fr. (assumed) MF *suserain*] : the dominion of a suzerain : OVERLORDSHIP

sv *abbr* **1** sailing vessel **2** saves **3** [L *sub verbo* or *sub voce*] under the word

svc or **svce** *abbr* service

sved-berg \s'fed-,bərg, -ber-ē\ *n* [The Svedberg †1971 Sw chemist] : a unit of time amounting to 10⁻¹³ second that is used to measure the sedimentation velocity of a colloidal solution (as of a protein) in an ultracentrifuge and to determine molecular weight by substitution in an equation — called also *svedberg unit*

svelte \s'felt\ *adj* [F, fr. It *svelto*, fr. pp. of *svellere* to pluck out, modif. of L *evellere*, fr. *e-* + *vellere* to pluck — more at VULNERABLE] **1** **a** : SLENDER, LITHE **b** : having clean lines : SLEEK **2** : URBANE, SUAVE — **svelte-ly** *adv* — **svelte-ness** *n*

Sven-ga-li \s'en-'gäl-ē\ *n* [Svengali, maleficent hypnotist in the novel *Trilby* (1894) by George du Maurier] : one who attempts usu. with evil intentions to persuade or force another to do his bidding

svgs *abbr* savings

sw *abbr* switch

Sw *abbr* Sweden; Swedish

SW *abbr* **1** seawater **2** shipper's weight **3** shortwave **4** southwest

SWA *abbr* South-West Africa

swab \s'wäb\ *n* [prob. fr. obs. D *swabbe*; akin to LG *swabber* mop]

1 **a** : MOP; *esp* : a yarn mop **b** (1) : a wad of absorbent material usu. wound around one end of a small stick and used for applying medication or for removing material from an area (2) : a specimen taken with a swab **c** : a sponge attached to a long handle and used to clean the bore of a firearm **2** **a** : a useless or contemptible person **b** : SAILOR, GOB

swab *vt* **swabbed**; **swab-bing** [back-formation fr. *swabber*] **1** : to clean with or as if with a swab **2** : to apply medication to with a swab (*swabbed* the wound with iodine)

swab-ber \s'wäb-ər\ *n* [akin to LG *swabber* mop, ME *swabben* to sway] **1** : one that swabs **2** : SWAB **2a**

swab-bie also **swab-by** \-ē\ *n*, *pl* **swabbies** *slang* : SWAB **2b**

swad-dle \s'wäd-'l\ *vt* **swad-dled**; **swad-dling** \s'wäd-liŋ, -'l-in\ [ME *swadelen*, *swathelen*, prob. alter. of *swedelen*, *swethelen*, fr. *swethel* swaddling band, fr. OE; akin to OE *swathian* to swathe] **1** **a** : to wrap (an infant) with swaddling clothes **b** : SWATHE, ENVELOP **2** : RESTRAIN, RESTRICT

swaddling clothes *n* *pl* **1** : narrow strips of cloth wrapped around an infant to restrict movement **2** : limitations or restrictions imposed upon the immature or inexperienced

swag \s'wag\ *vi* **swagged**; **swag-ging** [prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *sveggja* to cause to sway; akin to OHG *swingan* to swing] **1** : SWAY, LURCH **2** : SAG

swag *n* **1** : SWAY **2** **a** : something (as a decoration) hanging in a curve between two points : FESTOON **b** : a suspended cluster (as of evergreen branches) **3** **a** : goods acquired by unlawful means : LOOT **b** : SPOILS, PROFITS **4** : a depression in the earth **5** *chiefly Austral* : a pack of personal belongings

swage \s'wāj, 'swej\ *n* [ME, ornamental border, fr. MF *souage*] : a tool used by metalworkers for shaping their work by holding it on the work or the work on it and striking with a hammer or sledge

swage *vt* **swaged**; **swag-ing** : to shape by or as if by means of a swage

swage block *n* : a perforated cast-iron or steel block with grooved sides that is used in heading bolts and swaging bars by hand

swag-ger \s'wag-ər\ *vb* **swag-gered**; **swag-ger-ing** \-(ə-)riŋ\ [prob. fr. *'swag* + *-er* (as in *chatter*)] *vi* **1** : to conduct oneself in an arrogant or superciliously pompous manner; *esp* : to walk with an air of overbearing self-confidence **2** : BOAST, BRAG ~ *vt* : to force by argument or threat : BULLY *syn* see STRUT — **swag-ger-er** \-ər-ər\ *n* — **swag-ger-ing-ly** \-(ə-)riŋ-lē\ *adv*

swagger *n* **1** **a** : an act or instance of swaggering **b** : arrogant or conceitedly self-assured behavior **c** : ostentatious display or bravado **2** : a self-confident outlook : COCKINESS

swagger *adj* : marked by elegance or showiness : POSH

swagger stick *n* : a short light stick usu. covered with leather and tipped with metal at each end and intended for carrying in the hand (as by military officers)

swag-man \s'wag-mən\ *n*, *chiefly Austral* : VAGRANT **2**; *esp* : one who carries a swag when traveling

Swa-hi-li \swä-'hē-lē\ *n*, *pl* **Swahili** or **Swahilis** [Ar *sawāhil*, pl. of *sāhil* coast] **1** : a member of a Bantu-speaking people of Zanzibar and the adjacent coast **2** : a Bantu language that is a trade and governmental language over much of East Africa and in the Congo region

swain \s'wān\ *n* [ME *swein* boy, servant, fr. ON *sveinn*; akin to OE *swān* swain, L *suus* one's own — more at SUICIDE] **1** : RUSTIC, PEASANT; *specif* : SHEPHERD **2** : a male admirer or suitor — **swain-ish** \s'wā-nish\ *adj* — **swain-ish-ness** *n*

swale \s'wā(ə)\ *n* [ME, shade, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *svalr* cool; akin to OE *swelan* to burn — more at SWELTER] : a low-lying or depressed and often wet stretch of land

swallow \s'wāl-(ə), -ə(-w)\ *n* [ME *swalowe*, fr. OE *swealwe*; akin to OHG *swalawa* swallow, Russ *solovei* nightingale] **1** : any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds (family Hirundinidae) that are noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations, have a short bill with a wide gape, small weak feet, and often a deeply

forked tail, occur in all parts of the world except New Zealand and polar regions, and feed on insects caught on the wing 2: any of several swifts that superficially resemble swallows

swallow *vb* [ME *swalowen*, fr. OE *swelgan*; akin to OHG *swelgan* to swallow] *vt* 1: to take through the mouth and esophagus into the stomach 2: to envelop or take in as if by swallowing: ABSORB 3: to accept without question, protest, or resentment (<~ an insult> <a hard story to ~>) 4: to take back: RETRACT <had to ~ his words> 5: to keep from expressing or showing: REPRESS <~ed his anger> 6: to utter (as words) indistinctly ~ *vi* 1: to receive something into the body through the mouth and esophagus 2: to perform the action characteristic of swallowing something esp. under emotional stress — **swal-low-able** \ˈswäl-ō-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **swal-low-er** \ˈswäl-ə-wər/ *n*

swallow *n* 1: the passage connecting the mouth to the stomach 2: a capacity for swallowing 3 *a*: an act of swallowing *b*: an amount that can be swallowed at one time 4: an aperture in a block on a ship between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves

swal-low-tail \ˈswäl-ō-tāl, -ə-/ *n* 1: a deeply forked and tapering tail (as of a swallow) 2: TAILCOAT 3: any of various large butterflies (esp. genus *Papilio*) with the hind wing produced into a process resembling a tail — **swal-low-tailed** \ˈswäl-ō-tāld, -ə-/ *adj*

swal-low-wort \ˈswäl-ō-wərt, -ə-, -wō(ə)rt/ *n* [fr. the shape of the pods] 1: CELANDINE 1 2: any of several plants of the milkweed family; *specif*: a European twining vine (*Cynanchum nigrum*) whose root has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic

swam *past of SWIM*

swa-mi \ˈswäm-ē/ *n* [Hindi *svāmī*, fr. Skt *svāmin* owner, lord, fr. *sva* one's own — more at SUICIDE] 1: a Hindu ascetic or religious teacher; *specif*: a senior member of a religious order — used as a title 2: one that resembles or emulates a swami: PUNDIT, SEER

swamp \ˈswämp, ˈswömp/ *n* [alter. of ME *sompe*, fr. MD *somp* morass; akin to MHG *sumpf* marsh, Gk *somphos* spongy] 1: wet spongy land saturated and sometimes partially or intermittently covered with water 2: a tract of swamp — **swamp** *adj*

swamp *vt* 1 *a*: to fill with or as if with water: INUNDATE, SUBMERGE *b*: to overwhelm numerically or by an excess of something: FLOOD <~ed with work> 2: to open by removing underbrush and debris ~ *vi*: to become submerged

swamp buggy *n*: a vehicle used to negotiate swampy terrain: as *a*: an amphibious tractor *b*: a flat-bottomed boat driven by an airplane propeller

swamp-er \ˈswäm-pər, ˈswöm-/ *n* 1 *a*: an inhabitant of swamps or lowlands *b*: one familiar with swampy terrain 2: a general assistant: HANDYMAN, HELPER

swamp-land \-,plənd/ *n*: SWAMP 1

swampy \ˈswäm-pē, ˈswöm-/ *adj* **swamp-i-er**; **-est**: consisting of or resembling swamp: MARSHY — **swamp-i-ness** *n*

swan \ˈswän/ *n*, *pl* **swans** [ME, fr. OE; akin to MHG *swan*, L *sonus* sound — more at SOUND] 1 *pl* also **swan**: any of various heavy-bodied long-necked mostly pure white aquatic birds (family Anatidae) that are related to but larger than the geese, walk awkwardly, fly strongly when once started, and are graceful swimmers 2: a person or thing suggesting a swan because of its grace, whiteness, or fabled power of melody when dying 3 *cap*: the constellation Cygnus

swan *vi* **swanned**; **swan-ning**: to wander aimlessly: DALLY

swan *vi* **swanned**; **swan-ning** [perh. euphemism for *swear*] *dial*: DECLARE, SWEAR

swan boat *n*: a small boat usu. for children or sightseers pedaled by an operator who sits aft in a large model of a swan

swan dive *n*: a front dive executed with the head back, back arched, and arms spread sideways and then brought together above the head to form a straight line with the body as the diver enters the water

swan-herd \ˈswän-hərd/ *n*: one that tends swans

swank \ˈswaŋk/ *adj* [MLG or MD *swanc* supple; akin to OHG *swingan* to swing] *Scot*: full of life or energy: ACTIVE

swank *vi* [perh. fr. MHG *swanken* to sway; akin to MD *swanc* supple] to show off: SWAGGER <he ~ed around... in white suits — Saul Bellow>

swank *n* 1: arrogance or ostentation of dress or manner: PRETENTIOUSNESS, SWAGGER 2: ELEGANCE

swank or **swanky** \ˈswaŋ-kē/ *adj* **swank-er** or **swank-i-er**; **-est** 1: characterized by showy display: OSTENTATIOUS <a ~ limousine> 2: fashionably elegant: SMART <a ~ restaurant> — **swank-i-ly** \-kē-lē/ *adv* — **swank-i-ness** \-kē-nəs/ *n*

swan-ery \ˈswän-(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* **-ner-ies**: a place where swans are bred or kept

swans-down \ˈswänz-,daʊn/ *n* 1: the soft downy feathers of the swan often used as trimming on articles of dress 2: a heavy cotton flannel that has a thick nap on the face and is made with sateen weave

swan-skin \ˈswän-,skin/ *n* 1: the skin of a swan with the down or feathers on it 2: fabric resembling flannel and having a soft nap or surface

swan song *n* 1: a song of great sweetness said to be sung by a dying swan 2: a farewell appearance or final act or pronouncement

swap \ˈswäp/ *vb* **swapped**; **swap-ping** [ME *swappen* to strike; fr. the practice of striking hands in closing a business deal] *vt*: to give in exchange: BARTER ~ *vi*: to make an exchange — **swap-per** *n*

swap *n*: the act or process of exchanging one thing for another

swap meet *n*: a gathering for the sale or barter of secondhand objects



swallow 1

swa-raj \ˈswä-ˈräj/ *n* [Skt *svarāj* self-ruling, fr. *sva* one's self + *rājya* rule — more at SUICIDE, RAJ]: Indian national or local self-government — **swa-raj-ist** \-əst/ *n*

sward \ˈswō(ə)rd/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *sweard*, *swearth* skin, rind; akin to MHG *swart* skin, hide, L *operire* to cover — more at WEIR] 1: the grassy surface of land: TURF 2: a portion of ground covered with grass — **sward-ed** \ˈswōrd-əd/ *adj*

swarf \ˈswō(ə)rf/ *n* [of Scand origin; akin to ON *svarf* file dust; akin to OE *sweorfan* to file away — more at SWERVE]: material (as metallic particles and abrasive fragments) removed by a cutting or grinding tool

swarm \ˈswō(ə)rm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *swearm*; akin to OHG *swaram* swarm and prob. to L *susurrus* hum] 1 *a* (1): a great number of honeybees emigrating together from a hive in company with a queen to start a new colony elsewhere (2): a colony of honeybees settled in a hive *b*: an aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms — usu. used of zoospores 2 *a*: a large number of animate or inanimate things massed together and usu. in motion: THrong <~s of sightseers> <a ~ of meteors> *b*: a number of similar geological features or phenomena close together in space or time <a ~ of dikes> <an earthquake ~>

swarm *vi* 1 *a*: to form and depart from a hive in a swarm *b*: to escape in a swarm (as from a sporangium) 2 *a*: to move or assemble in a crowd: THrong *b*: to hover about in the manner of a bee in a swarm 3: to contain a swarm: TEEM ~ *vt*: to fill with a swarm — **swarm-er** *n*

swarm *vb* [origin unknown] *vi*: to climb with the hands and feet; *specif*: SHIN <~ up a pole> ~ *vt*: to climb up: MOUNT

swarm spore *n*: any of various minute motile sexual or asexual spores; esp: ZOOSPORE

swart \ˈswō(ə)rt/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *sweart*; akin to OHG *swarz* black, L *sordes* dirt] 1 *a*: SWARTHY *b* *archaic*: producing a swarthy complexion 2: BANEFUL, MALIGNANT — **swart-ness** *n*

swar-ty \ˈswōr-thē, -thē/ *adj* **swar-thi-er**; **-est** [alter. of obs. *swarty*, fr. *swart*]: being of a dark color, complexion, or cast *syn* see DUSKY — **swar-thi-ness** *n*

Swart-krans man \ˈswōrt-,kranz-, ˈsfärt-,krän(t)s-/ *n* [Swartkrans, region in So. Africa]: an australopithecine (*Homo erectus capensis*) with a distinctly human jaw and teeth — called also *Swartkrans ape-man*

swash \ˈswāsh, ˈswōsh/ *n* [prob. imit.] 1 *a*: a body of splashing water *b*: a narrow channel of water lying within a sandbank or between a sandbank and the shore 2: a dashing of water against or on something 3: SWAGGER

swash *vi* 1: BLUSTER, SWAGGER 2: to make violent noisy movements 3: to move with a splashing sound ~ *vt*: to cause to splash

swash *adj* [obs. E *swash* slanting]: having one or more strokes ending in an extended flourish (<~ capitals>)

swash-buck-le \ˈswāsh-,bək-əl, ˈswōsh-/ *vi* **-led**; **-ling** \-,bək-(ə)lɪŋ/ [back-formation fr. *swashbuckler*]: to act the part of a swashbuckler

swash-buck-ler \-,bək-lər/ *n* [²*swash* + *buckler*] 1: a boasting soldier or blustering daredevil: BRAVO 2: a novel or drama dealing with a swashbuckler

swash-buck-ling \-,bək-(ə)lɪŋ/ *adj* [*swashbuckler*] 1: acting in the manner of a swashbuckler 2: characteristic of, marked by, or done by swashbucklers

swash-er \ˈswāsh-ər, ˈswōsh-/ *n*: SWASHBUCKLER

swas-ti-ka \ˈswäs-ti-kə also swä-ˈstē-/ *n* [Skt *svastika*, fr. *svasti* welfare, fr. *su-* well + *asti* he is; akin to OE *is*; fr. its being regarded as a good luck symbol]: a symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms extended at right angles all in the same rotary direction

swat \ˈswät/ *vt* **swat-ted**; **swat-ting** [E dial., to squat, alter. of E *squat*]: to hit with a sharp slapping blow usu. with an instrument (as a bat or swatter) *syn* see STRIKE

swat *n* 1: a powerful or crushing blow 2: a long hit in baseball; esp: HOMERUN

swatch \ˈswäch/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *a*: a sample piece (as of fabric) or a collection of samples *b*: a characteristic specimen 2: PATCH 3: a small collection

swath \ˈswäth, ˈswōth/ or **swathe** \ˈswäth, ˈswōth, ˈswäth/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *swaeth* footstep, trace; akin to MHG *swade* swath] 1 *a*: the sweep of a scythe or a machine in mowing or the path cut in one course *b*: a row of cut grain or grass left by a scythe or mowing machine 2: a long broad strip or belt 3: a stroke of or as if of a scythe 4: a space devastated as if by a scythe

swathe \ˈswäth, ˈswōth, ˈswäth/ *vt* **swathed**; **swath-ing** [ME *swathen*, fr. OE *swathian*; akin to ON *svatha* to swathe, Lith *svaigti* to become dizzy] 1: to bind, wrap, or swaddle with or as if with a bandage 2: ENVELOP — **swath-er** *n*

swathe \ˈswäth, ˈswōth, ˈswäth/ or **swath** \ˈswäth, ˈswäth, ˈswōth, ˈswōth/ *n* 1: a band used in swathing 2: an enveloping medium

swathing clothes *n pl* [ME] *obs*: SWADDLING CLOTHES

swats \ˈswäts/ *n pl* [prob. fr. OE *swātan*, *pl.*, beer] *Scot*: DRINK; esp: new ale

swat-ter \ˈswät-ər/ *n*: one that swats; esp: FLYSWATTER

sway \ˈswä/ *vb* [alter. of earlier *sway* to fall, swoon, fr. ME *sweyen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *sveigja* to sway; akin to OE *swathian* to swathe] *vi* 1 *a*: to swing slowly and rhythmically back and forth from a base or pivot *b*: to move gently from an upright to a leaning position 2: to hold sway: act as ruler or governor 3: to fluctuate or veer between one point, position, or opinion and another ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to cause to sway: set to swinging, rocking,

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ò flaw òi coin th thin th this
ü loot ù foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

or oscillating **b**: to cause to bend downward to one side **c**: to cause to turn aside: DEFLECT, DIVERT 2 *archaic* **a**: WIELD **b**: GOVERN, RULE 3 **a**: to cause to vacillate **b**: to exert a guiding or controlling influence upon 4: to hoist in place (<~ up a mast>)
syn see SWING, AFFECT — **swayer** *n*

sway *n* 1: the action or an instance of swaying or of being swayed: an oscillating, fluctuating, or sweeping motion 2: an inclination or deflection caused by or as if by swaying 3 **a**: a controlling influence (scientists... under the ~ of a naturalistic optimism — W. R. Inge) **b**: sovereign power: DOMINION **c**: the ability to exercise influence or authority: DOMINANCE (classicism... held ~ — Carl Bridenbaugh)

sway-back \ˈswā-ˈbak, -ˈbak\ *n* 1: an abnormally hollow condition or sagging of the back found esp. in horses 2: a sagging back — **sway-backed** \-ˈbakt\ *adj*

Swazi \ˈswā-zē\ *n, pl Swazi or Swazis* 1: a member of a Bantu people of Swaziland 2: a Bantu language of the Swazi people

swear \ˈswə(ə)r, ˈswē(ə)r\ *vb* **swore** \ˈswō(ə)r, ˈswō(ə)r\; **sworn** \ˈswō(ə)rən, ˈswō(ə)rən\; **swearing** [ME *sweren*, fr. OE *swerian*; akin to OHG *swerien* to swear, Russ *svara* altercation] *vt* 1: to utter or take solemnly (an oath) 2 **a**: to assert as true or promise under oath (a sworn affidavit) **b**: to assert or promise emphatically or earnestly (swore to uphold the Constitution) 3 **a**: to put to an oath: administer an oath to **b**: to bind by an oath (swore him to secrecy) 4 *obs*: to invoke the name of (a sacred being) in an oath 5: to bring into a specified state by swearing (swore his life away) ~ *vi* 1: to take an oath 2: to use profane or obscene language: CURSE — **swearer** *n* — **swear by**: to place great confidence in — **swear for**: to answer for: GUARANTEE — **swear off**: to vow to abstain from: RENOUNCE (swear off smoking)

swear *n*: OATH, SWEARWORD

swear in *vt*: to induct into office by administration of an oath

swear out *vt*: to procure (a warrant for arrest) by making a sworn accusation

swear-word \ˈswə(ə)r-wərd, ˈswē(ə)r-\ *n*: a profane or obscene oath or word

sweat \ˈswet\ *vb* **sweat** or **sweat-ed**; **sweat-ing** [ME *sweten*, fr. OE *swētan*, fr. *swāt* sweat; akin to OHG *sweiz* sweat, L *sudare* to sweat] *vi* 1 **a**: to excrete moisture in visible quantities through the openings of the sweat glands: PERSPIRE **b**: to labor so as to cause perspiration: work hard 2 **a**: to emit or exude moisture (cheese ~s in ripening) **b**: to gather surface moisture in beads as a result of condensation (stones ~ at night) **c** (1): FERMENT (2): PUTREFY 3: to undergo anxiety or mental or emotional distress 4: to become exuded through pores or a porous surface: OOZE ~ *vt* 1: to emit or seem to emit from pores: EXUDE 2: to manipulate or produce by hard work or drudgery 3: to get rid of or lose (weight) by or as if by sweating or being sweated 4: to make wet with perspiration 5 **a**: to cause to excrete moisture from the skin **b**: to drive hard: OVERWORK **c**: to exact work from at low wages and under unfair or unhealthy conditions **d slang**: to give the third degree to 6: to cause to exude or lose moisture; esp: to subject (as tobacco leaves) to fermentation 7 **a**: to extract something valuable from by unfair or dishonest means: FLEECE **b**: to remove particles of metal from (a coin) by abrasion 8 **a**: to heat (as solder) so as to melt and cause to run esp. between surfaces to unite them; also: to unite by such means (<~ a pipe joint>) **b**: to heat so as to extract an easily fusible constituent (<~ bismuth ore>) **c**: to apply heat to: STEAM — **sweat blood**: to work or worry intensely

sweat *n* 1: hard work: DRUDGERY 2: the fluid excreted from the sweat glands of the skin: PERSPIRATION 3: moisture issuing from or gathering in drops on a surface 4 **a**: the condition of one sweating or sweated **b**: a spell of sweating 5: a state of anxiety or impatience — **no sweat slang**: with little or no difficulty

sweat-band \ˈswet-,band\ *n* 1: a usu. leather band lining the inner edge of a hat or cap to prevent sweat damage 2: a band of material tied around the head or wrist to absorb sweat

sweat-box \-,bāks\ *n* 1: a device for sweating something (as hides in tanning or dried figs) 2: a place in which one is made to sweat; esp: a narrow box in which a prisoner is placed for punishment

sweat-ed \ˈswet-əd\ *adj*: of, subjected to, or produced under a sweating system (<~ labor>) (<~ goods>)

sweater \ˈswet-ər\ *n* 1: one that sweats or causes sweating 2: a knitted or crocheted jacket or pullover

sweater girl *n*: a girl with a shapely bust

sweat gland *n*: a simple tubular gland of the skin that secretes perspiration, in man is widely distributed in nearly all parts of the skin, and consists typically of an epithelial tube extending spirally from a minute pore on the surface of the skin into the dermis or subcutaneous tissues where it ends in a convoluted tuft

sweating sickness *n*: an epidemic febrile disease characterized by profuse sweating and early high mortality

sweat out *vt* 1: to endure or wait through the course of 2: to work one's way painfully through or to

sweat pants *n pl*: pants having a drawstring waist and elastic cuffs at the ankle that are worn esp. by athletes in warming up

sweat shirt *n*: a loose collarless pullover of heavy cotton jersey

sweat-shop \ˈswet-,shāp\ *n*: a shop or factory in which workers are employed for long hours at low wages and under unhealthy conditions

sweat suit *n*: an exercise suit that consists of a sweat shirt and sweat pants

sweaty \ˈswet-ē\ *adj* **sweat-i-er**; **-est** 1: wet or stained with or smelling of sweat 2: causing sweat (<a ~ day>) (<~ work>) — **sweat-i-ly** \ˈswet-ē-lē\ *adv* — **sweat-i-ness** \ˈswet-ē-nəs\ *n*

Swed *abbr* Sweden; Swedish

swede \ˈswēd\ *n* [LG or obs. D] 1 *cap* **a**: a native or inhabitant of Sweden **b**: a person of Swedish descent 2: RUTABAGA

Sweden-bor-gian \ˈswēd-ən-ˈbör-j(ē)-ən, -ˈbör-gē-ən\ *adj*: of or relating to the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg or the Church of

the New Jerusalem based on his teachings — **Swedenborgian** *n* — **Sweden-bor-gian-ism** \-,iz-əm\ *n*

Swed-ish \ˈswēd-ish\ *n* 1: the North Germanic language spoken in Sweden and a part of Finland 2 *pl in constr*: the people of Sweden — **Swedish** *adj*

Swedish massage *n*: massage with Swedish movements

Swedish movements *n pl*: a system of active and passive exercise of muscles and joints

sweep \ˈswēp\ *vb* **swept** \ˈswept\; **sweep-ing** [ME *swepen*; akin to OE *swāpan* to sweep — more at SWOOP] *vt* 1 **a**: to remove from a surface with or as if with a broom or brush (swept the crumbs from the table) **b**: to destroy completely: wipe out — usu. used with *away* (everything she cherished, might be swept away overnight — Louis Bromfield) **c**: to remove or take with a single continuous forceful action (swept the books off the desk) **d**: to drive or carry along with irresistible force (a wave of protest that swept the opposition into office) 2 **a**: to clean with or as if with a broom or brush **b**: to clear by repeated and forcible action **c**: to move across or along swiftly, violently, or overwhelmingly (fire swept the business district — Amer. Guide Series: Md.) **d**: to win an overwhelming victory in or on (<~ the elections>) **e**: to win all the games of (<~ a double-header>) (<~ a series>) 3: to touch in passing with a swift continuous movement 4: to trace or describe the locus or extent of (as a line, circle, or angle) 5: to cover the entire range of (his eyes swept the horizon) ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to clean a surface with or as if with a broom **b**: to move swiftly, forcefully, or devastatingly (the wind swept through the treetops) 2: to go with stately or sweeping movements (his formidable wife swept past him to greet us — Maurice Cranston) 3: to move or extend in a wide curve or range — **sweeper** *n* — **sweep one off one's feet**: to gain immediate and unquestioning support, approval, or acceptance by a person — **sweep the board** or **sweep the table** 1: to win all the bets on the table 2: to win everything: excel all competitors

sweep *n* 1: something that sweeps or works with a sweeping motion: as **a**: a long pole or timber pivoted on a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket in a well **b**: a triangular cultivator blade that cuts off weeds under the soil surface **c**: a windmill sail 2 **a**: an instance of sweeping; *specif*: a clearing out or away with or as if with a broom **b**: the removal from the table in one play in casino of all the cards by pairing or combining **c**: an overwhelming victory **d**: a winning of all the contests or prizes in a competition 3 **a**: a movement of great range and force **b**: a curving or circular course or line **c**: the compass of a sweeping movement: SCOPE **d**: a broad extent **e**: an end run in football in which one or more linemen pull back and run interference for the ballcarrier 4: CHIMNEY SWEEP 5: SWEEPSTAKES 6: obliquity with respect to a reference line (<~ of an airplane wing>); esp: SWEEPBACK

sweep-back \ˈswēp-,bak\ *n*: the backward slant of an airplane wing in which the outer portion of the wing is downstream from the inner portion

sweep hand *n*: SWEEP-SECOND

sweep-ing *n* 1: the act or action of one that sweeps (gave the room a good ~) 2 *pl*: things collected by sweeping: REFUSE

sweeping *adj* 1 **a**: moving or extending in a wide curve or over a wide area **b**: having a curving line or form 2 **a**: EXTENSIVE (<~ reforms>) **b**: marked by wholesale and indiscriminate inclusion (<~ generalities>) **syn** see INDISCRIMINATE — **sweep-ing-ly** \ˈswē-pīŋ-lē\ *adv* — **sweep-ing-ness** *n*

sweep-sec-ond \ˈswēp-,sek-ənd, -ənt\ *n*: a hand marking seconds on a timepiece mounted concentrically with the other hands and read on the minute dial

sweep-stakes \-,stāks\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr, also sweep-stake* \-,stāk\ [ME *sweepstake* one who wins all the stakes in a game, fr. *swepen* to sweep + *stake*] 1 **a**: a race or contest in which the entire prize may be awarded to the winner; *specif*: STAKE RACE **b**: CONTEST, COMPETITION 2: any of various lotteries

sweepy \ˈswē-pē\ *adj* **sweep-i-er**; **-est**: sweeping in motion, line, or force

sweet \ˈswēt\ *adj* [ME *swete*, fr. OE *swēte*; akin to OHG *suozī* sweet, L *suavis*, Gk *hēdys*] 1 **a** (1): pleasing to the taste (2): being or inducing the one of the four basic taste sensations that is typically induced by disaccharides and is mediated esp. by receptors in taste buds at the front of the tongue — compare BITTER, SALT, SOUR **b** (1) *of a beverage*: containing a sweetening ingredient: not dry (2) *of wine*: retaining a portion of natural sugar 2 **a**: pleasing to the mind or feelings: AGREEABLE — often used as a generalized term of approval **b**: marked by gentle good humor or kindness **c**: FRAGRANT **d** (1): delicately pleasing to the ear or eye (2): played in a straightforward melodic style (<~ jazz>) **e**: SACCHARINE, CLOYING 3: much loved: DEAR 4 **a**: not sour, rancid, decaying, or stale: WHOLESOME (<~ milk>) **b**: not salt or salted: FRESH (<~ butter>) **c of land**: free from excessive acidity **d**: free from noxious gases and odors **e**: free from excess of acid, sulfur, or corrosive salts 5: FINE, GREAT — used as an intensive — **sweet-ly** *adv* — **sweet-ness** *n*

syn SWEET, ENGAGING, WINNING, WINSOME *shared meaning element*: distinctly pleasing or charming **ant** sour, bitter

— **sweet on**: in love with

sweet *adv*: in a sweet manner

sweet *n* 1: something that is sweet to the taste: as **a**: a food (as a candy or preserve) having a high sugar content (fill up on ~s) **b Brit**: DESSERT **c Brit**: HARD CANDY 2: a sweet taste sensation 3: a pleasant or gratifying experience, possession, or state 4: DARLING, SWEETHEART 5 **a archaic**: FRAGRANCE **b pl, archaic**: things having a sweet smell

sweet alyssum *n*: a perennial European herb (*Lobularia maritima*) of the mustard family having clusters of small fragrant usu. white flowers

sweet-and-sour \ˈswēt-ən-ˈsau(ə)r\ *adj*: seasoned with a sauce containing sugar and vinegar or lemon juice (<~ shrimp>)

sweet basil *n*: a common basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) that has white flowers tinged with purple and is used esp. in seasoning

sweet bay *n* 1: LAUREL 2: an American magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast and in the southern states that has glaucous leaves and rather small globose fragrant white flowers

sweet birch *n*: a common birch (*Betula lenta*) of the eastern U.S. that has hard dark-colored wood and spicy brown bark containing a volatile oil

sweet-bread \ˈswēt-bred\ *n*: the thymus of a young animal (as a calf) used for food

sweet-bri-er \-,brī(-ə)r\ *n*: an Old World rose (esp. *Rosa eglantaria*) with stout recurved prickles and white to deep rosy pink single flowers — called also *eglantine*

sweet cherry *n*: a white-flowered Eurasian cherry (*Prunus avium*) widely grown for its large sweet-flavored fruits; also: its fruit

sweet chocolate *n*: chocolate that contains added sugar

sweet cicely \-ˈsis(-ə)-lē\ *n* [*cicely* fr. *L. seselis*, fr. *Gk.*]: any of various herbs of an American genus (*Osmorhiza*) that typically have thick fleshy roots and grow in moist woodlands

sweet clover *n*: any of a genus (*Melilotus*) of erect legumes widely grown for soil improvement or hay

sweet corn *n*: an Indian corn (esp. *Zea mays saccharata*) with kernels containing a high percentage of sugar and adapted for table use when in the milk stage

sweet-en \ˈswēt-ən\ *vb* **sweet-ened**; **sweet-en-ing** \ˈswēt-nɪŋ, ˈn-ɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to make sweet 2: to soften the mood or attitude of 3: to make less painful or trying 4: to free from a harmful or undesirable quality or substance; esp: to remove sulfur compounds from (<~ natural gas>) 5: to make more valuable or attractive: as **a**: to increase (a pot not won on the previous deal) by anteing prior to another deal **b**: to place additional securities as collateral for (a loan) ~ *vi*: to become sweet — **sweet-en-er** \ˈswēt-nər, -ˈn-ər\ *n*

sweet-en-ing *n*: something that sweetens

sweet fern *n*: a small No. American shrub (*Comptonia peregrina*) of the wax-myrtle family with sweet-scented or aromatic leaves

sweet flag *n*: a perennial marsh herb (*Acorus calamus*) of the arum family with long leaves and a pungent rootstock — called also *calamus*

sweet gum *n* 1: a No. American tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) with palmately lobed leaves, corky branches, and hard wood 2: heartwood of the sweet gum or reddish brown lumber sawed from it

sweet-heart \ˈswēt-härt\ *n* 1: DARLING 2: LOVER

sweetheart contract *n*: an agreement between an employer and a labor union on terms favorable to the employer and often arranged by a union official without the participation or approval of the union members — called also *sweetheart agreement*

sweetheart neckline *n*: a neckline for women's clothing that is high in back and low in front where it is scalloped to resemble the top of a heart

sweet-ie \ˈswēt-ē\ *n* 1 *pl*, *Brit*: SWEET 1a 2: SWEETHEART

sweetie pie *n*: SWEETHEART

sweet-ing \ˈswēt-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 *archaic*: SWEETHEART 2: a sweet apple

sweet-ish \-ɪʃ\ *adj* 1: somewhat sweet 2: unpleasantly sweet — **sweet-ish-ly** *adv*

sweet marjoram *n*: an aromatic European herb (*Majorana hortensis*) with dense spikelike flower clusters

sweet-meat \ˈswēt-mēt\ *n*: a food rich in sugar; as **a**: a candied or crystallized fruit **b**: CANDY, CONFECTION

sweetness and light *n* 1: a harmonious combination of beauty and intelligence 2: AMIABILITY, CONGENIALITY

sweet orange *n*: an orange (*Citrus sinensis*) that is prob. native to southeastern Asia, has a fruit with a pithy central axis, and is the source of the widely cultivated oranges of commerce; also: a cultivated orange derived from the sweet orange and usu. having fruit with a relatively thin skin and sweet juicy edible pulp

sweet pea *n* 1: a garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*) having slender climbing stems and large fragrant flowers 2: the flower of a sweet pea

sweet pepper *n*: a large mild thick-walled capsicum fruit; also: a pepper plant bearing this fruit

sweet potato *n* 1: a tropical vine (*Ipomoea batatas*) related to the morning glory with variously shaped leaves and purplish flowers; also: its large thick sweet and nutritious tuberous root that is cooked and eaten as a vegetable 2: OCARINA

sweet-shop \ˈswēt-shāp\ *n*, chiefly *Brit*: a candy store

sweet-sop \-,sāp\ *n*: a tropical American tree (*Annona squamosa*) of the custard-apple family; also: its edible sweet pulpy fruit with thick green scaly rind and shining black seeds

sweet sorghum *n*: SORGO

sweet-talk \ˈswēt-tōk\ *vt*: BLANDISH, COAX ~ *vi*: to use flattery

sweet talk *n*: FLATTERY

sweet tooth *n*: a craving or fondness for sweet food

sweet william \swēt-ˈwil-yəm\ *n*, often *cap W* [fr. the name *William*]: a widely cultivated Eurasian pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) with small white to deep red or purple flowers often showily spotted, banded, or mottled and borne in flat bracteate heads on erect stalks

swell \ˈswel\ *vb* **swelled**; **swelled** or **swollen** \ˈswō-lən\; **swelling** [ME *swellen*, fr. OE *swellan*; akin to OHG *swellan* to swell] *vi* 1 **a**: to expand (as in size, volume, or numbers) gradually beyond a normal or original limit (the population ~ed) **b**: to be distended or puffed up (her ankle is badly swollen) **c**: to form a bulge or rounded elevation 2 **a**: to become filled



sweet gum 1: leaves and fruit



sweet william

with pride and arrogance **b**: to behave or speak in a pompous, blustering, or self-important manner **c**: to play the swell 3: to become distended with emotion ~ *vt* 1: to affect with a powerful or expansive emotion 2: to increase the size, number, or intensity of **syn** see EXPAND **ant** shrink

swell *n* 1 **a**: the condition of being protuberant **b**: a rounded elevation 2: a long often massive and crestless wave or succession of waves often continuing beyond or after its cause (as a gale) 3 **a**: the act or process of swelling **b** (1): a gradual increase and decrease of the loudness of a musical sound; also: a sign < > indicating a swell (2): a device used in an organ for governing loudness 4 **a** *archaic*: an impressive, pompous, or fashionable air or display **b**: a person dressed in the height of fashion **c**: a person of high social position or outstanding competence

swell *adj* 1 **a**: STYLISH **b**: socially prominent 2: EXCELLENT — used as a generalized term of enthusiasm

swell box *n*: a chamber in an organ containing a set of pipes and having shutters that open or shut to regulate the volume of tone

swell-but-ted \ˈswel-ˈbət-əd\ *adj*, of a tree: greatly enlarged at the base

swelled head *n*: an exaggerated opinion of oneself: SELF-CONCEIT — **swelled-head-ed** \ˈsweld-ˈhed-əd\ *adj* — **swelled-head-ed-ness** *n*

swell-fish \ˈswel-,fɪʃ\ *n*: GLOBEFISH

swell-front \ˈswel-,frənt\ *adj*: BOWFRONT 1

swell-head \-,hed\ *n*: one who has a swelled head — **swell-head-ed** \-ˈhed-əd\ *adj* — **swell-head-ed-ness** *n*

swelling \ˈswel-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: something that is swollen; *specif*: an abnormal bodily protuberance or localized enlargement 2: the condition of being swollen

swel-ter \ˈswel-tər\ *vb* **swel-tered**; **swel-ter-ing** \-t(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME *sweltren*, freq. of *swelten* to die, be overcome by heat, fr. OE *sweltan* to die; akin to OHG *swelzan* to burn up and prob. to OE *swelan* to burn] *vi*: to suffer, sweat, or be faint from heat ~ *vt* 1: to oppress with heat 2 *archaic*: EXUDE (<~ed venom — Shak.)

swelter *n* 1: a state of oppressive heat 2: WELTER 3: an excited or overwrought state of mind: SWEAT (<in a ~>)

swel-ter-ing *adj*: oppressively hot — **swel-ter-ing-ly** \-t(ə)-rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

swept \ˈswept\ *adj* [*swept*, pp. of *sweep*]: slanted backward

swept-back \ˈswep(t)-ˈbak\ *adj*: possessing sweepback

swerve \ˈswɜrv\ *vb* **swerved**; **swerving** [ME *swerven*, fr. OE *swerfan* to wipe, file away; akin to OHG *swerban* to wipe off, Gk *syrein* to drag] *vi*: to turn aside abruptly from a straight line or course: DEVIATE ~ *vt*: to cause to turn aside or deviate

syn SWERVE, VEER, DEVIATE, DEPART, DIGRESS, DIVERGE *shared meaning element*: to turn aside from a straight course

swerve *n*: an act or instance of swerving

swew-en \ˈswew-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *swefn* sleep, dream, vision — more at SOMNOLENT] *archaic*: DREAM, VISION

SWG *abbr* standard wire gauge

swift \ˈswɪft\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *swifan* to revolve — more at SWIVEL] 1: moving or capable of moving with great speed 2: occurring suddenly or within a very short time 3: quick to respond: READY **syn** see FAST

swift *adv*: SWIFTLY (<swift-flowing>)

swift *n* 1: any of several lizards (esp. of the genus *Sceloporus*) that run swiftly 2 **a**: a reel for winding yarn or thread **b**: one of the large cylinders that carry forward the material in a carding machine; also: a comparable cylinder in another machine 3: any of numerous small plainly colored birds (family Apodidae) that are related to the hummingbirds and goatsuckers but superficially much resemble swallows

swift-ly *adv*: in a swift manner: with speed: QUICKLY

swift-ness \ˈswɪft(t)-nəs\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being swift: CELERITY 2: the fact of being swift

swig \ˈswɪg\ *n* [origin unknown]: a quantity drunk at one time

swig *vb* **swigged**; **swig-ging** *vt*: to drink in long drafts (<~ cider>) ~ *vi*: to take a swig: DRINK — **swig-ger** *n*

swill \ˈswɪl\ *vb* [ME *swilen*, fr. OE *swillan*] *vt* 1: WASH, DRENCH 2: to drink great drafts of: GUZZLE 3: to feed (as a pig) with swill ~ *vi* 1: to drink or eat freely, greedily, or to excess 2: SWASH — **swill-er** *n*

swill *n* 1 **a**: a semiliquid food for animals (as swine) composed of edible refuse mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk **b**: GARBAGE 2: something suggestive of slop or garbage: REFUSE 3: a draft of liquor

swim \ˈswɪm\ *vb* **swam** \ˈswam\; **swum** \ˈswʊm\; **swim-ming** [ME *swimmen*, fr. OE *swimman*; akin to OHG *swimman* to swim] *vi* 1 **a**: to propel oneself in water by natural means (as movements of the limbs, fins, or tail) **b**: to frolic in the water (as at a beach or swimming pool) 2: to move with a motion like that of swimming: GLIDE (<a cloud swam slowly across the moon>) 3 **a**: to float on a liquid: not sink **b**: to surmount difficulties: not go under (<sink or ~, live or die, survive or perish — Daniel Webster>) 4: to become immersed or flooded with or as if with a liquid 5: to have a floating or reeling appearance or sensation ~ *vt* 1 **a**: to cross by propelling oneself through water (<~ a stream>) **b**: to execute in swimming 2: to cause to swim or float — **swim-mer** *n* — **swim against the stream**: to move counter to or work against the prevailing or popular trend

swim *n* 1: a smooth gliding motion 2: an act or period of swimming 3: a temporary dizziness or unconsciousness 4 **a**: an area frequented by fish **b**: the main current of activity (<be in the ~>)

swim *adj*: of, relating to, or used in or for swimming (<a ~ meet>)

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

swim bladder *n*: the air bladder of a fish
swim fin *n*: FLIPPER 1b
swim-ma-ble \ˈswim-ə-bəl\ *adj*: that can be swum
swim-mer-et \ˈswim-ə-ˈret, ˈswim-ə-\ *n*: one of a series of small unspecialized appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans that are best developed in some decapods and are used in some cases for swimming but usu. for carrying eggs
swimmer's itch *n*: a severe urticarial reaction to the presence in the skin of schistosomes that are not normally parasites of man
1swim-ming *n*: the act, art, or sport of one that swims and dives
2swimming *adj* 1 [prp. of swim]: that swims (a ~ bird) 2 [gerund of swim]: adapted to or used in or for swimming
swim-ming-ly \ˈswim-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*: very well: SPLENDIDLY
swimming pool *n*: a pool suitable for swimming; esp: a tank (as of concrete or plastic) made for swimming
swim-my \ˈswim-ē\ *adj* **swim-mi-er; -est** 1: verging on, causing, or affected by dizziness or giddiness 2 of vision: BLURRED, UNSTEADY — **swim-mi-ly** \ˈswim-ə-lē\ *adv* — **swim-mi-ness** \ˈswim-ē-nəs\ *n*
swim-suit \ˈswim-sūt\ *n*: a suit for swimming or bathing
1swin-dle \ˈswin-dl\ *vb* **swin-dled; swin-dling** \-(d)lɪŋ, -dʒl-ɪŋ\ [back-formation fr. *swindler*, fr. G *schwindler* giddy person, fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, fr. OHG *swintilōn*, freq. of *swintan* to diminish, vanish; akin to OE *swindan* to vanish, OIr *a-sennad* finally] *vi*: to obtain money or property by fraud or deceit ~ *vt*: to take money or property from by fraud or deceit **syn** see CHEAT — **swin-dler** \-(d)lɜr, -dʒl-ɜr\ *n*
2swindle *n*: an act or instance of swindling: FRAUD
swine \ˈswɪn\ *n, pl* **swine** [ME, fr. OE *swin*; akin to OHG *swin* swine, L *sus* — more at *sow*] 1: any of various stout-bodied short-legged omnivorous mammals (family Suidae) with a thick bristly skin and a long mobile snout; esp: a domesticated member of the species (*Sus scrofa*) that includes the European wild boar 2: a contemptible person
swine-herd \-,hɜrd\ *n*: one who tends swine
1swing \ˈswɪŋ\ *vb* **swung** \ˈswʊŋ\; **swing-ing** \ˈswɪŋ-ɪŋ\ [ME *swingen* to beat, fling, hurl, rush, fr. OE *swingan* to beat, fling oneself, rush; akin to OHG *swingan* to fling, rush] *vt* 1 **a**: to cause to move vigorously through a wide arc or circle (~ an ax) **b**: to cause to sway to and fro **c** (1): to cause to turn on an axis (2): to cause to face or move in another direction (~ the car into a side road) 2: to suspend so as to permit swaying or turning 3: to convey by suspension (huge cranes that ~ cargo up over the ship's side and into the hold) 4 **a** (1): to influence decisively (~ a lot of votes) (2): to bring around by influence **b**: to handle successfully: MANAGE (wasn't able to ~ a new car on his income) 5: to play or sing (as a melody) in the style of swing music ~ *vi* 1: to move freely to and fro esp. in suspension from an overhead support 2 **a**: to die by hanging **b**: to hang freely from a support 3: to move in or describe a circle or arc: **a**: to turn on a hinge or pivot **b**: to turn in place **c**: to convey oneself by grasping a fixed support (~ aboard the train) 4 **a**: to have a steady pulsing rhythm **b**: to play or sing with a lively compelling rhythm; *specif*: to play swing music 5: to shift or fluctuate from one condition, form, position, or object of attention or favor to another (~ constantly from optimism to pessimism and back — Sinclair Lewis) 6 **a**: to move along rhythmically **b**: to start up in a smooth vigorous manner (ready to ~ into action) 7: to hit or aim at something with a sweeping arm movement 8 **a**: to be lively and up-to-date **b**: to engage freely in sex — **swing-able** \ˈswɪŋ-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **swing-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
syn 1 SWING, WAVE, FLOURISH, BRANDISH, THRASH *shared meaning element*: to move or move something repetitively or in an orderly pattern
2 SWING, SWAY, OSCILLATE, VIBRATE, FLUCTUATE, WAVER, UNDULATE *shared meaning element*: to move to and fro, up and down, or back and forth
2swing *n* 1: an act or instance of swinging: swinging movement: as **a** (1): a stroke or blow delivered with a sweeping arm movement (a batter with a powerful ~) (2): a sweeping or rhythmic movement of the body or a bodily part (3): a dance figure in which two dancers revolve with joined arms or hands (4): jazz dancing in moderate tempo with a lilting syncopation **b** (1): the regular movement of a freely suspended object (as a pendulum) along an arc and back (2): back and forth sweep (the ~ of the tides) **c** (1): steady pulsing rhythm (as in poetry or music) (2): a steady vigorous movement characterizing an activity or creative work **d** (1): a trend toward a high or low point in a fluctuating cycle (as of business activity) (2): an often periodic shift from one condition, form, position, or object of attention or favor to another 2 **a**: liberty of action: free scope **b** (1): the driving power of something swung or hurled (2): steady vigorous advance: driving speed (a train approaching at full ~) 3: the progression of an activity, process, or phase of existence (the work is in full ~) 4: the arc or range through which something swings 5: something that swings freely from or on a support; esp: a seat suspended by a rope or chains for swinging to and fro on for pleasure 6 **a**: a curving course or outline **b**: a course from and back to a point: a circular tour 7: jazz played usu. by a large dance band and characterized by a steady lively rhythm, simple harmony, and a basic melody often submerged in improvisation 8: a short pass in football thrown to a back running to the outside: FLARE — **swing** *adj*
1swinge \ˈswɪŋ\ *vt* **swinged; swinge-ing** [ME *swengen* to shake, fr. OE *swengan*; akin to OE *swingan*] *chiefly dial*: BEAT, SCOURGE
2swinge *vt* **swinged; swinge-ing** [alter. of *singe*] *dial*: SINGE, SCORCH
1swinge-ing or swing-ing \ˈswɪŋ-ɪŋ\ *adj* [fr. prp. of *1swinge*] *chiefly Brit*: superlative in size, amount, or character
2swinge-ing or swinging *adv*, *chiefly Brit*: VERY, SUPERLATIVELY
1swinger \ˈswɪŋ-ər\ *n*: one that swings: as **a**: a lively up-to-date person who indulges in what is considered fashionable **b**: one who engages freely in sex
2swinger \ˈswɪŋ-jər\ *n* [*1swinge*]: WHOPPER 1

swing-ing \ˈswɪŋ-ɪŋ\ *adj* [prp. of *1swing*]: being lively and up-to-date (~ moderns); also: abounding in swingers and swinging entertainment (a ~ coffeehouse)
1swing-ing-ly \ˈswɪŋ-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*, *chiefly Brit*: VERY, EXTREMELY
2swing-ing-ly \ˈswɪŋ-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*: in a swinging manner: with a swinging movement
swin-gle-tree \ˈswɪŋ-gəl-(t)re\ *n* [*swingle* (cudgel) + *tree*]: WHIFFLETREE
swing shift *n* 1: the work shift between the day and night shifts (as from 4 P.M. to midnight) 2: a group of workers in a factory operating seven days a week that man the place as needed to permit the regular shift workers to have one or more free days per week
swingy \ˈswɪŋ-ē\ *adj* **swing-i-er; -est**: marked by swing
swin-ish \ˈswɪ-nɪʃ\ *adj*: of, suggesting, or characteristic of swine: BEASTLY — **swin-ish-ly** *adv* — **swin-ish-ness** *n*
1swink \ˈswɪŋk\ *vi* [ME *swinken*, fr. OE *swincan*; akin to OHG *swingan* to rush — more at *SWING*] *archaic*: TOIL, SLAVE
2swink *n*, *archaic*: LABOR, DRUDGERY
1swipe \ˈswɪp\ *n* [prob. alter. of *sweep*] 1: a strong sweeping blow 2: one who takes care of horses: GROOM
2swipe *vb* **swiped; swip-ing** *vi*: to strike or move with a sweeping motion ~ *vt* 1: to strike or wipe with a sweeping motion 2: STEAL, PILFER
swipes \ˈswɪps\ *n pl* [origin unknown] *Brit*: poor, thin, or spoiled beer; also: BEER
1swirl \ˈswɜr(-ə)l\ *n* [ME (Sc)] 1 **a**: a whirling mass or motion: EDDY **b**: whirling confusion (a ~ of events) 2: a twisting shape, mark, or pattern 3: an act or instance of swirling
2swirl *vi* 1 **a**: to move with an eddying or whirling motion **b**: to pass in whirling confusion 2: to have a twist or convolution ~ *vt*: to cause to swirl — **swirl-ing-ly** \ˈswɜr-lɪŋ-lē\ *adv*
swirly \ˈswɜr-lē\ *adj* **swirl-i-er; -est** 1 *Scot*: KNOTTED, TWISTED 2: that swirls: SWIRLING (the ~ water of the rapids)
1swish \ˈswɪʃ\ *vb* [imit.] *vi*: to move, pass, swing, or whirl with the sound of a swish (windshield wipers ~ing — John McCarten) ~ *vt*: to move, cut, or strike with a swish (the horse ~ed its tail) — **swish-er** *n* — **swish-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*
2swish *n* 1 **a**: a prolonged hissing sound (as of a whip cutting the air) **b**: a light sweeping or brushing sound (as of a full silk skirt in motion) 2: a swishing movement 3 *slang*: HOMOSEXUAL
3swish *adj* [origin unknown]: SMART, FASHIONABLE
swishy \ˈswɪʃ-ē\ *adj* **swish-i-er; -est** 1: producing a swishing sound 2 *slang*: characterized by effeminate behavior
1Swiss \ˈswɪs\ *n* [MF *Suisse*, fr. MHG *Swizer*, fr. *Swiz* Switzerland] 1 *pl* **Swiss** **a**: a native or inhabitant of Switzerland **b**: one that is of Swiss descent 2 *often not cap*: any of various fine sheer fabrics of cotton orig. made in Switzerland; esp: DOTTED SWISS 3: SWISS CHEESE
2Swiss *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Switzerland or the Swiss
Swiss chard *n*: CHARD
Swiss cheese *n*: a hard cheese characterized by elastic texture, mild nutlike flavor, and large holes that form during ripening
Swiss steak *n*: a slice of steak pounded with flour and braised usu. with vegetables and seasonings
1switch \ˈswɪtʃ\ *n* [perh. fr. MD *swijch* twig] 1: a slender flexible whip, rod, or twig (a riding ~) 2: an act of switching: as **a**: a blow with a switch **b**: a shift from one to another 3: a tuft of long hairs at the end of the tail of an animal (as a cow) — see COW illustration 4 **a**: a device made usu. of two movable rails and necessary connections and designed to turn a locomotive or train from one track to another **b**: a railroad siding 5: a device for making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electrical circuit 6: a heavy strand of hair used in addition to a person's own hair for some coiffures
2switch *vt* 1: to strike or beat with or as if with a switch 2: WHISK, LASH (a cat ~ing his tail) 3 **a** (1): to turn from one railroad track to another: SHUNT (2): to move (cars) to different positions on the same track within terminal areas **b**: to make a shift in or exchange of (~ the talk to another subject) 4 **a**: to shift to another electrical circuit by means of a switch **b**: to operate an electrical switch so as to turn (as a light) off or on ~ *vi* 1: to lash from side to side 2: to make a shift or exchange — **switch-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **switch-er** *n*
switch-back \ˈswɪtʃ-,bæk\ *n*: a zigzag road in a mountainous region; esp: an arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for surmounting the grade of a steep hill
switch-blade \-,blād\ *n*: a pocketknife having the blade spring-operated so that pressure on a release catch causes it to fly open — called also *switchblade knife*
switch-board \-,bō(ə)rd, -bō(ə)rd\ *n*: an apparatus consisting of a panel or a frame on which are mounted insulated switching, measuring, controlling, and protective devices with connections so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected, combined, controlled, measured, and protected
switch cane *n*: an important forage grass (*Arundinaria tecta*) of moist locations esp. in the southern U.S.
switch engine *n*: a railroad engine used in switching cars
switch-er-oo \ˈswɪtʃ-ə-ˈru\ *n, pl* -oos [alter. of *switch*] *slang*: a surprising variation: REVERSAL
switch-grass \ˈswɪtʃ-,gras\ *n*: a panic grass (*Panicum virgatum*) of the western U.S. that is used for hay
switch-hit \-ˈhɪt\ *vi* -hit; -hit-ting [back-formation fr. *switch-hitter*] of a baseball player: to bat either left-handed or right-handed
switch-hit-ter \-ˈhɪt-ər\ *n*: a baseball player who switch-hits
switch knife *n*: SWITCHBLADE
switch-man \ˈswɪtʃ-mən\ *n*: one who attends a switch (as in a railroad yard)
switch-yard \-,yārd\ *n* 1: a place where railroad cars are switched from one track to another and trains are made up 2: a usu. enclosed area for the switching facilities of a power station

swith \ˈswɪθ\ *adv* [ME, strongly, quickly, fr. OE *swithe* strongly, fr. *swith* strong; akin to OE *gesund* sound — more at **SOUND**] chiefly *dial*: INSTANTLY, QUICKLY

1swith-er \ˈswɪθ-ər\ *vi* [origin unknown] *dial chiefly Brit*: DOUBT, WAVER

2swither *n*, *dial chiefly Brit*: DOUBT, AGITATION

Switz *abbr* Switzerland

Swit-zer \ˈswɪt-sər\ *n* [MHG *Swizer*]: SWISS

1swiv-el \ˈswɪv-əl\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME; akin to OE *swifan* to revolve, ON *sveigja* to sway — more at **SWAY**]: a device joining two parts so that one or both can pivot freely (as on a bolt or pin)

2swivel *vb* -eled or -elled; -el-ing or -el-ling \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vt*: to turn on or as if on a swivel (<ed his eyes in various directions>) ~ *vi*: to swing or turn on or as if on a swivel

swivel chair *n*: a chair that swivels on its base

swiv-el-hipped \ˈswɪv-əl-ˈhɪpt\ *adj*: moving with or characterized by movement with a twisting motion of the hips

swiv-et \ˈswɪv-ət\ *n* [origin unknown]: a state of extreme agitation (<are in a ~ again over campaign strategy — *Newsweek*)

1swiz-zle \ˈswɪz-əl\ *n* [origin unknown]: a cocktail consisting of liquor, lime or lemon juice, bitters, and sugar stirred vigorously in ice in a pitcher until the surface is frothed

2swizzle *vb* **swiz-zled**; **swiz-zling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vi*: to drink esp. to excess: GUZZLE ~ *vt*: to mix or stir with or as if with a swizzle stick — **swiz-zler** \-(ə-)lər\ *n*

swizzle stick *n*: a stick used to stir mixed drinks

swob *var of* SWAB

swollen *past part of* SWELL

1swoon \ˈswūn\ *vi* [ME *swounen*] **1 a**: FAINT **b**: to become enraptured (<the ladies were ~ing with joy — *Frederick Way*) **2**: FLOAT, FADE — **swoon-er** *n* — **swoon-ing-ly** \ˈswū-nɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

2swoon *n* **1 a**: a partial or total loss of consciousness **b**: a state of bewilderment or ecstasy: DAZE, RAPTURE **2**: a state of suspended animation: TORPOR

1swoop \ˈswūp\ *vb* [alter. of ME *swopen* to sweep, fr. OE *swāpan*; akin to ON *svatha* to swathe — more at **SWATHE**] *vi*: to move with a sweep; *specif*: to make a sudden attack — usu. used with *down* (<the eagle ~ed down on its prey>) ~ *vt*: to carry off abruptly: SWEEP, SNATCH (<ed her off the swing into his arms — *Helen Howe*) — **swoop-er** *n*

2swoop *n*: an act or instance of swooping

swoop-stake \ˈswūp-stāk\ *adv* [fr. alter. of *sweepstake*] *obs*: in an indiscriminate manner

1swoosh \ˈswūʃ, ˈswʊʃ\ *vb* [imit.] *vi* **1**: to make or move with a rushing sound (<a car ~ed by>) **2**: GUSH, SWIRL ~ *vt*: to discharge or transport with a rushing sound

2swoosh *n*: an act or instance of swooshing

swop *var of* SWAP

sword \ˈsɔ(ə)rd, ˈsə(ə)rd\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *sweord*; akin to OHG *swert* sword, Av *xvara* wound] **1**: a weapon (as a cutlass or rapier) with a long blade for cutting or thrusting often used as a symbol of honor or authority **2 a**: an agency or instrument of destruction or combat **b**: the use of force (as in war) (<the pen is mightier than the ~ — E. G. Bulwer-Lytton>) **3**: coercive power **4**: something (as the beak of a swordfish) that resembles a sword — **sword-like** \-lɪk\ *adj* — **at swords' points**: mutually antagonistic: ready to fight

sword cane *n*: a cane in which a sword blade is concealed

sword dance *n* **1**: a dance performed by men in a circle holding a sword in the right hand and grasping the tip of a neighbor's sword in the left hand **2**: a dance performed over or around swords — **sword dancer** *n*

sword fern *n*: any of several ferns with long narrow more or less sword-shaped fronds: as **a**: a tropical fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*) from which the Boston fern has been developed **b**: a fern (*Polystichum munitum*) of western No. America with a large fleshy rhizome

sword-fish \ˈsɔ(ə)rd-fɪʃ, ˈsə(ə)rd-\ *n*: a very large oceanic food fish (*Xiphias gladius*) having a long swordlike beak formed by the bones of the upper jaw

sword grass *n*: any of various grasses or sedges having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge

sword knot *n*: an ornamental cord or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword

sword of Dam-o-cles \-ˈdam-ə-klēz\ often *cap S*: an impending disaster

sword-play \ˈsɔ(ə)rd-plā, ˈsə(ə)rd-\ *n* **1**: the art or skill of wielding a sword esp. in fencing **2**: an exhibition of swordplay — **sword-play-er** *n*

swords-man \ˈsɔ(ə)rdz-mən, ˈsə(ə)rdz-\ *n* **1**: one skilled in swordplay; esp: a saber fencer **2** *archaic*: a soldier armed with a sword

swords-man-ship \-ˈʃɪp\ *n*: SWORDPLAY

sword-tail \ˈsɔ(ə)rd-tāl, ˈsə(ə)rd-\ *n*: a small brightly marked Central American topminnow (*Xiphophorus helleri*) often kept in the tropical aquarium and bred in many colors

swore *past of* SWEAR

sworn *past part of* SWEAR

1swot \ˈswät\ *n* [alter. of *sweat*] *Brit*: GRIND **2b**

2swot *vi* **swot-ted**; **swot-ting** *Brit*: GRIND **4**

1swound \ˈswaʊnd, ˈswünd\ *n* [ME, alter. of *swoun* swoon, fr. *swounen* to swoon] *archaic*: SWOON **1a**

2swound *vi*, *archaic*: SWOON

swum *past part of* SWIM

swung *past of* SWING

swung dash *n*: a character ~ used in printing to conserve space by representing part or all of a previously spelled out word

Syb-a-rite \ˈsɪb-ə-rit\ *n* **1**: a native or resident of the ancient city of Sybaris **2** [fr. the notorious luxury of the Sybarites] often *not cap*: VOLUPTUARY, SENSUALIST — **Syb-a-rit-ic** \ˈsɪb-ə-ˈrit-ɪk\ *adj* — **syb-a-rit-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **Syb-a-rit-ism** \ˈsɪb-ə-rit-iz-əm\ *n*

syc-a-mine \ˈsɪk-ə-mɪn, -mən\ *n* [L *sycaminus*, fr. Gk *sykaminos*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *shiqmāh* mulberry tree, sycamore]: MULBERRY **1**

syc-a-more \ˈsɪk-ə-mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ *n* [ME *sicamour*, fr. MF *sicamor*, fr. L *sycomorus*, fr. Gk *sykomoros*, prob. modif. of a Sem word akin to Heb *shiqmāh* sycamore] **1**: a tree (*Ficus sycomorus*) of Egypt and Asia Minor that is the sycamore of Scripture, is useful as a shade tree, and has sweet and edible fruit similar but inferior to the common fig **2**: a Eurasian maple (*Acer pseudo-platanus*) with long racemes of showy yellow flowers that is widely planted as a shade tree **3**: ²PLANE; esp: a very large spreading tree (*Platanus occidentalis*) of eastern and central No. America with 3- to 5-lobed broadly ovate leaves



sycamore 3:
leaves and fruit

syce \ˈsɪs\ *n* [Hindi *sā'is*, fr. Ar]: an attendant (as a groom) esp. in India

sy-cee \ˈsɪ-sē\ *n* [Chin (Cant) *sai sz*, lit., fine silk]: silver money formerly used in China and made in the form of ingots measured by weight and usu. stamped

sy-co-ni-um \sɪ-ˈkō-nē-əm\ *n*, *pl -nia* \-nē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *sykon* fig + NL *-ium*]: a collective fleshy fruit in which the ovaries are borne within an enlarged succulent concave or hollow receptacle

sy-co-phan-cy \ˈsɪk-ə-fən-sē also ˈsɪk- & -fən(t)-sē\ *n*: obsequious flattery; also: the character or behavior of a sycophant

sy-co-phānt \-fənt also -fənt\ *n* [L *sycophanta* informer, swindler, sycophant, fr. Gk *sykophantēs* informer]: a servile self-seeking flatterer: PARASITE — **sycophant** *adj*

sy-co-phān-tic \ˈsɪk-ə-fənt-ɪk also ˈsɪk- & -fən(t)-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a sycophant: FAWNING, OBSEQUIOUS — **sy-co-phān-ti-cal-ly** \-fənt-ɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

sy-co-phān-tish \ˈsɪk-ə-fənt-ɪʃ also ˈsɪk- & -fən(t)-ɪʃ\ *adj*: SYCOPHANTIC — **sy-co-phān-tish-ly** *adv*

sy-co-phān-tism \ˈsɪk-ə-fənt-ɪz-əm also ˈsɪk- & -fən(t)-ɪz-əm\ *n*: SYCOPHANCY

sy-co-phān-ti-ly \-lē\ *adv*: in a sycophantic manner

sy-co-sis \sɪ-ˈkō-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *sykōsis*, fr. *sykon* fig]: a chronic inflammatory disorder of the hair follicles marked by papules, pustules, and tubercles with crusting

sy-enite \ˈsɪ-ə-nīt\ *n* [L *Syenites* (*lapis*) stone of Syene, fr. *Syene*, ancient city in Egypt]: an igneous rock composed chiefly of feldspar — **sy-enit-ic** \ˈsɪ-ə-nit-ɪk\ *adj*

syl or syll *abbr* syllable

syl-la-bar-i-um \sɪl-ə-ˈber-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl -ia* \-ē-ə\ [NL]: SYLLABARY

syl-la-bary \sɪl-ə-ˈber-ē\ *n*, *pl -bar-ies* [NL *syllabarium*, fr. L *syllaba* syllable]: a table or listing of syllables; *specif*: a series or set of written characters each one of which is used to represent a syllable

1syl-lab-ic \sə-ˈlab-ɪk\ *adj* [LL *syllabicus*, fr. Gk *syllabikos*, fr. *syllabē* syllable] **1**: of, relating to, or denoting syllables (<~ accent>) **2**: constituting a syllable or the nucleus of a syllable: **a**: not accompanied in the same syllable by a vowel (<n is ~ in ˈbāt-nē botany, nonsyllabic in ˈbāt-nē>) **b**: having vowel quality more prominent than that of another vowel in the syllable (<the first vowel of a falling diphthong, as ɔ in ˈoi, is ~>) **3**: characterized by distinct enunciation or separation of syllables **4**: of, relating to, or constituting a type of verse distinguished primarily by count of syllables rather than by rhythmic arrangement of accents or quantities — **sy-lab-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

2syllabic *n*: a syllabic character or sound

sy-lab-i-cate \sə-ˈlab-ə-kāt\ *vt* -cat-ed; -cat-ing: SYLLABIFY

sy-lab-i-ca-tion \sə-ˈlab-ə-ˈkā-shən\ *n*: the act, process, or method of forming or dividing words into syllables

syl-la-bic-i-ty \sɪl-ə-ˈbɪs-ət-ē\ *n*: the state of being or the power of forming a syllable

sy-lab-i-fi-ca-tion \sə-ˈlab-ə-fə-ˈkā-shən\ *n*: SYLLABICATION

sy-lab-i-fy \sə-ˈlab-ə-ˈfɪ\ *vt* -fied; -fy-ing [L *syllaba* syllable]: to form or divide into syllables

1syl-la-ble \ˈsɪl-ə-bəl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *sillabe*, fr. L *syllaba*, fr. Gk *syllabē*, fr. *syllambanein* to gather together, fr. *syn-* + *lambanein* to take — more at **LATCH**] **1**: a unit of spoken language that is next bigger than a speech sound and consists of one or more vowel sounds alone or of a syllabic consonant alone or of either with one or more consonant sounds preceding or following **2**: one or more letters (as *syl*, *la*, and *ble*) in a word (as *sy-l-a-ble*) usu. set off from the rest of the word by a centered dot or a hyphen and roughly corresponding to the syllables of spoken language and treated as helps to pronunciation or as guides to hyphenation at the end of a line **3**: the smallest conceivable expression or unit of something: JOT **4**: SOL-FA SYLLABLES

2syllable *vt* **sy-l-a-bled**; **sy-l-a-bling** \-b(ə-)lɪŋ\ **1**: to give a number or arrangement of syllables to (a word or verse) **2**: to express or utter in or as if in syllables

syl-la-bub \ˈsɪl-ə-bəb\ *n* [origin unknown] **1**: a drink or dessert made by curdling milk or cream with acid (as wine or cider) **2**: a dessert of sweetened milk or cream beaten to a froth and flavored with wine or liquor

syl-la-bus \-bəs\ *n*, *pl -bi* \-bɪ, -bē\ or **-bus-es** [LL, alter. of L *sil-lybus* label for a book, fr. Gk *sillybos*] **1**: a summary outline of a discourse, treatise, or course of study or of examination requirements **2**: HEADNOTE **2**

syl-lep-sis \sə-ˈlep-səs\ *n*, *pl -lep-ses* \-sēz\ [L, fr. Gk *syllēpsis*, fr. *syllambanein*] **1**: the use of a word to modify or govern syntactically two or sometimes more words with only one of which it for-

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

mally agrees in gender, number, or case 2 : the use of a word in the same grammatical relation to two adjacent words in the context with one literal and the other metaphorical in sense — **syllep-tic** \-lep-tik\ *adj*

syl-lo-gism \sil-ə-jiz-əm\ *n* [ME *silogisme*, fr. MF, fr. L *sylogismus*, fr. Gk *sylogismos*, fr. *sylogizesthai* to syllogize, fr. *syn-* + *logizesthai* to calculate, fr. *logos* reckoning, word — more at LEG-
END] 1 : a deductive scheme of a formal argument consisting of a major and a minor premise and a conclusion (as in "every virtue is laudable; kindness is a virtue; therefore kindness is laudable") 2 : deductive reasoning 3 : a subtle, specious, or crafty argument — **syl-lo-gis-tic** \sil-ə-'jis-tik\ *adj* — **syl-lo-gis-ti-cal-ly** \-tik(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syl-lo-gist \sil-ə-jəst\ *n* : one who applies or is skilled in syllogistic reasoning

syl-lo-gize \sil-ə-jiz\ *vb* -gized; -giz-ing [ME *sylogysen*, fr. LL *sylogizare*, fr. Gk *sylogizesthai*] *vi* : to reason by means of syllogisms ~ *vt* : to deduce by syllogism (<~ his moral laws)

sylph \silf\ *n* [NL *sylphus*] 1 : an elemental being in the theory of Paracelsus that inhabits air 2 : a slender graceful woman or girl — **sylph-like** \sil-'flik\ *adj*

sylph-id \sil-fəd\ *n* : a young or diminutive sylph

sylva, silviculture *var of* SILVA, SILVICULTURE

'syl-van \sil-vən\ *adj* [ML *silvanus*, *silvanus*, fr. L *silva*, *sylva* wood] 1 *a* : living or located in the woods or forest *b* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the woods or forest 2 *a* : made, shaped, or formed of woods or trees *b* : abounding in woods, groves, or trees : WOODED

2sylvan *n* : one that frequents groves or woods

syl-va-nite \sil-və-nīt\ *n* [F *sylvanite*, fr. NL *sylvanium* tellurium, fr. *Transylvania*, region in Rumania] : a mineral (Au, Ag)Te₂ that is a gold silver telluride and often occurs in crystals resembling written characters

syl-vat-ic \sil-'vat-ik\ *adj* [L *silvaticus* of the woods, wild — more at SAVAGE] 1 : SYLVAN (<~ rodents) 2 : occurring in or affecting wild animals (<~ diseases)

syl-vite \sil-'vīt\ *also* **syl-vine** \-,vēn\ *n* [F *sylvine*, fr. NL *sal digestivus* *Sylvii* digestive salt of Sylvius, fr. *Sylvius* latinized name of Jacques Dubois †1555 F physician] : a mineral KCl that is a natural potassium chloride and occurs in colorless cubes or crystalline masses

sym abbr 1 symbol 2 symmetrical

sym- — see SYN-

sym-bi-ont \sim-bī-ənt, -bē-\ *n* [prob. fr. G, modif. of Gk *sympion*, *sympion*, prp. of *sympion*] : an organism living in symbiosis; *esp* : the smaller member of a symbiotic pair — **sym-bi-on-tic** \sim-bī-ənt-ik, -bē-\ *adj*

sym-bi-o-sis \sim-bī-'ō-sis, -bē-\ *n, pl* -bi-o-ses \-,sēz\ [NL, fr. G *symbiose*, fr. Gk *symbiōsis* state of living together, fr. *symbiōn* to live together, fr. *symbios* living together, fr. *sym-* + *bios* life — more at QUICK] 1 : the living together in more or less intimate association or close union of two dissimilar organisms 2 : the intimate living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship; *esp* : MUTUALISM — **sym-bi-ot-ic** \-'āt-ik\ *adj* — **sym-bi-ot-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

sym-bi-ote \sim-bī-ōt, -bē-\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *symbiōtēs* companion, fr. *symbiōn* to live together] : SYMBIONT

1sym-bol \sim-bəl\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. LL *symbolum*, fr. LGk *symbolon*, fr. Gk, token, sign; in other senses fr. L *symbolum* token, sign, symbol, fr. Gk *symbolon*, lit., token of identity verified by comparing its other half, fr. *symbollein* to throw together, compare, fr. *syn-* + *ballein* to throw — more at DEVIL] 1 : an authoritative summary of faith or doctrine : CREED 2 : something that stands for or suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, or accidental resemblance; *esp* : a visible sign of something invisible (the lion is a ~ of courage) 3 : an arbitrary or conventional sign used in writing or printing relating to a particular field to represent operations, quantities, elements, relations, or qualities 4 : an object or act that represents a repressed complex through unconscious association (phallic ~s) 5 : an act, sound, or object having cultural significance and the capacity to excite or objectify a response

2symbol *vb* -boled or -bolled; -bol-ing or -bol-ling : SYMBOLIZE

sym-bol-ic \sim-'bäl-ik\ *or* **sym-bol-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or constituting a symbol 2 *a* : using, employing, or exhibiting a symbol *b* : consisting of or proceeding by means of symbols 3 : characterized by or terminating in symbols (<~ thinking) 4 : characterized by symbolism (<a ~ dance) — **sym-bol-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

symbolic logic *n* : a science of developing and representing logical principles by means of a formalized system consisting of primitive symbols, combinations of these symbols, axioms, and rules of inference

sym-bol-ism \sim-bə-'liz-əm\ *n* 1 : the art or practice of using symbols *esp*. by investing things with a symbolic meaning or by expressing the invisible or intangible by means of visible or sensuous representations: as *a* : the use of conventional or traditional signs in the representation of divine beings and spirits *b* : artistic imitation or invention that is a method of revealing or suggesting immaterial, ideal, or otherwise intangible truth or states 2 : a system of symbols or representations

sym-bol-ist \sim-bə-ləst\ *n* 1 : one who employs symbols or symbolism 2 : one skilled in the interpretation or explication of symbols 3 : one of a group of writers and artists in France after 1880 reacting against realism, concerning themselves with general truths instead of actualities, exalting the metaphysical and the mysterious, and aiming to unify and blend the arts and the functions of the senses — **symbolist** *adj*

sym-bol-is-tic \sim-bə-'lis-tik\ *adj* : SYMBOLIC

sym-bol-iza-tion \sim-bə-lə-'zā-shən\ *n* 1 : an act or instance of symbolizing 2 : man's capacity to develop a system of meaningful symbols

sym-bol-ize \sim-bə-'liz\ *vb* -ized; -iz-ing *vi* : to use symbols or symbolism ~ *vt* 1 : to serve as a symbol of 2 : to represent, express, or identify by a symbol — **sym-bol-iz-er** *n*

sym-bol-o-gy \sim-'bäl-ə-jē\ *n, pl* -gies [symbol + -logy] 1 : the art of expression by symbols 2 : the study or interpretation of symbols 3 : a system of symbols

sym-met-al-lism \('sim-'(m)et-'l, -iz-əm\ *n* [syn- + -metallism (as in bimetalism)] : a system of coinage in which the unit of currency consists of a particular weight of an alloy of two or more metals (as gold and silver)

sym-met-ri-cal \sə-'me-tri-kəl\ *or* **sym-met-ric** \-trik\ *adj* 1 : having, involving, or exhibiting symmetry 2 : having corresponding points whose connecting lines are bisected by a given point or perpendicularly bisected by a given line or plane (<~ curves) 3 *symmetric* : being such that the terms may be interchanged without altering the value, character, or truth (<symmetric equations> (R is a symmetric relation if *aRb* implies *bRa*) 4 *a* : capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves (<~ plant parts) *b* : having the same number of members in each whorl of floral leaves (<~ flowers) 5 : affecting corresponding parts simultaneously and similarly (<~ rash) 6 : exhibiting symmetry in a structural formula; *esp* : being a derivative with groups substituted symmetrically in the molecule — **sym-met-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **sym-met-ri-cal-ness** \-kəl-nəs\ *n*

symmetric group *n* : a permutation group that is composed of all of the permutations of *n* things

symmetric matrix *n* : a matrix that is its own transpose

sym-me-trize \sim-ə-'trīz\ *vt* -trized; -triz-ing : to make symmetrical — **sym-me-tri-za-tion** \sim-ə-trə-'zā-shən\ *n*

sym-me-try \sim-ə-'trē\ *n, pl* -tries [L *symmetria*, fr. Gk, fr. *symmetros* symmetrical, fr. *syn-* + *metron* measure — more at MEASURE] 1 : balanced proportions; *also* : beauty of form arising from balanced proportions 2 : the property of being symmetrical; *esp* : correspondence in size, shape, and relative position of parts on opposite sides of a dividing line or median plane or about a center or axis — compare BILATERAL SYMMETRY, RADIAL SYMMETRY 3 : a rigid motion of a geometric figure that determines a one-to-one mapping onto itself 4 : the property of remaining invariant under certain changes (as of orientation in space, of the sign of the electric charge, of parity, or of the direction of time flow) — used of physical phenomena and of equations describing them

1sym-pa-thet-ic \sim-pə-'thet-ik\ *adj* [NL *sympatheticus*, fr. L *sympathia* sympathy] 1 : existing or operating through an affinity, interdependence, or mutual association 2 *a* : not discordant or antagonistic *b* : appropriate to one's mood, inclinations, or disposition *c* : marked by kindly or pleased appreciation 3 : given to, marked by, or arising from sympathy, compassion, friendliness, and sensitivity to others' emotions (<a ~ gesture) 4 : favorably inclined : APPROVING (<not ~ to the idea) 5 : showing empathy 6 *a* : of or relating to the sympathetic nervous system *b* : mediated by or acting on the sympathetic nerves 7 : relating to musical tones produced by sympathetic vibration or to strings so tuned as to sound by sympathetic vibration *syn* see CONSONANT — **sym-pa-thet-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

2sympathetic *n* : a sympathetic structure; *esp* : SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

sympathetic nervous system *n* : the part of the autonomic nervous system that contains chiefly adrenergic fibers and tends to depress secretion, decrease the tone and contractility of smooth muscle, and cause the contraction of blood vessels

sympathetic strike *n* : SYMPATHY STRIKE

sympathetic vibration *n* : a vibration produced in one body by the vibrations of exactly the same period in a neighboring body

sym-pa-thin \sim-pə-'thən\ *n* [ISV, fr. *2sympathetic*] : a substance that is secreted by sympathetic nerve endings and acts as a chemical mediator

sym-pa-thize \sim-pə-'thīz\ *vi* -thized; -thiz-ing 1 : to react or respond in sympathy 2 : to be in keeping, accord, or harmony 3 : to share in suffering or grief : COMMISERATE (<~ with a friend in trouble); *also* : to express such sympathy 4 : to be in sympathy intellectually (<~ with a proposal) — **sym-pa-thiz-er** *n*

sym-pa-tho-lyt-ic \sim-pə-'thō-'lit-ik\ *adj* [ISV *sympathetic* + -o- + -lytic] : tending to oppose the physiological results of sympathetic nervous activity or of sympathomimetic drugs — **sympa-tholytic** *n*

sym-pa-tho-mi-met-ic \-mə-'met-ik, -(m)-\ *adj* [ISV *sympathetic* + -o- + *mimetic*] : simulating sympathetic nervous action in physiological effect — **sympathomimetic** *n*

sym-pa-thy \sim-pə-'thē\ *n, pl* -thies [L *sympathia*, fr. Gk *sympatheia*, fr. *sympathēs* having common feelings, sympathetic, fr. *syn-* + *pathos* feelings, emotion, experience — more at PATHOS] 1 *a* : an affinity, association, or relationship between persons or things wherein whatever affects one similarly affects the other *b* : mutual or parallel susceptibility or a condition brought about by it *c* : unity or harmony in action or effect 2 *a* : inclination to think or feel alike : emotional or intellectual accord *b* : feeling of loyalty : tendency to favor or support (<republican sympathies) 3 *a* : the act or capacity of entering into or sharing the feelings or interests of another *b* : the feeling or mental state brought about by such sensitivity (<have ~ for the poor) 4 : the correlation existing between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational energy to one another through some medium *syn* 1 see ATTRACTION *ant* antipathy

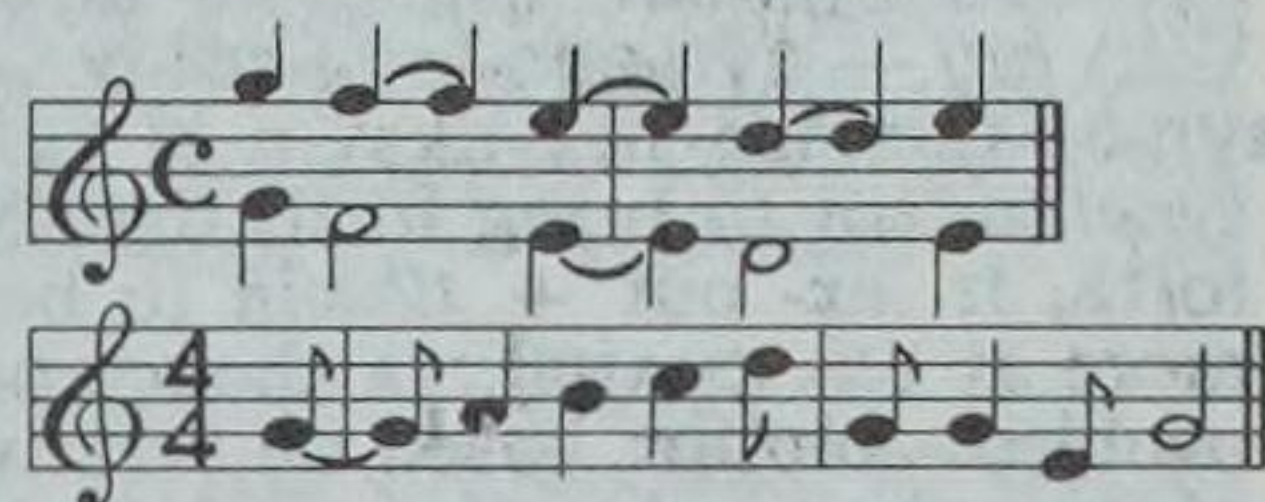
2 SYMPATHY, PITY, COMPASSION, RUTH, EMPATHY *shared meaning element* : a feeling for or a capacity for sharing in the interests or distress of another

sympathy strike *n* : a strike in which the strikers have no direct grievance against their own employer but attempt to support or aid usu. another group of workers on strike

sym-pat-ric \sim-'pa-trik\ *adj* [syn- + Gk *patra* fatherland, fr. *patēr* father — more at FATHER] : occurring in the same area; *specif* : occupying the same range without loss of identity from interbreeding

<~ species> — compare ALLOPATRIC — **sym-pat-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **sym-pat-ry** \-sim-pa-trē\ *n*
sym-pet-al-ous \(')sim-pet-'l-əs\ *adj*: GAMOPETALOUS — **sym-pet-aly** \-'l-ē, 'sim-\ *n*
sym-phon-ic \sim-'fān-ik\ *adj* 1: HARMONIOUS, SYMPHONIOUS 2: relating to or having the form or character of a symphony <~ music> 3: suggestive of a symphony esp. in form, interweaving of themes, or harmonious arrangement <a ~ drama> — **sym-phon-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
symphonic poem *n*: an extended programmatic composition for symphony orchestra usu. freer in form than a symphony
sym-pho-ni-ous \sim-'fō-nē-əs\ *adj*: agreeing esp. in sound: HARMONIOUS — **sym-pho-ni-ous-ly** *adv*
sym-pho-nist \sim(p)-'fā-nəst\ *n* 1: a composer of symphonies 2: a member of a symphony orchestra
sym-pho-ny \-nē\ *n, pl -nies* [ME *symphonie*, fr. OF, fr. L *symphonia*, fr. Gk *symphōnia*, fr. *symphōnos* concordant in sound, fr. *syn-* + *phōnē* voice, sound — more at BAN] 1: consonance of sounds 2 **a**: RITORNELLO 1 **b**: SINFONIA 1 **c** (1): a usu. long and complex sonata for symphony orchestra (2): a musical composition (as for organ) resembling such a symphony in complexity or variety 3: consonance or harmony of color (as in a painting) 4 **a**: SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA **b**: a symphony orchestra concert 5: something that in its harmonious complexity or variety suggests a symphonic composition
symphony orchestra *n*: a large orchestra of winds, strings, and percussion that plays symphonic works
sym-phy-se-al \sim(p)-'fā-sē-əl\ *also* **sym-phys-i-al** \sim-'fiz-ē-əl\ *adj* [Gk *symphyse-*, *symphysis* symphysis]: of, relating to, or constituting a symphysis
sym-phy-sis \sim(p)-'fā-səs\ *n, pl -phys-es* \-,sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, state of growing together, fr. *symphyesthai* to grow together, fr. *syn-* + *phyein* to make grow, bring forth — more at BE] 1: an immovable or more or less movable articulation of various bones in the median plane of the body 2: an articulation in which the bony surfaces are connected by pads of fibrous cartilage without a synovial membrane
sym-po-di-al \sim-'pōd-ē-əl\ *adj* [NL *sympodium* apparent main axis formed from secondary axes, fr. Gk *syn-* + *podion* base — more at PODIUM]: having or involving the formation of an apparent main axis from successive secondary axes <~ branching of a cyme> — **sym-po-di-al-ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*
sym-po-si-arch \sim-'pō-zē-ärk\ *n* [Gk *symposiarchos*, fr. *symposion* symposium + *-archos* -arch]: one who presides over a symposium
sym-po-si-ast \-zē-ast, -əst\ *n* [Gk *symposiazēin* to take part in a symposium, fr. *symposion*]: one who contributes to a symposium
sym-po-sium \sim-'pō-zē-əm *also* -zh(ē)-əm\ *n, pl -sia* \-zē-ə, -zh(ē)-ə\ *or* -siums [L, fr. Gk *symposion*, fr. *sympinein* to drink together, fr. *syn-* + *pinein* to drink — more at POTABLE] 1 **a**: a convivial party (as after a banquet in ancient Greece) with music and conversation **b**: a social gathering at which there is free interchange of ideas 2 **a**: a formal meeting at which several specialists deliver short addresses on a topic or on related topics — compare COLLOQUIUM **b**: a collection of opinions on a subject; esp: one published by a periodical **c**: DISCUSSION
symp-tom \sim(p)-'təm\ *n* [LL *sympmat-*, *sympmat-*, fr. Gk *sympōmat-*, *sympōma* happening, attribute, symptom, fr. *sympip-tein* to happen, fr. *syn-* + *piptein* to fall — more at FEATHER] 1 **a**: subjective evidence of disease or physical disturbance; broadly: something that indicates the presence of bodily disorder **b**: an evident reaction by a plant to a pathogen 2 **a**: something that indicates the existence of something else <imagination is thought to be a ~ of indirection — Richard Poirier> **b**: a slight indication: TRACE — **symp-tom-less** \-ləs\ *adj*
symp-tom-at-ic \sim(p)-'tə-'mat-ik\ *adj* 1 **a**: being a symptom of a disease **b**: having the characteristics of a particular disease but arising from another cause 2: concerned with or affecting symptoms 3: CHARACTERISTIC, INDICATIVE <his behavior was ~ of his character> — **symp-tom-at-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
symp-tom-atol-o-gy \sim(p)-'tə-mə-'tāl-ə-jē\ *n* 1: a branch of medical science concerned with symptoms of diseases 2: the symptom complex of a disease — **symp-tom-at-o-log-i-cal** \-mat-'l-'āj-i-kəl\ *or* **symp-tom-at-o-log-ic** \-'āj-ik\ *adj* — **symp-tom-at-o-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
syn *abbr* synonym; synonymous; synonymy
syn- or sym- *prefix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *syn* with, together with] 1: with: along with: together <synclinal> <sympetalous> 2: at the same time <synesthesia>
syn-ae-re-sis *var* of SYNERESIS
syn-aes-the-sia, **syn-aes-thet-ic** *var* of SYNETHESIA, SYNESTHETIC
syn-aes-the-sis \sin-əs-'thē-səs\ *n* [Gk *synaisthēsis* joint perception, fr. *synaisthēsthai* to perceive simultaneously, fr. *syn-* + *aisthanesthai* to perceive — more at AUDIBLE]: harmony of different or opposing impulses produced by a work of art
syn-a-gogue *or* **syn-a-gog** \sin-ə-'gäg\ *n* [ME *synagoge*, fr. OF, fr. LL *synagoga*, fr. Gk *synagōgē* assembly, synagogue, fr. *synagein* to bring together, fr. *syn-* + *agein* to lead — more at AGENT] 1: a Jewish congregation 2: the house of worship and communal center of a Jewish congregation — **syn-a-gog-al** \sin-ə-'gäg-əl\ *adj*
syn-a-loe-pha *or* **syn-a-le-pha** \sin-ə-'lē-fə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *synaloiphē*, fr. *synaleiphein* to clog up, coalesce, unite two syllables into one, fr. *syn-* + *aleiphein* to anoint]: the reduction to one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables (as in *th' army* for *the army*)
synapse \sin-'aps, sə-'naps\ *n* [NL *synapsis*, fr. Gk, juncture, fr. *synaptein* to fasten together, fr. *syn-* + *haptein* to fasten]: the point at which a nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another
synapse *vi* **syn-apsed**; **syn-aps-ing**: to form a synapse or come together in synapsis
syn-ap-sis \sə-'nap-səs\ *n, pl -ap-ses* \-,sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, juncture] 1: the association of homologous chromosomes with chiasma formation that is characteristic of the first meiotic prophase and is held to be the mechanism for genetic crossing-over 2: SYNAPSE — **syn-ap-tic** \-'nap-tik\ *adj* — **syn-ap-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn-ap-to-some \sə-'nap-tə-'sōm\ *n* [synaptic + -o- + ³-some]: a structure that is recovered from homogenized nerve tissue and prob. represents pinched off nerve endings — **syn-ap-to-som-al** \-,nap-tə-'sō-məl\ *adj*
syn-ar-thro-di-al \sin-är-'thrōd-ē-əl\ *adj* [NL *synarthrodia* synarthrosis]: of, relating to, or being a synarthrosis — **syn-ar-thro-di-al-ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv*
syn-ar-thro-sis \-'thrō-səs\ *n, pl -thro-ses* \-,sēz\ [Gk *synarthrosis*, fr. *syn-* + *arthrosis* arthrosis]: an immovable articulation in which the bones are united by intervening fibrous connective tissues
sync *also* **synch** \-'sɪŋk\ *n*: SYNCHRONIZATION, SYNCHRONISM — **sync** *adj*
sync *also* **synch** *vt* **synced** *also* **synched** \-'sɪŋ(k)t\; **sync-ing** *also* **synch-ing** \-'sɪŋ-kiŋ\; SYNCHRONIZE
syn-car-pous \(')sin-'kär-pəs\ *adj*: having the carpels of the gynoecium united in a compound ovary — **syn-car-py** \-'sin-'kär-pē\ *n*
syn-chro \-'sɪŋ-(k)rō, 'sin-\ *n, pl synchros* [synchronous]: SELSYN
synchro *adj* [synchro-]: adapted to synchronization
synchro- *comb form* [synchronized & synchrous]: synchronized: synchrous <synchroflash> <synchromesh>
syn-chro-cy-clo-tron \-'sɪŋ-(k)rō-'sī-klə-'trān, 'sin-\ *n*: a modified cyclotron that achieves greater energies for the charged particles by compensating for the variation in mass that the particles experience with increasing velocity
syn-chro-flash \-'sɪŋ-'krō-'flaʃ, 'sin-\ *adj*: employing or produced with a mechanism for synchronizing the firing or peak brilliance of a flash lamp with the opening of a camera shutter
syn-chro-mesh \-,mesh\ *adj*: designed for effecting synchronized shifting of gears — **synchromesh** *n*
syn-chro-nal \-'sɪŋ-'krən-'l, 'sin-\ *adj*: SYNCHRONOUS
syn-chro-ne-ity \-'sɪŋ-'krə-'nē-ət-ē, 'sin-, '-nā-\ *n* [synchrous + -eity (as in spontaneity)]: the state of being synchronous
syn-chron-ic \sin-'krän-ik, 'sɪŋ-\ *adj* 1: SYNCHRONOUS 2 **a**: DESCRIPTIVE 4 <~ linguistics> **b**: concerned with the complex of events existing in a limited time period and ignoring historical antecedents — **syn-chron-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **syn-chron-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
syn-chro-nism \-'sɪŋ-'krə-'niz-əm, 'sin-\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being synchronous: SIMULTANEOUSNESS 2: chronological arrangement of historical events and personages so as to indicate coincidence or coexistence; also: a table showing such concurrences — **syn-chro-nis-tic** \-'sɪŋ-'krə-'nis-tik, 'sin-\ *adj*
syn-chro-ni-za-tion \-'sɪŋ-'krə-'nə-'zā-shən, 'sin-\ *n* 1: the act or result of synchronizing 2: the state of being synchronous
syn-chro-nize \-'sɪŋ-'krə-'niz, 'sin-\ *vb* -nized; -niz-ing *vi*: to happen at the same time ~ *vt* 1: to represent or arrange (events) to indicate coincidence or coexistence 2: to make synchronous in operation 3: to make (motion picture sound) exactly simultaneous with the action — **syn-chro-niz-er** *n*
synchronized swimming *n*: exhibition swimming in which the movements of one or more swimmers are synchronized with a musical accompaniment so as to form changing patterns
syn-chro-nous \-'sɪŋ-'krə-'nəs, 'sin-\ *adj* [LL *synchronos*, fr. Gk, fr. *syn-* + *chronos* time] 1: happening, existing, or arising at precisely the same time 2: recurring or operating at exactly the same periods 3: involving or indicating synchronism 4 **a**: having the same period; also: having the same period and phase **b**: GEOSTATIONARY **syn** see CONTEMPORARY — **syn-chro-nous-ly** *adv* — **syn-chro-nous-ness** *n*
synchronous motor *n*: an electric motor having a speed strictly proportional to the frequency of the operating current
syn-chro-ny \-'sɪŋ-'krə-'nē, 'sin-\ *n, pl -nies*: synchronistic occurrence, arrangement, or treatment
syn-chro-scope \-,skōp\ *n*: any of several devices for showing whether two associated machines or moving parts are operating in synchronism with each other
syn-chro-tron \-'sɪŋ-'k(r)ə-'trān, 'sin-\ *n* 1: an apparatus for imparting very high speeds to charged particles by means of a combination of a high-frequency electric field and a low-frequency magnetic field 2: SYNCHROTRON RADIATION
synchrotron radiation *n* [fr. its having been first observed in a synchrotron]: radiation emitted by high-energy charged relativistic particles (as electrons) when they are accelerated by a magnetic field (as in a nebula)
syn-cli-nal \(')sin-'klin-'l\ *adj* [Gk *syn-* + *klinein* to lean — more at LEAN] 1: inclined down from opposite directions so as to meet 2: having or relating to a folded rock structure in which the sides dip toward a common line or plane
syn-cline \-'sin-'klin\ *n* [back-formation fr. *synclinal*]: a trough of stratified rock in which the beds dip toward each other from either side — compare ANTICLINE
syn-co-pate \-'sɪŋ-'kə-'pāt, 'sin-\ *vt* -pat-ed; -pat-ing 1 **a**: to shorten or produce by syncope <~ suppose to s'pose> **b**: to cut short: CLIP, ABBREVIATE 2: to modify or affect (musical rhythm) by syncope — **syn-co-pa-tor** \-,pāt-ər\ *n*
syn-co-pat-ed *adj* 1: marked by or exhibiting syncope <~ rhythm> 2: cut short: ABBREVIATED
syn-co-pa-tion \-'sɪŋ-'kə-'pā-shən, 'sin-\ *n* 1: a temporary displacement of the regular metrical accent in music caused typically by stressing the weak



syncopation

ə abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

beat 2: a syncopated rhythm, passage, or dance step — **syn-co-pa-tive** \ˈsɪŋ-kə-pāt-iv, ˈsɪn-ə-ˈpāt-iv\ *adj*

syn-co-pe \ˈsɪŋ-kə-(p)ē, ˈsɪn-ə-ˈpē\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *synkopē*, lit., cutting short, fr. *synkoptein* to cut short, fr. *syn-* + *koptein* to cut — more at CAPON] **1**: a partial or complete temporary suspension of respiration and circulation due to cerebral ischemia: FAINT **2**: the loss of one or more sounds or letters in the interior of a word (as in *fo'c'sle* for *forecastle*) — **syn-co-pal** \-kə-pəl\ *adj*

syn-cret-ic \sɪn-ˈkret-ik, sɪŋ-ə-ˈkret-ik\ *adj*: characterized or brought about by syncretism: SYNCRETISTIC

syn-cre-tism \ˈsɪŋ-kre-tiz-əm, ˈsɪn-ə-ˈkre-tiz-əm\ *n* [NL *syncretismus*, fr. Gk *synkrētismos* federation of Cretan cities, fr. *syn-* + *Krēt-*, *Krēs* Cretan] **1**: the combination of different forms of belief or practice **2**: the fusion of two or more orig. different inflectional forms — **syn-cre-tist** \-təst\ *n* or *adj* — **syn-cre-tis-tic** \sɪŋ-kre-tis-tik, ˈsɪn-ə-ˈkre-tis-tik\ *adj*

syn-cy-tium \sɪn-ˈsɪsh-(ē)-əm\ *n*, *pl* -tīa \-(ē)-ə\ [NL, fr. *syn-* + *cyt-*] **1**: a multinucleate mass of protoplasm resulting from fusion of cells **2**: COENOCYTE **1** — **syn-cy-tial** \-ˈsɪsh-(ē)-əl\ *adj*

syn-dac-ty-lism \sɪn-ˈdak-tə-liz-əm\ *n*: SYNDACTYL

syn-dac-ty-ly \-lē\ *n* [NL *syndactylia*, fr. *syn-* + Gk *daktylos* finger] **1**: a union of two or more digits that is normal in many birds (as kingfishers) and in some lower mammals (as the kangaroos) and occurs in man as a familial anomaly marked by webbing of two or more fingers or toes

syn-de-sis \sɪn-də-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, action of binding together, fr. *syndein* to bind together — more at ASYNDETON]: SYNAPSIS **1**

syn-des-mo-sis \sɪn-dez-ˈmō-səs, -des-ə\ *n*, *pl* -mo-ses \-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk *syndesmos* fastening, ligament, fr. *syndein*]: an articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are rough and are bound together by a ligament — **syn-des-mo-tic** \-ˈmāt-ik\ *adj*

syn-det-ic \sɪn-ˈdet-ik\ *adj* [Gk *syndetikos*, fr. *syndein*]: CONNECTIVE, CONNECTING (<~ pronoun>); also: marked by a conjunctive (<~ relative clause>) — **syn-det-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn-dic \ˈsɪn-dik\ *n* [F, fr. LL *syndicus* representative of a corporation, fr. Gk *syndikos* assistant at law, advocate, representative of a state, fr. *syn-* + *dikē* judgment, case at law — more at DICTION] **1**: a municipal magistrate in some countries **2**: an agent of a university or corporation

syn-di-cal \-di-kəl\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to a syndic or to a committee that assumes the powers of a syndic **2**: of or relating to syndicalism

syn-di-cal-ism \sɪn-di-kə-liz-əm\ *n* [F *syndicalisme*, fr. *chambre syndicale* trade union] **1**: a revolutionary doctrine by which workers seize control of the economy and the government by direct means (as a general strike) **2**: a system of economic organization in which industries are owned and managed by the workers **3**: a theory of government based on functional rather than territorial representation — **syn-di-cal-ist** \-ləst\ *adj* or *n*

syn-di-cate \sɪn-di-kət\ *n* [F *syndicat*, fr. *syndic*] **1** **a**: the office or jurisdiction of a syndic **b**: a council or body of syndics **2**: an association of persons officially authorized to undertake a duty or negotiate business **3** **a**: a group of persons or concerns who combine to carry out a particular transaction **b**: CARTEL **2** **c**: a loose association of racketeers in control of organized crime **4**: a business concern that sells materials for publication in a number of newspapers or periodicals simultaneously **5**: a group of newspapers under one management

syn-di-cate \sɪn-də-kāt\ *vb* -cat-ed; -cat-ing *vt* **1**: to subject to or manage as a syndicate **2**: to sell (as a cartoon) to a syndicate or for publication in many newspapers or periodicals at once ~ *vi*: to unite to form a syndicate — **syn-di-ca-tion** \sɪn-də-ˈkā-shən\ *n* — **syn-di-ca-tor** \sɪn-də-kāt-ər\ *n*

syn-drome \ˈsɪn-drəm also -drəm\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syndromē* combination, syndrome, fr. *syn-* + *dramein* to run — more at DROMEDARY] **1**: a group of signs and symptoms that occur together and characterize a particular abnormality **2**: a set of concurrent things (as emotions or actions) that usu. form an identifiable pattern

syn- \sɪn\ *adv* [ME (northern), prob. fr. ON *sithan*; akin to OE *siththan* since — more at SINCE] chiefly Scot: since then: AGO

syne *conj* or *prep*, Scot: SINCE

syn-ec-do-che \sə-ˈnek-də-(j)kē\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *synekdochē*, fr. *syn-* + *ekdochē* sense, interpretation, fr. *ekdechēsthai* to receive, understand, fr. *ex* from + *dechēsthai* to receive; akin to Gk *dokein* to seem good — more at EX-, DECENT]: a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole (as *fifty sail* for *fifty ships*), the whole for a part (as *the smiling year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as *a creature* for *a man*), or the name of the material for the thing made (as *boards* for *stage*) — **syn-ec-doch-ic** \sɪn-ek-ˈdāk-ik\ *adj* — **syn-ec-doch-i-cal** \-ˈdāk-i-kəl\ *adj* — **syn-ec-doch-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn-ecol-o-gy \sɪn-i-ˈkāl-ə-jē, ˈsɪn-e-ˈkāl-ə\ *n* [G *synökologie*, fr. *syn-* + *ökologie* ecology]: a branch of ecology that deals with the structure, development, and distribution of ecological communities — **syn-eco-log-i-cal** \sɪn-ē-kə-ˈlāj-i-kəl, -ek-ə-ˈlāj-i-kəl\ or **syn-eco-log-ic** \-ik\ *adj* — **syn-eco-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn-ec-tics \sə-ˈnek-tiks\ *n* *pl* but *usu* *sing* in *constr* [perh. fr. Gk *synektiktein* to bring forth together (fr. *syn-* + *ektiktein* to bring forth, fr. *ex-* out + *tiktein* to beget) + *E-s* (as in *dialectics*) — more at EX-, THANE]: a theory or system of problem-solving and problem-solution based on creative thinking that involves free use of metaphor and analogy in informal interchange within a carefully selected small group of individuals of diverse personality and areas of specialization — **syn-ec-tic** \-tik\ *adj* — **syn-ec-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn-eph-rine \sə-ˈnef-rən\ *n* [*syn-* + *epinephrine*]: a crystalline sympathomimetic amine C₉H₁₃NO₂

syn-ere-sis \sə-ˈner-əsəs, -nir-, esp for 2, ˈsɪn-ə-rē-\ *n* [LL *synaeresis*, fr. Gk *synaeresis*, fr. *synairein* to contract, fr. *syn-* + *hairein* to take] **1**: SYNIZESIS **1** **2**: the separation of liquid from a gel caused by contraction

syn-er-get-ic \ˌsɪn-ər-ˈjet-ik\ *adj* [Gk *synergētikos*, fr. *synergein* to work with, cooperate, fr. *synergos* working together, fr. *syn-* + *ergon* work — more at WORK]: SYNERGIC

syn-er-gic \sə-ˈnər-jik\ *adj*: working together: COOPERATING — **syn-er-gi-cal-ly** \-jɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn-er-gid \sə-ˈnər-jəd, ˈsɪn-ər-ˈjəd\ *n* [NL *synergida*, fr. Gk *synergos* working together]: one of two small cells lying near the micropyle of the embryo sac of a seed plant

syn-er-gism \ˈsɪn-ər-jiz-əm\ *n* [NL *synergismus*, fr. Gk *synergos*]: cooperative action of discrete agencies such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the effects taken independently

syn-er-gist \-jəst\ *n*: something (as a chemical or a muscle) that enhances the effectiveness of an active agent; broadly: either member of a synergistic pair

syn-er-gis-tic \ˌsɪn-ər-ˈjis-tik\ *adj* **1**: having the capacity to act in synergism (<~ drugs> (the effects on science of decisions in ... industry or wherever there is a ~ or abrasive interface — *Science News*) **2**: of, relating to, or resembling synergism (<a ~ reaction> (<a ~ effect>) — **syn-er-gis-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn-er-gy \ˈsɪn-ər-jē\ *n* [NL *synergia*, fr. Gk *synergos* working together]: combined action or operation (as of muscles); specif: SYNERGISM

syn-e-sis \ˈsɪn-əsəs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, understanding, sense, fr. *synie-nai* to bring together, understand, fr. *syn-* + *hienai* to send — more at JET]: a grammatical construction in which agreement or reference is according to sense rather than strict syntax (as *anyone* and *them* in "if anyone calls, tell them I am out")

syn-es-the-sia \ˌsɪn-əs-ˈthē-zh(ē)-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *syn-* + *-esthesia* (as in *anesthesia*)] **1**: a concomitant sensation; esp: a subjective sensation or image of a sense (as of color) other than the one (as of sound) being stimulated — **syn-es-thet-ic** \-ˈthet-ik\ *adj*

syn-ga-my \ˈsɪŋ-gə-mē\ *n* [ISV]: sexual reproduction by union of gametes

syn-ge-ne-ic \ˌsɪn-jə-ˈnē-ik\ *adj* [Gk *syngeneia* kinship (fr. *syn-* + *genos* kind, kin) + *E-ic* — more at KIN]: genetically too similar to react antigenically (<~ grafts within an inbred strain>)

syn-i-ze-sis \ˌsɪn-ə-ˈzē-səs\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *synizēsis*, fr. *synizein* to sit down together, collapse, blend, fr. *syn-* + *hizein* to sit down; akin to L *sidere* to sit down — more at SUBSIDE] **1**: contraction of two syllables into one by uniting in pronunciation two adjacent vowels **2** **a**: the massing of the chromatin of the nucleus preceding the maturation division **b**: SYNAPSIS **1**

syn-kary-on \ˌsɪn-ˈkar-ē-ən, -ē-ən\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syn-* + *karyon* nut — more at CAREEN]: a cell nucleus formed by the fusion of two preexisting nuclei

syn-od \ˈsɪn-əd also -əd\ *n* [LL *synodus*, fr. LGk *synodos*, fr. Gk, meeting, assembly, fr. *syn-* + *hodos* way, journey — more at CEDE] **1**: an ecclesiastical governing or advisory council: as **a**: the governing assembly of an Episcopal province **b**: a Presbyterian governing body ranking between the presbytery and the general assembly **c**: a regional or national organization of Lutheran congregations **2**: the ecclesiastical district governed by a synod — **syn-od-al** \-əd-əl also -əd-əl\ *adj*

syn-od-i-cal \sə-ˈnəd-i-kəl\ or **syn-od-ic** \-ik\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to a synod: SYNODAL **2** *usu* *synodic* [Gk *synodikos*, fr. *synodos* meeting, conjunction]: relating to conjunction; esp: relating to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same celestial bodies

synodic month *n*: a lunar month

syn-on-ym \ˈsɪn-ə-nim\ *n* [ME *sinonyme*, fr. L *synonymum*, fr. Gk *synōnymon*, fr. neut. of *synōnymos* synonymous, fr. *syn-* + *onyma* name — more at NAME] **1**: one of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same meaning in some or all senses **2**: a symbolic or figurative name: METONYM **3**: a taxonomic name rejected as being incorrectly applied or incorrect in form — compare HOMONYM — **syn-on-ym-ic** \ˌsɪn-ə-nim-ik\ or **syn-on-ym-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **syn-on-ym-i-ty** \-nim-ət-ē\ *n*

syn-on-y-mist \sə-ˈnän-ə-məst\ *n*: one who lists, studies, or discriminates synonyms

syn-on-y-mize \-ˈmɪz\ *vt* -mized; -miz-ing **1** **a**: to give or analyze the synonyms of (a word) **b**: to provide (as a dictionary) with synonymies **2**: to demonstrate (a taxonomic name) to be a synonym

syn-on-y-mous \-məs\ *adj*: having the character of a synonym; also: alike in meaning or significance — **syn-on-y-mous-ly** *adv*

syn-on-y-my \-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies **1** **a**: the study or discrimination of synonyms **b**: a list or collection of synonyms often defined and discriminated from each other **2**: the scientific names that have been used in different publications to designate a taxonomic group (as a species); also: a list of these **3**: the quality or state of being synonymous

syn-op-sis \sə-ˈnāp-səs\ *n*, *pl* -op-ses \-sēz\ [LL, fr. Gk, lit., comprehensive view, fr. *synopsesthai* to be going to see together, fr. *syn-* + *opsesthai* to be going to see — more at OPTIC] **1**: a condensed statement or outline (as of a narrative or treatise): ABSTRACT **2**: the abbreviated conjugation of a verb in one person only **syn** see ABRIDGMENT

syn-op-size \-ˈsɪz\ *vt* -sized; -siz-ing **1**: to make a synopsis of (as a novel) **2**: EPITOMIZE

syn-op-tic \sə-ˈnāp-tik\ also **syn-op-ti-cal** \-ti-kəl\ *adj* [Gk *synoptikos*, fr. *synopsesthai*] **1**: affording a general view of a whole **2**: manifesting or characterized by comprehensiveness or breadth of view **3**: presenting or taking the same or common view; specif, often *cap*: of or relating to the first three Gospels of the New Testament **4**: relating to or displaying conditions (as atmospheric or weather) as they exist simultaneously over a broad area — **syn-op-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn-os-to-sis \ˌsɪn-əs-ˈtō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -to-ses \-sēz\ [NL]: union of two or more separate bones to form a single bone

sy-no-via \sə-ˈnō-vē-ə, sɪ-ə\ *n* [NL]: a transparent viscid lubricating fluid secreted by a membrane of an articulation, bursa, or tendon sheath

sy-no-vi-al \-vē-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or secreting synovia

sy-no-vi-tis \sī-nə-'vīt-əs/ *n*: inflammation of a synovial membrane

syn-sep-al-ous (\('sin-'sep-ə-ləs/ *adj*: GAMOSEPALOUS

syn-tac-tic \sin-'tak-tik/ or **syn-tac-ti-cal** \-ti-kəl/ *adj* [NL *syntacticus*, fr. Gk *syntaktikos* arranging together, fr. *syntassein*]: of, relating to, or according to the rules of syntax or syntactics — **syn-tac-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

syn-tac-tics \-tik-s/ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: a branch of semiotic that deals with the formal relations between signs or expressions in abstraction from their signification and their interpreters

syn-tax \sin-,taks/ *n* [F or LL; F *syntaxe*, fr. LL *syntaxis*, fr. Gk, fr. *syntassein* to arrange together, fr. *syn-* + *tassein* to arrange — more at TACTICS] 1: a connected or orderly system: harmonious arrangement of parts or elements 2 a: the way in which words are put together to form phrases, clauses, or sentences b: the part of grammar dealing with this 3: syntactics esp. as dealing with the formal properties of languages or calculi

syn-the-sis \sin(t)-thə-səs/ *n, pl -the-ses* \-,sēz/ [Gk, fr. *syntithenai* to put together, fr. *syn-* + *tithenai* to put, place — more at DO] 1 a: the composition or combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole b: the production of a substance by the union of chemical elements, groups, or simpler compounds or by the degradation of a complex compound c: the combining of often diverse conceptions into a coherent whole; also: the complex so formed 2 a: deductive reasoning b: the dialectic combination of thesis and antithesis into a higher stage of truth — **syn-the-sist** \-səst/ *n*

syn-the-size \-,siz/ *vb* -sized; -sizing *vt* 1: to combine or produce by synthesis 2: to make a synthesis of ~ *vi*: to make a synthesis

syn-the-siz-er \-,sī-zər/ *n* 1: one that synthesizes (he is an expert ~ of diverse views) 2: an electronic apparatus for the production and control of sound (as for producing music)

syn-the-tase \sin-thə-,tās, -tāz/ *n* [synthetic + -ase]: an enzyme that catalyzes the linking together of two molecules usu. with concurrent splitting off of a pyrophosphate group from ATP — called also *ligase*

syn-thet-ic \sin-'thet-ik/ also **syn-thet-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* [Gk *synthetikos* of composition, component, fr. *syntithenai* to put together] 1: relating to or involving synthesis: not analytic 2 a: attributing to a subject a predicate that is not part of the meaning of that subject b: EMPIRICAL c: not resulting in a contradiction upon being negated 3: characterized by frequent and systematic use of inflected forms to express grammatical relationships 4 a: produced artificially: MAN-MADE (~ dyes) (~ drugs) (~ silk) b: devised, arranged, or fabricated for special situations to imitate or replace usual realities c: FACTITIOUS, BOGUS *syn* see ARTIFICIAL — **syn-thet-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

synthetic *n*: something resulting from synthesis rather than occurring naturally; esp: a product (as a drug or plastic) of chemical synthesis

synthetic division *n*: a simplified method for dividing a polynomial by another polynomial of the first degree by writing down only the coefficients of the several powers of the variable and changing the sign of the constant term in the divisor so as to replace the usual subtractions by additions

synthetic geometry *n*: elementary euclidean geometry or projective geometry as distinguished from analytic geometry

synthetic resin *n*: RESIN 2

synthetic rubber *n*: RUBBER 2b

syn-ton-ic \sin-'tān-ik/ *adj* [Gk *syntonos* being in harmony, fr. *syn-* + *tonos* tone]: normally responsive and adaptive to the social or interpersonal environment — **syn-ton-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

syphil- or **syphilo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. *syphilis*]: syphilis (<*syphilology*) (<*syphiloma*)

syph-il-is \sif-(ə)-ləs/ *n* [NL, fr. *Syphilus*, hero of the poem *Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus* (*Syphilis or the French disease*) (1530) by Girolamo Fracastoro]: a chronic contagious usu. venereal and often congenital disease caused by a spirochete (*Treponema pallidum*) and characterized by a clinical course in three stages continued over many years — **syph-i-lit-ic** \sif-ə-'lit-ik/ *adj* or *n*

syph-i-lol-o-gist \sif-ə-'lāl-ə-jəst/ *n*: a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis

syph-i-lol-o-gy \-jē/ *n*: a branch of medicine that deals with syphilis

sy-phon *var* of SIPHON

sy-ren chiefly Brit *var* of SIREN

Sy-rette \sə-'ret/ *trademark* — used for a small collapsible tube fitted with a hypodermic needle for injecting a single dose of a medicinal agent

Syr-i-ac \sir-ē-ak/ *n* [L *syriacus* Syrian, fr. Gk *syriakos*, fr. *Syria*, ancient country in Asia] 1: a literary language based on an eastern Aramaic dialect and used as the literary and liturgical language by several eastern Christian churches 2: Aramaic spoken by Christian communities — **Syriac** *adj*

Syr-i-an hamster \sir-ē-ən-/ *n*: GOLDEN HAMSTER

sy-rin-ga \sə-'rin-gə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *syring-*, *syrinx* panpipe]: PHILADELPHUS

sy-ringe \sə-'rinj/ also \sir-inj/ *n* [ME *syring*, fr. ML *syringa*, fr. LL, injection, fr. Gk *syring-*, *syrinx* panpipe, tube; akin to Gk *sōlēn* pipe, Skt *tūnava* flute]: a device used to inject fluids into or withdraw them from something (as the body or its cavities): as a: a device that consists of a nozzle of varying length and a compressible rubber bulb and is used for injection or irrigation b: an instrument (as for the injection of medicine or the withdrawal of bodily fluids) that consists of a hollow barrel fitted with a plunger and a hollow needle c: a gravity device consisting of a reservoir fitted with a long rubber tube ending with an exchangeable nozzle that is used for irrigation of the vagina or bowel

2syringe *vt* **sy-ringed**; **sy-ring-ing**: to irrigate or spray with or as if with a syringe

sy-rin-go-my-el-ia \sə-'rin-gō-mī-'ē-lē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syring-*, *syrinx* tube, fistula + NL *-myelia*]: a chronic progressive disease of the spinal cord associated with sensory disturbances, muscle atrophy, and spasticity — **sy-rin-go-my-el-ic** \-el-ik/ *adj*

sy-rinx \sir-inj(k)s/ *n, pl sy-rin-ges* \sə-'rin-gēz, -'rin-jēz/ or **sy-rinx-es** 1 [LL, fr. Gk]: PANPIPE 2 [NL, fr. Gk, panpipe]: the vocal organ of birds that is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both

Syr-inx \sir-inj(k)s/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk]: an Arcadian maiden pursued by Pan and changed into a bunch of reeds which became Pan's musical pipes

syr-phid \sər-fəd, 'sir-/ *n* [NL *Syrphidae*, group name, fr. *Syrphus*, type genus]: any of a family (*Syrphidae*) of dipterous flies which frequent flowers and some of whose larvae prey on plant lice

syr-phus fly \sər-fəs-, 'sir-/ *n* [NL *Syrphus*, genus of flies, fr. Gk *syrphos* gnat]: SYRPHID

syr-up \sər-əp, 'sir-əp, 'sə-rəp/ *n* [ME *sirup*, fr. MF *sirop*, fr. ML *syrupus*, fr. Ar *sharāb*] 1 a: a thick sticky solution of sugar and water often flavored or medicated b: the concentrated juice of a fruit or plant 2: cloying sweetness or sentimentality — **syr-upy** \-ē/ *adj*

syst *abbr* system

sys-tal-tic \sis-'tōl-tik, -'tal-/ *adj* [Gk *systaltos*, (assumed) verbal of *systellein* to contract — more at SYSTOLE]: marked by regular contraction and dilatation: PULSING

sys-tem \sis-təm/ *n* [LL *systemat-*, *systema*, fr. Gk *systemat-*, *systema*, fr. *synistanai* to combine, fr. *syn-* + *histanai* to cause to stand — more at STAND] 1: a regularly interacting or interdependent group of items forming a unified whole (a number ~): as a (1): a group of interacting bodies under the influence of related forces (a gravitational ~) (2): an assemblage of substances that is in or tends to equilibrium (a thermodynamic ~) b (1): a group of body organs that together perform one or more vital functions (the digestive ~) (2): the body considered as a functional unit c: a group of related natural objects or forces (a river ~) d: a group of devices or artificial objects or an organization forming a network esp. for distributing something or serving a common purpose (a telephone ~) (a heating ~) (a highway ~) (a data processing ~) e: a major division of rocks usu. larger than a series and including all formed during a period or era f: a form of social, economic, or political organization or practice (the capitalist ~) 2: an organized set of doctrines, ideas, or principles usu. intended to explain the arrangement or working of a systematic whole (the Newtonian ~ of mechanics) 3 a: an organized or established procedure (the touch ~ of typing) b: a manner of classifying, symbolizing, or schematizing (a taxonomic ~) (the decimal ~) 4: harmonious arrangement or pattern: ORDER (bring ~ out of confusion — Ellen Glasgow) 5: an organized society or social situation regarded as stultifying: ESTABLISHMENT 2 *syn* see METHOD — **sys-tem-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

sys-tem-at-ic \sis-tə-'mat-ik/ also **sys-tem-at-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* [LL *systematicus*, fr. Gk *systematikos*, fr. *systemat-*, *systema*] 1: relating to or consisting of a system (~ thought) 2: presented or formulated as a system: SYSTEMATIZED 3 a: methodical in procedure or plan (~ investigation) (a ~ scholar) b: marked by thoroughness and regularity (~ efforts) 4: of, relating to, or concerned with classification; *specif*: TAXONOMIC — **sys-tem-at-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **sys-tem-at-ic-ness** \-ik-nəs/ *n*

systematic error *n*: an error that is not determined by chance but by a bias

sys-tem-at-ics \sis-tə-'mat-iks/ *n pl* but *sing* in *constr* 1: the science of classification 2 a: a system of classification b: the classification and study of organisms with regard to their natural relationships: TAXONOMY

systematic theology *n*: a branch of theology concerned with summarizing the doctrinal traditions of a religion (as Christianity) esp. with a view to relating the traditions convincingly to the religion's present-day setting

sys-tem-at-ism \sis-tə-mə-,tiz-əm, sis-'tem-ə-/ *n*: the practice of forming intellectual systems

sys-tem-at-ist \sis-tə-mət-əst, sis-'tem-ət-/ *n* 1: a maker or follower of a system 2: a specialist in taxonomy: TAXONOMIST

sys-tem-at-ize \sis-tə-mə-,tiz-/ *vt* -atized; -atizing: to arrange in accord with a definite plan or scheme: order systematically (the need to ~ his work) *syn* see ORDER — **sys-tem-at-i-za-tion** \sis-tə-mət-ə-'zā-shən, sis-'tem-ət-/ *n* — **sys-tem-at-iz-er** *n*

1sys-tem-ic \sis-'tem-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or common to a system: as a: affecting the body generally b: supplying those parts of the body that receive blood through the aorta rather than through the pulmonary artery c: acting through the bodily systems after absorption or ingestion by making the organism toxic to a pest (as a mite or insect) — **sys-tem-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

2systemic *n*: a systemic pesticide

sys-tem-ize \sis-tə-'mīz-/ *vt* -ized; -izing: SYSTEMATIZE — **sys-tem-iza-tion** \sis-tə-mə-'zā-shən/ *n*

systems analysis *n*: the act, process, or profession of studying an activity (as a procedure, a business, or a physiological function) typically by mathematical means in order to define its goals or purposes and to discover operations and procedures for accomplishing them most efficiently

systems analyst *n*: a specialist in systems analysis

sys-to-le \sis-tə-(l)ē/ *n* [Gk *systolē*, fr. *systellein* to contract, fr. *syn-* + *stellein* to send — more at STALL]: a rhythmically recurrent contraction; esp: the contraction of the heart by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up — **sys-tol-ic** \sis-'tāl-ik/ *adj*

sy-zy-gial \sə-'zij-(ē)-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to a syzygy

syz-y-gy \siz-ə-jē/ *n, pl -gies* [LL *syzygia* conjunction, fr. Gk, fr.

a abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

syzygos yoked together, fr. *syn-* + *zygon* yoke — more at **YOKE**
: the nearly straight-line configuration of three celestial bodies (as

the sun, moon, and earth during a solar or lunar eclipse) in a gravitational system



t *\tē\ n, pl t's or ts \tēz\ often cap, often attrib* **1** *a*: the 20th letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic *t* **2**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *t* **3**: one designated *t* esp. as the 20th in order or class **4**: something shaped like the letter *T* **5**: **T FORMATION** — **to a T** [short for *to a tittle*]: to perfection
2t *abbr, often cap* **1** tablespoon **2** target **3** teaspoon **4** technical **5** temperature **6** [L *tempore*] in the time of **7** tense **8** tension **9**

tera- **10** tertiary **11** time **12** ton **13** township **14** transitive **15** troy **16** true

T *symbol* **1** absolute temperature **2** kinetic energy **3** period **4** tritium

t *\t\ pron*: IT (my country, 'tis of thee — S. F. Smith)

ta *\tā\ n* [baby talk] *Brit*: THANKS

Ta *symbol* tantalum

Taal *\tāl\ n* [Afrik, fr. D, language; akin to OE *talū* talk — more at **TALE**]: **AFRIKAANS** — usu. used with *the*

tab *\tab\ n, often attrib* [origin unknown] **1** *a*: a short projecting device (as a flap or loop): as (1): a small hand grip (2): a projection from a card used as an aid in filing **b**: a small insert, addition, or remnant (license plate ~) **c**: **APPENDAGE, EXTENSION**; esp: one of a series of small pendants forming a decorative border or edge of a garment **d**: a small auxiliary airfoil hinged to a control surface (as a trailing edge) to help stabilize an airplane in flight — see **AIRPLANE** illustration **2** [partly short for *table*; partly fr. sense 1] *a*: close surveillance: **WATCH** (keep ~s on him) **b**: a creditor's statement: **BILL, CHECK** **3** [by shortening] *a*: **TABLOID** **b**: **TABULATOR** **c**: **TABLET**

2tab *vt* **tabbed**; **tab-bing** **1**: to furnish or ornament with tabs **2**: to single out: **DESIGNATE** **3**: **TABULATE**

tab-ba-nid *\tā-bā-nəd, -ban-əd\ n* [deriv. of L *tabanus* horsefly]: **HORSEFLY**

tab-ard *\tab-ərd also -jərd\ n* [ME, fr. OF *tabart*]: a short loose-fitting sleeveless or short-sleeved coat or cape: as *a*: a tunic worn by a knight over his armor and emblazoned with his arms **b**: a herald's official cape or coat emblazoned with his lord's arms

Ta-bas-co *\tā-bas-(k)kō\ trademark* — used for a pungent condiment sauce made from hot peppers

tab-by *\tab-ē\ n, pl tabbies* [F *tabis*, fr. ML *attabi*, fr. Ar *attābī*, fr. Al-*Attābiya*, quarter in Baghdad] **1** *a* *archaic*: a plain silk taffeta esp. with moiré finish **b**: a plain-weave fabric **2** [*2tabby*] *a*: a domestic cat with a striped and mottled coat **b**: a domestic cat; esp: a female cat

2tabby *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or made of tabby

2: striped and mottled with darker color: **BRINDLED** (a ~ cat)

tab-er-na-cle *\tab-ər-,nak-əl\ n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *tabernaculum*, fr. L, tent, dim. of *taberna* hut — more at **TAVERN**] **1** *a* often *cap*: a tent sanctuary used by the Israelites during the Exodus **b** *archaic*: a dwelling place **c** *archaic*: a temporary shelter: **TENT** **2**: a receptacle for the consecrated elements of the Eucharist; esp: an ornamental locked box fixed to the middle of the altar and used for reserving the host **3**: a house of worship; *specif*: a large building or tent used for evangelistic services — **tab-er-nac-u-lar** *\tab-ər-'nak-yə-lər\ adj*

2tabernacle *vi* **tab-er-na-cled**; **tab-er-na-ling** *\-,nak-(ə-)liŋ*: to take up temporary residence; esp: to inhabit a physical body

ta-bes *\tā-(b)ēz\ n, pl tabes* [L — more at **THAW**]: wasting accompanying a chronic disease — **ta-bet-ic** *\tā-'bet-ik\ adj or n*

tabes dor-sa-lis *\dōr-'sal-əs, -sāl-, -sāl-\ n* [NL, dorsal tabes]: a syphilitic disorder of the nervous system marked by wasting, pain, incoordination of voluntary movements and reflexes, and disorders of sensation, nutrition, and vision

ta-bla *\tāb-lə\ n* [Hindi *tabla*, fr. Ar *tabla*]: a pair of small different-sized hand drums used esp. in Hindu music

tab-la-ture *\tab-lə-'chū(ə)r, -chər, -(t)yū(ə)r\ n* [MF, fr. ML *tabulatus* tablet, fr. L *tabula*]: an instrumental notation indicating the string, fret, key, or finger to be used instead of the tone to be sounded

1ta-ble *\tā-bəl\ n, often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *tabule* & OF *table*; both fr. L *tabula* board, tablet, list] **1**: **TABLET** **1a** **2** *a* *pl*: **BACKGAMMON** **b**: one of the two leaves of a backgammon board or either half of a leaf **3** *a*: a piece of furniture consisting of a smooth flat slab fixed on legs **b** (1): a supply or source of food (2): an act or instance of assembling to eat: **MEAL** (sit down to ~) (father mentioned the matter at ~) **c** (1): a group of people assembled at or as if at a table (a famous poker ~, which challenged all com-

ers — Harvey Fergusson) (2): a legislative or negotiating session (bring the warring nations to the peace ~) **4**: **STRINGCOURSE** **5** *a*: a systematic arrangement of data usu. in rows and columns for ready reference **b**: a condensed enumeration: **LIST** (a ~ of contents) **6** *a*: the upper flat surface of a precious stone — see **BRILLIANT** illustration **b** (1): **TABLELAND** (2): a horizontal stratum **7**: something that resembles a table esp. in having a plane surface — **under the table** **1**: into a stupor (can drink you under the table) **2**: not aboveboard

2table *adj*: suitable for a table or for table use (a ~ radio)

3table *vt* **ta-bled**; **ta-bling** *\-b(ə-)liŋ* **1**: to enter in a table **2** *a* *Brit*: to place on the agenda **b**: to remove (a parliamentary motion) from consideration indefinitely **c**: to put on a table

tab-leau *\tab-'lō, ta-'blō\ n, pl tab-leaux \-'lōz, -'blōz\ also ta-bleaus* [F, fr. MF *tablel* dim. of *table*] **1**: a graphic description or representation: **PICTURE** (winsome *tableaux* of old-fashioned literary days — J. D. Hart) **2**: a striking or artistic grouping **3** [short for *tableau vivant* (fr. F, lit., living picture)]: a depiction of a scene usu. presented on a stage by silent and motionless costumed participants

tableau curtain *n*: a stage curtain that opens in the center and has its sections drawn upward as well as to the side in order to produce a draped effect

ta-ble-cloth *\tā-bəl-,klōth\ n*: a covering spread over a dining table before the places are set

ta-ble d'hôte *\tāb-əl-'dōt, -tab-\ n* [F, lit., host's table] **1**: a meal served to all guests at a stated hour and fixed price **2**: a complete meal of several courses offered at a fixed price

ta-ble-ful *\tā-bəl-,fūl\ n*: as much or as many as a table can hold or accommodate

ta-ble-hop *\tā-bəl-,hāp\ vi*: to move from table to table (as in a restaurant) in order to chat with friends — **ta-ble-hop-per** *n*

ta-ble-land *\bəl-,(l)and\ n*: a broad level elevated area: **PLATEAU**

table linen *n*: linen (as tablecloths and napkins) for the table

table of organization: a table listing the number and duties of personnel and the major items of equipment authorized for a military unit

table salt *n*: salt suitable for use at the table and in cooking: refined sodium chloride

ta-ble-spoon *\tā-bəl-,spün\ n* **1**: a large spoon used for serving **2**: **TABLESPOONFUL**

ta-ble-spoon-ful *\tā-bəl-'spün-,fūl, 'tā-bəl-,\ n, pl tablespoonsfuls \-,fūlz\ also ta-ble-spoons-ful \-'spünz-,fūl, -spünz-* **1**: enough to fill a tablespoon **2**: a unit of measure used esp. in cookery equal to 4 fluidrams

table sugar *n*: **SUGAR** **1a**; esp: granulated white sugar

tab-let *\tab-lət\ n* [ME *tablett*, fr. MF *tablete*, dim. of *table*] **1** *a*: a flat slab or plaque suited for or bearing an inscription **b**: a thin slab or one of a set of portable sheets used for writing **c**: a collection of sheets of paper glued together at one edge **2** *a*: a compressed or molded block of a solid material **b**: a small mass of medicated material (as in the shape of a disk)

table talk *n*: informal conversation at or as if at a dining table; esp: the social talk of a celebrity recorded for publication

table tennis *n*: a game resembling lawn tennis that is played on a tabletop with wooden paddles and a small hollow plastic ball

ta-ble-top *\tā-bəl-,tāp\ n* **1**: the top of a table **2**: a photograph of small objects or a miniature scene arranged on a table — **table-top** *adj*

ta-ble-ware *\-,wa(ə)r, -we(ə)r\ n*: utensils (as of china, glass, or silver) for table use

table wine *n*: a still wine of not more than 14 percent alcohol by volume usu. served with food

1tab-loid *\tab-'lōid\ adj* [fr. *Tabloid*, a trademark] **1**: compressed or condensed into small scope (~ criticism) **2**: of, relating to, or characteristic of tabloids (~ journalism)

2tabloid *n* **1**: a newspaper that is about half the page size of an ordinary newspaper and that contains news in condensed form and much photographic matter **2**: **DIGEST, SUMMARY**

1ta-boō *also ta-bū \tā-'bü, ta-\ adj* [Tongan *tabu*] **1**: forbidden to profane use or contact because of supposedly dangerous supernatural powers **2** *a*: banned on grounds of morality or taste **b**: banned as constituting a risk (the area beyond is ~, still alive with explosives — Robert Leckie)

2taboo *also tabu* *n, pl taboos* *also tabus* **1**: a prohibition against touching, saying, or doing something for fear of immediate harm from a mysterious superhuman force **2**: a prohibition imposed by social custom or as a protective measure **3**: belief in taboos

3taboo *also tabu* *vt* **1**: to set apart as taboo esp. by marking with a ritualistic symbol **2**: to avoid or ban as taboo

ta-bor *also ta-bour \tā-bər\ n* [ME, fr. OF]: a small drum with one head of soft calfskin used to accompany a pipe or fife played by the same person

ta-bor-er *also ta-bour-er \-bər-ər\ n*: one that plays on the tabor



tabard b

tab-o-ret or **tab-ou-ret** \ˈtəb-ə-ˈret, -ˈrā\ *n* [F *tabouret*, lit., small drum, fr. MF, dim. of *tabor*, *tabour* drum] **1**: a cylindrical seat or stool without arms or back **2**: a small portable stand

tab-u-lar \ˈtəb-yə-lər\ *adj* [L *tabularis* of boards, fr. *tabula* board, tablet] **1**: having a flat surface: LAMINAR (a ~ crystal) **2 a**: of, relating to, or arranged in a table; *specif*: set up in rows and columns **b**: computed by means of a table — **tab-u-lar-ly** *adv*

ta-bu-la-ra-sa \ˈtəb-yə-lə-ˈrāz-ə, -ˈrās-\ *n*, *pl* **ta-bu-lae-ra-sae** \-lī-ˈrāz-ī, -ˈrās-\ [L, smoothed or erased tablet]: the mind in its hypothetical primary blank or empty state before receiving outside impressions

tab-u-late \ˈtəb-yə-lāt\ *vt* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *tabula* tablet]: to put into tabular form — **tab-u-la-tion** \ˈtəb-yə-ˈlā-shən\ *n*

tab-u-la-tor \ˈtəb-yə-lāt-ər\ *n*: one that tabulates: as **a**: a business machine that sorts and selects information from marked or perforated cards **b**: a device on a typewriter or biller for arranging data in columns

TAC \ˈtak\ *abbr* Tactical Air Command

tac-a-ma-hac \ˈtak-ə-mə-ˈhak\ *n* [Sp *tacamahaca*, fr. Nahuatl *tecamaça*] **1**: any of several aromatic oleoresins used in ointments and plasters and for incense **2**: BALSAM POPLAR

tace \ˈtas, ˈtās\ *var* of TASSE

ta-cet \ˈtāk-ət; ˈtās-ət, ˈtas-\ [L, lit., (it) is silent, fr. *tacere* to be silent — more at TACIT] — used as a direction in music to indicate that an instrument is not to play during a movement or long section

tach \ˈtak\ *n*: TACHOMETER

tach-i-na fly \ˈtak-ə-nə-\ *n* [NL *Tachina*, genus of flies, fr. Gk *tachinos* fleet, fr. *tachos* speed; akin to Gk *tachys* swift]: TACHINID

tach-i-nid \ˈtak-ə-nəd, -nīd\ *n* [NL *Tachinidae*, group name, fr. *Tachina*, type genus]: any of a family (Tachinidae) of bristly usu. grayish or black flies whose parasitic larvae are often important in the biological control of insect pests — **tachinid** *adj*

tach-ism \ˈtash-iz-əm\ *n*, often *cap* [F *tachisme*, fr. *tache* stain, spot, blob, fr. MF *teche*, *tache*, of Gmc origin; akin to OS *tēkan* sign — more at TOKEN]: ACTION PAINTING — **tach-ist** \ˈtash-əst\ *adj* or *n*, often *cap*

ta-chis-to-scope \tə-ˈkis-tə-skōp, tə-\ *n* [Gk *tachistos* (superl. of *tachys* swift) + ISV *-scope*]: an apparatus for the brief exposure of visual stimuli that is used in the study of learning, attention, and perception — **ta-chis-to-scope-ic** \-kis-tə-ˈskōp-ik\ *adj* — **ta-chis-to-scope-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ta-chom-e-ter \ˈtāk-əm-ət-ər, tə-\ *n* [Gk *tachos* speed + E *-meter*]: a device for indicating speed of rotation

tachy- *comb form* [Gk, fr. *tachys*]: rapid: accelerated (*tachy-cardia*)

tachy-car-dia \ˈtak-i-ˈkard-ē-ə\ *n* [NL]: relatively rapid heart action whether physiological (as after exercise) or pathological — compare BRADYCARDIA

ta-chy-graph-ic \ˈta-ˈkig-rə-fē, tə-\ *n* [Gk *tachygraphos* stenographer, fr. *tachy-* + *graphein* to write — more at CARVE] **1**: the art or practice of rapid writing; *esp*: the shorthand of the ancient Greeks and Romans **2**: the abbreviated form of writing Greek and Latin used in manuscripts of the Middle Ages — **tachy-graph-ic** \ˈtak-ə-ˈgraf-ik\ *also* **tachy-graph-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*

tachy-lyte *also* **tachy-lite** \ˈtak-ə-līt\ *n* [G *tachylite*, fr. Gk *tachy-* + *lyein* to dissolve — more at LOSE]: black glossy basalt

ta-chym-e-ter \ˈta-ˈkim-ət-ər, tə-\ *n* [ISV] **1**: a surveying instrument (as a transit) for determining quickly the distances, bearings, and elevations of distant objects **2**: a speed indicator

tac-it \ˈtas-ət\ *adj* [F or L; F *tacite*, fr. L *tacitus* silent, fr. pp. of *tacere* to be silent; akin to OHG *dagēn* to be silent] **1**: expressed or carried on without words or speech **2 a**: implied or indicated but not actually expressed (< ~ consent) **b** (1): arising without express contract or agreement (2): arising by operation of law (< ~ mortgage) — **tac-it-ly** *adv* — **tac-it-ness** *n*

tac-i-turn \ˈtas-ə-tər-n\ *adj* [F or L; F *taciturne*, fr. L *taciturnus*, fr. *tacitus*]: temperamentally disinclined to talk *syn* see SILENT *ant* garrulous, clamorous — **tac-i-tur-ni-ty** \ˈtas-ə-ˈtər-nət-ē\ *n*

tack \ˈtak\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *tak* something that attaches; akin to MD *ta* sharp point] **1**: a small short sharp-pointed nail usu. having a broad flat head **2 a**: a rope to hold in place the forward lower corner of a course on a sailing ship **b**: a rope for hauling the outer lower corner of a studding sail to the end of the boom **c**: the lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail **d**: the corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened **3 a**: the direction of a ship with respect to the trim of her sails (<starboard ~) **b**: the run of a sailing ship on one tack **c**: a change when close-hauled from the starboard to the port tack or vice versa **d**: a zigzag movement on land **e**: a course or method of action; *esp*: one sharply divergent from that previously followed **4**: any of various usu. temporary stitches **5**: a sticky or adhesive quality or condition

2tack *vt* **1**: ATTACH: *esp*: to fasten or affix with tacks **2**: to join in a slight or hasty manner **3 a**: to add as a supplement **b**: to add (a rider) to a parliamentary bill **4**: to change the direction of (a sailing ship) when sailing close-hauled by turning the bow to the wind and shifting the sails so as to fall off on the other side at about the same angle as before ~ *vi* **1 a**: to tack a sailing ship **b of a ship**: to change to an opposite tack by turning the bow to the wind **2 a**: to follow a zigzag course **b**: to modify one's policy or attitude abruptly — **tack-er** *n*

3tack *n* [origin unknown]: HARDTACK 1

4tack *n* [perh. short for *tackle*]: stable gear; *esp*: articles of harness (as saddle and bridle) for use on a saddle horse

tack-board \ˈtak-,bō(ə)rd, -bō(ə)rd\ *n*: a board (as of cork) for tacking up notices and display materials

tack claw *n*: a small hand tool for removing tacks



tabor

tacki-fy \ˈtak-ə-ˈfī\ *vt* -fied; -fy-ing: to make (as a resin adhesive) tacky or more tacky — **tacki-fier** \-ˈfī(-ə)r\ *n*

tacki-ly \ˈtak-ə-lē\ *adv*: in a tacky manner: so as to be tacky

tacki-ness \ˈtak-ē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being tacky

1tack-le \ˈtak-əl, naut often ˈtāk-\ *n* [ME *takel*; akin to MD *takel* ship's rigging] **1**: a set of the equipment used in a particular activity: GEAR (fishing ~) **2 a**: a ship's rigging **b**: an assemblage of ropes and pulleys arranged to gain mechanical advantage for hoisting and pulling **3 a**: the act or an instance of tackling **b** (1): one of two offensive football players positioned on each side of the center and between guard and end (2): one of two football players positioned on the inside of a defensive line

2tackle *vb* **tack-led**; **tack-ling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vt* **1**: to attach or secure with or as if with tackle **2 a**: to seize, take hold of, or grapple with *esp*. with the intention of stopping or subduing **b**: to seize and throw down or stop (an opposing player with the ball) in football **3**: to set about dealing with (< ~ the problem) ~ *vi*: to tackle an opposing player in football — **tack-ler** \-(ə-)lər\ *n*

tack-ling \ˈtak-lɪŋ, naut often ˈtāk-\ *n*: GEAR, TACKLE

1tacky \ˈtak-ē\ *adj* **tack-i-er**; -est [ˈtack]: somewhat sticky to the touch (< ~ varnish); *also*: characterized by tack: ADHESIVE

2tacky *adj* **tack-i-er**; -est [ˈtack] (a low-class person) **1 a**: characterized by lack of good breeding: COMMON (a poor-white and untidy person... he, in short, was ~ — J. B. Cabell) **b**: SHABBY, SEEDY **2 a**: marked by lack of style or good taste: DOWDY **b**: marked by cheap showiness: GAUDY

ta-co \ˈtāk-(ə)l\ *n*, *pl* **tacos** \-(ə)l, -(ə)l\ [MexSp]: a sandwich made of a tortilla rolled up with or folded over a filling

tac-o-nite \ˈtak-ə-nīt\ *n* [Taconic mountain range, U.S.]: a flintlike rock high enough in iron content to constitute a low-grade iron ore

tact \ˈtakt\ *n* [F, sense of touch, fr. L *tactus*, fr. *tactus*, pp. of *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] **1**: sensitive mental or aesthetic perception (< converted the novel into a play with remarkable skill and ~) **2**: a keen sense of what to do or say in order to maintain good relations with others or avoid offense

syn TACT, ADDRESS, POISE, SAVOIR FAIRE *shared meaning element*: skill and grace in dealing with others. TACT implies delicate and considerate perception of what is appropriate (< without the tact to perceive when remarks were untimely — Thomas Hardy) ADDRESS stresses dexterity and grace in dealing with new and trying situations and may imply success in attaining one's ends (< to bring the thing off as well as Mike has done requires address — Herman Wouk) POISE may imply both tact and address but stresses self-possession and ease in meeting difficult situations (< the... poise that comes from an habitual attention to what is graceful and becoming — D. C. Hodges) SAVOIR FAIRE is likely to stress worldly experience and a sure awareness of what is proper or expedient (< the inexperience and want of savoir faire in high matters of diplomacy — C. C. F. Greville) *ant* awkwardness

tact-ful \ˈtakt-fəl\ *adj*: having or showing tact — **tact-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **tact-ful-ness** *n*

1tact-tic \ˈtak-tik\ *adj* [NL *tacticus*, fr. Gk *taktikos* — more at TACTICS]: of or relating to arrangement or order

2tactic *n* [NL *tactica*, fr. Gk *taktikē*, fr. fem. of *taktikos*] **1**: a method of employing forces in combat **2**: a device for accomplishing an end

-tact-tic \ˈtak-tik\ *adj comb form* [Gk *taktikos*] **1**: of, relating to, or having (such) an arrangement or pattern (< paratactic) **2**: showing orientation or movement directed by a (specified) force or agent (< geotactic)

tac-ti-cal \ˈtak-ti-kəl\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to combat tactics: as **a**: involving actions or means of less magnitude or at a shorter distance from a base of operations than those of strategy **b of an air force**: of, relating to, or designed for air attack in close support of friendly ground forces **2 a**: of or relating to tactics: as (1): of or relating to small-scale actions serving a larger purpose (2): made or carried out with only a limited or immediate end in view **b**: adroit in planning or maneuvering to accomplish a purpose — **tac-ti-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tac-ti-cian \ˈtak-tish-ən\ *n*: one versed in tactics

tac-tics \ˈtak-tiks\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* [NL *tactica*, pl., fr. Gk *taktika*, fr. neut. pl. of *taktikos* of order, of tactics, fit for arranging, fr. *tassein* to arrange, place in battle formation; akin to Lith *patogus* comfortable] **1 a**: the science and art of disposing and maneuvering forces in combat **b**: the art or skill of employing available means to accomplish an end **2**: a system or mode of procedure **3**: the study of the grammatical relations within a language including morphology and syntax *syn* see STRATEGY

tac-tile \ˈtak-tl̩, -tīl\ *adj* [F or L; F, fr. L *tactilis*, fr. *tactus*, pp. of *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] **1**: perceptible by touch: TANGIBLE **2**: of or relating to the sense of touch — **tac-tile-ly** \-tə-lē, -tīl-lē\ *adv*

tactile corpuscle *n*: an end organ of touch

tac-tile-i-ty \ˈtak-tīl-ət-ē\ *n* **1**: the capability of being felt or touched **2**: responsiveness to stimulation of the sense of touch

tac-tion \ˈtak-shən\ *n* [L *taction-*, *tactio*, fr. *tactus*, pp.]: TOUCH

tact-less \ˈtak-tl̩s\ *adj*: marked by lack of tact — **tact-less-ly** *adv* — **tact-less-ness** *n*

tac-tu-al \ˈtak-ʃ(ə)-wəl\ *adj* [L *tactus* sense of touch — more at TACT]: TACTILE 2 — **tac-tu-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

1tad \ˈtad\ *n* [prob. fr. E dial., toad, fr. ME *tode* — more at TOAD]: BOY

tackle
2b

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

2tad *n* [perh. fr. E dial., toad]: a small or insignificant amount or degree: BIT (looked a ~ bigger than me — Larry Hodgson)

tad-pole \ˈtad-,pōl\ *n* [ME *taddepol*, fr. *tode* toad + *polle* head — more at POLL]: a larval amphibian; *specif*: a frog or toad larva that has a rounded body with a long tail bordered by fins and external gills soon replaced by internal gills and that undergoes a metamorphosis to the adult

tad-di-um vi-tae \,tēd-ē-əm-ˈvī-,tē-,tīd-ē-əm-ˈwē-,tī\ *n* [L]: weariness or loathing of life

tael \ˈtā(ə)l\ *n* [Pg, fr. Malay *tahil*]: 1: any of various units of weight of eastern Asia; *esp*: LIANG 2: any of various Chinese units of value based on the value of a tael weight of silver

tad-nia \ˈtē-nē-ə\ *n*, *pl* **-ni-ae** \-nē-,ī-,ē\ or **-nias** [L, fr. Gk *tainia*; akin to Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: an ancient Greek fillet 2: a band on a Doric order separating the frieze from the architrave 3 [NL, fr. L, fillet, band]: a band of nervous tissue or muscle 4: TAPEWORM

tad-nia-cide also **te-nia-cide** \ˈtē-nē-ə-,sīd\ *n*: an agent that destroys tapeworms

tad-ni-a-sis \ˈtē-nī-ə-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. L *taenia* tapeworm]: infestation with or disease caused by tapeworms

taf-fe-ta \ˈtaf-ət-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *taffetas*, fr. OIt *taffetta*, fr. Turk *tafta*, fr. Per *tāftah* woven]: a crisp plain-woven lustrous fabric of various fibers used esp. for women's clothing

taf-fe-tized \ˈtaf-ə-,tīzd\ *adj*, *of cloth*: having a crisp finish

taff-rail \ˈtaf-,rāl-,rəl\ *n* [modif. of D *tafereel*, fr. MD, picture, fr. OF *tablel* — more at TABLEAU] 1: the upper part of the stern of a wooden ship 2: a rail around the stern of a ship

taf-fy \ˈtaf-ē\ *n*, *pl* **taffies** [origin unknown] 1: a boiled candy usu. of molasses or brown sugar that is pulled until porous and light-colored 2: insincere flattery

taf-ia \ˈtaf-ē-ə\ *n* [F, fr. West Indian Creole, alter. of *ratafia*]: a West Indian rum made esp. from distilled sugarcane juice

1tag \ˈtag\ *n* [ME *tagge*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *tagg* barb] 1: a loose hanging piece of cloth: TATTER 2: a metal or plastic binding on an end of a shoelace 3: a piece of hanging or attached material; *specif*: a loop, knot, or tassel on a garment 4 **a**: a brief quotation used for rhetorical emphasis or sententious effect **b**: a recurrent or characteristic verbal expression **c**: TAG LINE 1 **5 a**: a cardboard, plastic, or metal marker used for identification or classification (license ~s) **b**: a descriptive or identifying epithet **c**: something used for identification or location: FLAG **d**: LABEL 3d **6**: a small piece of tinsel or other bright material around the shank of the hook at the end of the body of an artificial fly **7**: a detached fragmentary piece: BIT

2tag *vb* **tagged**; **tag-ging** *vt* 1: to provide or mark with or as if with a tag: as **a**: to supply with an identifying marker (tagged every item in his store) **b**: to provide with a name or epithet: LABEL, BRAND (one might ~ this book traditional — William Nicoll) **c**: to put a ticket on (a motor vehicle) for a traffic violation 2: to attach as an addition: APPEND 3: to follow closely and persistently 4: to hold to account; *esp*: to charge with violating the law (was tagged for ... assault — Burt Woolis) **5**: LABEL 2 ~ *vi*: to keep close (tagging at their heels — Corey Ford)

3tag *n* [origin unknown] 1: a game in which one player chases others and tries to make one of them it by touching him 2: an act or instance of tagging a runner in baseball

4tag *vt* **tagged**; **tag-ging** 1 **a**: to touch in or as if in a game of tag **b**: to put out (a runner) in baseball by a touch with the ball or the gloved hand containing the ball 2: to hit solidly (got tagged ... with a brick — Henry Allen) 3: to choose usu. for a special purpose: SELECT 4: to make a hit or run off (a pitcher) in baseball (was tagged for three runs in the second inning)

TAG *abbr* the adjutant general

Ta-ga-log \tə-ˈgäl-əg-, -og\ *n*, *pl* **Tagalog** or **Tagalogs** [Tag] 1: a member of a people of central Luzon 2: an Austronesian language of the Tagalog people

tag-along \ˈtag-ə-,lɒŋ\ *n*: one that persistently and often annoyingly follows the lead of another

tag along \ˈtag-ə-,lɒŋ\ *vi*: to follow another's lead esp. in going from one place to another (the biggest first and the smallest tagging along — Alan Moorehead)

tag-board \ˈtag-,bō(ə)rd-, -bō(ə)rd\ *n*: strong cardboard used esp. for making shipping tags

tag day *n*: a day on which contributions are solicited (as for a charity) and small tags are given in return

tag end *n* 1: the last part 2: a miscellaneous or random bit

tag line *n* 1: a final line (as in a play or joke); *esp*: one that serves to clarify a point or create a dramatic effect 2: a reiterated phrase identified with an individual, group, or product: SLOGAN

tag question *n*: a question (as *isn't it* in "it's fine, isn't it?") added to a statement or command to gain the assent of the person addressed

tag, rag, and bobtail or **tagrag and bobtail** \ˈtag-,rag-ən-ˈbäb-,täl-, -rag-ən-\ *n*: RABBLE

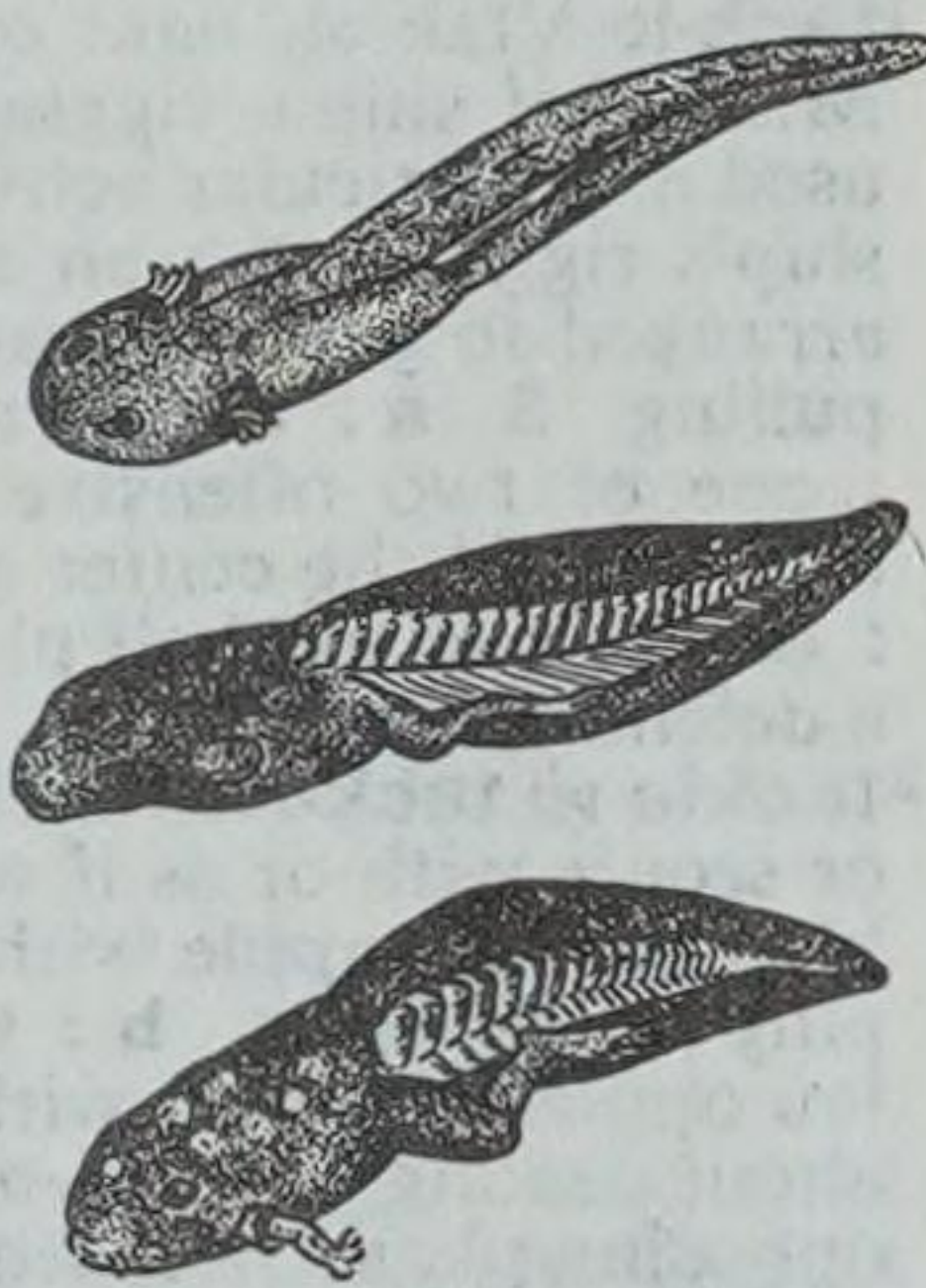
tag sale *n* [fr. the price tag on each item]: GARAGE SALE

tag team *n* [4tag]: a team of two or more professional wrestlers who spell each other during a match

tag up *vi*: to touch a base in baseball before running after a fly ball is caught

Ta-hi-tian \tə-ˈhē-shən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Tahiti 2: the Polynesian language of the Tahitians — **Tahitian** *adj*

tah-sil \tā-ˈsē(ə)l\ *n* [Hindi *tahsil*, fr. Ar, collection of revenue]: a district administration or revenue subdivision in India



tadpole in successive stages of development

tah-sil-dar \tā-ˈsē(ə)l-,där\ *n* [Hindi *tahsildār*]: a revenue officer in India

Tai \ˈtī\ *n*, *pl* **Tai**: a widespread group of peoples in southeast Asia associated ethnically with valley paddy-rice culture

tai-ga \ˈtī-gə\ *n* [Russ *taiga*]: moist subarctic coniferous forest that begins where the tundra ends and is dominated by spruces and firs

1tail \ˈtā(ə)l\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *tægel*; akin to OHG *zagal* tail, OIr *dūal* lock of hair] 1: the rear end or a process or prolongation of the rear end of the body of an animal 2: something resembling an animal's tail (as the luminous train of a comet) in shape or position 3: RETINUE 4 *pl* **a**: TAILCOAT **b**: full evening dress for men 5 **a**: BUTTOCKS **b**: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE — usu. considered vulgar 6: the back, last, lower, or inferior part of something 7: the reverse of a coin — usu. used in pl. (<~s, I win>) 8: one (as a detective) who follows or keeps watch on someone 9: a group of lines of verse added to a recognized prosodic form 10: the blank space at the bottom of a page 11: the rear part of an airplane consisting of horizontal and vertical stabilizing surfaces with attached control surfaces 12: the trail of a fugitive in flight (had a posse on his ~) — **tailed** \ˈtā(ə)ld\ *adj* — **tail-less** \ˈtā(ə)l-ləs\ *adj* — **tail-like** \-,lik\ *adj*

2tail *vt* 1: to connect end to end 2: to remove the tail of (an animal): DOCK 3 **a**: to make or furnish with a tail **b**: to follow or be drawn behind like a tail 4: to fasten an end of (a tile, brick, or timber) into a wall or other support 5: to follow for purposes of surveillance ~ *vi* 1: to form or move in a straggling line 2: to grow progressively smaller, fainter, or more scattered: ABATE — usu. used with *off* (productivity is ~ing off — Tom Nicholson) 3: to hold by the end — used of a timber, tile, or brick built into a support 4: to swing or lie with the stern in a named direction — used of a ship at anchor 5: 2TAG

3tail *adj* [ME *taille*, fr. AF *taylé*, fr. OF *taillier*, pp. of *taillier* to cut, limit — more at TAILOR]: limited as to tenure: ENTAILED

4tail *n*: ENTAIL 1a

tail-back \ˈtā(ə)l-,bak\ *n*: the offensive football back farthest from the line of scrimmage

tail-board \-,bō(ə)rd-, -bō(ə)rd\ *n*: TAILGATE 1

tail-bone \-,bōn-, -bōn\ *n* 1: a caudal vertebra 2: COCCYX

tail-coat \ˈkōt\ *n*: a coat with tails; *esp*: a man's full-dress coat with two long tapering skirts at the back — **tail-coat-ed** \-əd\ *adj*

tail covert *n*: one of the coverts of the tail quills

tailed sonnet *n*: a sonnet augmented by additional systematically arranged lines

tail end *n* 1: RUMP, BUTTOCKS 2: the hindmost end 3: the concluding period (the tail end of the session)

tailer \ˈtā-lər\ *n*: one that tails; *specif*: SHADOW 10b

tail fin *n* 1: the terminal fin of a fish 2: FIN 2b

1tail-gate \ˈtā(ə)l-,gāt\ *n* 1: a board or gate at the rear of a vehicle that can be removed or let down (as for loading) 2 [fr. the custom of seating trombonists at the rear of trucks carrying jazz bands in parades]: a jazz trombone style marked by much use of slides to and from long sustained tones

2tailgate \ˈtā(ə)l-,gāt\ *vi* **tail-gat-ed**; **tail-gat-ing**: to drive dangerously close behind another vehicle — **tail-gat-er** *n*

tail-ing \ˈtā-līŋ\ *n* 1: residue separated in the preparation of various products (as grain or ores) — usu. used in pl. 2: the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall

tail lamp *n*: TAILLIGHT

taille \ˈtā-yə-, ˈtī-, ˈtā(ə)l\ *n* [F, fr. OF, fr. *taillier* to cut, tax]: a tax formerly levied by a French king or seigneur on his subjects or on lands held of him

tail-light \ˈtā(ə)l-,līt\ *n*: a usu. red warning light mounted at the rear of a vehicle

1tailor \ˈtā-lər\ *n* [ME *tailour*, fr. OF *tailleur*, fr. *taillier* to cut, fr. LL *taliare*, fr. L *talea* twig, cutting; akin to Gk *tēlis* fenugreek] 1: one whose occupation is making or altering outer garments — **tailor-ess** \-lə-rəs\ *n*

2tailor *vi*: to do the work of a tailor ~ *vt* 1 **a**: to make or fashion as the work of a tailor **b**: to make or adapt to suit a special need or purpose 2: to fit with clothes 3: to style with trim straight lines and finished handwork

tailor-bird \ˈtā-lər-,bærd\ *n*: any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African warblers (family Sylviidae) that stitch leaves together to support and hide their nests

tailored \ˈtā-lərd\ *adj* 1: made by a tailor 2: fashioned or fitted to resemble a tailor's work 3: CUSTOM-MADE 4 **a**: having the look of one fitted by a custom tailor (a slim, smartly ~ man — *Current Biog.*) **b**: appearing well cared for

tail-or-ing \ˈtā-lə-rīŋ\ *n* 1 **a**: the business or occupation of a tailor **b**: the work or workmanship of a tailor 2: the making or adapting of something to suit a particular purpose

1tailor-made \ˈtā-lər-,ˈmād\ *adj* 1 **a**: made by a tailor or with a tailor's care and style **b**: finely trim in fit and simple in line, ornament, and finish — used of women's garments **c**: appearing like one turned out by a good tailor 2: made or fitted esp. to a particular use or purpose

2tailor-made *n*: one that is tailor-made; *specif*: a woman's garment styled for a trim fit and with stiff straight lines

tailor's chalk *n*: a thin flat piece of hard chalk or soapstone used by tailors and sewers to make temporary marks on cloth

tail-piece \ˈtā(ə)l-,pēs\ *n* 1: a piece added at the end: APPEND-AGE 2: a device from which the strings of a stringed instrument are stretched to the pegs — see VIOLIN illustration 3: a short beam or rafter tailed in a wall and supported by a header 4: an ornament placed below the text matter of a page (as at the end of a chapter)

tail pipe *n* 1: the pipe discharging the exhaust gases from the muffler of an automotive engine 2: the part of a jet engine that carries the exhaust gases rearward and discharges them through a nozzle

tail plane *n*: the horizontal tail surfaces of an airplane including the stabilizer and the elevator

tail-race \ˈtā(ə)l-,rās\ *n* 1: a lower millrace 2: a channel in which mine tailings are floated off

tail rhyme *n*: a verse form in which a rhymed couplet or triplet is followed by a line of different and usu. shorter length that does not rhyme with the couplet or triplet — called also *tailed rhyme*

tail-spin \ˈtā(ə)l-spɪn/ *n* 1: SPIN 2a 2: a mental or emotional collapse: loss of capacity to cope or react 3: a sharp financial depression (may tip the economy into a ~ — *Newsweek*)

tail-water \-wōt-ər, -wāt-/ *n* 1: water below a dam or water-power development 2: excess surface water draining esp. from a field under cultivation

tail wind *n*: a wind having the same general direction as the course of a moving airplane or ship

Tai-no \ˈti-(n)ō/ *n*, *pl* **Taino** or **Tainos** [Sp] 1: a member of an extinct aboriginal Arawakan people of the Greater Antilles and the Bahamas 2: the language of the Taino people

taint \ˈtānt/ *vb* [ME *tainten* to color & *taynten* to attain; ME *tainten*, fr. AF *teinter*, fr. MF *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, fr. L *tingere*; ME *taynten*, fr. MF *ataint*, pp. of *ataindre* — more at *TINGE*, *ATTAIN*] *vt* 1: to touch or affect slightly with something bad (persons ~ed with prejudice) 2: to affect with putrefaction: SPOIL 3: to contaminate morally: CORRUPT (scholarship ~ed by envy) ~ *vi* 1 *obs*: to become weak 2: to become affected with putrefaction: SPOIL *syn* see CONTAMINATE

taint *n*: a contaminating mark or influence (free from every ~ but that of vice — William Cowper) — **taint-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

tai-pan \ˈti-,pan, ˈti-ˈpän/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *tai⁴ pan¹*] : a foreigner living in China and wielding economic power (as through control of a business house) there

tai-pan \ˈti-,pan/ *n* [native name in Australia]: an exceedingly venomous elapid snake (*Oxyuranus scutellatus*) of northern Australia and the Pacific islands

Tai-ping \ˈti-ˈpiŋ/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *tʰai⁴ ping²* peaceful]: a Chinese insurgent taking part in a rebellion (1848–65) against the Manchu dynasty

Ta-jik \tā-ˈjɪk, tɑ-, -ˈjɛk/ *n*: a member of a people of Iranian blood and speech who resemble Europeans and are dispersed among the populations of Afghanistan and Turkestan

Ta-jiki \-ˈjɪk-ē, -ˈjɛ-kē/ *n*: the Iranian language of the Tajik people

ta-ka \tāk-ə, -(j)ä/ *n* [Bengali *tākā* rupee, taka, fr. Skt *ṭanka*, a stamped coin] — see *MONEY* table

take \tāk/ *vb* **took** \ˈtʊk/; **tak-en** \tā-kən/; **tak-ing** [ME *taken*, fr. OE *tacan*, fr. ON *taka*; akin to MD *taken* to take] *vt* 1: to get into one's hands or into one's possession, power, or control: as *a*: to seize or capture physically *b*: to get possession of (as fish or game) by killing or capturing *c* (1): to move against (as an opponent's piece in chess) and remove from play: CAPTURE (2): to win in a card game (able to ~ 12 tricks with that hand) *d*: to acquire property by eminent domain *e*: to catch (a batted ball) in baseball or cricket (~ it on the fly) 2: GRASP, GRIP (~ the ax by the handle) 3 *a*: to catch or attack through the effect of a sudden force or influence (taken with a fit of laughing) (taken ill) *b*: to catch or come upon in a particular situation or action (was taken unawares) *c*: to strike or hit in or on a specified part (took the boy a smart box on the ear) *d*: to gain the approval or liking of: CAPTIVATE, DELIGHT (was quite taken with her at their first meeting) 4 *a*: to receive into one's body (as by eating, drinking, or inhaling) (~ a glass of water) *b*: to expose oneself to (as sun or air) for pleasure or physical benefit *c*: to partake of: EAT (~s dinner about seven) 5 *a*: to bring or receive into a relation or connection (reduced to taking lodgers) (it's time he took a wife) *b*: to copulate with 6: to transfer into one's own keeping: *a*: APPROPRIATE *b* (1): to obtain or secure for use (as by lease or contract) (~ a cottage for the summer) (2): BUY (the salesman persuaded him to ~ the station wagon) 7 *a*: ASSUME (gods often took the likeness of a human being) *b*: to charge oneself with (as a duty, obligation, or task): UNDERTAKE (~ office) *c*: to subject oneself to: bind oneself by (~ a vow) *d*: to impose upon oneself (~ the trouble to do good work) *e*: to adopt as one's own: align or ally oneself with (his mother took his side) *f*: to adopt or advance as one's fundamental point of argument or defense (a point well taken) *g*: to assume as if rightfully one's own or as if granted (~ the credit) *h*: to have or assume as a proper part of or accompaniment to itself (transitive verbs ~ an object) 8 *a*: to secure by winning in competition (took first place) *b*: DEFEAT 9: to pick out: CHOOSE, SELECT 10: to adopt, choose, or avail oneself of for use: as *a*: to have recourse to as an instrument for doing something (~ a scythe to the weeds) *b*: to use as a means of transportation or progression (took a freighter to Europe) *c*: to have recourse to for safety or refuge (~ shelter) *d* (1): to proceed to occupy (~ a seat in the rear) (2): to use up (as space or time) (~s a long time to dry) (3): NEED, REQUIRE (~s a size nine shoe) 11 *a*: to obtain by deriving from a source: DRAW (~s its title from the name of the hero) *b* (1): to obtain as the result of a special procedure: ASCERTAIN (~ the temperature) (~ a census) (2): to get in writing: write down (~ notes) (~ an inventory) (3): to get by drawing or painting or by photography (~ a snapshot) (4): to get by transference from one surface to another (~ a proof) (~ fingerprints) 12: to receive or accept whether willingly or reluctantly (~ a bribe) (~ a bet): as *a*: to receive when bestowed or tendered (~ an honorary degree) *b* (1): to submit to: ENDURE, UNDERGO (took his punishment like a man) (2): WITHSTAND (~s a punch well) *c* (1): to accept as true: BELIEVE (took his word for it) (2): FOLLOW (~ a suggestion) (3): to accept with the mind in a specified way (~ things as they come) *d*: to indulge in and enjoy (was taking his ease on the porch) *e*: to receive or accept as a return (as in payment, compensation, or reparation) *f*: to refrain from hitting at (a pitched ball) 13 *a* (1): to let in: ADMIT (the boat was ~ing water fast) (2): ACCOMMODATE (the suitcase wouldn't ~ another thing) *b*: to be affected injuriously by (as a disease): CONTRACT (~ cold): be seized by (~ a fit) *c*: to absorb or become impregnated with (as dye): be affected by (as polish) 14 *a*: APPREHEND, UNDERSTAND (slow to ~ his meaning) *b*: CONSIDER, SUPPOSE (~ it as settled) *c*: to accept or reckon as being or as equal to (taking a stride at 30 inches) (took the report

at face value) *d*: FEEL, EXPERIENCE (~ pleasure) 15: to lead, carry, or cause to go along to another place (this bus will ~ you into town) 16 *a*: to remove or obtain by removing (~ eggs from a nest) *b*: to remove by death (was taken in his prime) *c*: SUBTRACT (~ two from four) 17: to undertake and make, do, or perform (~ a walk) (~ aim) (~ legal action) 18 *a*: to deal with (~ first things first) *b*: to consider or view in a particular relation (taken together, the details were significant) *c*: to apply oneself to the study of (~ music lessons) 19: CHEAT, SWINDLE (was taken for \$5000 by a confidence man) ~ *vi* 1: to obtain possession: as *a*: CAPTURE *b*: to receive property under law as one's own 2: to lay hold: CATCH, HOLD 3: to establish a take esp. by uniting or growing (90 percent of the grafts ~) 4 *a*: to betake oneself: set out: GO (~ after a purse snatcher) *b* chiefly *dial* — used as an intensifier or redundantly with a following verb (took and swung at the ball) 5 *a*: to take effect: ACT, OPERATE (hoped the lesson he taught would ~) *b*: to show the natural or intended effect (dry fuel ~s readily) 6: CHARM, CAPTIVATE: *a*: to exert a spell (no planets strike, no fairy ~s, nor witch hath power to charm — Shak.) *b*: to prove attractive: win popular favor (nothing ~s... like a romance — Henry Vaughan) 7: DETRACT (irritations that took from their general satisfaction) 8 *a*: to be seized or attacked in a specified way: BECOME (took sick) *b*: to be capable of being moved in a specified way (the table ~s apart for packing) *c*: to adhere or become absorbed (ink that ~s well on cloth) *d*: to admit of being photographed — **tak-er** *n*

syn 1 TAKE, SEIZE, GRASP, CLUTCH, SNATCH; GRAB *shared meaning* *element*: to get hold of by or as if by catching up with the hand

2 see RECEIVE

— **take account of**: to take into account — **take advantage of** 1: to use to advantage: profit by 2: to impose upon: EXPLOIT — **take after** 1: to take as an example: FOLLOW 2: to resemble in features, build, character, or disposition — **take amiss**: to impute a wrong motive or a bad meaning or intention to: take offense at — **take apart** 1: DISASSEMBLE, DISMANTLE 2: to analyze or dissect esp. in order to discover or reveal a weakness, flaw, or fallacy 3: to treat roughly or harshly: tear into — **take a powder**: to leave hurriedly — **take care**: to be careful: exercise caution or prudence: be watchful — **take care of**: to attend to or provide for the needs, operation, or treatment of — **take charge**: to assume care, custody, command, or control — **take effect** 1: to become operative 2: to be effective — **take exception**: OBJECT, DEMUR (took exception to his critic's remarks) — **take five or take ten**: to take a brief intermission — **take for**: to suppose to be; esp: to suppose mistakenly to be — **take for granted** 1: to assume as true, real, or expected 2: to value too lightly — **take heart**: to gain courage or confidence — **take hold** 1: GRASP, GRIP, SEIZE 2: to become attached or established: take effect — **take into account**: to make allowances for (took the boy's age into account) — **take in vain**: to use (a name) profanely or without proper respect — **take issue**: to take up the opposite side — **take notice of**: to observe or treat with special attention — **take one's time**: to be leisurely about doing something — **take part**: JOIN, PARTICIPATE, SHARE — **take place**: HAPPEN, OCCUR — **take root** 1: to become rooted 2: to become fixed or established — **take shape**: to assume a definite or distinctive form — **take stock**: INVENTORY, ASSESS — **take the cake**: to carry off the prize: rank first — **take the count** 1 of a boxer: to be counted out 2: to go down in defeat — **take the field** 1: to go upon the playing field 2: to enter upon a military campaign — **take the floor**: to rise (as in a meeting or a legislative assembly) to make a formal address — **take to** 1: to take in hand: take care of 2: to betake oneself to (take to the woods) 3: to apply or devote oneself to (as a practice, habit, or occupation) (take to begging) 4: to adapt oneself to: respond to (takes to water like a duck) 5: to conceive a liking for — **take to task**: to call to account for a shortcoming

take *n* 1: an act or the action of taking (as by seizing, accepting, or otherwise coming into possession): as *a*: the action of killing, capturing, or catching (as game or fish) *b* (1): the uninterrupted photographing or televising of a scene (2): the making of a sound recording 2: something that is taken: *a*: the amount of money received (as from a business venture, sale, or admission charge): PROCEEDS, RECEIPTS, INCOME *b*: SHARE, CUT (wanted a bigger ~) *c*: the number or quantity (as of animals, fish, or pelts) taken at one time: CATCH, HAUL *d*: a section or installment (as of an article or a speech) arbitrarily chosen (as for convenience in reading, recording, or translation) *e* (1): a scene filmed or televised at one time without stopping the camera (2): a sound recording made during a single recording period; esp: a trial recording 3 *a*: a local or systemic reaction indicative of successful vaccination against smallpox *b*: a successful union (as of a graft) 4: mental response or reaction (a delayed ~) — **on the take**: alert to an opportunity to take or take advantage of another

take back *vt*: to make a retraction of: WITHDRAW

take-down \ˈtāk-,daʊn/ *adj*: constructed so as to be readily taken apart (a ~ rifle)

take-down \ˈtāk-,daʊn/ *n* 1: the action or an act of taking down: as *a*: the action of humiliating *b*: the action of taking apart *c*: the act of bringing one's opponent in amateur wrestling to the mat and under control from a standing position 2: something (as a rifle or shotgun) having takedown construction

take down \('tāk-'daʊn/ *vt* 1 *a*: to pull to pieces (take down a building) *b*: DISASSEMBLE (take a rifle down) 2: to lower the spirit or vanity of: HUMBLE 3 *a*: to write down *b*: to record

ə abut	ˈ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

by mechanical means 4: to lower without removing (took down his pants) ~ vi: to become seized or attacked esp. by illness

take-home pay \tāk-hōm- n: the part of gross salary or wages remaining after deductions (as for income-tax withholding)

take-in \tā-kin n: an act of taking in esp. by deceiving

take in \(')tā-kin vt 1: to draw into a smaller compass (take in the slack of a line) a: FURL b: to make (a garment) smaller by enlarging seams or tucks 2 a: to receive as a guest or lodger b: to give shelter to c: to take to a police station as a prisoner 3: to receive as payment or proceeds (the store took in a lot of money today) 4: to receive (work) into one's house to be done for pay (take in washing) 5: to encompass within its limits 6 a: to include in an itinerary b: ATTEND (take in a movie) 7: to receive into the mind: PERCEIVE 8: DECEIVE, DUPE

taken past part of TAKE

take-off \tā-kōf n 1: an imitation esp. in the way of caricature 2 a: a rise or leap from a surface in making a jump or flight or an ascent in an aircraft or in the launching of a rocket b: an action of starting out 3 a: a spot at which one takes off b: a starting point: point of departure 4: an action of removing something 5: the action of estimating or measuring an amount of material needed 6: a mechanism for transmission of the power of an engine or vehicle to operate some other mechanism

take off \(')tā-kōf vt 1: REMOVE (take your shoes off) 2 a: RELEASE (take the brake off) b: DISCONTINUE, WITHDRAW (took off the morning train) c: to take or allow as a discount: DEDUCT (took 10 percent off) 3: to omit or withhold from service owed or from time being spent (as at one's occupation) (took two weeks off in August) 4: to take the life of (taken off by pneumonia) 5 a: to copy from an original: REPRODUCE b: to make a likeness of: PORTRAY c: MIMIC (mannerisms that his critics delighted in taking off) ~ vi 1: to take away: DETRACT 2 a: to start off or away: set out: DEPART (took off without delay) b (1): to branch off (as from a main stream or stem) (2): to have as a point of origin c: to begin a leap or spring d: to leave the surface: begin flight

take on vt 1 a: to begin to perform or deal with: UNDERTAKE (took on new responsibilities) b: to contend with as an opponent (took on the neighborhood bully) 2 a: ENGAGE, HIRE b: to accept in a relationship (taking me on as a client) 3: to assume or acquire (as an appearance or quality) as or as if one's own (the city's plaza takes on a carnival air — W. T. LeViness) ~ vi 1: to show one's feelings esp. of grief or anger in a demonstrative way (they cried and took on something terrible — Bob Hope) 2: to behave in a proud or haughty manner

take-out \tā-kaüt n 1: the action or an act of taking out; esp: a bridge bid that takes a partner out of a bid, double, or redouble 2: something taken out or prepared to be taken out

take out \(')tā-kaüt vt 1 a (1): DEDUCT, SEPARATE (2): EXCLUDE, OMIT (3): WITHDRAW, WITHHOLD b: to draw out by cleansing (took the stain out) c: to find release for: VENT (take out their resentments on one another — J. W. Aldridge) d: ELIMINATE 2: to conduct or escort into the open or to a public entertainment 3: to take as an equivalent in another form (took the debt out in goods) 4 a: to obtain from the proper authority (take out a charter) b: to arrange for (insurance) 5: to overcall (a bridge partner) in a different suit ~ vi: to start on a course: set out — **take it out on**: to expend anger, vexation, or frustration in harassment of

take-out double \tā-kaüt- n: a double made in bridge to convey information to one's partner and to invite a bid from him

take-over \tā-kō-vər n: the action or an act of taking over

take over \(')tā-kō-vər vt: to assume control or possession of or responsibility for (military leaders took over the government) ~ vi 1: to assume control or possession 2: to become dominant

take-up \tā-kəp n 1: the action of taking up (as by gathering, contraction, absorption, or adjustment) 2: UPTAKE 3: any of various devices for tightening or drawing in

take up \(')tā-kəp vt 1 a: to pick up: LIFT b: to remove by lifting or pulling up 2 a: to begin to occupy (land) b: to buy up c: to pay the amount of (as a loan) d: to gather from a number of sources (took up a collection) 3: to accept or adopt for the purpose of assisting 4 a: to take or accept (as a belief, idea, or practice) as one's own (took up smoking) b: ASSUME (take up a hostile attitude) c: to receive into itself or upon its surface and hold: SORB (plants take up nutrients) 5 a: to enter upon (as a business, profession, or subject of study) (took up teaching as a profession) b: to proceed to deal with (take up one problem at a time) 6: REBUKE, REPRIMAND 7: to establish oneself in (took up residence in town) 8: to occupy (as space, time, or attention) entirely or exclusively: fill up (outside activities took up too much of his time) 9: to make tighter or shorter (as by adjusting parts or pulling up or in extensions) 10: ARREST, SEIZE 11: to respond favorably to (as a bet, challenge, or proposal) 12: to begin again or take over from another ~ vi 1: to make a beginning where another has left off 2: to become shortened: draw together: SHRINK — **take up for**: to take the part or side of — **take up the cudgels**: to engage vigorously in a defense — **take up with** 1: to become interested or absorbed in 2: to begin to associate with: CONSORT

ta-kin \tāk-ēn n [Mishmi]: a large heavily built ruminant (*Budorcas taxicolor*) of Tibet that is related to the goats but in some respects resembles the antelopes

take-ing \tā-kin n 1: SEIZURE 2 a chiefly Scot: an unhappy state: PLIGHT b: a state of violent agitation and distress 3 a pl: receipts esp. of money b: a take of fish or animals

2taking adj: ATTRACTIVE, CAPTIVATING

1ta-la \tāl-ə n [Skt *tāla*, lit., hand-clapping]: one of the ancient traditional rhythmic patterns of Indian music — compare RAGA

2ta-la \tāl-ə, -(j)ä n [Samoan, fr. E *dollar*] — see MONEY table

Tal-bot \tōl-bət, -tal- n [prob. fr. *Talbot*, name of a Norman family in England]: a large heavy mostly white hound with pendulous ears and drooping flews held to be ancestral to the bloodhound

talc \tālk n [MF *talc* mica, fr. ML *talk*, fr. Ar *talq*]: a soft mineral $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$ that is a basic magnesium silicate, is usu. whitish, greenish, or grayish with a soapy feel, and occurs in foliated, granular, or fibrous masses (hardness 1, sp. gr. 2.6–2.9) — **talc-ose** \tāl-kōs adj

talcum powder \tāl-kəm- n [ML *talcum* mica, alter. of earlier *talk*] 1: powdered talc 2: a toilet powder composed of perfumed talc or talc and a mild antiseptic

tale \tā(ə)l n [ME, fr. OE *talū*; akin to ON *tala* talk, and prob. to L *dolus* guile, deceit, Gk *dolos*] 1 obs: DISCOURSE, TALK 2 a: a series of events or facts told or presented: ACCOUNT b (1): a report of a private or confidential matter (dead men tell no ~s) (2): a libelous report or piece of gossip 3 a: a usu. imaginative narrative of an event: STORY b: an intentionally untrue relation: FALSEHOOD (always preferred the ~ to the truth — Sir Winston Churchill) 4 a: COUNT, TALLY b: TOTAL

tale-bearer \-bar-ər, -ber- n: one that spreads gossip, scandal, or idle rumors: GOSSIP — **tale-bearing** \-in adj or n

tal-ent \tāl-ənt n [ME, fr. OE *talente*, fr. L *talenta*, pl. of *talentum* unit of weight or money, fr. Gk *talanton*; akin to L *tollere* to lift up; in senses 2–5, fr. the parable of the talents in Mt 25:14–30 — more at TOLERATE] 1 a: any of several ancient units of weight (as a unit of Palestine and Syria equal to 3000 shekels or a Greek unit equal to 6000 drachmas) b: a unit of value equal to the value of a talent of gold or silver 2 archaic: a characteristic feature, aptitude, or disposition of a person or animal 3: the natural endowments of a person 4 a: a special often creative or artistic aptitude b: general intelligence or mental power: ABILITY 5: a person of talent or a group of persons of talent in a field or activity **syn** see GIFT — **tal-ent-ed** \-ən-təd adj — **tal-ent-less** \-ənt-ləs adj

talent scout n: a person engaged in discovering and recruiting people of talent for a specialized field or activity

talent show n: a show consisting of a series of individual performances (as singing) by amateurs who may be selected for special recognition as performing talent

ta-ler \tāl-ər n [G — more at DOLLAR]: any of numerous silver coins issued by various German states from the 15th to the 19th centuries

tales-man \tā(ə)lz-mən, -tā-lēz- n [ME *tales* talesmen, fr. ML *tales de circumstantibus* such (persons) of the bystanders; fr. the wording of the writ summoning them] 1: a person added to a jury usu. from among bystanders to make up a deficiency in the available number of jurors 2: a member of a large pool of persons called for jury duty from which jurors are selected

tale-teller \tā(ə)l-tel-ər n 1: one who tells tales or stories 2: TALEBEARER — **tale-tell-ing** \-tel-ɪŋ adj or n

tali pl of TALUS

tali-pes \tāl-ə-pēz n [NL, fr. L *talus* ankle + *pes* foot — more at FOOT]: CLUBFOOT

tali-pot \tāl-ə-pät n [Bengali *tālipōt* palm leaf]: a tall showy fan-leaved palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon, the Philippines, and the Malabar coast bearing a crown of huge leaves that are used as umbrellas and fans and are cut into strips for writing paper

tal-is-man \tāl-ə-smən, -əz-mən n, pl -mans [F *talisman* or Sp *talismán* or It *talismano*, fr. Ar *ṭilsam*, fr. MGk *telesma*, fr. Gk, consecration, fr. *telein* to initiate into the mysteries, complete, fr. *telos* end — more at WHEEL] 1: an object bearing a sign or character engraved under astrological influences and held to act as a charm to avert evil and bring good fortune 2: something producing apparently magical or miraculous effects **syn** see FETISH — **tal-is-man-ic** \tāl-ə'sman-ik, -əz-'man- adj — **tal-is-man-i-cally** \-i-k(ə)-lē adv

1talk \tōk vb [ME *talken*; akin to OE *talū* tale] vt 1: to deliver or express in speech: UTTER 2: to make the subject of conversation or discourse: DISCUSS (~ business) 3: to influence, affect, or cause by talking (~ed them into agreeing) 4: to use (a language) for conversing or communicating: SPEAK ~ vi 1 a: to express or exchange ideas by means of spoken words b: to convey information or communicate in any way (as with signs or sounds) (can make a trumpet ~) 2: to use speech: SPEAK 3 a: to speak idly: PRATE b: GOSSIP c: to reveal secret or confidential information 4: to give a talk: LECTURE **syn** see SPEAK — **talk-er** n — **talk back**: to answer impertinently — **talk sense**: to voice rational, logical, or sensible thoughts — **talk through one's hat**: to voice irrational, illogical, or erroneous ideas — **talk turkey**: to speak frankly or bluntly

2talk n 1: the act or an instance of talking: SPEECH 2: a way of speaking: LANGUAGE 3: pointless or fruitless discussion: VERBIAGE 4: a formal discussion, negotiation, or exchange of views: CONFERENCE 5 a: MENTION, REPORT b: RUMOR, GOSSIP 6: the topic of interested comment, conversation, or gossip 7 a: ADDRESS, LECTURE b: written analysis or discussion presented in an informal or conversational manner 8: communicative sounds or signs resembling or functioning as talk (bird ~)

talk-athon \tō-kə-thān n [talk + marathon]: a long session of discussion or speech-making

talk-active \tō-kət-iv adj: given to talking — **talk-active-ly** adv — **talk-active-ness** n

syn TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS, GARRULOUS, VOLUBLE **shared meaning** element: given to talk or talking **ant** silent

talk down vt 1: to overcome or silence by argument or by loud talking 2: to disparage or belittle by talking ~ vi: to speak in a condescending or oversimplified fashion

talk-ie \tō-kē n [talk + movie]: a motion picture with a synchronized sound track

talking book n: a phonograph or tape recording of a reading of a book or magazine designed chiefly for the use of the blind

talking machine n: PHONOGRAPH

talking point n: something that lends support to an argument

talk-ing-to \tō-kiŋ-tū n: REPRIMAND, LECTURE (gave the boys... a firm ~ on just how fortunate they were — Ken Graham)

talk out vt: to clarify or settle by oral discussion

talk over *vt*: to review or consider in conversation: DISCUSS
talk show *n*: a radio or television program in which usu. well-known persons engage in discussions or are interviewed
talk up *vt*: to discuss favorably: ADVOCATE, PROMOTE (a book which was *talked up* by the ... editor — V. S. Navasky) ~ *vi*: to speak up plainly or directly
talky \tō-kē/ *adj* 1: TALKATIVE 2: containing too much talk
tall \tōl/ *adj* [ME, prob. fr. OE *getæl* quick, ready; akin to OHG *gizal* quick, OE *talū* tale] 1 *obs*: BRAVE, COURAGEOUS 2 *a*: high in stature *b*: of a specified height (five feet ~) 3 *a*: of considerable height (~ trees) *b*: long from bottom to top (a ~ book) *c*: of a higher growing variety or species of plant 4 *a*: large or formidable in amount, extent, or degree (a ~ order to fill) *b*: POMPOUS, HIGH-FLOWN (~ talk about the vast mysteries of life — W. A. White) *c*: highly exaggerated: INCREDIBLE, IMPROBABLE (a ~ story) *syn* see HIGH *ant* short — **tall** *adv* — **tall-ish** \tō-lish/ *adj* — **tall-ness** \tōl-nəs/ *n*
tall-lage \tāl-ij/ *n* [ME *tailage*, *tallage*, fr. OF *tailage*, fr. *taillier* to cut, limit, tax — more at TAILOR] 1: a toll, fee, or render paid by a feudal tenant to his lord 2: an impost or due levied by a lord upon his tenants
tall-boy \tōl-bōi/ *n* 1 *a*: HIGHBOY *b*: a double chest of drawers usu. with the upper section slightly smaller than the lower 2 *Brit*: CLOTHESPRESS
tall-lith \tāl-əs, -tāl-, -ət(h)/ *n, pl* **tall-li-thim** \tāl-ə-'sēm, -'t(h)ēm/ or **ta-ley-sim** \tə-'lā-səm/ [Heb *ṭallith* cover, cloak]: a shawl with fringed corners traditionally worn over the head or shoulders by Jewish men during morning prayers
tall oil \tāl-, -tōl-/ *n* [part trans. of G *tallöl*, part trans. of Sw *talolja*, fr. *tall* pine + *olja* oil]: a resinous by-product from the manufacture of chemical wood pulp used esp. in making soaps, coatings, and oils
tall-low \tāl-(l)ō, -ə(w)/ *n, often attrib* [ME *talgh*, *talow*; akin to MD *talch* tallow]: the white nearly tasteless solid rendered fat of cattle and sheep used chiefly in soap, margarine, candles, and lubricants — **tall-lowy** \tāl-ə-wē/ *adj*
tallow *vt*: to grease or smear with tallow
tally \tāl-ē/ *n, pl* **tallies** [ME *talye*, fr. ML *talea*, *tallia* fr. L *talea* twig, cutting — more at TAILOR] 1: a device for visibly recording or accounting esp. business transactions: as *a*: a wooden rod notched with marks representing numbers and split lengthwise through the notches so that each of two parties may have a record of a transaction and of the amount due or paid *b*: any of various bookkeeping forms or sheets *c*: a mechanical counter held in the hand and operated with a button or lever 2 *a*: a recorded reckoning or account (as of items or charges) (keep a daily ~ of accidents) *b*: a score or point made (as in a game) 3 *a*: a part that corresponds to an opposite or companion member: COMPLEMENT *b*: a state of correspondence or agreement
tally *vb* **tallied**; **tally-ing** *vt* 1 *a*: to mark on or as if on a tally: TABULATE *b*: to list or check off (as a cargo) by items *c*: to register (as a score) in a contest 2: to make a count of: RECKON 3: to cause to correspond ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to make a tally by or as if by tabulating *b*: to register a point in a contest: SCORE 2: CORRESPOND, MATCH
tally-ho \tāl-ē-'hō/ *n, pl* -**hos** [prob. fr. F *taïaut*, a cry used to excite hounds in deer hunting] 1: a call of a huntsman at sight of the fox 2 [Tally-ho, name of a coach formerly plying between London and Birmingham]: a four-in-hand coach
tally-man \tāl-ē-mən, -man/ *n* 1 *Brit*: one who sells goods on the installment plan 2: one who tallies, checks, or keeps an account or record (as of receipt of goods)
Tal-mud \tāl-,mūd, -tāl-məd/ *n* [LHeb *talmūdh*, lit., instruction]: the authoritative body of Jewish tradition comprising the Mishnah and Gemara — **tal-mu-dic** \tāl-'m(y)üd-ik, -məd-/ *adj*; *also* **tal-mu-di-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj, often cap* — **tal-mud-ism** \tāl-mūd-,iz-əm, -tāl-məd-/ *n, often cap*
Tal-mud-ist \tāl-,mūd-əst, -tāl-məd-/ *n*: a specialist in talmudic studies
tal-on \tāl-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, heel, spur, fr. (assumed) VL *talon*, *talo*, fr. L *talus* ankle, anklebone] 1 *a*: the claw of an animal and esp. of a bird of prey *b*: a finger or hand of a human being 2: a part or object shaped like or suggestive of a heel or claw: as *a*: an ogee molding *b*: the shoulder of the bolt of a lock on which the key acts to shoot the bolt 3 *a*: cards laid aside in a pile in solitaire *b*: STOCK 10c — **tal-oned** \-ənd/ *adj*
tal-us \tāl-ləs, -tāl-əs/ *n* [F, fr. L *talutium* slope indicating presence of gold under the soil] 1: a slope formed esp. by an accumulation of rock debris 2: rock debris at the base of a cliff
ta-lus \tāl-ləs/ *n, pl* **ta-li** \tāl-,lī/ [NL, fr. L] 1: the astragalus of man bearing the weight of the body and with the tibia and fibula forming the ankle joint 2: the entire ankle
tam \tam/ *n*: TAM-O'-SHANTER
ta-ma-le \tə-'mäl-ē/ *n* [MexSp *tamales*, pl. of *tamale*, fr. Nahuatl *tamalli*]: ground meat seasoned usu. with chili, rolled in cornmeal dough, wrapped in corn husks, and steamed
ta-man-dua \tə-'man-də-wə, -man-də-'wä/ *n* [Pg *tamandua*, fr. Tupi]: an arboreal anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of Central and So. America
tam-a-rack \tam-(ə)-rak/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: any of several American larches; esp.: a larch (*Larix laricina*) of the northern U.S., Canada, and Alaska 2: the wood of a tamarack
tam-a-rau \tam-ə-'rau/ *n* [Tag *tamaraw*]: a small dark 'sturdily built buffalo (*Bubalus mindorensis*) native to Mindoro
tam-a-rin \tam-ə-rən, -ran/ *n* [F, fr. Galibi]: any of numerous small So. American marmosets (genus *Leontocebus*) with silky fur and long tail
tam-a-rind \tam-ə-rənd, -rind/ *n* [Sp & Pg *tamarindo*, fr. Ar *tamr hindi*, lit., Indian date]: a tropical leguminous tree (*Tamarindus indica*) with hard yellowish wood, pinnate leaves, and red-striped yellow flowers; *also*: its fruit which has an acid pulp used for preserves or in a cooling laxative drink
tam-a-risk \tam-ə-,risk/ *n* [ME *tamarisc*, fr. LL *tamariscus*, fr. L *tamaric*, *tamarix*]: any of a genus (*Tamarix* of the family

Tamaricaceae, the tamarisk family) of chiefly desert shrubs and trees having tiny narrow leaves and masses of minute flowers with five stamens and a one-celled ovary
tam-ba-la \tām-'bäl-ə/ *n, pl* -**la** or -**las** [native name in Malawi, lit., cockerel] — see *kwacha* at MONEY table
tam-bour \tam-,bü(ə)r, tam-'/ *n* [F, drum, fr. Ar *ṭanbūr*, modif. of Per *tabīr*] 1: DRUM 1 2 *a*: an embroidery frame; esp.: a set of two interlocking hoops between which cloth is stretched before stitching *b*: embroidery made on a tambour frame 3: a shallow metallic cup or drum with a thin elastic membrane supporting a writing lever used to transmit and register slight motions (as arterial pulsations) 4: a rolling top or front (as of a desk) of narrow strips of wood glued on canvas
tambour *vt*: to embroider (cloth) with tambour ~ *vi*: to work at a tambour frame — **tam-bour-er** *n*
tam-bou-ra or **tam-bu-ra** \tam-'bür-ə/ *n* [Per *tambūra*]: an Asian musical instrument resembling a lute in construction but without frets and used to produce a drone accompaniment to singing
tam-bou-rine \tam-bə-'rēn/ *n* [MF *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*]: a small drum; esp.: a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks at the sides played by shaking, striking with the hand, or rubbing with the thumb
tam-bu-rit-za \tam-bə-'rit-sə/ *n* [Serb *tamburica*, prob. fr. Turk *tambur*, *tambura* tamboura, fr. Per *tambūra*]: one of a family of plucked stringed instruments of Yugoslavia similar to the guitar in shape and the mandolin in sound
tame \tām/ *adj* **tame-er**; **tame-est** [ME, fr. OE *tam*; akin to OHG *zam* tame, L *domare* to tame, Gk *damnanai*] 1: reduced from a state of native wildness esp. so as to be tractable and useful to man: DOMESTICATED (~ animals) 2: made docile and submissive: SUBDUED 3: lacking spirit, zest, or interest: INSIPID (a ~ campaign) — **tame-ly** *adv* — **tame-ness** *n*
syn TAME, SUBDUED, SUBMISSIVE *shared meaning element*: docilely tractable *ant* fierce
tame *vb* **tamed**; **tame-ing** *vt* 1 *a*: to reduce from a wild to a domestic state *b*: to subject to cultivation 2: to deprive of spirit: HUMBLE, SUBDUED (the once revolutionary ... party, long since *tamed* — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 3: to tone down: SOFTEN (tamed the language in the play) ~ *vi*: to become tame — **tame-able** or **tame-able** \tā-mə-bəl/ *adj* — **tame-er** *n*
tame-less \tām-ləs/ *adj*: not tamed or not capable of being tamed
Tam-il \tam-əl/ *n* 1: a Dravidian language of Tamil Nadu state and of northern and eastern Ceylon 2: a Tamil-speaking person or a descendant of Tamil-speaking ancestors
Tam-ma-ny \tam-ə-nē/ *adj* [*Tammany Hall*, headquarters of the Tammany Society, political organization in New York City]: of, relating to, or constituting a group or organization exercising or seeking municipal political control by methods often associated with corruption and bossism — **Tam-ma-ny-ism** \-iz-əm/ *n*
Tam-muz \tām-,üz/ *n* [Heb *Tammūz*]: the 10th month of the civil year or the 4th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table
Tam o' Shan-ter *n* 1 \tam-ə-'shant-ər/: the hero of Burns's poem *Tam o' Shanter* 2 *usu* **tam-o'-shanter** \tam-ə-/: a woolen cap of Scottish origin with a tight headband, wide flat circular crown, and usu. a pompon in the center
tamp \tamp/ *vt* [prob. back-formation fr. obs. *tampion*, *tampin* (plug), fr. ME, fr. MF *tapon*, *tampon*, fr. (assumed) OF *taper* to plug, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *tæppa* tap] 1: to fill up (a drill hole above a blasting charge) with material (as clay) to confine the force of the explosion 2: to drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows (~ wet concrete) — **tamp-er** *n*
tamp *n*: a tool for tamping
tam-pala \tam-'pal-ə/ *n* [native name in India]: an annual amaranth (*Amaranthus tricolor*) cultivated as a potherb
tam-per \tam-pər/ *vb* **tam-pered**; **tam-per-ing** \-p(ə-)rɪŋ/ [prob. fr. MF *temperer* to temper, mix, meddle — more at TEMPER] *vi* 1: to carry on underhand or improper negotiations (as by bribery) 2 *a*: to interfere so as to weaken or change for the worse *b*: to try foolish or dangerous experiments ~ *vt*: to alter for an improper purpose or in an improper way *syn* see MEDDLE — **tam-per-er** \-pər-ər/ *n* — **tam-per-proof** \tam-pər-'pruf/ *adj*
tam-pi-on \tam-pē-ən, -tām-/ *n* [obs. *tampion*, *tampin* plug — more at TAMP]: a wooden plug or a metal or canvas cover for the muzzle of a gun
tampon \tam-,pän/ *n* [F, lit., plug — more at TAMP]: a plug (as of cotton) introduced into a cavity usu. to arrest hemorrhage or absorb secretions
tampon *vt*: to plug with a tampon
tam-tam \tam-,tam, -tām-/ *n* [Hindi *ṭamṭam*] 1: TOM-TOM 2: GONG; esp.: one of a tuned set in a gamelan orchestra
tan \tan/ *vb* **tanned**; **tan-ning** [ME *tannen*, fr. MF *tanner*, fr. ML *tannare*, fr. *tanum*, *tannum* tanbark] *vt* 1 *a*: to convert (hide) into leather by treatment with an infusion of tannin-rich bark or other agent of similar effect *b*: to convert (protein) to leather or a similar substance 2: to make (skin) tan esp. by exposure to the sun 3: THRASH, WHIP ~ *vi*: to get or become tanned
tan *n* [F, tanbark, fr. OF, fr. ML *tanum*] 1: a tanning material or its active agent (as tannin) 2: a brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun or wind 3: a variable color averaging a light yellowish brown 4 *pl*: tan-colored articles of clothing
tan *adj* **tan-ner**; **tan-ner** 1: of, relating to, or used for tan or tanning 2: of the color of tan



tambourine

ə abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

tan symbol tangent

tan-a-ger \ˈtæn-i-jər\ *n* [NL *tanagra*, fr. Pg *tangará*, fr. Tupi]: any of numerous American passerine birds (family Thraupidae) having brightly colored males, being mainly unmusical, and chiefly inhabiting woodlands

tan-bark \ˈtæn-,bärk\ *n* 1: a bark rich in tannin bruised or cut into small pieces and used in tanning 2: a surface (as a circus ring) covered with spent tanbark

tan-dem \ˈtæn-dəm\ *n* [L, at last, at length (taken to mean "lengthwise"), fr. *tam* so; akin to OE *thæt* that] 1 *a* (1): a 2-seated carriage drawn by horses harnessed one before the other (2): a team so harnessed *b*: TANDEM BICYCLE *c*: a vehicle (as a motortruck) having close-coupled pairs of axles 2: a group of two or more arranged one behind the other or used or acting in conjunction — **in tandem** 1: in a tandem arrangement 2: in partnership or conjunction

tandem *adv*: one after or behind another (ride ~)

tandem *adj* 1: consisting of things or having parts arranged one behind the other 2: working in conjunction with each other

tandem bicycle *n*: a bicycle for two or more persons sitting tandem

tan-g \ˈtæŋ\ *n* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to ON *tangi* point of land, tang] 1: a projecting shank, prong, fang, or tongue (as on a knife, file, or sword) to connect with the handle 2 *a*: a sharp distinctive often lingering flavor *b*: a pungent odor *c*: something having the effect of a tang (as in stimulation of the senses) (treated murder as a joke with a ~ to it — Graham Greene) 3 *a*: a faint suggestion: TRACE *b*: a distinguishing characteristic that sets apart or gives a special individuality — **tanged** \ˈtænd\ *adj*

tan-g *vt* 1: to furnish with a tang 2: to affect with a tang

tan-g *n* [of Scand origin; akin to Dan & Norw *tang* seaweed]: any of various large coarse seaweeds (esp. genus *Fucus*)

tan-g *vb* [imit.]: CLANG, RING

tan-g *n*: a sharp twanging sound

Tang \ˈtæŋ\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *t'ang*²]: a Chinese dynasty dated A.D. 618–907 and marked by wide contacts with other cultures and by the development of printing and the flourishing of poetry and art

tan-ge-lo \ˈtæn-jə-,lō\ *n*, *pl* -los [blend of *tangerine* and *pomelo*]: a hybrid between a tangerine or mandarin orange and either a grapefruit or pomelo; also: its fruit

tan-gen-cy \ˈtæn-jən-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being tangent

tan-gent \-jənt\ *adj* [L *tangent-*, *tangens*, prp. of *tangere* to touch; akin to OE *thaccian* to touch gently, stroke] 1 *a*: meeting a curve or surface in a single point if a sufficiently small interval is considered (straight line ~ to a curve) *b* (1): having a common tangent line at a point (~ curves) (2): having a common tangent plane at a point (~ surfaces) 2: diverging from an original purpose or course: IRRELEVANT (~ remarks)

tangent *n* [NL *tangent-*, *tangens*, fr. *linea tangens* tangent line] 1: the trigonometric function that for an acute angle is the ratio between the side opposite to the angle when it is considered part of a right triangle and the side adjacent 2 *a*: a tangent line; *specif*: a straight line that is the limiting position of a secant of a curve through a fixed point and a variable point on the curve as the variable point approaches the fixed point *b*: the part of a tangent to a plane curve between the point of tangency and the x-axis 3: an abrupt change of course: DIGRESSION (the speaker went off on a ~) 4: a small upright flat-ended metal pin at the inner end of a clavichord key that strikes the string to produce the tone 5: a straight section of a road or railroad

tan-gen-tial \tan-ˈjən-chəl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or of the nature of a tangent 2: acting along or lying in a tangent (~ forces) 3 *a*: DIVERGENT, DIGRESSIVE *b*: touching lightly: INCIDENTAL, PERIPHERAL (~ comment) — **tan-gen-tial-ly** \-jən-ch(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

tangent plane *n*: the plane through a point of a surface that contains the tangent lines to all the curves on the surface through the same point

tan-ger-ine \ˈtæn-jə-,rēn, -jə-ˈ\ *n* [F *Tanger* Tangier, Morocco] 1 *a*: any of various mandarins that have deep orange to almost scarlet skin and pulp and are grown in the U.S. and southern Africa; *broadly*: MANDARIN 3b *b*: a tree producing tangerines 2: a moderate to strong reddish orange

tan-gi-ble \ˈtæn-jə-bəl\ *adj* [LL *tangibilis*, fr. L *tangere* to touch] 1 *a*: capable of being perceived esp. by the sense of touch: PALPABLE *b*: substantially real: MATERIAL 2: capable of being precisely realized by the mind 3: capable of being appraised at an actual or approximate value (~ assets) *syn* see PERCEPTIBLE *ant* intangible — **tan-gi-bil-i-ty** \tan-jə-ˈbil-ət-ē\ *n* — **tan-gi-ble-ness** \ˈtæn-jə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **tan-gi-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

tangible *n*: something tangible; *esp*: a tangible asset

tan-gle \ˈtæŋ-gəl\ *vb* **tan-gled**; **tan-gling** \-g(-ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *tangilen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *taggla* to tangle] *vt* 1: to involve so as to hamper, obstruct, or embarrass 2: to seize and hold in or as if in a snare: ENTRAP 3: to unite or knit together in intricate confusion ~ *vi* 1: to engage in conflict 2: to become entangled

tangle *n* 1: a tangled twisted mass (as of vines) confusedly interwoven; SNARL 2 *a*: a complicated or confused state or condition *b*: a state of perplexity or complete bewilderment 3: a serious altercation: DISPUTE

tangle *n* [of Scand origin; akin to ON *thöngull* tangle, *thang* kelp]: a large seaweed

tan-gled \ˈtæŋ-gæld\ *adj* 1: existing in or giving the appearance of a state of utter disorder 2: very involved (~ relationships)

tan-gle-ment \-gæl-mənt\ *n*: ENTANGLEMENT

tan-gly \ˈtæŋ-g(-ə)-lē\ *adj*: full of tangles or knots: INTRICATE

tan-go \ˈtæŋ-(g)ō\ *n*, *pl* tangos [AmerSp]: a ballroom dance of Latin-American origin in ¾ time with a basic pattern of step-step-step-step-close and characterized by long pauses and stylized body positions; also: the music for this dance

tango *vi*: to dance the tango

Tango — a communications code word for the letter *t*

tan-gram \ˈtæŋ-ɡrəm, ˈtæn-ˌ\ *n* [perh. fr. Chin (Pek) *t'ang*² Chinese + E -gram]: a Chinese puzzle made by cutting a square of thin material into five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid which are capable of being recombined in many different figures

tangy \ˈtæŋ-ē\ *adj* **tang-i-er**; **-est**: having or suggestive of a tang

tank \ˈtæŋk\ *n* [Pg *tanque*, alter. of *estanque*, fr. *estancar* to stanch, fr. (assumed) VL *stancicare* — more at STANCH] 1 *dial*: POND, POOL; *esp*: one built as a water supply 2: a usu. large receptacle for holding, transporting, or storing liquids 3: an enclosed heavily armed and armored combat vehicle that moves on two endless metal belts 4: a prison cell or enclosure used esp. for receiving prisoners — **tank-ful** \-,fʊl\ *n*

²tank *vt*: to place, store, or treat in a tank

tan-ka \ˈtæn-kə\ *n* [Jap]: an unrhymed Japanese verse form of five lines containing 5, 7, 5, 7, and 7 syllables respectively; also: a poem in this form — compare HAIKU

tank-age \ˈtæŋ-kij\ *n* 1 *a*: the capacity or contents of a tank *b*: the aggregate of tanks required for a purpose 2: dried animal residues usu. freed from the fat and gelatin and used as fertilizer and feedstuff 3 *a*: the act or process of putting or storing in tanks *b*: fees charged for storage in tanks

tan-kard \ˈtæŋ-kərd\ *n* [ME]: a tall one-handled drinking vessel; *esp*: a silver or pewter mug with a lid

tank destroyer *n*: a highly mobile lightly armored vehicle usu. on a half-track or a tank chassis and mounting a cannon

tanked \ˈtæŋ(k)t\ *adj*, *slang*: DRUNK

tank-er \ˈtæŋ-kər\ *n* 1 *a*: a cargo boat fitted with tanks for carrying liquid in bulk *b*: a vehicle on which a tank is mounted to carry fluids; also: a cargo airplane for transporting fuel 2: a member of a military tank crew

tank farm *n*: an area with tanks for storage of oil

tank town *n* [fr. the fact that formerly trains stopped at such towns only to take on water]: a small town

tank trailer *n*: a truck-drawn trailer equipped as a tanker

tan-nage \ˈtæn-ij\ *n*: the act, process, or result of tanning

tan-nate \ˈtæn-,āt\ *n* [F, fr. *tannin*]: a compound of a tannin

tan-ner \ˈtæn-ər\ *n*: one that tans hides

²tanner *n* [origin unknown] *Brit*: SIXPENCE

tan-nery \ˈtæn-(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ner-ies: a place where tanning is carried on

tan-nic \ˈtæn-ik\ *adj* [F *tannique*, fr. *tannin*]: of, resembling, or derived from tan or a tannin

tannic acid *n*: TANNIN 1

tan-nin \ˈtæn-ən\ *n* [F, fr. *tanner* to tan] 1: any of various soluble astringent complex phenolic substances of plant origin used in tanning, dyeing, the making of ink, and in medicine 2: a substance that has a tanning effect

tan-ning \ˈtæn-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: the art or process by which a skin is tanned 2: a browning of the skin by exposure to sun 3: a sound spanking 4: a natural darkening and hardening of the cuticle of an insect immediately after molting

tan-nish \ˈtæn-ɪʃ\ *adj*: somewhat tan

tan oak *n*: an evergreen oak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*) of the Pacific coast area that yields tanbark and differs from the typical oaks esp. in having erect staminate catkins

Ta-no-an \ˈtæn-ə-wən\ *n* [*Tano*, a group of former pueblos in New Mexico]: a language family of New Mexico — **Tanoan** *adj*

tan-sy \ˈtæn-zē\ *n*, *pl* tansies [ME *tanesey*, fr. OF *tanésie*, fr. ML *athanasia*, fr. Gk, immortality, fr. *athanatos* immortal, fr. *a-* + *thanatos* death — more at THANATOS]: a common weedy composite herb (*Tanacetum vulgare*) with an aromatic odor, very bitter taste, and finely divided leaves; *broadly*: a plant of the same genus

tansy ragwort *n*: a common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) that has yellow flower heads, is a troublesome weed in some areas, and is toxic to cattle

tan-ta-late \ˈtænt-ˌl-,āt\ *n*: a salt of a tantalic acid

tan-tal-ic \ˈtæn-ˌtal-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from tantalum; *esp*: being one of the weak acids derived from the pentoxide of tantalum and known chiefly in salts

tan-ta-lite \ˈtænt-ˌl-,it\ *n*: a mineral (FeMn) (TaCb)₂O₆ consisting of a heavy dark lustrous oxide of iron, manganese, tantalum, and columbium

tan-ta-lize \ˈtænt-ˌl-,iz\ *vb* -lized; -liz-ing [*Tantalus*] *vt*: to tease or torment by or as if by presenting something desirable to the view but continually keeping it out of reach ~ *vi*: to cause one to be tantalized *syn* see WORRY — **tan-ta-liz-er** *n*

tan-ta-liz-ing *adj*: possessing a quality that arouses or stimulates desire or interest; also: mockingly or teasingly out of reach — **tan-ta-liz-ing-ly** \-,i-zɪŋ-le\ *adv*

tan-ta-lum \ˈtænt-ˌl-,əm\ *n* [NL, fr. L *Tantalus*; fr. its inability to absorb acid]: a hard ductile gray-white acid-resisting metallic element of the vanadium family found combined in rare minerals (as tantalite and columbite) — see ELEMENT table

Tan-ta-lus \ˈtænt-ˌl-,əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Tantalos*] 1: a legendary king of Lydia condemned to stand up to the chin in a pool of water in Hades and beneath fruit-laden boughs only to have the water or fruit recede at each attempt to drink or eat 2 *not cap*: a locked cellarette with contents visible but not obtainable without a key

tan-ta-mount \ˈtænt-ə-,maʊnt\ *adj* [obs. *tantamount*, *n*. (equivalent), fr. AF *tant amunter* to amount to as much]: equivalent in value, significance, or effect

tan-ta-ra \ˈtæn-ˌtar-ə, -ˈtär-\ *n* [L *taratantara*, of imit. origin]: the blare of a trumpet or horn

tan-tivy \ˈtæn-ˌtiv-ē\ *adv* [origin unknown]: at a gallop

²tantivy *n*, *pl* -tiv-ies 1: a rapid gallop or ride 2: TANTARA

tan-tra \ˈtæn-trə, ˈtæn-\ *n*, *often cap* [Skt, lit., warp, fr. *tanoti* he stretches, weaves; akin to Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN]: one of the later Hindu or Buddhist scriptures marked by mysticism and magic and used esp. in the worship of Shakti — **tan-tric** \-trɪk\ *adj*, *often cap* — **Tan-trism** \-,trɪz-əm\ *n* — **Tan-trist** \-trɪst\ *n*



tankard

tan-trum \ˈtæn-trəm\ *n* [origin unknown]: a fit of bad temper
tan-yard \ˈtæn-järd\ *n*: the section or part of a tannery housing tanning vats

tan-za-nite \ˈtæn-zə-nīt\ *n* [Tanzania, Africa]: a mineral that is a deep blue variety of zoisite and is used as a gemstone

Tao \ˈdaʊ, ˈtaʊ\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *tao*, lit., way] 1: the creative principle that orders the universe as conceived by Taoists 2 often not *cap*: the path of virtuous conduct as conceived by Confucians

Tao-ism \-ˌiz-əm\ *n* [Tao] 1: a Chinese mystical philosophy traditionally founded by Lao-tzu in the 6th century B.C. that teaches conformity to the Tao by unassertive action and simplicity 2: a religion developed from Taoist philosophy and folk and Buddhist religion and concerned with obtaining long life and good fortune often by magical means — **Tao-ist** \-əst\ *adj* or *n* — **Tao-is-tic** \ˈdaʊ-ˈis-tik, ˈtaʊ-ˈis-tik\ *adj*

tap \ˈtæp\ *n* [ME *tappe*, fr. OE *tæppa*; akin to OHG *zapho* tap] 1 *a*: a plug for a hole (as in a cask): SPIGOT *b*: a device consisting of a spout and valve attached to the end of a pipe to control the flow of a fluid: COCK 2 *a*: liquor drawn through a tap *b*: the procedure of removing fluid (as from a body cavity) 3: a tool for forming an internal screw thread 4: an intermediate point in an electric circuit where a connection may be made 5: the action or an instance of wiretapping — **on tap** 1: ready to be drawn from a large container (as a cask or keg) (ale on tap) 2: broached or furnished with a tap 3: on hand: AVAILABLE

tap *vt* **tapped**; **tap-ping** 1: to let out or cause to flow by piercing or by drawing a plug from the containing vessel (wine from a cask) 2 *a*: to pierce so as to let out or draw off a fluid (maple trees) *b*: to draw from or upon (new sources of revenue): as (1): to cut in on (a telephone or telegraph wire) to get information (2): to cut in (an electrical circuit) on another circuit 3: to form a female screw in by means of a tap 4: to get money from as a loan or gift 5: to connect (a street gas or water main) with a local supply — **tap-per** *n*

tap *vb* **tapped**; **tap-ping** [ME *tappen*, fr. MF *taper* to strike with the flat of the hand, of Gmc origin; akin to MHG *tāpe* paw, blow dealt with the paw] *vt* 1: to strike lightly esp. with a slight sound 2: to give a light blow with (a pencil on the table) 3: to bring about by repeated light blows (tapped out his by-line on the typewriter) 4: to repair by putting a tap on 5: SELECT, DESIGNATE; *specif*: to elect to membership (as in a fraternity) ~ *vi* 1: to strike a light audible blow: RAP 2: to walk with light audible steps 3: TAP-DANCE — **tap-per** *n*

tap *n* 1 *a*: a light usu. audible blow; also: its sound *b*: one of several usu. rapid drumbeats on a snare drum 2: HALF SOLE 3: a small metal plate for the sole or heel of a shoe

ta-pa \ˈtā-pə, ˈtā-p\ *n* [Marquesan & Tahitian] 1: the bark of the paper mulberry or of an Hawaiian tree (*Pipturus albidus*) 2: a coarse cloth made in the Pacific islands from the pounded bark of the paper mulberry, breadfruit, and other plants and usu. decorated with geometric patterns

tap dance *n*: a step dance tapped out audibly by means of shoes with hard soles or soles and heels to which taps have been added — **tap-dance** *vi* — **tap dancer** *n* — **tap dancing** *n*

tape \ˈtæp\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tæppe*] 1: a narrow woven fabric 2: a string stretched breast-high above the finishing line of a race 3: a narrow flexible strip or band; esp: MAGNETIC TAPE 4: TAPE RECORDING

tape *vb* **taped**; **tap-ing** *vt* 1: to fasten, tie, bind, cover, or support with tape 2: to measure with a tape measure 3: to record on tape and esp. magnetic tape (an interview) ~ *vi*: to record something on tape and esp. magnetic tape

tape *adj* 1: recorded on tape (music) 2: intended for use with recording (as magnetic) tape (a cartridge)

tape deck *n* 1 *a*: a mechanism that moves a tape past a magnetic head (as of a tape recorder) *b*: a device that contains such a mechanism and provisions usu. for the recording as well as the playback of magnetic tapes and that usu. has to be connected to a separate audio system 2: TAPE PLAYER

tape grass *n*: a submerged aquatic plant (*Vallisneria spiralis* of the family Vallisneriaceae) with long ribbonlike leaves

tape-line \ˈtā-plīn\ *n*: TAPE MEASURE

tape measure *n*: a narrow strip (as of a limp cloth or steel tape) marked off in units (as inches or centimeters) for measuring

tape player *n*: a self-contained device for the playback of recorded magnetic tapes

ta-per \ˈtā-pər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tapor*, *taper*] 1 *a*: a slender candle *b*: a long waxed wick used esp. for lighting candles, lamps, pipes, or fires *c*: a feeble light 2 *a*: a tapering form or figure *b*: gradual diminution of thickness, diameter, or width in an elongated object *c*: a gradual decrease

taper *adj* 1: progressively narrowed toward one end 2: furnished with or adjusted to a scale: GRADUATED (freight rates)

taper *vb* **tapered**; **ta-per-ing** \ˈtā-p(ə)-rɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to become progressively smaller toward one end 2: to diminish gradually ~ *vt*: to cause to taper

taper *vt* **tapered**; **ta-per-ing** *vt* 1: to cause to taper

tape-record \ˈtā-pri-ˈkò(ə)r-d\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *tape recording*] : to make a recording of on magnetic tape

tape recorder *n*: a device for recording on magnetic tape; esp: a combination of such a device and a playback device including a built-in power amplifier and a loudspeaker

tape recording *n*: magnetic recording on magnetic tape; also: a recording made by this process

ta-per-er \ˈtā-pər-ər\ *n*: one who bears a taper in a religious procession

taper off *vb*: TAPER

tapes-tried \ˈtæp-ə-strēd\ *adj* 1: covered or decorated with or as if with tapestry 2: woven or depicted in tapestry

tapes-try \ˈtæp-ə-strē\ *n*, *pl* -tries [ME *tapistrie*, modif. of MF *tapisserie*, fr. *tapisser* to carpet, cover with tapestry, fr. OF *tapis* carpet, fr. Gk *tapēs* rug, carpet] 1: a heavy handwoven reversible textile used for hangings, curtains, and upholstery and characterized by complicated pictorial designs 2: a nonreversible imita-

tion of tapestry used chiefly for upholstery 3: embroidery on canvas resembling woven tapestry (needlepoint ~) 4: something resembling tapestry (as in complexity or richness of design)

tapestry carpet *n*: a carpet in which the designs are printed in colors on the threads before the fabric is woven

ta-pe-tum \tə-ˈpēt-əm\ *n*, *pl* **ta-pe-ta** \-ˈpēt-ə\ [NL, fr. L *tapete* carpet, tapestry, fr. Gk *tapēt-*, *tapēs* rug, carpet] 1: a layer of nutritive cells that invests the sporogenous tissue in the sporangium of higher plants 2: any of various membranous layers or areas esp. of the choroid coat and retina of the eye

tape-worm \ˈtæp-wɜrm\ *n* [fr. its shape]: any of numerous cestode worms (as of the genus *Taenia*) parasitic when adult in the intestine of man or other vertebrates

tap-hole \ˈtæp-hōl\ *n*: a hole for a tap; *specif*: a hole at or near the bottom of a furnace or ladle through which molten metal, matte, or slag can be tapped

ta-pi-o-ca \tə-ˈpi-ə-kə\ *n* [Sp & Pg, fr. Tupi *typyóca*] 1: a usu. granular preparation of cassava starch used esp. in puddings and as a thickening in liquid food; also: a dish (as pudding) containing tapioca 2: a cassava plant — called also **tapioca plant**

ta-pir \ˈtā-pər\ *also* tə-ˈpi(ə)r or ˈta-pi(ə)r\ *n*, *pl* **tapir** or **tapirs** [Tupi *tapiíra*]: any of several large inoffensive chiefly nocturnal ungulates (family Tapiridae) of tropical America, Malaya, and Sumatra related to the horses and rhinoceroses

ta-pis \ˈtæp-ē\ *n* [MF — more at TAPESTRY] *obs*: tapestry or similar material used for hangings and floor and table coverings — **on the tapis**: under consideration (two more large jobs on the tapis — J. D. Beresford)

tap-off \ˈtæp-ɒf\ *n*: 2TIP-OFF

tap-pet \ˈtæp-ət\ *n* [irreg. fr. 3tap] : a lever or projection moved by some other piece (as a cam) or intended to tap or touch something else to cause a particular motion

tap-ping *n*: the act, process, or means by which something is tapped

tap-pit hen \ˈtæp-ət\ *n* [Sc *tappit*, alter. of E *topped*] 1 Scot: a crested hen 2 Scot: a drinking vessel with a knob on the lid

tap-room \ˈtæp-rüm, -rüm\ *n*: BARROOM

tap-root \-ˈrüt, -rüt\ *n* [1tap] 1: a primary root that grows vertically downward and gives off small lateral roots 2: one that has a deep central position in a line of growth or development

taps \ˈtæps\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [prob. alter. of earlier *taptoo* tattoo — more at TATTOO] : the last bugle call at night blown as a signal that lights are to be put out; also: a similar call blown at military funerals and memorial services

tap-sal-tee-rie \ˈtæp-səl-ˈtē-rē\ *adv* [by alter.] Scot: TOPSY-TURVY

tap-ster \ˈtæp-stər\ *n*: one employed to dispense liquors in a barroom

tar \ˈtär\ *n* [ME *terr*, *tarr*, fr. OE *teoru*; akin to OE *trēow* tree — more at TREE] 1 *a*: a dark brown or black bituminous usu. odorous vis-

cous liquid obtained by destructive distillation of organic material (as wood, coal, or peat) *b*: a substance in some respects resembling tar; esp: a condensable residue present in smoke from burning tobacco that contains combustion by-products (as resins, acids, phenols, and essential oils) 2 [short for *tarpaulin*]: SAILOR

tar *vt* **tarred**; **tar-ring**: to smear with or as if with tar — **tar and feather**: to smear (a person) with tar and cover with feathers as a punishment or indignity

tar or **tarre** \ˈtär\ *vt* **tarred**; **tar-ring**; **tars** or **tarres** [ME *terren*, *tarren*, fr. OE *tyrwan*]: to urge to action — usu. used with *on*

Tara-ca-hi-tian \ˈtār-ə-kə-ˈhē-shən\ *adj* [Tarahumara (a Mexican people) + *Cahita* (a Mexican people)]: of, relating to, or constituting a language family of the Uto-Aztecan phylum

tar-a-did-dle or **tar-ra-did-dle** \ˈtār-ə-ˈdɪd-əl, ˈtār-ə-\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a minor falsehood: FIB 2: pretentious nonsense

tar-an-tel-la \ˈtār-ən-ˈtel-ə\ *n* [It, fr. *Taranto*, Italy]: a vivacious folk dance of southern Italy in 3/8 time

tar-an-tism \ˈtār-ən-ˈtiz-əm\ *n* [NL *tarantismus*, fr. *Taranto*, Italy] : a dancing mania or malady of late medieval Europe

ta-ran-tu-la \tə-ˈranch-(ə)-lə, -ˈrant-ˈl-ə\ *n*, *pl* **ta-ran-tu-las** *also* **ta-ran-tu-lae**

\-ˈran-chə-lē, -ˈrant-ˈl-ē\ [ML, fr. OIt *tarantola*, fr. *Taranta*] 1: a European wolf spider (*Lycosa tarantula*) popularly held to be the cause of tarantism 2: any of various large hairy spiders (family Theraphosidae) that are typically rather sluggish and though capable of biting sharply are not significantly poisonous to man

ta-rax-a-cum \tə-ˈræk-si-kəm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Ar *tarakhshaqūn* wild chicory]: the dried rhizome and roots of the dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) used as a diuretic, a tonic, and an aperient



tapeworm



taproot 1



tarantula 2

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

tar-boosh also **tar-bush** \tär-'büsh, 'tär-, \ n [Ar *ṭarḥūsh*]: a red hat similar to the fez worn esp. by Muslim men

tar-di-grade \tär-də-'grād\ n [deriv. of L *tardigradus* slow-moving, fr. *tardus* slow + *gradi* to step, go — more at **GRADE**]: any of a division (Tardigrada) of microscopic arthropods with four pairs of legs that live usu. in water or damp moss — **tardigrade** *adj*

tar-di-ly \tär-dī-'ē\ *adv* 1: at a slow pace 2: LATE

tar-do \tär-dō\ *adj* [It, fr. L *tardus*]: SLOW — used as a direction in music

tar-dy \tär-dē\ *adj* **tar-di-er**; **-est** [alter. of earlier *tardif*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *tardivus*, fr. L *tardus*] 1: moving slowly: SLUGGISH 2: delayed beyond the expected or proper time: LATE — **tar-di-ly** \tär-dī-'ē\ *adv* — **tar-di-ness** \tär-dē-'nəs\ n

syn TARDY, LATE, BEHINDHAND, OVERDUE *shared meaning element*: not arriving, occurring, or done at the set, due, or expected time

ant prompt, punctual

2tardy n, pl **tardies**: an instance of being tardy (as to a class)

1tare \tär-'(ə)r, 'tē-(ə)r\ n [ME] 1 a: the seed of a vetch b: any of several vetches (esp. *Vicia sativa* and *V. hirsuta*) 2 pl: a weed of grainfields usu. held to be the dandelion 3 pl: an undesirable element

2tare n [ME, fr. MF, fr. OIt *tara*, fr. Ar *ṭarḥa*, lit., that which is removed] 1: a deduction from the gross weight of a substance and its container made in allowance for the weight of the container 2: COUNTERWEIGHT; esp: an empty vessel similar to a container used to counterpoise change in weight of the container due to conditions (as temperature or moisture)

3tare vt **tared**; **tar-ing**: to ascertain or mark the tare of; esp: to weigh so as to determine the tare

targe \tärj\ n [ME, fr. OF] *archaic*: a light shield

1tar-get \tär-'gət\ n [ME, fr. MF *targette*, dim. of *targe* light shield, of Gmc origin; akin to ON *targa* shield] 1: a small round shield: BUCKLER 2 a: a mark to shoot at b: a target marked by shots fired at it c: something fired at 3 a: an object of ridicule or criticism b: something to be affected by an action or development c: a goal to be achieved 4 a: a railroad day signal that is attached to a switch stand and indicates whether the switch is open or closed b: a sliding sight on a surveyor's leveling rod 5 a: the metallic surface usu. of platinum or tungsten upon which the stream of cathode rays within an X-ray tube is focused and from which the X rays are emitted b: a body, surface, or material bombarded with nuclear particles or electrons; esp: fluorescent material on which desired visual effects are produced in electronic devices (as in radar and television)

2target vt: to make a target of; esp: to set as a goal

target date n: the date set for an event or for the completion of a project, goal, or quota

target language n: a language into which another language is to be translated — compare **SOURCE LANGUAGE**

Tar-gum \tär-'güm, -'güm\ n [LHeb *targūm*, fr. Aram, translation]: an Aramaic translation or paraphrase of a portion of the Old Testament

Tar-heel \tär-'hēl\ n: a native or resident of North Carolina — used as a nickname

1tar-iff \tär-'əf\ n [It *tariffa*, fr. Ar *ta'rif* notification] 1 a: a schedule of duties imposed by a government on imported or in some countries exported goods b: a duty or rate of duty imposed in such a schedule 2: a schedule of rates or charges of a business or public utility

2tariff vt: to subject to a tariff

tar-la-tan \tär-'lət-'n\ n [F *tarlatane*]: a sheer cotton fabric in open plain weave usu. heavily sized for stiffness

tar-mac \tär-'mak\ n [fr. *Tarmac*, a trademark]: a tarmacadam road, apron, or runway

Tarmac *trademark* — used for a bituminous binder for roads

tar-mac-ad-am \tär-'mə-'kad-'əm\ n 1: a pavement constructed by spraying or pouring a tar binder over layers of crushed stone and then rolling 2: a material of tar and aggregates mixed in a plant and shaped on the roadway

tarn \tärn\ n [ME *tarne*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *tjörn* small lake; akin to OE *teran* to tear]: a small steep-banked mountain lake or pool

1tar-nish \tär-'nish\ vb [MF *terniss-*, stem of *ternir*] vt 1: to dull or destroy the luster of by or as if by air, dust, or dirt: SOIL, STAIN 2 a: to detract from the good quality of: VITIATE (his fine dreams now slightly ~ed) b: to bring disgrace on: SULLY ~ vi: to become tarnished — **tar-nish-able** \-ə-'bəl\ *adj*

2tarnish n: something that tarnishes; esp: a film of chemically altered material on the surface of a metal (as silver)

tarnished plant bug n: a common and widespread destructive bug (*Lygus oblineatus*) that causes decline and disfigurement of plants by sucking sap from buds, leaves, and fruits and that carries plant diseases

ta-ro \tär-'(ə)ō, 'tär-, 'ter-\ n, pl **taros** [Tahitian & Maori]: a plant (*Colocasia esculenta*) of the arum family grown throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstocks and in temperate regions for ornament; also: its rootstock

tar-ok \tär-'äk\ n [It *tarocchi* tarots]: an old card game popular in central Europe and played with a pack containing 40, 52, or 56 cards equivalent to modern playing cards plus the 22 tarots

tar-ot \tär-'(ə)ō\ n [MF, fr. It *tarocchi* (pl.)]: any of a set of 22 pictorial playing cards used for fortune-telling and serving as trumps in tarok

tarp \tärp\ n: TARPAULIN

tar paper n: a heavy paper coated or impregnated with tar for use esp. in building

tar-pau-lin \tär-'pō-'lən, 'tär-'pə-, nonstand tär-'pōl-'yən\ n [prob. fr. *tar* + *-palling*, *-pauling* (fr. *pall*)] 1: material (as waterproofed canvas) used for protecting exposed objects 2: SAILOR

Tar-pe-ian \tär-'pē-(y)ən\ *adj* [L *tarpeius*]: of, relating to, or being a cliff of the Capitoline hill in Rome from which condemned criminals were hurled to their deaths in ancient times

tar-pon \tär-'pən\ n, pl **tarpon** or **tarpons** [origin unknown]: a large silvery elongate isopondylous marine sport fish (*Tarpon at-*

lanticus) that is common off the coast of Florida and reaches a length of about six feet

tar-ra-gon \tär-'ə-gən\ n [MF *targon*, fr. ML *tarchon*, fr. Ar *ṭarkhūn*]: a small European perennial wormwood (*Artemisia dracunculus*) grown for its pungent aromatic foliage which is used as a flavoring (as in making pickles and vinegar); also: its foliage

tarre *var* of **TAR**

tar-ri-ance \tär-'ē-ən(t)s\ n: the act or an instance of tarrying

1tar-ry \tär-'ē\ vi **tar-ried**; **tar-ry-ing** [ME *tarien*] 1 a: to delay or be tardy in acting or doing b: to linger in expectation: WAIT 2: to abide or stay in or at a place **syn** see **STAY**

2tarry n, pl **tarries**: STAY, SOJOURN

3tar-ry \tär-'ē\ *adj*: of, resembling, or covered with tar

1tar-sal \tär-'səl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the tarsus 2: being or relating to plates of dense connective tissue that serve to stiffen the eyelids

2tarsal n: a tarsal part (as a bone or cartilage)

tar-si-er \tär-'sē-,ā-, -sē-ər\ n [F, fr. *tarse* tarsus, fr. NL *tarsus*]: any of several small nocturnal arboreal East Indian mammals (genus *Tarsius*) related to the lemurs

tar-so-meta-tar-sus \tär-'(s)ō-'met-'ə-,tär-'səs\ n [NL, fr. *tarsus* + *-o-* + *metatarsus*]: the large compound bone of the tarsus of a bird; also: the segment of the limb it supports

tar-sus \tär-'səs\ n, pl **tar-si** \-,sī-, -sē\ [NL, fr. Gk *tarsos* wicker-work mat, flat of the foot, ankle, edge of the eyelid; akin to Gk *tersesthai* to become dry — more at **THIRST**] 1: the part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and the leg; also: the small bones that support this part of the limb 2: TARSOMETATARSUS 3: the distal part of the limb of an arthropod 4: the tarsal plate of the eyelid

1tart \tärt\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *teart* sharp, severe; akin to MHG *traz* spite] 1: agreeably sharp or acid to the taste 2: marked by a biting, acrimonious, or cutting quality **syn** see **SOUR** — **tart-ish** \tärt-'ish\ *adj* — **tart-ish-ly** *adv* — **tart-ly** *adv* — **tart-ness** n

2tart n [ME *tarte*, fr. MF] 1: a small pie or pastry shell containing jelly, custard, or fruit 2: PROSTITUTE

3tart vt, chiefly *Brit*: to dress up: fancy up — usu. used with *up* (<~ed up pubs and restaurants for the spenders — Arnold Ehrlich)

tar-tan \tärt-'n\ n [prob. fr. MF *tiretaine* linsey-woolsey] 1: a plaid textile design of Scottish origin consisting of stripes of varying width and color usu. patterned to designate a distinctive clan 2 a: a twilled woolen fabric with tartan design b: a fabric with tartan design 3: a garment of tartan design

1tar-tar \tärt-'ər\ n [ME, fr. ML *tartarum*] 1: a substance consisting essentially of cream of tartar that is derived from the juice of grapes and deposited in wine casks together with yeast and other suspended matters as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment; esp: a recrystallized product yielding cream of tartar on further purification 2: an incrustation on the teeth consisting of salivary secretion, food residue, and various salts (as calcium carbonate)

2tartar n [ME *Tartre*, fr. MF *Tartare*, prob. fr. ML *Tartarus*, modif. of Per *Tātār* — more at **TATAR**] 1 *cap*: a native or inhabitant of Tatar 2 *cap*: TATAR 2 3 *often cap*: a person of irritable or violent temper 4: one that proves to be unexpectedly formidable — **Tartar** *adj* — **Tar-tar-ian** \tär-'tar-'ē-ən, -'ter-\ *adj*

Tar-tar-e-an \tär-'tar-'ē-ən, -'ter-\ *adj* [L *tartareus*, fr. Gk *tartareios*, fr. *Tartaros*]: of, relating to, or resembling Tartarus: INFERNAL

tartar emetic n: a poisonous efflorescent crystalline salt $\text{KSbOC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ of sweetish metallic taste that is used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine esp. in the treatment of amebiasis

tar-tar-ic acid \tär-'tar-'ik-\ n: a strong dicarboxylic acid $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$ of plant origin that occurs in four optically isomeric crystalline forms, is usu. obtained from tartar, and is used esp. in food and medicines, in photography, and in making salts and esters

tar-tar sauce or **tar-tare sauce** \tärt-'ər-\ n [F *sauce tartare*]: mayonnaise with chopped pickles, olives, capers, and parsley

Tar-ta-rus \tärt-'ə-rəs\ n [L, fr. Gk *Tartaros*]: a section of Hades reserved for punishment of the worst offenders

tart-let \tärt-'lət\ n: a small tart

tar-trate \tär-'trāt\ n [ISV, fr. F *tartre* tartar, fr. ML *tartarum*]: a salt or ester of tartaric acid

Tar-tuffe \tär-'tuf-, -'tuf\ n [F *Tartufe*] 1: a religious hypocrite and protagonist in Molière's play *Tartuffe* 2: HYPOCRITE

Tar-tuf-fer-y or **Tar-tuf-fer-ie** \-tuf-'ə-rē-, -'tuf-\ n, pl **-fer-ies**: the character or behavior of a Tartuffe: HYPOCRISY

Tar-via \tär-'vē-\ *trademark* — used for a viscid surfacing and binding material for roads

Tar-zan \tärz-'n, 'tär-'zan\ n [Tarzan, hero of adventure stories by Edgar Rice Burroughs]: a well-built, agile, and very strong person

TAS *abbr* 1 telephone answering service 2 true airspeed

1task \təsk\ n [ME *taske*, fr. ONF *tasque*, fr. ML *tasca* tax or service imposed by a feudal superior, fr. *taxare* to tax] 1 a: a usu. assigned piece of work often to be finished within a certain time b: something hard or unpleasant that has to be done c: DUTY, FUNCTION 2: subjection to adverse criticism: REPRIMAND — used in the expressions *to take, call, or bring to task*

syn TASK, DUTY, JOB, CHORE, STINT, ASSIGNMENT *shared meaning element*: a piece of work assigned or to be done

2task vt 1 *obs*: to impose a tax on 2: to assign a task to 3: to oppress with great labor (<~s his mind with petty details)

task force n: a temporary grouping under one leader for the purpose of accomplishing a definite objective

task-mas-ter \təsk-'mas-'tər\ n

: one that imposes a task or burdens another with labor

task-mis-tress \-mis-'trəs\ n

: a female taskmaster

task-work \-wərk\ n 1

: PIECEWORK 2: hard work

Tas-ma-nian devil \təz-'mā-nē-ən-, -nyən-\ n: a powerful carnivorous burrowing Tasma-



Tasmanian devil

nian marsupial (*Sarcophilus ursinus*) that is about the size of a large cat or badger and has a black coat marked with white on the chest
Tasmanian wolf *n*: a carnivorous marsupial (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) that was formerly common in Australia but is now limited to the remoter parts of Tasmania and that somewhat resembles a dog — called also *Tasmanian tiger*

tasse \ˈtas-əl *n* [perh. fr. MF *tasse* purse, pouch]: one of a series of overlapping metal plates in a suit of armor that form a short skirt over the body below the waist

tas-sel \ˈtas-əl, oftenest of corn ˈtäs-, ˈtös- *n* [ME, clasp, tassel, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *tassellus*, fr. L *taxillus* small die; akin to L *talus* anklebone, die] 1: a dangling ornament made by laying parallel a bunch of cords or threads of even length and fastening them at one end 2: something resembling a tassel; esp: the terminal male inflorescence of some plants and esp. Indian corn

tassel *vb* -seled or -selled; -sel-ling or -sel-ling \-(ə-)lɪŋ *vt*: to adorn with tassels ~ *vi*: to put forth tassel inflorescences

taste \ˈtäst *vb* **tast-ed**; **tast-ing** [ME *tasten* to touch, test, taste, fr. OF *taster*, fr. (assumed) VL *taxitare*, freq. of L *taxare* to touch — more at TAX] *vt* 1: to become acquainted with by experience (has *tasted* the frustration of defeat) 2: to ascertain the flavor of by taking a little into the mouth 3: to eat or drink esp. in small quantities (the first food he has *tasted* in two days) 4: to perceive or recognize as if by the sense of taste 5 *archaic*: APPRECIATE, ENJOY ~ *vi* 1: to eat or drink a little 2: to test the flavor of something by taking a small part into the mouth 3: to have perception, experience, or enjoyment: PARTAKE — often used with *of* 4: to have a specific flavor (the milk ~s sour)

taste *n* 1 *obs*: TEST 2 *a obs*: the act of tasting *b*: a small amount tasted *c*: a small amount: BIT; esp: a sample of experience (her first ~ of success) 3: the one of the special senses that perceives and distinguishes the sweet, sour, bitter, or salty quality of a dissolved substance and is mediated by taste buds on the tongue 4: the objective sweet, sour, bitter, or salty quality of a dissolved substance as perceived by the sense of taste 5 *a*: a sensation produced by the stimulation of the sense of taste usu. together with that of touch and smell: FLAVOR *b*: the distinctive quality of an experience (his attempt to cheat left a bad ~ in my mouth) 6: individual preference: INCLINATION 7 *a*: critical judgment, discernment, or appreciation *b*: manner or aesthetic quality indicative of such discernment or appreciation

syn TASTE, PALATE, RELISH, GUSTO, ZEST *shared meaning element*: a liking for or enjoyment of something because of the pleasure it gives

taste bud *n*: an end organ mediating the sensation of taste and lying chiefly in the epithelium of the tongue

taste-ful \ˈtäst-fəl *adj* 1: TASTY 1a 2: having, exhibiting, or conforming to good taste — **taste-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē *adv* — **taste-ful-ness** *n*

taste-less \ˈtäst-ləs *adj* 1 *a*: having no taste: INSIPID (~ vegetables) *b*: arousing no interest: DULL 2: not having or exhibiting good taste — **taste-less-ly** *adv* — **taste-less-ness** *n*

taste-mak-er \-mä-kər *n*: one who sets the standards of what is currently popular or fashionable

tast-er \ˈtä-stər *n* 1: one that tastes; esp: one that tests (as tea) for quality by tasting 2: a device for tasting or sampling; esp: a shallow metal cup used in testing wine

tasty \ˈtä-stē *adj* **tast-i-er**; -est 1 *a*: having a marked and appetizing flavor *b*: strikingly attractive or interesting (stopped to listen to a ~ bit of gossip) 2: TASTEFUL **syn** see PALATABLE **ant** bland — **tast-i-ly** \-stē-lē *adv* — **tast-i-ness** \-stē-nəs *n*

tat \ˈtat *vb* **tat-ted**; **tat-ting** [back-formation fr. *tatting*] *vi*: to work at tatting ~ *vt*: to make by tatting

TAT *abbr* thematic apperception test

ta-ta-mi \tä-ˈtäm-ē, ta- *n*, *pl* -mi or -mis [Jap]: straw matting used as a floor covering in a Japanese home

Ta-tar \ˈtät-ər *n* [Per *Tātār*, of Turkic origin; akin to Turk *Tatar*] 1: a member of any of numerous chiefly Turkic peoples found mainly in the Tatar Republic of the U.S.S.R., the north Caucasus, Crimea, and parts of Siberia 2: the Turkic language of any of the Tatar peoples

ta-ter \ˈtät-ər *n* [by shortening & alter.] *dial*: POTATO

tat-ter \ˈtat-ər *n* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to ON *töturr* tatter; akin to OHG *zotta* matted hair, tuft] 1: a part torn and left hanging: SHRED 2 *pl*: tattered clothing: RAGS

tatter *vt*: to make ragged ~ *vi*: to become ragged

tat-ter-de-ma-lion \ˈtat-ərd-i-ˈmäl-yən, -ˈmäl-, -ē-ən *n* [origin unknown]: a person dressed in ragged clothing: RAGAMUFFIN

tattered *adj* 1 *a*: ragged or disreputable in appearance *b*: being in a decayed state or condition: DILAPIDATED 2: BEGGARLY, DISREPUTABLE

tat-tered \ˈtat-ərd *adj* 1: wearing ragged clothes (a ~ barefoot boy) 2: torn into shreds: RAGGED 3 *a*: broken down: DILAPIDATED *b*: being in a shattered condition: DISRUPTED

tat-ter-sall \ˈtat-ər-səl, -səl *n* [*Tattersall's* horse market, London, England] 1: a pattern of colored lines forming squares of solid background 2: a fabric woven or printed in a tattersall pattern

tat-ting \ˈtat-ɪŋ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a delicate handmade lace formed usu. by looping and knotting with a single cotton thread and a small shuttle 2: the act or process of making tatting

tat-tle \ˈtat-əl *vb* **tat-tled**; **tat-ting** \ˈtat-ɪŋ, -ˈl-ɪŋ [MD *tatelen*; akin to ME *tateren* to tattle] *vi* 1: CHATTER, PRATE 2: to tell secrets: BLAB ~ *vt*: to utter or disclose in gossip or chatter

tattle *n* 1: idle talk: CHATTER 2: GOSSIP

tat-tler \ˈtat-lər, -ˈl-ər *n* 1: TATTLETALE 2: any of various slender long-legged shorebirds (as the willet, yellowlegs, and redshank) with a loud and frequent call

tat-tle-tale \ˈtat-ˈl-əl *n*: one that tattles: INFORMER

tattletale gray *n* [fr. the suggestion made by a soap advertiser that such a color observed in clothes hanging out to dry betrays inefficient laundering]: a grayish white



tassel 1

tat-too \ta-ˈtü *n*, *pl* **tattoos** [alter. of earlier *taptoo*, fr. D *taptoe*, fr. the phrase *tap toe!* taps shut!] 1 *a*: a call sounded shortly before taps as notice to go to quarters *b*: outdoor military exercise given by troops as evening entertainment 2: a rapid rhythmic rapping

tattoo *vt*: to beat or rap rhythmically on: drum on ~ *vi*: to give a series of rhythmic taps

tattoo *n*, *pl* **tattoos** [Tahitian *tatau*] 1: the act of tattooing: the fact of being tattooed 2: an indelible mark or figure fixed upon the body by insertion of pigment under the skin or by production of scars

tattoo *vt* 1: to mark or color (the skin) with tattoos 2: to mark the skin with (a tattoo) (<~ed a flag on his chest> — **tat-too-er** *n* — **tat-too-ist** \-ˈtü-əst *n*)

tat-ty \ˈtat-ē *adj* **tat-ti-er**; -est [perh. akin to OE *tæt-teca* rag, ON *töturr* tatter — more at TATTER]: rather worn or frayed: SHABBY

tau \ˈtau, ˈtō *n* [Gk, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *tāw* tau]: the 19th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table

tau cross *n*: a T-shaped cross sometimes having expanded ends and foot — see CROSS illustration

taught *past* of TEACH

taunt \ˈtənt, ˈtənt *vt* [perh. fr. MF *tenter* to try, tempt — more at TEMPT]: to reproach or challenge in a mocking or insulting manner: jeer at **syn** see RIDICULE — **taunter** *n* — **taunt-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē *adv*

taunt *n*: a sarcastic challenge or insult

taunt *adj* [origin unknown]: very tall — used of a ship's mast

taupe \ˈtöp *n* [F, lit., mole, fr. L *talpa*]: a brownish gray

tau-rine \ˈtō-rīn *adj* [L *taurus*, fr. *taurus* bull; akin to Gk *tauros* bull, Mlr *tarb*] 1: of or relating to a bull: BOVINE 2: of or relating to the common ox (*Bos taurus*) as distinguished from the zebu (*B. indicus*)

tau-rine \ˈtō-rēn *n* [ISV, fr. L *taurus*; fr. its having been discovered in ox bile]: a colorless crystalline compound C₂H₇NO₃S of neutral reaction found in the juices of muscle esp. in invertebrates and obtained as a cleavage product of taurocholic acid

tau-ro-cho-lic \ˈtōr-ə-ˈkō-lik, -ˈkäl-ik *adj* [L *taurus* + ISV -o- + *cholic* (acid)]: of, relating to, or being a deliquescent acid C₂₆H₄₅NO₇S occurring as the sodium salt in the bile of man, the ox, and various carnivores

Tau-rus \ˈtōr-əs *n* [ME, fr. L (gen. *Tauri*), lit., bull] 1: a zodiacal constellation that contains the Pleiades and Hyades and is represented pictorially by a bull's forequarters 2 *a*: the 2d sign of the zodiac in astrology — see ZODIAC table *b*: one born under this sign

taut \ˈtót *adj* [ME *tought*] 1 *a*: having no give or slack: tightly drawn *b*: HIGH-STRUNG, TENSE (~ nerves) 2 *a*: kept in proper order or condition (a ~ ship) *b* (1): not loose or flabby (2): marked by economy of structure and detail (a ~ story) **syn** see TIGHT **ant** slack — **taut-ly** *adv* — **taut-ness** *n*

taut *vt* [origin unknown] Scot: MAT, TANGLE

taut- or **tauto-** *comb form* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *tauto* the same, contr. of *to auto*]: same (tautomerism) (tautonym)

taut-en \ˈtót-n *vb* **taut-ened**; **taut-en-ing** \ˈtót-nɪŋ, -ˈn-ɪŋ *vt*: to make taut ~ *vi*: to become taut

tau-tog \ˈtō-tóg, -ˈtäg, tō- *n* [Narraganset *tautauog*, *pl*]: an edible fish (*Tautoga onitis*) of the wrasse family found along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. — called also *blackfish*

tau-to-log-i-cal \ˈtót-ˈl-ˈāj-i-kəl *adj*: TAUTOLOGOUS — **tau-to-log-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē *adv*

tau-to-lo-gous \ˈtót-ˈtäl-ə-gəs *adj* [Gk *tautologos*, fr. *taut-* + *legein* to say — more at LEGEND] 1: involving or containing rhetorical tautology: REDUNDANT 2: true by virtue of its logical form alone: ANALYTIC — **tau-to-lo-gous-ly** *adv*

tau-to-lo-gy \ˈtót-ˈtäl-ə-jē *n*, *pl* -gies [LL *tautologia*, fr. Gk, fr. *tautologos*] 1 *a*: needless repetition of an idea, statement, or word *b*: an instance of tautology 2: a tautologous statement

tau-to-mer \ˈtót-ə-mər *n* [ISV, fr. *tautomeric*]: one of the forms of a tautomeric compound

tau-to-mer-ic \ˈtót-ə-ˈmer-ik *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or marked by tautomerism

tau-to-mer-ism \ˈtót-ˈtäm-ə-riz-əm *n*: isomerism in which the isomers change into one another with great ease so that they ordinarily exist together in equilibrium

taut-on-ym \ˈtót-ə-nim *n* [*taut-* + *-onym*]: a taxonomic binomial in which the generic name and specific epithet are alike and which is common in zoology esp. to designate a typical form but is forbidden to botany under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature — **taut-on-ym-ic** \ˈtót-ə-nim-ik *or* **tau-ton-y-mous** \ˈtót-ˈtän-ə-məs *adj* — **tau-ton-y-my** \-mē *n*

tav-ern \ˈtav-ər-n *n* [ME *taverne*, fr. OF, fr. L *taberna*, lit., shed, hut, shop, fr. *trabs* beam] 1: an establishment where alcoholic liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises 2: INN

tav-ern-er \ˈtav-ə(r)-nər *n*: one who keeps a tavern

taw \ˈtō *vt* [ME *tawen* to prepare for use, fr. OE *tawian*; akin to L *bonus* good]: to dress (skins) usu. by a dry process (as with alum or salt)

taw *n* [origin unknown] 1 *a*: a marble used as a shooter *b*: RINGTAW 2: the line from which players shoot at marbles 3: a square-dance partner

taw *vi*: to shoot a marble

taw \ˈtäf, ˈtóf, ˈtäv, ˈtöv *n* [Heb *tāw*, lit., mark, cross]: the 23d letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

taw-dry \ˈtōd-rē, ˈtäd- *n* [*tawdry* lace (a tie of lace for the neck), fr. St. Audrey (St. Etheldreda) †679 queen of Northumbria]: cheap showy finery

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

tawdry *adj* **taw-drier**; **-est**: cheap and gaudy in appearance and quality *syn* see GAUDY — **taw-dri-ly** \-rə-lē\ *adv* — **taw-dri-ness** \-rē-nəs\ *n*

taw-ie \tō-ē\ *adj* [prob. fr. *taw*] *Scot*: TRACTABLE

taw-ny \tō-nē, tən-ē\ *adj* **taw-nier**; **-est** [ME, fr. MF *tanné*, pp. of *tanner* to tan] 1: of the color tawny 2: of a warm sandy color like that of well-tanned skin (the lion's ~ coat) *syn* see DUSKY — **taw-ni-ness** *n*

tawny *n*, *pl* **tawnies**: a brownish orange to light brown that is slightly redder than sorrel

taw-pie \tō-pē\ *n* [of Scand origin; akin to Norw *tåpe* simpleton] chiefly *Scot*: a foolish or awkward young person

taws also **tawse** \tōz\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [prob. fr. *pl.* of obs. *taw* (tawed leather)] *Brit*: a leather strap slit into strips at the end

tax \taks\ *vt* [ME *taxen* to estimate, assess, tax, fr. MF *taxer*, fr. ML *taxare*, fr. L, to feel, estimate, censure, freq. of *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] 1: to assess or determine judicially the amount of (costs in a court action) 2: to levy a tax on 3 *obs*: to enter (a name) in a list (there went out a decree... that all the world should be ~ed — Lk 2:1 (AV)) 4: CHARGE, ACCUSE; also: CENSURE (~ed him with neglect of his duty) 5: to make onerous and rigorous demands upon (the job ~ed his strength) — **tax-abil-i-ty** \tak-sə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **tax-able** \tak-sə-bəl\ *adj* — **tax-er** *n*

tax *n* 1 **a**: a charge usu. of money imposed by authority upon persons or property for public purposes **b**: a sum levied on members of an organization to defray expenses 2: a heavy demand

tax- or taxo- also **taxi-** *comb form* [Gk *taxi-*, fr. *taxis*]: arrangement (taxeme) (taxidermy)

taxa *pl* of TAXON

tax-a-tion \tak-'sā-shən\ *n* 1: the action of taxing; *esp*: the imposition of taxes 2: revenue obtained from taxes 3: the amount assessed as a tax

tax-eme \tak-'sēm\ *n* [tax-]: a minimum grammatical feature of selection, order, stress, pitch, or phonetic modification — **tax-emic** \tak-'sē-mik\ *adj*

tax evasion *n*: deliberate failure to pay taxes usu. by falsely reporting taxable income or property

tax-ex-empt \tak-sig-'zem(p)t\ *adj* 1: exempted from a tax 2: bearing interest that is free from federal or state income tax

taxi \tak-sē\ *n*, *pl* **tax-is** \-sēz\ also **tax-ies**: TAXICAB; also: a similarly operated boat or airplane

taxi *vb* **tax-ied**; **taxi-ing** or **taxy-ing**; **tax-is** or **tax-ies** *vi* 1: to ride in a taxicab 2 **a** of an airplane: to go at low speed along the surface of the ground or water **b**: to operate an airplane on the ground under its own power ~ *vt* 1: to transport by taxi 2: to cause (an airplane) to taxi

taxi-cab \tak-sē-'kab\ *n* [taximeter cab]: an automobile that carries passengers for a fare usu. determined by the distance traveled

taxi dancer *n*: a girl employed by a dance hall, café, or cabaret to dance with patrons who pay a certain amount for each dance

taxi-der-my \tak-sə-'dər-mē\ *n* [tax- + *derm-* + -y]: the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals and esp. vertebrates — **taxi-der-mic** \tak-sə-'dər-mik\ *adj* — **taxi-der-mist** \tak-sə-'dər-məst\ *n*

taxi-man \tak-sē-'mən\ *n*, chiefly *Brit*: the operator of a taxi

taxi-me-ter \tak-sē-'mēt-ər\ *n* [F *taximètre*, modif. of G *taxameter*, fr. ML *taxa* tax, charge (fr. *taxare* to tax) + G *-meter*]: an instrument for use in a hired vehicle (as a taxicab) for automatically showing the fare due

tax-ing \tak-siŋ\ *adj*: ONEROUS, WEARING (a ~ operatic role) — **tax-ing-ly** \-siŋ-lē\ *adv*

tax-is \tak-səs\ *n*, *pl* **tax-es** \-sēz\ [Gk, lit., arrangement, order, fr. *tassein* to arrange — more at TACTICS] 1: the manual restoration of a displaced body part; *specif*: manual reduction of a hernia 2 **a**: reflex translational or orientational movement by a freely motile and usu. simple organism in relation to a source of stimulation (as a light or a temperature or chemical gradient) **b**: a reflex reaction involving a taxis

tax-is \tak-səs\ *n* *comb form*, *pl* **tax-es** \-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *taxis*] 1: arrangement: order (homotaxis) 2: physiological taxis (chemotaxis)

taxi squad *n*: a group of professional football players under contract who practice with a team but are ineligible to participate in official games

taxi stand *n*: a place where taxis may park while awaiting hire

taxi-way \tak-sē-'wā\ *n*: a usu. paved strip for taxiing (as from the terminal to a runway) at an airport

tax-on \tak-'sən\ *n*, *pl* **taxa** \-sə\ also **tax-ons** [NL, back-formation fr. ISV *taxonomy*] 1: a taxonomic group or entity 2: the name applied to a taxonomic group in a formal system of nomenclature

taxon *abbr* taxonomic; taxonomy

tax-on-o-my \tak-'sən-ə-mē\ *n* [F *taxonomie*, fr. *tax-* + *-nomie* -nomy] 1: the study of the general principles of scientific classification: SYSTEMATICS 2: CLASSIFICATION; *specif*: orderly classification of plants and animals according to their presumed natural relationships — **tax-o-nom-ic** \tak-sə-'nām-ik\ *adj* — **tax-o-nom-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **tax-on-o-mist** \tak-'sən-ə-məst\ *n*

tax-pay-er \tak-'spā-ər\ *n*: one that pays or is liable for a tax

tax-pay-ing \-spā-ŋ\ *adj*: of, relating to, or subject to the paying of a tax

tax selling *n*: concerted selling of securities late in the year to establish gains and losses for income-tax purposes

tax shelter *n*: a factor (as special depreciation allowances) that reduces the taxes on current earnings either to a corporation or to its stockholders — **tax-shel-tered** \taks-'shel-tərd, 'taksh-'shel-\ *adj*

tax stamp *n*: a stamp marked on or affixed to a taxable item as evidence that the tax has been paid

tax-us \tak-səs\ *n*, *pl* **tax-us** \-səs\ [NL, genus comprising the yews, fr. L, yew]: YEW 1a

Taylor's series \tā-lərz-\ *n* [Brook Taylor †1731 E mathematician]: a power series that gives the expansion of a function $f(x)$ in the neighborhood of a point a provided all derivatives exist and the series converges and that has the form

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n + \dots$$

where $f^{(n)}(a)$ is the derivative of n th order of $f(x)$ evaluated at a — called also *Taylor series*

taz-za \tāt-sə\ *n* [It, cup, fr. Ar *ṭassah*]: a shallow cup or vase on a pedestal

tb *abbr* tablespoon; tablespoonful

Tb *symbol* terbium

1TB \(')tē-'bē\ *n* [TB (*abbr.* for *tubercle bacillus*)] : TUBERCULOSIS

2TB *abbr* 1 trial balance 2 tubercle bacillus

TBA *abbr*, often *not cap* to be announced

T-bar lift \tē-'bār-\ *n*: a ski lift having a series of T-shaped bars each of which pulls two skiers

T-bone \tē-'bōn\ *n*: a small beefsteak from the thin end of the short loin containing a T-shaped bone and a small piece of tenderloin — see BEEF illustration

tbs or tbsps *abbr* 1 tablespoon 2 tablespoonful

TBS *abbr* talk between ships

tc *abbr* tierce

Tc *symbol* technetium

TC *abbr* 1 teachers college 2 terra-cotta 3 till countermanded

tchr *abbr* teacher

TD *abbr* 1 tank destroyer 2 touchdown 3 treasury department

t distribution *n*: a probability density function that is used esp. in testing hypotheses concerning means of normal distributions whose standard deviations are unknown and that is the distribution of a random variable

$$t = \frac{u \sqrt{n}}{v}$$

where u and v are themselves independent random variables and u has a normal distribution with mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 and v^2 has a chi-square distribution with n degrees of freedom — called also *student's t distribution*

TDN *abbr* total digestible nutrients

TDY *abbr* temporary duty

Te *symbol* tellurium

TE *abbr* 1 table of equipment 2 trailing edge

tea \tē\ *n* [Chin (Amoy) *t'e*] 1 **a**: a shrub (*Camellia sinensis* of the family Theaceae, the tea family) cultivated esp. in China, Japan, and the East Indies **b**: the leaves, leaf buds, and internodes of the tea plant prepared and cured for the market, classed according to method of manufacture (as green tea, black tea, or oolong), and graded according to leaf size (as congou, orange pekoe, pekoe, or souchong) 2: an aromatic beverage prepared from tea leaves by infusion with boiling water 3: any of various plants somewhat resembling tea in properties; also: an infusion of their leaves used medicinally or as a beverage 4 **a**: refreshments usu. including tea with sandwiches, crackers, or cookies served in late afternoon **b**: a reception at which tea is served 5 *slang*: MARIJUANA

tea bag *n*: a cloth or filter paper bag holding enough tea for an individual serving

tea ball *n*: a perforated metal ball that holds tea leaves and is used in brewing tea in a pot or cup

tea-ber-ry \tē-'ber-ē\ *n* [fr. the use of its leaves as a substitute for tea]: CHECKERBERRY

tea biscuit *n*, *Brit*: CRACKER, COOKIE

tea-board \tē-'bō(ə)rd, -bō(ə)rd\ *n*: a tray for serving tea

tea-bowl \-bōl\ *n*: a teacup having no handle

tea caddy *n*: CADDY

tea cake *n* 1 *Brit*: a light flat cake 2: COOKIE

tea cart *n*: TEA WAGON

teach \tēch\ *vb* **taught** \tōt\; **teach-ing** [ME *techen* to show, instruct, fr. OE *tæcan*; akin to OE *tācn* sign — more at TOKEN] *vt*

1 **a**: to cause to know a subject (taught his sons a trade) **b**: to cause to know how (is ~ing me to drive) **c**: to accustom to some action or attitude (~ students to think for themselves) **d**: to make to know the disagreeable consequences of some action (I'll ~ you to come home late) 2: to guide the studies of 3: to impart the knowledge of (~ algebra) 4 **a**: to instruct by precept, example, or experience **b**: to seek to make known and accepted (experience ~es us our limitations) ~ *vi*: to provide instruction: act as a teacher

syn TEACH, INSTRUCT, EDUCATE, TRAIN, DISCIPLINE, SCHOOL *shared meaning element*: to cause to acquire knowledge or skill

teach-abil-i-ty \tē-chə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* 1: suitability for use in teaching 2: ability to learn by instruction

teach-able \tē-chə-bəl\ *adj* 1 **a**: capable of being taught **b**: apt and willing to learn 2: favorable to teaching — **teach-able-ness** *n* — **teach-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

teach-er \tē-chər\ *n* 1: one that teaches; *esp*: one whose occupation is to instruct 2: a Mormon ranking above a deacon in the Aaronic priesthood

teachers college *n*: a college for the training of teachers usu. offering a full four-year course and granting a bachelor's degree

teacher-ship \tē-chər-'ship\ *n*: a teaching position

teacher's pet *n* 1: a pupil who has won his teacher's special favor 2: one who has ingratiated himself with an authority

teach-in \tē-'chin\ *n* [teach + -in (as in sit-in)]: an extended and often nightlong meeting esp. of college students and faculty members for lectures, debates, and discussions on an important and often controversial topic (as U.S. foreign policy)

1teach-ing *n* 1: the act, practice, or profession of a teacher 2: something taught; *esp*: DOCTRINE (the ~s of Confucius)

2teaching *adj*: that teaches (a ~ doctor)

teaching aid *n*: a device (as a record player, map, or picture) used by a teacher to reinforce or supplement classroom instruction

teaching fellow *n*: a resident student at a graduate school who holds a fellowship that involves teaching or laboratory duties

teaching hospital *n*: a hospital that is affiliated with a medical school and provides the means for medical education to students, interns, residents, and sometimes postgraduates

teaching machine *n*: any of various mechanical devices for presenting a program of instructional material

tea-cup \tē,kəp\ *n*: a cup usu. of less than 8-ounce capacity used with a saucer for hot beverages — **teacupful** *n*

tea dance *n*: a dance held in the late afternoon

tea garden *n* 1: a public garden where tea and light refreshments are served 2: a tea plantation

tea gown *n*: a semiformal gown of fine materials in graceful flowing lines worn esp. for afternoon entertaining at home

tea-house \tē,haüs\ *n*: a public house or restaurant where tea and light refreshments are sold

teak \tēk\ *n* [Pg *teca*, fr. Malayalam *tēkka*] 1: a tall East Indian timber tree (*Tectona grandis*) of the vervain family 2: the hard yellowish brown wood of teak used esp. for shipbuilding

tea-ket-tle \tē,ket-əl, -kit-\ *n*: a covered kettle with a handle and spout for boiling water

teak-wood \tē,kwüd\ *n*: TEAK 2

teal \tē(ə)l\ *n*, *pl* **teal** or **teals** [ME *tele*; akin to MD *telung* teal] : any of several small short-necked river ducks (esp. genus *Anas*) of Europe and America

teal blue *n*: a variable color averaging a dark greenish blue

team \tēm\ *n* [ME *teme*, fr. OE *tēam* offspring, lineage, group of draft animals; akin to OE *tēon* to draw, pull — more at **TOW**] 1 *a*: two or more draft animals harnessed to the same vehicle or implement; also: these with their harness and attached vehicle *b*: a draft animal often with harness and vehicle *c*: a drawn vehicle (as a wagon) 2 *obs*: LINEAGE, RACE 3: a group of animals: as *a*: a brood esp. of young pigs or ducks *b*: a matched group of animals for exhibition 4: a number of persons associated together in work or activity: as *a*: a group on one side (as in football or a debate) *b*: CREW, GANG

team *vt* 1: to yoke or join in a team 2: to convey or haul with a team ~ *vi* 1: to drive a team or motortruck 2: to form a team

team *adj*: of or performed by a team (a ~ effort)

tea maker *n*: a perforated covered spoon that holds tea leaves and is used in brewing tea in a cup

team foul *n*: one of a designated number of personal fouls the players on a basketball team may commit during a given period of play before the opposing team begins receiving bonus free throws

team handball *n*: a game developed from soccer which is played between two teams of seven players each and in which the ball is thrown, caught, and dribbled with the hands

team-mate \tēm,māt\ *n*: a fellow member of a team

team play *n* 1: collective play with mutual assistance of team members (skillful team play in hockey) 2: cooperative effort (need for team play in time of war — Christopher La Farge)

team-ster \tēm(p)-stər\ *n*: one who drives a team or motortruck esp. as an occupation

team-work \tēm,wərk\ *n*: work done by several associates with each doing a part but all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole

tea party *n* 1: an afternoon social gathering at which tea is served 2 [fr. the Boston Tea Party, name facetiously applied to the occasion in 1773 when a group of citizens threw a shipment of tea into Boston harbor in protest against the tax on imports]: an exciting disturbance or proceeding

tea-pot \tē,pāt\ *n*: a vessel with a spout in which tea is brewed and from which it is served

tea-poy \tē,pōi\ *n* [Hindi *tipāi*] 1: a 3-legged ornamental stand 2: a stand for a tea service

tear \ti(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tæhher*, *tēar*; akin to OHG *zahar* tear, L *dacryma*, *lacrima*, Gk *dakry*] 1 *a*: a drop of clear saline fluid secreted by the lacrimal gland and diffused between the eye and eyelids to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion *b* *pl*: a secretion of profuse tears that overflow the eyelids and dampen the face 2 *pl*: an act of weeping or grieving (broke into ~s) 3: a transparent drop of fluid or hardened fluid matter (as resin)

tear *vi*: to fill with tears: shed tears (eyes ~ing in the November wind — Saul Bellow)

tear \tə(ə)r, 'tē(ə)r\ *vb* **tore** \tō(ə)r, 'tō(ə)r\; **torn** \tō(ə)r, 'tō(ə)r\; **tearing** [ME *teren*, fr. OE *teran*; akin to OHG *zeran* to destroy, Gk *derein* to skin] *vt* 1 *a*: to separate parts of or pull apart by force: **REND** *b*: to wound by tearing: **LACERATE** (~ the skin) 2: to divide or disrupt by the pull of contrary forces (a mind torn with doubts) 3: to remove by force: **WRENCH** (~ a cover off a box) 4: to make or effect by or as if by tearing (~ a hole in the wall) ~ *vi* 1: to separate on being pulled: **REND** (this cloth ~s easily) 2: to move or act with violence, haste, or force (went ~ing down the street) — **tear-er** *n*

syn TEAR, RIP, REND, SPLIT, CLEAVE, RIVE *shared meaning element*: to separate forcibly

— **tear at**: **LACERATE** (the sight of her grief tore at his heart) — **tear into**: to attack without restraint or caution — **tear one's hair**: to pull one's hair as an expression of grief, rage, frustration, desperation, or anxiety

tear \tə(ə)r, 'tē(ə)r\ *n* 1 *a*: the act of tearing *b*: damage from being torn; esp: a hole or flaw made by tearing 2 *a*: a tearing pace: **HURRY** *b*: **SPREE** (go on a ~)

tear around *vi* 1: to go about in excited or angry haste 2: to lead a wild or disorderly life

tear away *vt*: to remove (as oneself) reluctantly

tear-down \tə(ə)r-daün, 'tē(ə)r-\ *n*: the act or process of disassembling

tear down \tə(ə)r-daün, 'tē(ə)r-\ *vt* 1 *a*: to cause to decompose or disintegrate *b*: **VILIFY**, **DENIGRATE** 2: to take apart: **DISASSEMBLE** (tear an engine down for an overhaul)

tear-drop \ti(ə)r-dräp\ *n* 1: 'TEAR 1a 2: something shaped like a dropping tear; *specif*: a pendent gem (as on an earring)

tear-ful \ti(ə)r-fəl\ *adj* 1: flowing with or accompanied by tears (~ entreaties) 2: causing tears: **TEARY** — **tear-ful-ly** \fə-lē\ *adv* — **tear-ful-ness** *n*

tear-gas \-,gas\ *vt*: to use tear gas on

tear gas *n*: a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance that on dispersion in the atmosphere blinds the eyes with tears and is used chiefly in dispelling mobs

tear-ing \tə(ə)r-ɪŋ, 'tē(ə)r-\ *adj* 1: causing continued or repeated pain or distress 2: **HASTY**, **VIOLENT** 3 *chiefly Brit*: **SPLENDID**

tear-jerk-er \ti(ə)r-jər-kər\ *n*: an extravagantly pathetic story, play, film, or broadcast — **tear-jerk-ing** \-kɪŋ\ *adj*

tear-less \ti(ə)r-ləs\ *adj*: shedding no tears: free from tears — **tear-less-ly** *adv* — **tear-less-ness** *n*

tear-off \tə(ə)r-ɒf, 'tē(ə)r-\ *n*: part of a piece of paper intended to be removed by tearing usu. along a marked line

tear off \tə(ə)r-ɒf, 'tē(ə)r-\ *vt*: to compose rapidly (tore off two letters before dinner)

tea-room \tē,rūm, -rüm\ *n*: a small restaurant with service and decor designed primarily for a female clientele

tea rose *n*: any of numerous tender or half-hardy hybrid garden bush roses descended chiefly from a Chinese rose (*Rosa odorata*) and valued esp. for their abundant large usu. tea-scented blossoms — compare **HYBRID TEA ROSE**

tear sheet *n*: a sheet torn from a publication usu. to prove insertion of an advertisement to an advertiser

tear-stain \ti(ə)r-stān\ *n*: a spot or streak left by tears — **tear-stained** \-,stānd\ *adj*

tear strip *n*: the scored band in a can or added narrow ribbon in a wrapper or on a fiber box that provides an easy and defined way of opening

tear tape *n*: a strong tape glued to the inside of a shipping container with one end protruding so that the container is readily opened by pulling out the tape

tear up *vt* 1: to damage, remove, or effect an opening in (tore up the street to lay a new water main) 2: to tear into pieces

teary \ti(ə)r-ē\ *adj* **tear-i-er**; **-est** 1 *a*: wet or stained with tears: **TEARFUL** *b*: consisting of tears or drops resembling tears 2: causing tears: **PATHETIC** (a ~ story) — **tear-i-ly** \tīr-ē-lē\ *adv*

tease \tēz\ *vt* **teased**; **teas-ing** [ME *tesen*, fr. OE *tāsan*; akin to OHG *zeisan* to tease] 1 *a*: to disentangle and lay parallel by combing or carding (~ wool) *b*: **TEASEL** 2: to tear in pieces; esp: to shred (a tissue or specimen) for microscopic examination 3 *a*: to disturb or annoy by persistent irritating or provoking *b*: to attempt to provoke to anger, resentment, or confusion: **GOAD** *c*: to annoy with petty persistent requests: **PESTER**; also: to obtain by repeated coaxing *d*: to persuade to acquiesce esp. by persistent small efforts: **COAX** 4: to comb (hair) by taking hold of a strand and pushing the short hairs toward the scalp with the comb **syn** see **WORRY** — **teas-er** *n* — **teas-ing-ly** \tē-zɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

tease *n* 1: the act of teasing: the state of being teased 2: one that teases

tea-sel or **tea-zel** or **tea-zle** \tē-zəl\ *n* [ME *tesel*, fr. OE *tāsel*; akin to OE *tāsan* to tease] 1 *a*: an Old World prickly herb (*Dipsacus fullonum*) of the family Dipsacaceae, the teasel family) with flower heads that are covered with stiff hooked bracts and are used in the woolen industry — called also *fuller's teasel* *b*: a plant of the same genus as the teasel 2 *a*: a flower head of the fuller's teasel used when dried to raise a nap on wollen cloth *b*: a wire substitute for the teasel

teasel *vt* **tea-seled** or **tea-selled**; **tea-sel-ing** or **tea-sel-ling** \tēz-(ə-)lɪŋ\ : to nap (cloth) with teasels

tease out *vt*: to obtain by disentangling or freeing with a pointed instrument

tea service *n*: a set of china or metalware for service at table: *a*: a set of china consisting of a teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, sometimes a coffeepot, and usu. plates, cups, and saucers *b*: a set of metalware consisting of a teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, sometimes a coffeepot, and usu. waste bowl, kettle, and tray

tea set *n* 1: **TEA SERVICE** *b* 2: a china set consisting of a teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, cups and saucers and plates

tea shop *n* 1 *chiefly Brit*: **TEAROOM** 2 *Brit*: **RESTAURANT**

tea-spoon \tē-spūn, -spün\ *n* 1: a small spoon that is used esp. for eating soft foods and stirring beverages and that holds one third of a tablespoon 2: **TEASPOONFUL**

tea-spoon-ful \-,fʊl\ *n*, *pl* **teaspoonfuls** \-,fʊlz\ also **tea-spoons-ful** \-,spünz-,fʊl, -spünz-\ 1: as much as a teaspoon can hold 2: a unit of measure equal to 1 1/2 fluidrams

teat \tit, 'tēt\ *n* [ME *tete*, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *tit* teat, MHG *zitze*] 1: the protuberance through which milk is drawn from an udder or breast: **NIPPLE** 2: a small projection or a nib (as on a mechanical part) — **teat-ed** \-əd\ *adj*

tea table *n*: a table used or spread for tea; *specif*: a small table for serving afternoon tea

tea-time \tē,tīm\ *n*: the customary time for tea: late afternoon or early evening

tea towel *n*: **DISH TOWEL**

tea tray *n*: a tray that accommodates a tea service

tea wagon *n*: a small table on wheels used in serving tea

Te-bet \tā-'vāt(h), 'tā-ves\ *n* [Heb *Tēbhēth*]: the 4th month of the civil year or the 10th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see **MONTH** table

tec *abbr* technical; technician

tech *abbr* 1 technical; technically; technician 2 technological; technology



teasel 1a

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

teched \ˈtɛtʃ\ *adj* [alter. of *touched*]: mentally unbalanced

tech-ne-tium \tek-ˈnē-sh(ē)-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *technētos* artificial, fr. *technasthai* to devise by art, fr. *technē*]: a metallic element obtained by bombarding molybdenum with deuterons or neutrons and in the fission of uranium — see **ELEMENT** table

tech-ne-tron-ic \tek-nə-ˈträn-ik\ *adj* [technological + electronic]: of, relating to, or being a society shaped by the impact of technology and electronics and esp. by the impact of computers and communications on its structure, culture, psychology, and economics

tech-nic \tek-nik, for 1 also tek-ˈnēk\ *n* 1: **TECHNIQUE** 1 2 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: **TECHNOLOGY** 2a

tech-ni-cal \tek-ni-kəl\ *adj* [Gk *technikos* of art, skillful, fr. *technē* art, craft, skill; akin to Gk *tektōn* builder, carpenter, L *texere* to weave, OHG *dahs* badger] 1 *a*: having special and usu. practical knowledge esp. of a mechanical or scientific subject *b*: marked by or characteristic of specialization 2: of or relating to a particular subject; esp.: of or relating to a practical subject organized on scientific principles 3 *a*: marked by a strict legal interpretation *b*: **LEGAL** 6 4: of or relating to technique 5: of, relating to, or produced by ordinary commercial processes without being subjected to special purification (<~ sulfuric acid>) 6: resulting chiefly from internal market factors rather than external influences (<~ reaction of the stock market>) — **tech-ni-cal-ly** \k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **tech-ni-cal-ness** \kəl-nəs\ *n*

technical foul *n*: a foul (as in basketball) that involves no physical contact with an opponent and that usu. is incurred by unsportsmanlike conduct — compare **PERSONAL FOUL**

tech-ni-cal-i-ty \tek-nə-ˈkal-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being technical 2: something technical; esp.: a detail meaningful only to a specialist (<a legal ~>)

tech-ni-cal-ize \tek-ni-kə-ˈlīz\ *vt* -ized; -izing: to give a technical slant to — **tech-ni-cal-iza-tion** \tek-ni-kə-lə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*

technical knockout *n*: the termination of a boxing match when a boxer is unable or is declared by the referee to be unable (as because of injuries) to continue the fight

technical sergeant *n*: a noncommissioned officer in the air force ranking above a staff sergeant and below a master sergeant

tech-ni-cian \tek-ˈnish-ən\ *n* 1: a specialist in the technical details of a subject or occupation (<a medical ~>) 2: one who has acquired the technique of an art or other area of specialization (<a superb ~ and a musician of integrity — Irving Kolodin>)

tech-nique \tek-ˈnēk\ *n* [F, fr. *technique* technical, fr. Gk *technikos*] 1: the manner in which technical details are treated (as by a writer) or basic physical movements are used (as by a dancer); also: ability to treat such details or use such movements (<good piano ~>) 2 *a*: a body of technical methods (as in a craft or in scientific research) *b*: a method of accomplishing a desired aim

techno- *comb form* [Gk, fr. *technē*] 1: art: craft (<technography>) 2: technical: technological (<technocracy>)

tech-noc-ra-cy \tek-ˈnäk-rə-sē\ *n*: government by technicians; *specif*: management of society by technical experts

tech-no-crat \tek-nə-ˈkrāt\ *n* 1: an adherent of technocracy 2: a member of a technocracy

tech-no-crat-ic \tek-nə-ˈkrāt-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling a technocrat or a technocracy

technol *abbr* technological; technology

tech-no-log-i-cal \tek-nə-ˈlāj-i-kəl\ or **tech-no-log-ic** \-ˈlāj-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by technology (<~ advances>) 2: resulting from improvements in technical processes that increases productivity of machines and eliminates manual operations or operations done by older machines (<~ unemployment>) — **tech-no-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tech-nol-o-gist \tek-ˈnäl-ə-jəst\ *n*: a specialist in technology

tech-nol-o-gize \-jīz\ *vt* -gized; -gizing: to make technological

tech-nol-o-gy \-jē\ *n*, *pl* -gies [Gk *technologia* systematic treatment of an art, fr. *techno-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: technical language 2 *a*: applied science *b*: a technical method of achieving a practical purpose 3: the totality of the means employed to provide objects necessary for human sustenance and comfort

tech-no-struc-ture \tek-nō-ˈstrək-chər\ *n*: the network of professionally skilled managers (as scientists, engineers, and administrators) that increasingly tends to control the economy both within and beyond individual corporate groups

techy *var of* TETCHY

tec-ton-ic \tek-ˈtän-ik\ *adj* [LL *tectonicus*, fr. Gk *tektonikos* of a builder, fr. *tektōn* builder — more at **TECHNICAL**]: of or relating to tectonics: as *a*: **ARCHITECTURAL** *b*: of or relating to the deformation of the earth's crust, the forces involved in or producing such deformation, and the resulting forms — **tec-ton-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tec-ton-ics \-iks\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* 1: the science or art of construction (as of a building) 2: geological structural features 3 *a*: a branch of geology concerned with structure esp. with folding and faulting *b*: **DIASTROPHISM**

tec-to-nism \tek-tə-ˈniz-əm\ *n* [ISV *tecton-* (fr. *tectonic*) + *-ism*]: **DIASTROPHISM**

tec-tum \tek-təm\ *n*, *pl* **tec-ta** \-tə\ [NL, fr. L, roof, dwelling, fr. neut. of *tectus*, pp. of *tegere* to cover — more at **THATCH**]: a bodily structure resembling or serving as a roof; esp.: the dorsal part of the midbrain — **tec-tal** \tek-təl\ *adj*

ted \ˈtɛd\ *vt* **ted-ded**; **ted-ding** [(assumed) ME *tedden*; akin to Gk *daiesthai* to divide, distribute — more at **TIDE**]: to spread or turn from the swath and scatter (as new-mown grass) for drying

ted-der \ˈtɛd-ər\ *n*: one that teds; *specif*: a machine for stirring and spreading hay to hasten drying and curing

ted-dy bear \ˈtɛd-ē-, ˈtɛd-ē-\ *n* [*Teddy*, nickname of Theodore Roosevelt †1919 26th U.S. president; fr. a cartoon depicting the president sparing the life of a bear cub while hunting]: a stuffed toy bear

ted-dy boy \ˈtɛd-ē-\ *n* [*Teddy*, nickname for Edward]: a young British hoodlum who affects Edwardian dress

Te De-um \ˈtā-dā-əm, ˈtē-dē-\ *n*, *pl* **Te Deums** [ME, fr. LL *te deum laudamus* thee, God, we praise; fr. the opening words of the hymn]: a liturgical Christian hymn of praise to God

te-dious \ˈtɛd-ē-əs, ˈtē-jəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *taediosus*, fr. L *taedium*]: tiresome because of length or dullness: BORING (<a ~ public ceremony>) — **te-dious-ly** *adv* — **te-dious-ness** *n*

te-di-um \ˈtɛd-ē-əm\ *n* [L *taedium* disgust, irksomeness, fr. *taedere* to disgust, weary] 1: the quality or state of being tedious: **TE-DIOUSNESS**; also: **BOREDOM** 2: a tedious period of time (<long ~s of strained anxiety> — H. G. Wells)

tee \ˈtē\ *n* [ME] 1: the letter *t* 2: something shaped like a capital *T* 3: a mark aimed at in various games (as curling) — **to a tee**: EXACTLY, PRECISELY

tee *n* [of unknown origin] 1 *a*: a small mound or a peg on which a golf ball is placed before the beginning of play on a hole *b*: a device for holding a football in position for kicking 2: the area from which a golf ball is struck at the beginning of play on a hole

tee *vt* **teed**; **tee-ing**: to place (a ball) on a tee — often used with *up*

teed off \ˈtēd-ˈɒf\ *adj* [prob. alter. of earlier *pee'd off*, *peed off*]: **ANGRY**, **ANNOYED**

teem \ˈtēm\ *vb* [ME *temen*, fr. OE *tīman*, *tēman*; akin to OE *tēam* offspring — more at **TEAM**] *vt*, *archaic*: to bring forth: give birth to: **PRODUCE** ~ *vi* 1 *obs*: to become pregnant: **CONCEIVE** 2 *a*: to become filled to overflowing: **ABOUND** (<lakes ~ with fish>) *b*: to be present in large quantity — **teem-ing-ly** \ˈtē-mīŋ-lē\ *adv* — **teem-ing-ness** *n*

teem *vt* [ME *temen*, fr. ON *tēma*; akin to OE *tōm* empty]: **EMPTY**, **POUR** (<~ molten metal into a mold>)

teen \ˈtēn\ *n* [ME *tene*, fr. OE *tēona*, injury, grief; akin to ON *tjōn* loss, damage] *archaic*: **MISERY**, **AFFLICTION**

teen *adj*: **TEENAGE**

teen-age \ˈtē-nāj\ or **teen-aged** \-nāj-d\ *adj*: of, being, or relating to people in their teens

teen-ag-er \-nāj-jər\ *n*: a person in his teens

teen-er \ˈtē-nər\ *n*: **TEENAGER**

teens \ˈtēnz\ *n pl* [-teen (as in *thirteen*)] 1: the numbers 13 to 19 inclusive; *specif*: the years 13 to 19 in a lifetime or century 2: **TEENAGERS**

teen-sy also **teent-sy** \ˈtēn(t)-sē\ *adj* **teen-si-er** also **teent-si-er**; -est [baby-talk alter. of *teeny*]: **TINY**

teen-sy-ween-sy also **teent-sy-weent-sy** or **teen-sie-ween-sie** \ˈtēn(t)-sē-ˈwēn(t)-sē\ *adj* [baby-talk alter. of *teeny-weeny*]: **TINY**

teen-y \ˈtē-nē\ *adj* **tee-ni-er**; -est [by alter. (influenced by *weeny*)] : **TINY**

teeny-bop-per \ˈtē-nē-bāp-ər\ *n* [*teen* + *-y* + *bopper*] 1: a teenage girl 2: a young teenager who rejects middle-class mores, dresses in mod styles, is addicted to rock 'n' roll music, and is interested in the use of drugs (as LSD and marijuana)

tee-ny-wee-ny also **tee-nie-wee-nie** \ˈtē-nē-ˈwē-nē\ *adj* [*teeny* + *weeny*]: **TINY**

tee off *vi* 1: to drive from a tee 2: **BEGIN**, **START** 3: to hit hard 4: to make an angry denunciation — often used with *on*

tee-pee *var of* **TEPEE**

tee shirt *var of* **T-SHIRT**

tee-ter \ˈtē-tər\ *vi* [ME *titeren* to totter, reel; akin to OHG *zittarōn* to shiver, Gk *dramein* to run] 1 *a*: to move unsteadily: **WOBBLE** *b*: **WAVER**, **VACILLATE** (<a passive type who ~s between conformity and revolt> — R. N. Denney) 2: **SEESAW**

teeter *n*: **SEESAW** 2b

tee-ter-board \-bō(ə)rd, -bō(ə)rd\ *n* 1: **SEESAW** 2b 2: a board placed on a raised support in such a way that a person standing on one end of the board is thrown into the air if another person jumps on the opposite end

tee-ter-tot-ter \ˈtē-tər-tāt-ər\ *n*: **SEESAW** 2b

teeth *pl of* **TOOTH**

teethe \ˈtēθ\ *vi* **teethed**; **teeth-ing** [back-formation fr. *teething*]: to cut one's teeth: grow teeth

teeth-er \ˈtē-θər\ *n*: an object (as a teething ring) designed for a baby to bite on during teething

teeth-ing \ˈtē-θīŋ\ *n* [*teeth*] 1: the first growth of teeth 2: the phenomena accompanying growth of teeth through the gums

teething ring *n*: a usu. rubber or plastic ring for a teething infant to bite on

teeth-ridge \ˈtē-θrij\ *n*: the inner surface of the gums of the upper front teeth

tee-to-tal \ˈtē-tōt-əl, -tōt-\ *adj* [total + total (abstinence)] 1: of, relating to, or practicing teetotalism 2: **TOTAL**, **COMPLETE** — **tee-to-tal-ly** \-əl-ē\ *adv*

tee-to-tal-er or **tee-to-tal-ler** \-tōt-əl-ər\ *n*: one who practices or advocates teetotalism

tee-to-tal-ism \-əl-iz-əm\ *n*: the principle or practice of complete abstinence from alcoholic drinks — **tee-to-tal-ist** \-əl-əst\ *n*

tee-to-tum \ˈtē-tōt-əm\ *n* [*tee* + L *totum* all, fr. neut. of *totus* whole; fr. the letter *T* inscribed on one side as an abbr. of *totum* (take) all]: a small top usu. inscribed with letters and used in put-and-take

teff \ˈtɛf\ *n* [Amharic *tēf*]: an economically important African cereal grass (*Eragrostis abyssinica*) that is grown for its grain which yields a white flour and as a forage and hay crop — called also *teff grass*

TEFL \ˈtɛf-əl\ *abbr* teaching English as a foreign language

Tef-lon \ˈtɛf-lən\ *trademark* — used for synthetic fluorine-containing resins used esp. for molding articles and for coatings to prevent sticking (as of food in cooking utensils)

teg-men \ˈtɛg-mən\ *n*, *pl* **teg-mi-na** \-mə-nə\ [NL *tegmin-*, *tegmen*, fr. L, covering, fr. *tegere* to cover — more at **THATCH**]: a superficial layer or cover usu. of a plant or animal part

teg-men-tal \ˈtɛg-ment-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or associated with an integument or a tegumentum

teg-men-tum \ˈtɛg-ment-əm\ *n*, *pl* -men-ta \-ment-ə\ [NL, fr. L *tegumentum*, *tegumentum*, covering, fr. *tegere*]: an anatomical covering: **TEGMEN**

teg-u-ment \ˈtɛg-yə-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tegumentum*]: **INTEGUMENT** — **teg-u-men-tal** \ˈtɛg-yə-ment-əl\ *adj*

teg-u-men-ta-ry \teg-yə-'ment-ə-rē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or consisting of an integument: serving as a covering

teiid \tē-(y)əd, 'tī-əd\ *n* [NL *Teiidae*, group name, fr. *Teius*, genus of lizards, fr. Pg *teiu*, a lizard, fr. Tupi *tejú*]: any of a family (*Teiidae*) of mostly tropical American lizards (as the race runner) with a flat elongate scaly tongue that ends in two long smooth points — **teiid** *adj*

teel tree \tē(ə)l-\ *n* [F dial. *teel*, fr. OF, fr. L *tilia*]: LINDEN 1a

tek-tite \tek-'tīt\ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *tēktos* molten, fr. *tēkein* to melt — more at THAW]: a glassy body of probably meteoritic origin and of rounded but indefinite shape found esp. in Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, and Australia — **tek-tit-ic** \tek-'tīt-ik\ *adj*

tel *abbr* 1 telegram 2 telegraph 3 telephone

tel- or telo- *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *telos* — more at WHEEL]: end (<telangiectasia>)

tel-a-mon \tel-ə-'mān\ *n*, *pl* **tel-a-mo-nes** \tel-ə-'mō-(ŋ)nēz\ [L, fr. Gk *telamōn* bearer, supporter; akin to Gk *tlēnai* to bear — more at TOLERATE]: a male figure used like a caryatid as a supporting column or pilaster

tel-an-gi-ec-ta-sia \tel-an-jē-'ek-'tā-zh(ē)-ə, 'tēl-, təl-\ or **tel-an-gi-ec-ta-sis** \-'ek-'tā-sēs\ *n* [NL, fr. *tel-* + *angi-* + *ectasia*, *ectasis* dilatation, fr. Gk *ektasis* extension, fr. *ekteinein* to stretch out, fr. *ex-* + *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN]: an abnormal dilatation of capillary vessels and arterioles that often forms an angioma — **tel-an-gi-ec-tat-ic** \-'ek-'tat-ik\ *adj*

tele \tel-ē\ *n*: TELEVISION

tele- or **tel-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *tēle-*, *tēl-*, fr. *tēle* far off — more at PALE] 1: distant: at a distance: over a distance (<telegram> <telesthesia>) 2 **a**: telegraph (<teletypewriter>) **b**: television (<telecast>) **c**: telecommunication (<telemail>)

tele-camera \tel-i-'kam-(ə)rə\ *n*: a television camera

tele-cast \tel-i-'kast\ *vb* -**cast** also -**cast-ed**; -**cast-ing** [tele- + broadcast] *vt*: to broadcast by television ~ *vi*: to broadcast a television program — **telecast** *n* — **tele-cast-er** *n*

tele-com-mu-ni-ca-tion \tel-i-kə-'myū-nə-'kā-shən\ *n* [ISV] 1: communication at a distance (as by telegraph) 2: a science that deals with telecommunication — usu. used in pl.

tele-course \tel-i-'kō(ə)rs, -'kō(ə)rs\ *n*: a course of study conducted over television

te-le-du \tel-ə-'dū, tē-'led-(ŋ)ü\ *n* [Malay *tēledu*]: a small short-tailed blackish brown carnivorous mammal (*Mydaus meliceps*) of the mountains of Java and Sumatra that like the related skunk secretes and expels offensive fluid

tele-fac-sim-i-le \tel-i-fak-'sim-ə-(ŋ)lē\ *n*: a system of transmitting and reproducing fixed graphic material (as printing) by means of signals transmitted over telephone lines

tele-film \tel-i-'film\ *n*: a motion picture produced for televising

teleg *abbr* telegraphy

tele-ge-nic \tel-ə-'jen-ik, -'jēn-\ *adj*: having an appearance and manner that are markedly attractive to television viewers

te-leg-o-ny \tə-'leg-ə-nē\ *n* [ISV]: the supposed carrying over of the influence of a sire to the offspring of subsequent matings of the dam with other males

tele-gram \tel-ə-'gram, South also -grəm\ *n*: a telegraphic dispatch

tele-gram \-'gram\ *vb* -**grammed**; -**gram-ming**: TELEGRAPH

tele-graph \-'graf\ *n* [F *télégraphe*, fr. *télé-* tele- (fr. Gk *tēle-*) + -*graphie* -graph] 1: an apparatus for communication at a distance by coded signals; esp: an apparatus, system, or process for communication at a distance by electric transmission over wire 2: TELEGRAM

telegraph *vt* 1 **a**: to send or communicate by or as if by telegraph **b**: to send a telegram to **c**: to send by means of a telegraphic order (<~ flowers to a sick friend>) 2: to make known by signs esp. unknowingly and in advance (<~ a punch>) — **te-leg-ra-pher** \tə-'leg-rə-fər\ *n* — **te-leg-ra-phist** \-'fəst\ *n*

tele-graph-ese \tel-ə-'graf-'ēz, -'ēs\ *n*: language characterized by the terseness and ellipses that are common in telegrams

tele-graph-ic \tel-ə-'graf-ik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the telegraph 2: CONCISE, TERSE (<with ~ economy of words — F. S. Mitchell>) — **tele-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

telegraph plant *n*: an East Indian tick trefoil (*Desmodium gyrans*) whose lateral leaflets jerk up and down like the arms of a semaphore and also rotate on their axes

te-leg-ra-phy \tə-'leg-rə-fē\ *n*: the use or operation of a telegraph apparatus or system for transmitting or receiving communications

tele-ki-ne-sis \tel-i-kə-'nē-sēs, -kī-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *tēle-* + *kinēsis* motion — more at KINESIS]: the apparent production of motion in objects (as by a spiritualistic medium) without contact or other physical means — **tele-ki-net-ic** \-'net-ik\ *adj* — **tele-ki-net-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

Te-le-m-a-chus \tə-'lem-ə-kəs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Tēlemachos*]: the son of Odysseus and Penelope who contrived with his father to slay his mother's suitors

tele-man \tel-ē-'man\ *n* [tele- + man]: a petty officer in the navy who performs clerical, coding, and communications duties

tele-mark \tel-ə-'märk\ *n*, often *cap* [Norw, fr. *Telemark*, region in Norway]: a turn in skiing in which the outside ski is advanced considerably ahead of the other ski and then turned inward at a steadily widening angle until the turn is completed

tele-me-ter \tel-ə-'mēt-ər\ *n* [ISV] 1: an instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer 2: an electrical apparatus for measuring a quantity (as pressure, speed, or temperature), transmitting the result esp. by radio to a distant station, and there indicating or recording the quantity measured

telemeter *vt*: to transmit (as the measurement of a quantity) by telemeter ~ *vi*: to telemeter the measurement of a quantity

te-lem-e-try \tə-'lem-ə-trē\ *n* 1: the science or process of telemetering data 2: data transmitted by telemetry 3: BIOTELEMETRY — **tele-met-ric** \tel-ə-'me-trik\ *adj* — **tele-met-ri-cal-ly** \-'tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tel-en-ceph-a-lon \tel-en-'sef-ə-'län, -lən\ *n* [NL, fr. *tel-* + *encephalon*]: the anterior subdivision of the forebrain comprising the cere-

bral hemispheres and associated structures — **tel-en-ce-phal-ic** \-en-sə-'fal-ik\ *adj*

tele-o-log-i-cal \tel-ē-ə-'lāj-i-kəl, 'tēl-\ also **tele-o-log-ic** \-'lāj-ik\ *adj*: exhibiting or relating to design or purpose esp. in nature — **tele-o-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tele-ol-o-gist \-'äl-ə-jəst\ *n*: a specialist or believer in teleology

tele-ol-o-gy \-jē\ *n* [NL *teleologia*, fr. Gk *tele-*, *telos* end, purpose + -*logia* -logy — more at WHEEL] 1 **a**: the study of evidences of design in nature **b**: a doctrine (as in vitalism) that ends are immanent in nature **c**: a doctrine explaining phenomena by final causes 2: the fact or character attributed to nature or natural processes of being directed toward an end or shaped by a purpose 3: the use of design or purpose as an explanation of natural phenomena

tele-ost \tel-ē-'äst, 'tē-lē-\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *teleios* complete, perfect (fr. *telos* end) + *osteon* bone — more at OSSEOUS]: any of a group (Teleostei or Teleostomi) of fishes comprising the fishes with a bony rather than a cartilaginous skeleton and including all jawed fishes with the exception of the elasmobranchs and sometimes the ganoids and dipnoans — **teleost** *adj* — **tele-os-te-an** \tel-ē-'äs-tē-ən, 'tēl-\ *adj* or *n*

tele-os-tome \tel-ē-ə-'stōm, 'tēl-\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *teleios* + *stoma* mouth — more at STOMACH]: TELEOST

tele-p-a-thy \tə-'lep-ə-thē\ *n*: apparent communication from one mind to another otherwise than through the channels of sense — **tele-path-ic** \tel-ə-'path-ik\ *adj* — **tele-path-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tele-phone \tel-ə-'fōn\ *n*, often *attrib*: an instrument for reproducing sounds at a distance; *specif*: one in which sound is converted into electrical impulses for transmission by wire

telephone *vb* -**phoned**; -**phon-ing** *vi*: to communicate by telephone ~ *vt* 1: to send by telephone 2: to speak to by telephone — **tele-phon-er** *n*

telephone booth *n*: an enclosure within which one may stand or sit while making a telephone call

telephone box *n*, *Brit*: a public telephone booth

telephone directory *n*: a book listing names, addresses, and telephone numbers of telephone subscribers — called also *telephone book*

telephone number *n*: a number assigned to a telephone and used by a person to call that telephone

telephone receiver *n*: a device (as in a telephone) for converting electric impulses or varying current into sound

tele-phon-ic \tel-ə-'fān-ik\ *adj* 1: conveying sound to a distance 2: of, relating to, or conveyed by telephone — **tele-phon-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tele-pho-nist \tə-'lef-ə-nist, 'tel-ə-'fō-nist\ *n*, *Brit*: a telephone switchboard operator

tele-pho-ny \tə-'lef-ə-nē also 'tel-ə-'fō-\ *n*: the use or operation of an apparatus for transmission of sounds between widely removed points with or without connecting wires

tele-pho-to \tel-ə-'fōt-(ŋ)ō\ *adj* 1: TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC (<a ~ effect>) 2: being a camera lens system designed to give a usu. large image of a distant object

telephoto *n*, *pl* -**tos** 1: a telephoto lens 2: a photograph taken with a camera having a telephoto lens

Telephoto trademark — used for an apparatus for transmitting photographs electrically or for a photograph so transmitted

tele-pho-to-graph-ic \tel-ə-'fōt-ə-'graf-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being the photographic process of telephotography

tele-pho-tog-ra-phy \fə-'täg-rə-fē\ *n* [ISV] 1: FACSIMILE 2 2: the photography of distant objects (as by a camera provided with a telephoto lens)

tele-play \tel-i-'plā\ *n*: a play written for television

tele-print-er \tel-ə-'print-ər\ *n*: a device capable of producing hard copy from signals received over a communications circuit; esp: TELETYPEWRITER

tele-pro-cess-ing \-'präs-es-ŋ, -'prös-, -əs-\ *n*: computer processing via remote terminals

Tele-Promp-Ter \tel-ə-'präm(p)-tər\ *trademark* — used for a device for unrolling a magnified script in front of a speaker on television

tele-ran \tel-ə-'ran\ *n* [television-radar navigation]: a system of aerial navigation that utilizes a combination of television and radar for the guidance of aircraft

tele-scope \tel-ə-'skōp\ *n*, often *attrib* [NL *telescopium*, fr. Gk *tēleskopos* farseeing, fr. *tēle-* tele- + *skopos* watcher; akin to Gk *skopein* to look — more at SPY] 1: a usu. tubular optical instrument for viewing distant objects by means of the refraction of light rays through a lens or the reflection of light rays by a concave mirror — compare REFLECTOR, REFRACTOR 2: any of various tubular magnifying optical instruments 3: RADIO TELESCOPE 4: an expandable traveling bag having an unhinged top half that slips over the bottom half and is fastened with straps — called also *telescope bag*

telescope *vb* -**scoped**; -**scop-ing** *vi* 1: to slide or pass one within another like the cylindrical sections of a hand telescope 2: to force a way into or enter another lengthwise as the result of collision 3: to become telescoped ~ *vt* 1: to cause to telescope 2: COMPRESS, CONDENSE

telescope box *n*: a two-piece box in which the sides of one part fit over those of the other

tele-scop-ic \tel-ə-'skäp-ik\ *adj* 1 **a**: of, relating to, or performed with a telescope **b**: suitable for seeing or magnifying distant objects 2: seen or discoverable only by a telescope (<~

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

stars> **3** : able to discern objects at a distance **4** : having parts that telescope — **tele-scop-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tele-sis \ˈtel-ə-səs\ *n*, *pl* **e-ses** \-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, fulfillment, fr. *telein* to complete, fr. *telos* end — more at **WHEEL**] : progress that is intelligently planned and directed : the attainment of desired ends by the application of intelligent human effort to the means

tele-s-the-sia \ˈtel-əs-ˈthē-zh(ē)-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *tele-* + *esthesia*] : an impression supposedly received at a distance without the normal operation of the organs of sense — **tele-s-thet-ic** \-ˈthet-ik\ *adj*

tele-ther-mo-scope \ˈtel-ə-ˈthər-mə-skōp\ *n* : an apparatus for indicating the temperature at a distant point (as by a thermoelectric circuit and a galvanometer)

tele-thon \ˈtel-ə-ˈthən\ *n* [*tele-* + *-thon* (as in *marathon*)] : a long television program usu. to solicit funds for a charity

Tele-type \ˈtel-ə-tīp\ *trademark* — used for a teletypewriter

Tele-type-set-ter \ˈtel-ə-tīp-set-ər\ *trademark* — used for a telegraphic apparatus for the automatic operation of a keyboard type-setting machine

tele-type-writer \-rīt-ər\ *n* : a device capable of being used over most telephonic communications systems to send and receive signals and produce hard copy from them

tele-typ-ist \ˈtel-ə-tī-pəst\ *n* : one that operates a teletypewriter

te-leu-to-spore \tə-ˈlūt-ə-spō(ə)r, -spō(ə)r\ *n* [Gk *teleutē* end + ISV *spore*; akin to Gk *telos* end — more at **WHEEL**] : **TELIO-SPORE** — **te-leu-to-spor-ic** \-lūt-ə-spōr-ik, -ˈspōr-\ *adj*

tele-view \ˈtel-i-vyū\ *vi* : to observe or watch by means of a television receiver — **tele-view-er** *n*

tele-vise \ˈtel-ə-vīz\ *vb* **-vised**; **-vis-ing** [back-formation fr. *television*] *vt* : to pick up and usu. broadcast (as a baseball game) by television ~ *vi* : to broadcast by television

tele-vi-sion \ˈtel-ə-vīzh-ən *esp* *Brit*, ˈtel-ə-\ *n* [F *télévision*, fr. *télé-* (fr. Gk *tēle-*) + *vision*] **1** : an electronic system of transmitting transient images of fixed or moving objects together with sound over a wire or through space by apparatus that converts light and sound into electrical waves and reconverts them into visible light rays and audible sound **2** : a television receiving set **3 a** : the television broadcasting industry **b** : television as a medium of communication — **tele-vi-sion-al-ly** \ˈtel-ə-ˈvīzh-nə-lē, -ˈvīzh-ən-ē\ *adv* — **tele-vi-sion-ary** \-ˈvīzh-ə-ner-ē\ *adj*

television tube *n* : **PICTURE TUBE**

tele-vi-sor \ˈtel-ə-vī-zər\ *n* **1** : a transmitting or receiving apparatus for television **2** : a television broadcaster : **TELECASTER**

tele-vi-su-al \ˈtel-ə-ˈvīzh-(ə)-wəl, -ˈvīzh-əl\ *adj*, chiefly *Brit* : of, relating to, or suitable for broadcast by television

tel-ex \ˈtel-eks\ *n* [teleprinter + exchange] : a communication service involving teletypewriters connected by wire through automatic exchanges — **telex** *vt*

te-li-al \ˈtē-lē-əl\ *adj* : of or relating to a telium

te-lic \ˈtel-ik, ˈtēl-\ *adj* [Gk *telikos*, fr. *telos* end — more at **WHEEL**] : tending toward an end — **te-li-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

te-li-o-spore \ˈtē-lē-ə-spō(ə)r, -spō(ə)r\ *n* [Gk *teleios* complete (fr. *telos* end) + E *spore*] : a thick-walled chlamydospore that is the final stage in the life cycle of a rust fungus and that after nuclear fusion gives rise to the basidium — **te-li-o-spor-ic** \ˈtē-lē-ə-spōr-ik, -ˈspōr-\ *adj*

te-li-um \ˈtē-lē-əm\ *n*, *pl* **te-lia** \-lē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *teleios* complete] : a teliospore-containing sorus or pustule on the host plant of a rust fungus

tell \ˈtel\ *vb* **told** \ˈtöld\; **tell-ing** [ME *tellen*, fr. OE *tellan*; akin to OHG *zellen* to count, tell, OE *talū* tale] *vt* **1** : COUNT, ENUMERATE <all told there were 27 public schools—C. L. Jones> **2 a** : to relate in detail : NARRATE **b** : to give utterance to : SAY <who dares think one thing, and another ~—Alexander Pope> **3 a** : to make known : DIVULGE, REVEAL **b** : to express in words <she never told her love—Shak.> **4 a** : to report to : INFORM **b** : to assure emphatically <he did not do it, I ~ you> **5** : ORDER, DIRECT <told her to wait> **6** : to ascertain by observing : find out ~ *vi* **1** : to give an account **2** : to act as an informer — often used with *on* <the sister told on him, though he tried to shush her—John Dollard> **3** : to take effect : have a marked effect **4** : to serve as evidence or indication *syn* see **REVEAL**

tell-er \ˈtel-ər\ *n* **1** : one that relates or communicates <a ~ of stories> **2** : one that reckons or counts : as **a** : one appointed to count votes **b** : a member of a bank's staff concerned with the direct handling of money received or paid out

tell-ing \ˈtel-ɪŋ\ *adj* : carrying great weight and producing a marked effect : IMPRESSIVE, EFFECTIVE <the most ~ evidence against him> *syn* see **VALID** — **tell-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

tell off *vt* **1** : to number and set apart; *esp* : to assign to a special duty <told off a detail and put them to opening a trench—J. F. Dobie> **2** : REPRIMAND, SCOLD <when she increases her nagging, I... tell her off quite brutally—Rex Ingamells>

tell-tale \ˈtel-tāl\ *n* **1 a** : TALEBEARER, INFORMER **b** : an outward sign : INDICATION **2** : a device for indicating or recording something : as **a** : a device for keeping a check on employees; *esp* : TIME CLOCK **b** : a device that shows the position of the helm or rudder **c** : a strip of metal on the front wall of a racquets or squash court to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet above the ground over which the ball must be hit **d** : a railroad warning device (as a row of long strips hanging over tracks at the approach to a low overhead bridge) — **telltale** *adj*

tellur- or telluro- *comb form* [L *tellur-*, *tellus* — more at **THILL**] **1** : earth <tellurian> **2** [NL *tellurium*] : tellurium <telluric>

tel-lu-ri-an \tə-ˈlūr-ē-ən, te-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the earth

2tellurian *n* : a dweller on the earth

tel-lu-ric \tə-ˈlūr-ik, te-\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or containing tellurium *esp*. with a higher valence than in tellurous compounds **2** : of or relating to the earth : TERRESTRIAL **3** : being or relating to a usu. natural electric current flowing near the earth's surface

tel-lu-ride \ˈtel-yə-rid\ *n* [ISV] : a binary compound of tellurium usu. with a more electropositive element or radical

tel-lu-rite \-rīt\ *n* : a mineral TeO_2 that consists of the dioxide of tellurium and occurs sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals

tel-lu-ri-um \tə-ˈlūr-ē-əm, te-\ *n* [NL, fr. L *tellur-*, *tellus* earth] : a semimetallic element related to selenium and sulfur that occurs in a silvery white brittle crystalline form of metallic luster, in a dark amorphous form, or combined with metals and that is used *esp*. in alloys — see **ELEMENT** table

tel-lu-rom-e-ter \ˈtel-yə-ˈrām-ət-ər\ *n* : a device that measures distance by means of microwaves

tel-lu-rous \ˈtel-yə-rəs; tə-ˈlūr-əs, te-\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or containing tellurium *esp*. with a lower valence than in telluric compounds

tel-ly \ˈtel-ē\ *n* [by shortening & alter.] chiefly *Brit* : **TELEVISION**

telo- — see **TEL-**

telo-cen-tric \ˈtel-ə-ˈsen-trik, ˈtēl-\ *adj* [ISV *tel-* + *centromere* + *-ic*] : having the form of a straight rod due to the terminal position of the centromere <a ~ chromosome> — **telocentric** *n*

te-lome \ˈtē-lōm\ *n* [ISV *tel-* + *-ome*] : a basic structural unit of the vascular plant consisting typically of a terminal branchlet with distal sporangium and vascular supply — **te-lo-mic** \ˈtē-lōm-ik, -ˈlām-\ *adj*

telo-phase \ˈtel-ə-fāz, ˈtēl-\ *n* [ISV] **1** : the final stage of mitosis in which the spindle disappears and two new nuclei appear each with a set of chromosomes **2** : a stage in meiosis that is usu. the final stage in the first and second meiotic divisions but may be missing in the first and that is characterized by formation of the nuclear membrane and by changes in coiling and arrangement of the chromosomes

te-los \ˈtel-ās, ˈtē-lās\ *n* [Gk — more at **WHEEL**] : an ultimate end

telo-tax-is \ˈtel-ə-ˈtak-səs, ˈtēl-\ *n* [NL] : a taxis in which an organism orients itself in respect to a stimulus (as a light source) as though that were the only stimulus acting on it

tel-pher \ˈtel-fər\ *n* [irreg. fr. Gk *tēle-* *tele-* + *pherein* to bear — more at **BEAR**] : a light car suspended from and running on aerial cables; *esp* : one propelled by electricity

tel-son \ˈtel-sən\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, end of a plowed field; prob. akin to Gk *telos* end] : the terminal segment of the body of an arthropod or segmented worm; *esp* : that of a crustacean forming the middle lobe of the tail

Tel-u-gu \ˈtel-ə-gū\ *n*, *pl* **Telugu or Telugus** **1** : a member of the largest group of people in Andhra Pradesh, India **2** : the Dravidian language of the Telugu people

tem-blor \ˈtem-blər; ˈtem-,blō(ə)r, -blō(ə)r, tem-\ *n* [Sp, lit., trembling, fr. *tremblar* to tremble, fr. ML *tremulare* — more at **TREMBLE**] : **EARTHQUAKE**

tem-er-ar-i-ous \ˈtem-ə-ˈrer-ē-əs, -ˈrar-\ *adj* [L *temerarius*, fr. *temere*] : marked by temerity : rashly or presumptuously daring — **tem-er-ar-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **tem-er-ar-i-ous-ness** *n*

tem-er-i-ty \tə-ˈmer-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [ME *temeryte*, fr. L *temeritas*, fr. *temere* at random, rashly, lit., in the dark; akin to OHG *demar* darkness, L *tenebrae*, Skt *tamas*] **1** : unreasonable or foolhardy contempt of danger or opposition : RASHNESS, RECKLESSNESS **2** : an act or instance of temerity

syn **TEMERITY**, **AUDACITY**, **HARDIHOOD**, **EFFRONTERY**, **NERVE**, **CHEEK**, **GALL** *shared meaning element* : conspicuous or flagrant boldness

ant **caution**

temp *abbr* **1** temperance **2** temperature **3** template **4** temporal **5** temporary **6** [L *tempore*] in the time of

tem-peh \ˈtem-pā\ *n* [Indonesian *témpé*] : an Asiatic food prepared by fermenting soybeans with a rhizopus

tem-per \ˈtem-pər\ *vb* **tem-pered**; **tem-per-ing** \-p(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME *temperen*, fr. OE & OF; OE *temprian* & OF *temprer*, fr. L *temperare* to moderate, mix, temper; prob. akin to L *tempor-*, *tempus* time — more at **TEMPORAL**] *vt* **1** : to adjust to the needs of a situation by a counterbalancing or mitigating addition <~ justice with mercy> **2** *archaic* **a** : to exercise control over : GOVERN, RESTRAIN **b** : to cause to be well disposed : MOLLIFY <~ed and reconciled them both—Richard Steele> **3** : to bring to a suitable state by mixing in or adding a usu. liquid ingredient : as **a** : to mix (clay) with water or a modifier (as grog) and knead to a uniform texture **b** : to mix oil with (colors) in making paint ready for use **4 a** (1) : to soften (hardened steel or cast iron) by reheating at a lower temperature (2) : to harden (steel) by reheating and cooling in oil **b** : to anneal or toughen (glass) by a process of gradually heating and cooling **5** : to make stronger and more resilient through hardship : TOUGHEN <troops ~ed in battle> **6 a** : to put in tune with something : ATTUNE **b** : to adjust the pitch of (a note, chord, or instrument) to a temperament ~ *vi* : to produce satisfactory temper (as in a metal) *syn* see **MODERATE** — **tem-per-able** \-p(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* — **tem-per-er** \-pər-ər\ *n*

2temper *n* **1 a** *archaic* : a suitable proportion or balance of qualities : a middle state between extremes : MEAN, MEDIUM <virtue is... a just ~ between propensities—T. B. Macaulay> **b** *archaic* : CHARACTER, QUALITY <the ~ of the land you design to sow—John Mortimer> **c** : characteristic tone : TREND, TENDENCY <the ~ of the times> **d** : high quality of mind or spirit : COURAGE, METTLE **2** : the state of a substance with respect to certain desired qualities (as hardness, elasticity, or workability) : as **a** (1) : the degree of hardness or resiliency given steel by tempering (2) : the color of steel after tempering **b** : the feel and relative solidity of leather **3** : a substance added to or mixed with something else to modify the properties of the latter : as **a** : any of various mixtures of metals added to another metal in making an alloy **b** : the carbon content of steel that affects its hardening properties **4 a** : a characteristic cast of mind or state of feeling : DISPOSITION **b** : calmness of mind : COMPOSURE, EQUANIMITY **c** : state of feeling or frame of mind at a particular time usu. dominated by a single strong emotion **d** : heat of mind or emotion : proneness to anger : PASSION *syn* see **DISPOSITION**, **MOOD**

tem-pera \ˈtem-pə-rə\ *n* [It *tempera*, lit., temper, fr. *temperare* to temper, fr. L] **1** : a process of painting in which an albuminous or colloidal medium (as egg yolk) is employed as a vehicle instead of oil; *also* : a painting done in tempera **2** : **POSTER COLOR**

tem-per-a-ment \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rə-mənt, -pər-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *temperamentum*, fr. *temperare* to mix, temper] 1 *obs* **a**: constitution of a substance, body, or organism with respect to the mixture or balance of its elements, qualities, or parts: MAKEUP **b**: COMPLEXION 1 2 **a**: the peculiar or distinguishing mental or physical character determined by the relative proportions of the humors according to medieval physiology **b**: characteristic or habitual inclination or mode of emotional response (he is of a nervous ~) **c**: extremely high sensibility; *esp*: excessive sensitiveness or irritability 3 *obs* **a**: CLIMATE **b**: TEMPERATURE 2 4 **a**: the act or process of tempering or modifying: ADJUSTMENT, COMPROMISE **b**: middle course: MEAN 5: the process of slightly modifying the musical intervals of the pure scale to produce a set of 12 equally spaced tones to the octave which enables a keyboard instrument to play in all keys *syn* see DISPOSITION

tem-per-a-men-tal \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rə-mənt-əl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or arising from temperament: CONSTITUTIONAL (~ peculiarities) 2 **a**: marked by excessive sensitivity and impulsive changes of mood (a ~ opera singer) **b**: unpredictable in behavior or performance — **tem-per-a-men-tal-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv*

tem-per-ance \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rən(t)s, -pər-n(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. L *temperantia*, fr. *temperans*, *temperans*, *prp.* of *temperare* to moderate, be moderate] 1: moderation in action, thought, or feeling: RESTRAINT 2: habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites or passions; *specif*: moderation in or abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink

tem-per-ate \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rət\ *adj* [ME *temperat*, fr. L *temperatus*, *pp.* of *temperare*] 1: marked by moderation: as **a**: keeping or held within limits: not extreme or excessive: MILD **b**: moderate in indulgence of appetite or desire **c**: moderate in the use of intoxicating liquors **d**: marked by an absence or avoidance of extravagance, violence, or extreme partisanship: RESTRAINED 2 **a**: having a moderate climate **b**: found in or associated with a moderate climate (~ insects) 3: existing as a prophage in infected cells and rarely causing lysis (~ phages) *syn* see SOBER *ant* intemperate — **tem-per-ate-ly** *adv* — **tem-per-ate-ness** *n*

temperate zone *n*, *often cap T&Z*: the area or region between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle or between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle

tem-per-a-ture \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rə-tʃ(ə)r, -p(ə)-rə-, -chər, -(t)y(ə)r\ *n* [L *temperatura* mixture, moderation, fr. *temperatus*, *pp.* of *temperare*] 1 *archaic* **a**: COMPLEXION 1 **b**: TEMPERAMENT 2b 2 **a**: degree of hotness or coldness measured on a definite scale — compare THERMOMETER **b**: the degree of heat that is natural to the body of a living being **c**: abnormally high body heat **d**: relative state of emotional warmth (aware of a change in the ~ of our friendship — Christopher Isherwood)

temperature gradient *n*: the rate of change of temperature with displacement in a given direction (as with increase of height)

tem-pered \ˈtɛm-pərd\ *adj* 1 **a**: having the elements mixed in satisfying proportions: TEMPERATE **b**: qualified, lessened, or diluted by the mixture or influence of an additional ingredient: MODERATED (a pale gleam of ~ sunlight fell through the leaves — W. H. Hudson †1922) 2: treated by tempering 3: having a specified temper — used in combination (short-tempered) 4: conforming to *esp.* equal temperament — used of a musical interval, intonation, semitone, or scale

tem-pest \ˈtɛm-pɛst\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *tempeste*, fr. (assumed) VL *tempesta*, alter. of L *tempesta* season, weather, storm, fr. *tempus* time — more at TEMPORAL] 1: an extensive violent wind *esp.* when accompanied by rain, hail, or snow 2: TUMULT, UPROAR

tem-pest *vt*: to raise a tempest in or around

tem-pes-tu-ous \ˈtɛm-pɛs(h)-chə-wəs\ *adj* [LL *tempestuosus*, fr. OL *tempestus* season, weather, storm, fr. *tempus*] 1: of, relating to, or resembling a tempest: TURBULENT, STORMY (~ weather) (a ~ debate) — **tem-pes-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **tem-pes-tu-ous-ness** *n*

Tem-plar \ˈtɛm-plər\ *n* [ME *templer*, fr. OF *templier*, fr. ML *templarius*, fr. L *templum* temple] 1: a knight of a religious military order established in the early 12th century in Jerusalem for the protection of pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher 2 *not cap*: a barrister or student of law in London 3: KNIGHT TEMPLAR 2

tem-plate or tem-plet \ˈtɛm-plət\ *n* [prob. fr. F *templet*, dim. of *temple* temple of a loom] 1: a short piece or block placed horizontally in a wall under a beam to distribute its weight or pressure (as over a door) 2 **a** (1): a gauge, pattern, or mold (as a thin plate or board) used as a guide to the form of a piece being made (2): a molecule (as of RNA) in a biological system that carries the genetic code for another macromolecule **b**: OVERLAY d

tem-ple \ˈtɛm-pəl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE & OF; OE *tempel* & OF *temple*, fr. L *templum* space marked out for observation of auguries, temple; prob. akin to L *tempus* time] 1: an edifice for religious exercises: as **a** *often cap*: one of three successive national sanctuaries in ancient Jerusalem **b**: a building for Mormon sacred ordinances **c**: a Reform or Conservative synagogue 2: a local lodge of any of various fraternal orders; *also*: the building housing it 3: a place devoted to a special purpose — **tem-pled** \-pəld\ *adj*

2 temple *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *tempula*, alter. of L *tempora* (pl.) temples; prob. akin to L *tempor-*, *tempus* time] 1: the flattened space on each side of the forehead of some mammals (as man) 2: one of the side supports of a pair of glasses jointed to the bows and passing on each side of the head

tem-po \ˈtɛm-(p)ō\ *n*, *pl* **tem-pi** \-(p)ē\ or **tempos** [It, lit., time, fr. L *tempus*] 1: the rate of speed of a musical piece or passage indicated by one of a series of directions (as largo, presto, or allegro) and often by an exact metronome marking 2: rate of motion or activity: PACE 3: a turn to move in chess in relation to the number of moves required to gain an objective

1 tem-po-ral \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *temporalis*, fr. *tempor-*, *tempus* time; akin to Lith *tempti* to stretch, and prob. to L *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] 1 **a**: of or relating to time as opposed to eternity **b**: of or relating to earthly life **c**: of or relating to lay or secular concerns 2: of or relating to grammatical tense or a distinction of time 3 **a**: of or relating to time as dis-

tinguished from space **b**: of or relating to the sequence of time or to a particular time: CHRONOLOGICAL — **tem-po-ral-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

2 temporal *adj* [MF, fr. LL *temporalis*, fr. L *tempora* temples]: of or relating to the temples or the sides of the skull behind the orbits

3 temporal *n*: a temporal part (as a bone or muscle)

temporal bone *n*: a compound bone of the side of the human skull

tem-po-ral-i-ty \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rəl-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1 **a**: civil or political as distinguished from spiritual or ecclesiastical power or authority **b**: an ecclesiastical property or revenue — often used in *pl.* 2: the quality or state of being temporal

tem-po-ral-ize \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rə-līz\ *vt* **-ized**; **-iz-ing** 1: to place or define in time relations 2: SECULARIZE

temporal lobe *n*: a large lobe of each cerebral hemisphere that is situated in front of the occipital lobe and contains a sensory area associated with the organ of hearing

temporal summation *n*: sensory summation that involves the addition of single stimuli over a period of time

tem-po-rar-i-ly \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rər-ē-lē\ *adv*: during a limited time

1 tem-po-rary \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rər-ē\ *adj* [L *temporarius*, fr. *tempor-*, *tempus* time]: lasting for a limited time — **tem-po-rari-ness** *n*

2 temporary *n*, *pl* **-rar-ies**: one serving for a limited time (adding several temporaries as typists during the summer)

temporary duty *n*: temporary military service away from one's permanent duty station

tem-po-ri-za-tion \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rə-zā-shən\ *n*: the act, policy, or practice of temporizing

tem-po-rize \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rīz\ *vi* **-rized**; **-riz-ing** [MF *temporiser*, fr. ML *temporizare* to pass the time, fr. L *tempor-*, *tempus*] 1: to act to suit the time or occasion: yield to current or dominant opinion: COMPROMISE 2: to draw out discussions or negotiations so as to gain time (you'd have to ~ until you found out how she wanted to be advised — Mary Austin) — **tem-po-riz-er** *n*

tempt \ˈtɛm(p)t\ *vt* [ME *tempten*, fr. OF *tempter*, *tenter*, fr. L *temptare*, *tentare* to feel, try, tempt; akin to L *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: to entice to do wrong by promise of pleasure or gain 2 **a** *obs*: to make trial of: TEST **b**: to try presumptuously: PROVOKE **c**: to risk the dangers of 3 **a**: to induce to do something **b**: to cause to be strongly inclined (he was ~ed to call it quits) *syn* see LURE — **tempt-able** \ˈtɛm(p)-tə-bəl\ *adj*

temp-ta-tion \ˈtɛm(p)-tā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of tempting or the state of being tempted *esp.* to evil: ENTICEMENT 2: something tempting: a cause or occasion of enticement

tempt-er \ˈtɛm(p)-tər\ *n*: one that tempts or entices — **tempt-ress** \-trɛs\ *n*

tempt-ing *adj*: having an appeal: ENTICING (a ~ offer) — **tempt-ing-ly** \-tɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

tem-pu-ra \ˈtɛm-p(ə)-rə-, -rā; tem-'pūr-ə\ *n* [Jap *tenpura*]: seafood or vegetables dipped in batter and fried

ten \ˈtɛn\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tiene*, fr. *tiēn*, *adj.*, *ten*; akin to OHG *zehan* ten, L *decem*, Gk *deka*] 1 — see NUMBER table 2: the tenth in a set or series (wears a ~) 3: something having ten units or members 4: the number occupying the position two to the left of the decimal point in the Arabic notation — *usu.* used in *pl.* 5: a 10-dollar bill — **ten** *adj* or *pron* — **tenth** \ˈtɛn(t)h\ *adj* or *adv* — **tenth** *n*

ten-a-ble \ˈtɛn-ə-bəl\ *adj* [F, fr. OF, fr. *tenir* to hold, fr. L *tenēre* — more at THIN]: capable of being held, maintained, or defended: DEFENSIBLE, REASONABLE — **ten-a-bil-i-ty** \ˈtɛn-ə-bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **ten-a-ble-ness** *n* — **ten-a-bly** \ˈtɛn-ə-blē\ *adv*

ten-ace \ˈtɛn-,ās, te-'nās, 'tɛn-əs\ *n* [modif. of Sp *tenaza*, lit., forceps, prob. fr. L *tenacia*, neut. *pl.* of *tenax*]: a combination of two high or relatively high cards (as ace and queen) of the same suit in one hand with one ranking two degrees below the other

te-na-cious \tə-'nā-shəs\ *adj* [L *tenac-*, *tenax* tending to hold fast, fr. *tenēre* to hold] 1 **a**: not easily pulled apart: COHESIVE, TOUGH (a ~ metal) **b**: tending to adhere or cling *esp.* to another substance: STICKY (~ burs) (~ clay) 2 **a**: persistent in maintaining or adhering to something valued as habitual (a man very ~ of his rights) **b**: RETENTIVE (a ~ memory) *syn* see STRONG — **te-na-cious-ly** *adv* — **te-na-cious-ness** *n*

te-nac-i-ty \tə-'nas-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being tenacious *syn* see COURAGE

te-nac-u-lum \tə-'nak-yə-ləm\ *n*, *pl* **-la** \-lə\ or **-lums** [NL, fr. LL, instrument for holding, fr. L *tenēre*] 1: a slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle and used mainly in surgery for seizing and holding parts (as arteries) 2: an adhesive animal structure

ten-an-cy \ˈtɛn-ən-sē\ *n*, *pl* **-cies**: a holding of an estate or a mode of holding an estate: the temporary possession or occupancy of something (as a house) that belongs to another; *also*: the period of a tenant's occupancy or possession

1 ten-ant \ˈtɛn-ənt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *prp.* of *tenir* to hold] 1 **a**: one who holds or possesses real estate or sometimes personal property (as an annuity) by any kind of right **b**: one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements of another; *specif*: one who rents or leases (as a house) from a landlord 2: OCCUPANT, DWELLER — **ten-ant-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

2 tenant *vt*: to hold or occupy as a tenant: INHABIT — **ten-ant-able** \-ən-tə-bəl\ *adj*

tenant farmer *n*: a farmer who works land owned by another and pays rent either in cash or in shares of produce

ten-ant-ry \ˈtɛn-ən-trē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** 1: TENANCY 2: a body of tenants

ten-cent store \ˈtɛn-'sent-\ *n*: FIVE-AND-TEN

tench \ˈtɛnch\ *n*, *pl* **tench** or **tench-es** [ME, fr. MF *tenche*, fr. LL *tinca*]: a Eurasian freshwater fish (*Tinca tinca*) related to the dace and noted for its ability to survive outside water

ə abut	˚ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ò flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

Ten Commandments *n pl*: the ethical commandments of God given according to Biblical accounts to Moses by voice and by writing on stone tablets on Mount Sinai

tend \tend\ *vb* [ME *tenden*, short for *attenden* to attend] *vi* 1 *archaic*: to give ear: LISTEN 2: to pay attention: apply oneself (~ to your own affairs) 3: to act as an attendant: SERVE 4 *obs*: AWAIT ~ *vt* 1 *archaic*: to attend as a servant 2 *a*: to apply oneself to the care of: watch over *b*: to have or take charge of as a caretaker or overseer *c*: CULTIVATE, FOSTER *d*: to manage the operations of: MIND (~ a store) 3: to stand by (as a rope) in readiness to prevent mischance (as fouling)

syn TEND, ATTEND, MIND, WATCH *shared meaning element*: to take charge of or look after

tend *vi* [ME *tenden*, fr. MF *tendre* to stretch, fr. L *tendere* — more at THIN] 1: to move, direct, or develop one's course in a particular direction 2: to exhibit an inclination or tendency: CONDUCE

ten-dance \ten-dən(t)s\ *n* [short for *attendance*] 1: watchful care 2 *archaic*: persons in attendance: RETINUE

ten-den-cy \ten-dən-sē\ *n, pl -cies* [ML *tendentia*, fr. L *tendent-*, *tendens*, *prp.* of *tendere*] 1 *a*: direction or approach toward a place, object, effect, or limit *b*: a proneness to a particular kind of thought or action 2 *a*: the purposeful trend of something written or said: AIM *b*: deliberate but indirect advocacy

syn TENDENCY, TREND, DRIFT, TENOR, CURRENT *shared meaning element*: a movement or course having a particular direction and character. TENDENCY implies an inclination sometimes amounting to an impelling force (had a *tendency* to be absentminded) (the whole *tendency* of evolution is towards a diminishing birthrate — Havelock Ellis) TREND applies to the general direction maintained by a winding or irregular course (the long-term *trend* of the market is upward) DRIFT may apply to a tendency determined by external influences (as a wind, a fashion, or a state of public feeling) (the *drift* of young people towards social action) or, specifically, to an underlying or obscure trend of meaning or argument (I see the whole *drift* of your argument — Oliver Goldsmith) TENOR, often close to *drift* in this latter usage, carries a stronger implication of clearness of meaning or purport. In this, as in its more common application to a course with clearly perceptible direction, the word stresses continuity and absence of divagation (his answer was *bellicose* in *tenor*) (along the cool sequestered vale of life they kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way — Thomas Gray) CURRENT implies a clearly defined but not necessarily unalterable course (he has not . . . changed the *current* of our constitutional law — M. R. Cohen)

ten-den-tious also **ten-den-cious** \ten-'den-chəs\ *adj*: marked by a tendency in favor of a particular point of view: BIASED — **ten-den-tious-ly** *adv* — **ten-den-tious-ness** *n*

ten-der \ten-dər\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *tendre*, fr. L *tener*] 1 *a*: having a soft or yielding texture: easily broken, cut, or damaged: DELICATE, FRAGILE (~ feet) *b*: easily chewed: SUCCULENT 2 *a*: physically weak: not able to endure hardship *b*: IMMATURE, YOUNG (children of ~ years) *c*: incapable of resisting cold: not hardy 3: marked by, responding to, or expressing the softer emotions: FOND, LOVING (a ~ lover) 4 *a*: showing care: CONSIDERATE, SOLICITOUS (~ regard) *b*: highly susceptible to impressions or emotions: IMPRESSIONABLE (a ~ conscience) 5 *a*: appropriate or conducive to a delicate or sensitive constitution or character: GENTLE, MILD (~ breeding) (~ irony) *b*: delicate or soft in quality or tone (never before heard the piano sound so ~ — Elva S. Daniels) 6 *obs*: DEAR, PRECIOUS 7 *a*: sensitive to touch or palpation (~ skin) *b*: sensitive to injury or insult: TOUCHY (~ pride) *c*: demanding careful and sensitive handling: TICKLISH (a ~ situation) *d of a ship*: inclined to heel over easily under sail — **ten-der-ly** *adv* — **ten-der-ness** *n*

tender *vb* **ten-dered**; **ten-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to make tender: SOFTEN, WEAKEN 2 *archaic*: to regard or treat with tenderness ~ *vi*: to become tender

tender *n* [*tender*] *obs*: CONSIDERATION, REGARD

tender \ten-dər\ *n*: one that tends: as *a* (1): a ship employed to attend other ships (as to supply provisions) *a* (2): a boat or small steamer for communication between shore and a larger ship *a* (3): a warship that provides logistic support *b*: a vehicle attached to a locomotive for carrying a supply of fuel and water

ten-der *n* [MF *tendre* to stretch, stretch out, offer — more at TEND] 1: an unconditional offer of money or service in satisfaction of a debt or obligation made to save a penalty or forfeiture for nonpayment or nonperformance 2: an offer or proposal made for acceptance: as *a*: an offer of a bid for a contract *b*: a public expression of willingness to buy not less than a specified number of shares of a stock at a fixed price from stockholders usu. in an attempt to gain control of the issuing company 3: something that may be offered in payment; *specif*: MONEY

ten-der *vb* **ten-dered**; **ten-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to make a tender of 2: to present for acceptance: PROFFER (~ed his resignation) ~ *vi*: to make a bid (the nuclear consortia ~ for and build . . . power stations — Christopher Hinton)

ten-der-foot \ten-dər-ˈfʊt\ *n, pl ten-der-feet* \-,fēt\ also **ten-der-foots** \-,fʊts\ 1: a newcomer in a comparatively rough or newly settled region; *esp*: one not hardened to frontier or outdoor life 2: an inexperienced beginner: NOVICE (a political ~)

ten-der-heart-ed \ten-dər-ˈhɑrt-əd\ *adj*: easily moved to love, pity, or sorrow: COMPASSIONATE, IMPRESSIONABLE — **ten-der-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **ten-der-heart-ed-ness** *n*

ten-der-heft-ed \-ˈheft-əd\ *adj* [*tender* + *heft*, alter. of *haft* handle] *archaic*: TENDERHEARTED

ten-der-ize \ten-də-ˈrɪz\ *vt -ized; -iz-ing*: to make (meat or meat products) tender by applying a process or substance that breaks down connective tissue — **ten-der-iza-tion** \ten-d(ə-)rə-ˈzā-shən\ *n* — **ten-der-iz-er** \ten-də-ˈrɪ-zər\ *n*

ten-der-loin \ten-dər-ˈlɔɪn\ *n* 1: a strip of tender meat consisting of a large internal muscle of the loin on each side of the vertebral column 2 [fr. its making possible a luxurious diet for a corrupt policeman]: a district of a city largely devoted to vice

ten-der-mind-ed \ten-dər-ˈmɪn-dəd\ *adj*: marked by idealism, optimism, and dogmatism

ten-der-om-e-ter \ten-də-ˈrəm-ət-ər\ *n*: a device for determining the maturity and tenderness of samples of fruits and vegetables

ten-di-ni-tis or **ten-don-it-is** \ten-də-ˈnɪt-əs\ *n* [*tendinitis* fr. NL, fr. *tendin-*, *tendo* + *-itis*; *tendonitis* fr. *tendon* + *-itis*]: inflammation of a tendon

ten-di-nous \ten-də-nəs\ *adj* [NL *tendinosus*, fr. *tendin-*, *tendo* tendon, alter. of ML *tendon-*, *tendo*] 1: of, relating to, or resembling a tendon 2: consisting of tendons: SINEWY (~ tissue)

ten-don \ten-dən\ *n* [ML *tendon-*, *tendo*, fr. L *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN]: a tough cord or band of dense white fibrous connective tissue that unites a muscle with some other part and transmits the force which the muscle exerts

tendon of Achilles \-ə-ˈkɪl-ēz\ : ACHILLES TENDON

ten-dresse \tän-dres\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *tendre* tender]: FONDNESS

ten-dril \ten-drəl\ *n* [perh. modif. of MF *tendron*, alter. of *tendon*, lit., tendon, fr. ML *tendon-*, *tendo*]

1: a leaf, stipule, or stem modified into a slender spirally coiling sensitive organ serving to attach a plant to its support 2: something (as a ringlet of hair) that curls like a tendril — **ten-driled** or **ten-drilled** \-dræld\ *adj* — **ten-dril-ous** \-drə-ləs\ *adj*

1-tene \tēn\ *adj comb form* [L *taenia* ribbon, band — more at TAENIA]: having (such or so many) chromosomal filaments (polytene) (pachytene)

2-tene *n comb form*: stage of meiotic prophase characterized by (such) chromosomal filaments (diplotene) (pachytene)

Ten-e-brae \ten-ə-ˈbrā-, -brī-, -brē\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* [ML, fr. L, darkness — more at TEMERITY]: the office of matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ

ten-e-brif-ic \ten-ə-ˈbrɪf-ɪk\ *adj* [L *tenebrae* darkness] 1: GLOOMY 2: causing gloom or darkness

ten-e-bri-o-nid \tə-ˈneb-rē-ə-nəd, -ten-ə-ˈbrī-ə-nəd\ *n* [NL *Tenebrionidae*, group name, fr. *Tenebrion-*, *Tenebrio*, type genus, fr. L, one that shuns the light, fr. *tenebrae* darkness]: any of a family (Tenebrionidae) of firm-bodied mostly dark-colored vegetable-feeding beetles which often have the hind wings vestigial and functionless and whose larvae are usu. hard cylindrical worms — **tenebrionid** *adj*

ten-eb-ri-ous \tə-ˈneb-rē-əs\ *adj* [by alter.]: TENEBROUS

ten-e-brism \ten-ə-ˈbrɪz-əm\ *n, often cap* [L *tenebrae* darkness]: a style of painting esp. associated with the Italian painter Caravaggio and his followers in which most of the figures are engulfed in shadow but some are dramatically illuminated by a concentrated beam of light usu. from an identifiable source — **ten-e-brist** \-brəst\ *n or adj, often cap*

ten-e-brous \ten-ə-ˈbrəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *tenebreus*, fr. L *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebrae*] 1: shut off from the light: DARK, MURKY 2: hard to understand: OBSCURE 3: causing gloom

1080 also **ten-eighty** \te-ˈnāt-ē\ *n* [fr. its laboratory serial number]: a poisonous substance that is chemically sodium fluoroacetate $C_2H_2FNaO_2$ and is used as a rodenticide

ten-e-ment \ten-ə-ˈmɛnt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *tenementum*, fr. L *tenēre* to hold — more at THIN] 1: land or any of various forms of incorporeal property treated like land that is held by one person from another: HOLDING 2 *a*: a house used as a dwelling: RESIDENCE *b*: APARTMENT, FLAT *c*: TENEMENT HOUSE 3: DWELLING

ten-e-men-ta-ry \ten-ə-ˈment-ə-rē-, -ˈmen-trē\ *adj*: consisting of tenements

tenement house *n*: APARTMENT HOUSE; *esp*: one meeting minimum standards of sanitation, safety, and comfort and occupied by poorer families usu. in a city

ten-es-mus \tə-ˈnez-məs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *teinesmos*, fr. *teinein* to stretch, strain — more at THIN]: a distressing but ineffectual urge to evacuate the rectum or bladder

ten-et \ten-ət\ also **ˈtē-nət** *n* [L, he holds, fr. *tenēre* to hold]: a principle, belief, or doctrine generally held to be true; *esp*: one held in common by members of an organization, group, movement, or profession **syn** see DOCTRINE

ten-fold \ten-ˈfōld, -ˈföld\ *adj* 1: having 10 units or members 2: being 10 times as great or as many — **ten-fold** \-ˈföld\ *adv*

ten-gallon hat *n* [fr. its great size]: COWBOY HAT

te-nia *var of* TAENIA

te-ni-a-sis *var of* TAENIASIS

Tenn *abbr* Tennessee

Ten-nes-see walking horse \ten-ə-ˈsē\ *n* [Tennessee, U.S.]: any of an American breed of large easy-gaited saddle horses largely of Standardbred and Morgan ancestry — called also *Tennessee walker*

ten-nis \ten-əs\ *n, often attrib* [ME *tenetz*, *tenys*] 1: COURT TENNIS 2: a typically outdoor game that is played with rackets and a light elastic ball by two players or pairs of players on a level court (as of clay or grass) divided by a low net

tennis shoe *n*: SNEAKER

ten-nist \ten-əst\ *n* [blend of *tennis* and *-ist*]: a tennis player

1-ten-on \ten-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *tenir* to hold — more at TENABLE]: a projecting member in a piece of wood or other material for insertion into a mortise to make a joint — see DOVETAIL illustration

2-tenon *vt* 1: to unite by a tenon 2: to cut or fit for insertion in a mortise

1-ten-or \ten-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *tenor* uninterrupted course, fr. *tenēre* to hold — more at THIN] 1 *a*: the drift of something spoken or written: PURPORT *b*: an exact copy of a writing: TRANSCRIPT *c*: the concept, object, or person meant in a metaphor 2 *a*: the melodic line usu. forming the cantus firmus in medieval music *b*: the next to the lowest part in 4-part harmony *c*: the highest natural adult male singing voice; also: a person having this voice *d*: a member of a family of instruments having a range next higher than that of the bass 3: a continuance in a course, movement, or activity **syn** see TENDENCY

2-tenor *adj*: relating to or having the range or part of a tenor



1, tendril 1

te-no-syn-o-vi-tis \ten-ō-sin-ə-vīt-əs, tē-nō- n [NL, fr. Gk *tenōn* tendon + NL *synovitis*; akin to Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN]: inflammation of a tendon sheath

ten-our \ten-ər\ chiefly Brit var of TENOR

ten-pen-ny \ten-pen-ē, Brit -pə-nē- adj: amounting to, worth, or costing ten pennies

tenpenny nail *n* [fr. its original price per hundred]: a nail 3 inches long

ten-pin \ten-pin\ *n* 1: a bottle-shaped bowling pin 15 inches high 2 *pl* but sing in constr: a bowling game using 10 tenpins and a large ball 27 inches in circumference and allowing each player to bowl 2 balls in each of 10 frames

ten-pound-er \ten-ˈpaʊn-dər\ *n*: LADYFISH 2

ten-rec \ten-ˈrek\ *n* [F, fr. Malagasy *tandraka*]: any of numerous small often spiny insectivorous mammals (family Tenrecidae) of Madagascar

tense \ten(t)s\ *n* [ME *tens* time, tense, fr. MF, fr. L *tempus* — more at TEMPORAL] 1: a distinction of form in a verb to express distinctions of time or duration of the action or state it denotes 2 *a*: a set of inflectional forms of a verb that express distinctions of time *b*: a particular inflectional form of a verb expressing a specific time distinction

tense *adj* **tens-er**; **tens-est** [L *tensus*, fr. pp. of *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: stretched tight: made taut: RIGID 2 *a*: feeling or showing nervous tension *b*: marked by strain or suspense 3: produced with the muscles involved in a relatively tense state (the vowels *ē* and *ü* in contrast with the vowels *i* and *u* are ~) *syn* 1 see TIGHT *ant* relaxed 2 see STIFF *ant* expansive — **tense-ly** *adv* — **tense-ness** *n*

tense *vb* **tensed**; **tens-ing** *vt*: to make tense ~ *vi*: to become tense

ten-sile \ten(t)-səl also ten-sīl\ *adj* 1: capable of tension: DUCTILE 2: of, relating to, or involving tension (~ stress) — **ten-sil-i-ty** \ten-ˈsil-ət-ē\ *n*

tensile strength *n*: the greatest longitudinal stress a substance can bear without tearing apart

ten-sim-e-ter \ten-ˈsim-ət-ər\ *n* [tension + -meter]: an instrument for measuring differences of vapor pressure

ten-si-om-e-ter \ten(t)-sē-ˈām-ət-ər\ *n* [tension] 1 or **ten-som-e-ter** \ten-ˈsām-ē\ [2tense]: a device for measuring tension (as of fabric, yarn, or structural material) 2: an instrument for determining the moisture content of soil 3: an instrument for measuring the surface tension of liquids — **ten-sio-met-ric** \sē-ō-ˈme-trik\ *adj* — **ten-si-om-e-try** \sē-ˈām-ə-trē\ *n*

ten-sion \ten-ˈchən\ *n* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *tension-*, *tensio*, fr. *tensus*, pp.] 1 *a*: the act or action of stretching or the condition or degree of being stretched to stiffness: TAUTNESS *b*: STRESS 1b 2 *a*: either of two balancing forces causing or tending to cause extension *b*: the stress resulting from the elongation of an elastic body *c* *archaic*: PRESSURE 3 *a*: inner striving, unrest, or imbalance often with physiological indication of emotion *b*: a state of latent hostility or opposition between individuals or groups *c*: a balance maintained in an artistic work between opposing forces or elements 4: electrical potential 5: a device to produce a desired tension (as in a loom) — **ten-sion-al** \ten-ˈchən-əl, -ən-əl\ *adj* — **ten-sion-less** \ten-ˈchən-ləs\ *adj*

tension *vt* **ten-sioned**; **ten-sion-ing** \ten-ˈchən-ɪŋ\ : to subject to tension; *esp*: to tighten to a desired or appropriate degree — **ten-sion-er** \ten-ˈchən-ər\ *n*

ten-si-ty \ten(t)-sət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties: the quality or state of being tense: TENSENESS

ten-sive \ten(t)-siv\ *adj*: of, relating to, or causing tension

ten-sor \ten(t)-sər, ten-ˈsō(ə)r\ *n* [NL, fr. L *tensus*, pp.] 1: a muscle that stretches a part 2: a generalized vector with more than three components each of which is a function of the coordinates of an arbitrary point in space of an appropriate number of dimensions

ten-strike \ten-ˈstri:k\ *n* 1: a strike in tenpins 2: a highly successful stroke or achievement

tent \tent\ *n* [ME *tente*, fr. OF, fr. L *tenta*, fem. of *tentus*, pp. of *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: a collapsible shelter of canvas or other material stretched and sustained by poles and used for camping outdoors or as a temporary building 2: DWELLING 3 *a*: something that resembles a tent or that serves as a shelter; *esp*: a canopy or enclosure placed over the head and shoulders to retain vapors or oxygen during medical administration *b*: the web of a tent caterpillar — **tent-less** \tent-ləs\ *adj*

tent *vi* 1: to reside for the time being: LODGE 2: to live in a tent ~ *vt* 1: to cover with or as if with a tent 2: to lodge in tents

tent *vt* [ME *tenten*, fr. *tent* attention, short for *attent*, fr. OF *attente*, fr. *attendre* to attend] chiefly Scot: to attend to

ten-ta-cle \tent-i-kəl\ *n* [NL *tentaculum* fr. L *tentare* to feel, touch — more at TEMPT] 1: any of various elongate flexible usu. tactile or prehensile processes borne by animals chiefly on the head or about the mouth 2 *a*: something that functions like a tentacle in grasping or feeling out *b*: a sensitive hair or emergence on a plant (as the sundew) — **ten-ta-cled** \kəld\ *adj*

ten-tac-u-lar \ten-ˈtak-yə-lər\ *adj* [NL *tentaculum*] 1: of, relating to, or resembling tentacles 2: equipped with tentacles

tent-age \tent-ij\ *n*: a collection of tents: tent equipment

ten-ta-tive \tent-ət-iv\ *adj* [ML *tentativus*, fr. L *tentatus*, pp. of *tentare* to feel, try — more at TEMPT] 1: not fully worked out or developed (~ plans) 2: HESITANT, UNCERTAIN (~ smile) — **tentative** *n* — **ten-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **ten-ta-tive-ness** *n*

tent caterpillar *n*: any of several destructive gregarious caterpillars (genus *Malacosoma* and *esp*. *M. americanum* of the family Lasiocampidae) that construct large silken webs on trees

tent-ed \tent-əd\ *adj* 1: covered with a tent or tents 2: shaped like a tent

ten-ter \tent-ər\ *n* [ME *teyntur*, *tentowre*] 1: a frame or endless track with hooks or clips along two sides that is used for drying and stretching cloth 2 *archaic*: TENTERHOOK

ten-ter-hook \tent-ər-ˈhuk\ *n*: a sharp hooked nail used *esp*. for fastening cloth on a tenter — **on tenterhooks**: in a state of uneasiness, strain, or suspense

tenth-rate \ten-ˈthrāt\ *adj*: of the lowest character or quality

tent-mak-er \tent-ˈmā-kər\ *n*: one that makes tents

tent stitch *n*: a short stitch slanting to the right that is used in embroidery and canvas work to form even lines of solid background

tenty also **tent-ie** \tent-ē\ *adj* [3tent] Scot: ATTENTIVE, WATCHFUL

ten-u-is \ten-yə-wəs\ *n*, *pl* -u-es \-yə-wēz, -wās\ [ML, fr. L, thin, slight]: an unspirated voiceless stop

te-nu-ity \te-ˈn(y)ü-ət-ē, tə- n [L *tenuitas*, fr. *tenuis* thin, tenuous] 1: lack of substance or strength 2: lack of thickness: SLENDERNESS, THINNESS 3: lack of density: rarefied quality or state

ten-u-ous \ten-yə-wəs\ *adj* [L *tenuis* thin, slight, tenuous — more at THIN] 1: not dense: RARE (~ fluid) 2: not thick: SLENDER (~ rope) 3: having little substance or strength: FLIMSY, WEAK (~ influences) (~ hold on reality) *syn* see THIN *ant* dense — **ten-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **ten-u-ous-ness** *n*

ten-ure \ten-yər also -yü(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *teneüre*, *tenure*, fr. ML *tenitura*, fr. (assumed) VL *tenitus*, pp. of L *tenēre* to hold — more at THIN] 1: the act, right, manner, or term of holding something (as a landed property, a position, or an office); *esp*: a status granted after a trial period to a teacher protecting him from summary dismissal 2: GRASP, HOLD — **te-nur-ial** \te-ˈnyūr-ē-əl\ *adj* — **te-nur-ial-ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*

ten-ured \ten-yərd\ *adj*: having tenure (~ faculty members)

te-nu-to \tā-ˈnüt-(ə)\ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr. pp. of *tenere* to hold, fr. L *tenēre*]: in a manner so as to hold a tone or chord to its full value — used as a direction in music

te-o-cal-li \tē-ə-ˈkal-ē, tā-ə-ˈkäl- n [Nahuatl, fr. *teotl* god + *calli* house]: an ancient temple of Mexico or Central America usu. built upon the summit of a truncated pyramidal mound; also: the mound itself

te-o-na-na-catl \tā-ō-nān-ə-ˈkät-əl\ *n* [Nahuatl, fr. *teotl* god + *nanacatl* mushroom]: any of several New World mushrooms (*Psilocybe* and related genera of the family Agaricaceae) that are sources of hallucinogens

te-o-sin-te \tā-ō-ˈsint-ē\ *n* [MexSp, fr. Nahuatl *teocentli*, fr. *teotl* god + *centli* ear of corn]: a large annual fodder grass (*Euchlaena mexicana*) of Mexico and Central America closely related to and possibly ancestral to maize

te-pa \tē-pə\ *n* [tri- + ethylene + phosphor- + amide]: a soluble crystalline compound $C_6H_{12}N_3OP$ that is used *esp*. as a chemosterilant of insects, an alleviant in some kinds of cancer, and in finishing and flame-proofing textiles

te-pa-ry bean \tep-ə-rē- n [origin unknown]: an annual twining bean (*Phaseolus acutifolius* var. *latifolius*) that is native to the southwestern U.S. and Mexico and is cultivated for its roundish white, yellow, brown, or bluish black edible seeds

te-pee \tē-(ə)pē\ *n* [Dakota *tipi*, fr. *ti* to dwell + *pi* to use for]: an American Indian conical tent usu. consisting of skins and used *esp*. by the Plains peoples

teph-ra \tef-rə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, ashes]: solid material ejected during the eruption of a volcano and transported through the air

tep-id \tep-əd\ *adj* [L *tepidus*, fr. *tepēre* to be moderately warm; akin to Skt *tapati* it gives out heat, OIr *tess* heat] 1: moderately warm: LUKEWARM (~ bath) 2: marked by an absence of enthusiasm or conviction (~ interest) — **te-pid-i-ty** \tə-ˈpid-ət-ē, te- n — **tep-id-ly** \tep-əd-lē\ *adv* — **tep-id-ness** *n*

TEPP \tē-ē-pē-pē\ *n* [tetraethyl pyrophosphate]: a mobile hygroscopic corrosive liquid organophosphate $C_8H_{20}O_7P_2$ that is a powerful anticholinesterase and is used as an insecticide and parasympathomimetic agent

te-qui-la \tə-ˈkē-lə, tā- n [Sp, fr. *Tequila*, district of Mexico] 1: a Mexican century plant (*Agave tequilana*) much cultivated as a source of mescal 2: a Mexican liquor made by redistilling mescal

ter *abbr* 1 terrace 2 territory

ter- comb form [L, fr. *ter*; akin to Gk & Skt *tris* three times, L *tres* three — more at THREE]: three times: threefold: three (~tercentenary)

tera- \ter-ə\ *comb form [ISV, fr. Gk *teras* monster — more at TERA-TOLOGY]: TRILLION (~teraton) (~terahertz)*

te-rai \tə-ˈrī\ *n* [Tarai, lowland belt of India]: a wide-brimmed double felt sun hat worn *esp*. in subtropical regions

ter-aph \ter-əf\ *n*, *pl* **ter-a-phim** \ter-ə-ˈfīm\ [Heb *tērāphim* (pl. in form but sing. in meaning)]: an image of a Semitic household god

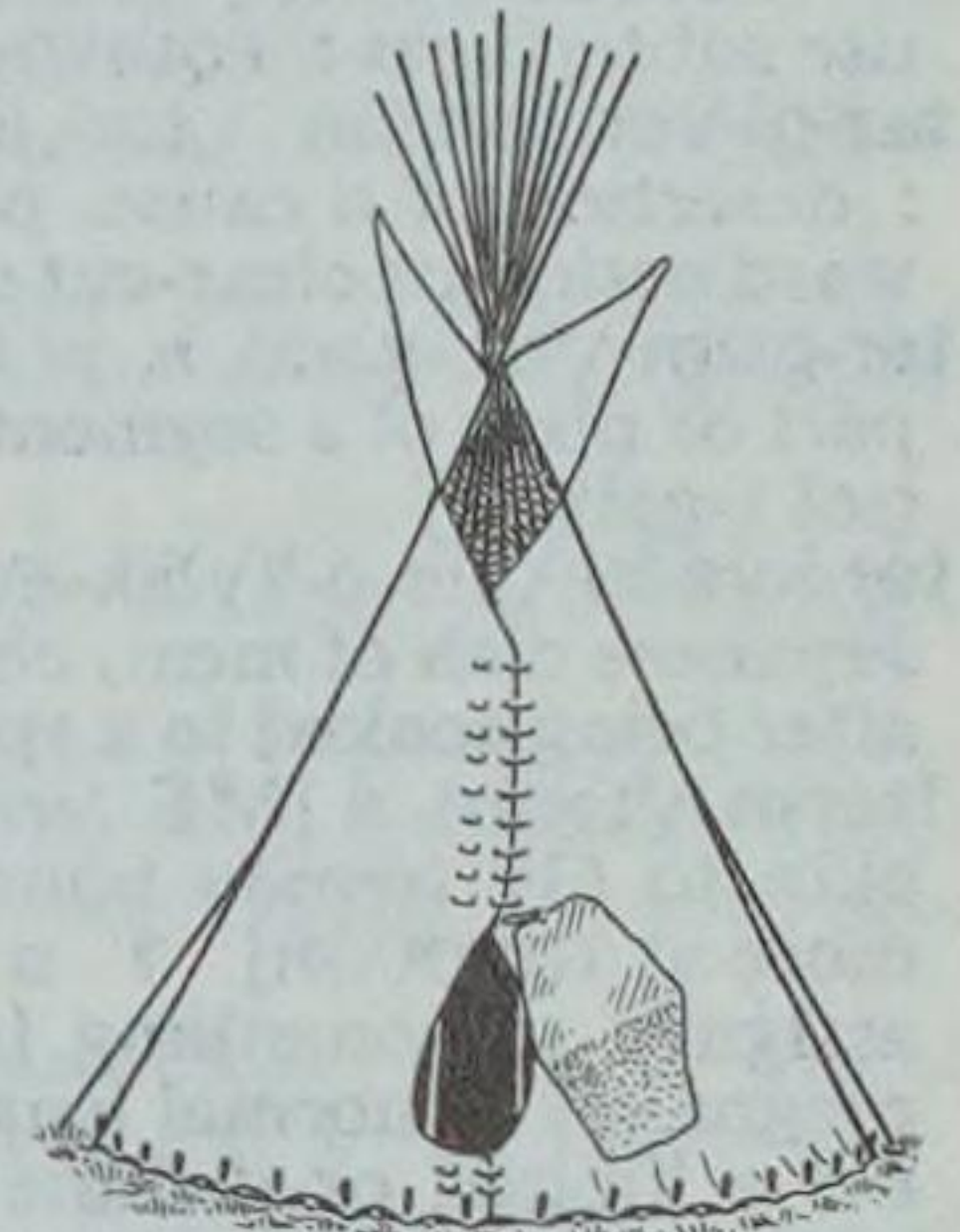
te-rato-gen \tə-ˈrat-ə-jən\ *n*: a teratogenic agent

ter-a-to-gen-e-sis \ter-ə-tə-ˈjen-ə-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *terat-*, *teras* monster + *genesis*]: production of monstrous growths or fetuses

ter-a-to-gen-ic \-ˈjen-ik\ *adj*: tending to cause developmental malformations and monstrosities — **ter-a-to-gen-ic-i-ty** \-jə-ˈnis-ət-ē\ *n*

ter-a-to-log-i-cal \ter-ət-əl-ˈāj-i-kəl\ or **ter-a-to-log-ic** \-ik\ *adj* 1: abnormal in growth or structure 2: of or relating to teratology

ter-a-tol-o-gy \ter-ə-ˈtāl-ə-jē\ *n* [Gk *terat-*, *teras* marvel, monster + ISV -logy; akin to Lith *keras* enchantment]: the study of malfor-

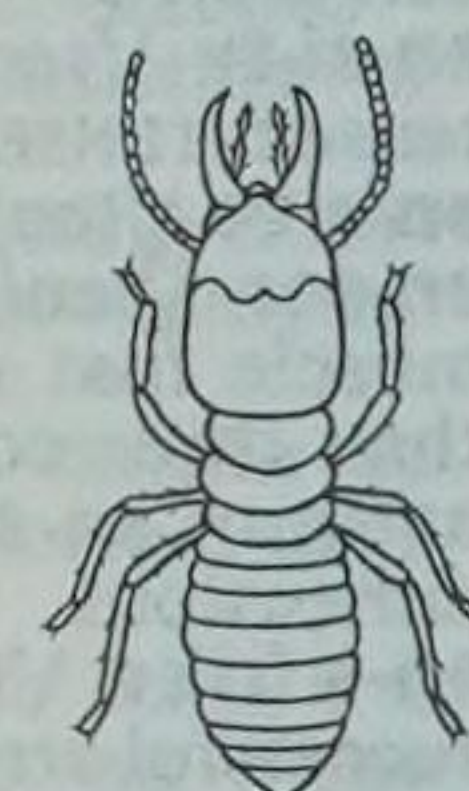


tepee

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ò flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

mations, monstrosities, or serious deviations from the normal type in organisms — **ter-a-to-l-o-gist** \-jəst\ *n*
ter-a-to-ma \ter-ə-'tō-mə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *terat-*, *teras* monster]: a tumor made up of a heterogeneous mixture of tissues — **ter-a-to-ma-tous** \-mət-əs\ *adj*
ter-bi-um \tər-bē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. Ytterby, Sweden]: a usu. trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group — see **ELEMENT** table
terbium metal *n*: any of several rare-earth metals separable as a group from other metals and including terbium, europium, gadolinium, and sometimes dysprosium
terce \tərs\ *n* [ME, third, *terce* — more at **TIERCE**] *often cap*: the third of the canonical hours
ter-cel \tər-səl\ *var of* **TIERCEL**
ter-cen-te-na-ry \tər-(s)en-'ten-ə-rē, ('tər-'sent-'n-er-ē\ *n, pl -ries*: a 300th anniversary or its celebration — **tercentenary** *adj*
ter-cen-ten-ni-al \tər-(s)en-'ten-ē-əl\ *adj or n*: **TERCENTENARY**
ter-cet \tər-sət, tər-'set\ *n* [It *terzetto*, fr. dim. of *terzo* third, fr. L *tertius* — more at **THIRD**]: a unit or group of three lines of verse: **a**: one of the 3-line stanzas in *terza rima* **b**: one of the two groups of three lines forming the sestet in an Italian sonnet
ter-e-bene \tər-ə-bēn\ *n* [F *térébène*, fr. *térébinthe* terebinth]: a mixture of terpenes from oil of turpentine
te-re-bic \tə-'reb-ik, -'rēb-\ *adj* [L *terebinthus* terebinth]: of, relating to, or constituting a white crystalline acid $C_7H_{10}O_4$ obtained esp. by the oxidation of oil of turpentine
ter-e-binth \tər-ə-bin(t)h\ *n* [ME *terebynt*, fr. MF *terebinthe*, fr. L *terebinthus* — more at **TURPENTINE**]: a small European tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) of the sumac family yielding Chian turpentine
ter-e-bin-thine \tər-ə-'bin(t)-thən, -'bin-,thin\ *adj* [L *terebinthinus* of the terebinth]: consisting of or resembling turpentine
te-re-do \tə-'rēd-(j)ō, -'rād-\ *n, pl teredos or te-red-i-nes* \-'red-'n-ēz\ [L *teredin-*, *teredo*, fr. Gk *terēdōn*; akin to Gk *tetrainein* to bore — more at **THROW**]: **SHIPWORM**
tere-phthal-ate \tər-ə(f)-'thal-,āt\ *n*: a salt or ester of terephthalic acid; esp: a dimethyl-ester that is a major starting material for polyester fibers and coatings
tere-phthal-ic acid \tər-ə(f)-'thal-ik-\ *n* [ISV *terebene* + *phthalic acid*]: a *p*-dicarboxylic acid $C_8H_6O_2$ that is obtained esp. by oxidation of turpentine and is used chiefly in the synthesis of polyesters
te-re-te \tə-'rēt, te-\ *adj* [L *teret-*, *teres* well turned, rounded; akin to L *terere* to rub — more at **THROW**]: approximately cylindrical but usu. tapering at both ends (a ~ seedpod)
Te-re-us \tīr-yūs, 'tē-rūs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Tēreus*]: the husband of Procne who violates his sister-in-law Philomela
ter-gite \tər-'gīt\ *n* [ISV *terg-* (fr. L *tergum* back) + *-ite*]: the dorsal plate or dorsal portion of the covering of a metameric segment of an articulate animal; esp: one on the abdomen
ter-gi-ver-sate \tər-'jiv-ər-sāt, -'giv-; tər-jə-'vər-\ *vi -sat-ed; -sat-ing* [L *tergiversatus*, pp. of *tergiversari* to turn the back, shuffle, fr. *tergum* back + *versare* to turn, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**]: 1: to become a renegade: **APOSTATIZE** 2: to use subterfuges: **EQUIVOCATE** — **ter-gi-ver-sa-tor** \-sāt-ər\ *n*
ter-gi-ver-sa-tion \tər-jiv-ər-sā-shən, -'giv-; tər-jī-(j)vər-\ *n* 1: desertion of a cause, party, or faith 2: evasion of straightforward action or clear-cut statement: **EQUIVOCATION**
ter-gum \tər-gəm\ *n, pl ter-ga* \-gə\ [NL, fr. L, back]: the dorsal part or plate of a segment of an arthropod: **TERGITE**, **NOTUM** — **ter-gal** \-gəl\ *adj*
ter-i-ya-ki \tər-ē-(y)āk-ē\ *n* [Jap, fr. *teri* sunshine + *yaki* roast]: a Japanese dish of meat, chicken, or shellfish that is grilled or broiled after being soaked in a spicy soy sauce marinade
term \tərm\ *n* [ME *terme* boundary, end, fr. OF, fr. L *terminus*; akin to Gk *termōn* boundary, end, Skt *tarati* he crosses over — more at **THROUGH**]: 1 **a**: **END**, **TERMINATION**; also: a point in time assigned to something (as a payment) **b**: the time at which a pregnancy of normal length terminates (had her baby at full ~) 2 **a**: a limited or definite extent of time; esp: the time for which something lasts: **DURATION**, **TENURE** **b**: the whole period for which an estate is granted; also: the estate or interest held by one for a term **c**: the time during which a court is in session 3: division in a school year during which instruction is regularly given to students 4 **a**: a unitary or compound expression connected with another by a plus or minus sign **b**: an element of a fraction or proportion or of a series or sequence 5: one of the three substantive elements of a syllogism 6 **a**: a word or expression that has a precise meaning in some uses or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or subject (legal ~s) **b pl**: diction of a specified kind 7 **pl**: provisions that are stated or offered for acceptance and that determine the nature and scope of an agreement: **CONDITIONS** (~s of sale) (liberal credit ~s) 8 **pl a**: mutual relationship **b**: **AGREEMENT**, **CONCORD** 9: a boundary post or stone; esp: a quadrangular pillar often tapering downward and adorned with a head or upper body — **in terms of**: with respect to or in relation to (thinks of everything in terms of money)
term *vt*: to apply a term to: **CALL**, **NAME**
ter-ma-gant \tər-mə-gənt\ *n* [ME] 1 *cap*: a legendary Muslim deity represented in early English drama as a boisterous character 2: an overbearing or nagging woman: **SHREW**
termagant *adj*: **OVERBEARING**, **SHREWISH** (life... wrecked by a ~ mother — *Newsweek*) — **ter-ma-gant-ly** *adv*
term-er \tər-mər\ *n*: a person serving for a specified term (as in a political office or in prison) (a first ~)
ter-mi-na-ble \tərm-(ə)nə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. *terminen* to terminate, fr. OF *terminer*, fr. L *terminare*]: capable of being terminated — **ter-mi-na-ble-ness** *n* — **ter-mi-na-bly** \-blē\ *adv*
ter-mi-nal \tərm-nəl, -ən-'l\ *adj* [L *terminalis*, fr. *terminus*] 1 **a**: of or relating to an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus (a ~ pillar) **b**: growing at the end of a branch or stem (a ~ bud) 2 **a**: of, relating to, or occurring in a term or each term (~ payments) **b**: occurring at or contributing to the end of life (~ cancer) 3 **a**: occurring at or constituting the end of a period or series: **CONCLUDING** (the ~ moments of life) **b**: not intended as preparation for further academic work (a ~ curriculum) **syn** see **LAST** **ant** **initial** — **ter-mi-nal-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

terminal *n* 1: a part that forms the end: **EXTREMITY**, **TERMINATION** 2: a terminating usu. ornamental detail: **FINIAL** 3: a device attached to the end of a wire or cable or to an electrical apparatus for convenience in making connections 4 **a**: either end of a carrier line (as a railroad, trucking or shipping line, or airline) with classifying yards, dock and lighterage facilities, management offices, storage sheds, and freight and passenger stations **b**: a freight or passenger station that is central to a considerable area or serves as a junction at any point with other lines **c**: a town or city at the end of a carrier line: **TERMINUS** 5: a device (as a teletypewriter) through which a user can communicate with a computer
terminal leave *n*: a final leave consisting of accumulated unused leave granted to a member of the armed forces just prior to his separation or discharge from service
ter-mi-nate \tər-mə-nāt\ *vb -nated; -nat-ing* [L *terminatus*, pp. of *terminare*, fr. *terminus*] *vt* 1 **a**: to bring to an end: **CLOSE** (~ a marriage by divorce) **b**: to form the conclusion of (review questions ~ each chapter) **c**: to discontinue the employment of (workers terminated because of slow business) 2: to serve as an ending, limit, or boundary of ~ *vi* 1: to extend only to a limit (as a point or line); esp: to reach a terminus 2: to come to an end in time 3: to form an ending **syn** see **CLOSE**
ter-mi-nate \-nət\ *adj*: coming to an end or capable of ending
terminating decimal *n*: a decimal that can be expressed in a finite number of figures — compare **REPEATING DECIMAL**
ter-mi-na-tion \tər-mə-'nā-shən\ *n* 1: end in time or existence: **CONCLUSION** (the ~ of life) 2: a limit in space or extent: **BOUND** 3: the last part of a word; esp: an inflectional ending 4: the act of terminating 5: **OUTCOME**, **RESULT** **syn** see **END** **ant** **inception**, **source** — **ter-mi-na-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shən-'l\ *adj*
ter-mi-na-tive \tər-mə-nāt-iv\ *adj*: tending or serving to terminate: **ENDING** — **ter-mi-na-tive-ly** *adv*
ter-mi-na-tor \-nāt-ər\ *n* 1: one that terminates 2: the dividing line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of the moon's or a planet's disk
ter-mi-nol-o-gy \tər-mə-'nāl-ə-jē\ *n* [ML *terminus* term, expression (fr. L, boundary, limit) + E *-o-* + *-logy*] 1: the technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, or special subject 2: nomenclature as a field of study — **ter-mi-no-log-i-cal** \-mən-'l-'aj-i-kəl\ *adj* — **ter-mi-no-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
term insurance *n*: insurance for a specified period that provides for no payment to the insured except on losses during the period and that becomes void upon its expiration
ter-mi-nus \tər-mə-nəs\ *n, pl -ni* \-nī, -nē\ *or -nus-es* [L, boundary, end — more at **TERM**] 1: a final goal: a finishing point 2: a post or stone marking a boundary 3: either end of a transportation line or travel route; also: the station, town, or city at such a place: **TERMINAL** 4: an extreme point or element: **TIP** (the ~ of a glacier) **syn** see **END** **ant** **starting point**
terminus ad quem \-äd-'kwem\ *n* [NL, lit., limit to which] 1: a goal, object, or course of action: **DESTINATION**, **PURPOSE** 2: a final limiting point in time
terminus a quo \-ä-'kwō\ *n* [NL, lit., limit from which] 1: a point of origin 2: the first of two limiting points in time
ter-mi-tar-i-um \tər-mə-'ter-ē-əm, -mī-\ *n, pl -ia* \-ē-ə\ [NL]: a termites' nest
ter-mite \tər-mīt\ *n* [NL *Termit-*, *Termes*, genus of termites, fr. LL, a worm that eats wood, alter. of L *tarmit-*, *tarmes*; akin to Gk *tetrainein* to bore — more at **THROW**]: any of numerous pale-colored soft-bodied social insects (order **Isoptera**) that live in colonies consisting of winged sexual forms, wingless sterile workers, and often soldiers, feed on wood, and include some which are very destructive to wooden structures and trees — called also **white ant**
term-less \tərm-ləs\ *adj* 1: having no term or end: **BOUNDLESS**, **UNENDING** 2: **UNCONDITIONED**, **UNCONDITIONAL**
term paper *n*: a major written assignment in a school or college course representative of a student's achievement during a term
term-time \tərm-'tim\ *n*: the time during an academic or legal term
tern \tərn\ *n* [of Scand origin; akin to Dan *terne* tern]: any of numerous sea gulls (*Sterna* and related genera) that are smaller and slenderer in body and bill than typical gulls and have narrower wings, often forked tails, black cap, and white body
ter-na-ry \tər-nə-rē\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *ternarius*, fr. *terni* three each; akin to L *tres* three — more at **THREE**] 1 **a**: of, relating to, or proceeding by threes **b**: having three elements, parts, or divisions: **THREEFOLD** **c**: arranged in threes (~ petals) 2: using three as the base (a ~ logarithm) 3 **a**: being or consisting of an alloy of three elements **b**: of, relating to, or containing three different elements, atoms, radicals, or groups (sulfuric acid is a ~ acid) 4: third in order or rank
ter-nate \tər-nāt, -nət\ *adj* [NL *ternatus*, fr. ML, pp. of *ternare* to treble, fr. L *terni*]: arranged in threes or in subdivisions so arranged (a ~ leaf) — **ter-nate-ly** *adv*
terne \tərn\ *n* [terneplate] 1: an alloy of lead and tin typically in a ratio of four to one that is used as a coating in producing terneplate 2: **TERNEPLATE**
terne-plate \-plāt\ *n* [prob. fr. F *terne* dull (fr. MF, fr. *ternir* to tarnish) + E *plate*]: sheet iron or steel coated with an alloy of about four parts lead to one part tin
ter-pene \tər-pēn\ *n* [ISV *terp-* (fr. G *terpentin* turpentine, fr. ML *terbentina*) + *-ene* — more at **TURPENTINE**]: any of various isomeric hydrocarbons $C_{10}H_{16}$ found present in essential oils (as from conifers) and used esp. as solvents and in organic synthesis; broadly: any of numerous hydrocarbons (C_5H_8)_n found esp. in essential oils, resins, and balsams — **ter-pene-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **ter-pe-nic** \tər-'pē-nik, -'pen-ik\ *adj* — **ter-pe-noid** \tər-pə-'noid, tər-'pē-\ *adj or n*



termite

ter-pin-e-ol \tər-'pin-ē-ōl, -ōl\ *n* [ISV, fr. *terpine* (C₁₀H₁₈(OH)₂): any of three fragrant isomeric alcohols C₁₀H₁₇OH found in essential oils or made artificially and used esp. in perfume or as solvents]

ter-poly-mer \tər-'pāl-ə-mər\ *n*: a polymer (as a complex resin) that results from copolymerization of three discrete monomers

Terp-sich-o-re \tərp-'sīk-ə-(r)ē\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Terpsichorē*]: the Greek Muse of dancing and choral song

terp-si-cho-re-an \tərp-(s)īk-ə-'rē-ən; -sə-'kōr-ē-, -'kōr-\ *adj*: of or relating to dancing

terr *abbr* territory

ter-ra \tər-ə\ *n*, *pl* **ter-rae** \-(r)ē-, -ī\ [NL, fr. L, land]: any of the areas on the surface of the moon other than the maria

ter-ra al-ba \tər-ə-'al-bə-, -'ōl-\ *n* [NL, lit., white earth]: any of several white mineral substances: as **a**: a pigment consisting of ground gypsum; **broadly**: GYPSUM **b**: kaolin used esp. as an adulterant of paints

ter-race \tər-əs\ *n* [MF, pile of earth, platform, terrace, fr. OProv *terassa*, fr. *terra* earth, fr. L, earth, land; akin to L *torrēre* to parch — more at THIRST] **1 a**: a colonnaded porch or promenade **b**: a flat roof or open platform **c**: a relatively level paved or planted area adjoining a building **2**: a raised embankment with the top leveled **3**: a level ordinarily narrow plain usu. with steep front bordering a river, lake, or sea; **also**: a similar undersea feature **4 a**: a row of houses or apartments on raised ground or a sloping site **b**: a group of row houses **c**: a strip of park in the middle of a street often planted with trees or shrubs **d**: STREET

terrace *vt* **ter-raced**; **ter-rac-ing** **1**: to make into a terrace **2**: to provide (as a building) with a terrace

ter-ra-cot-ta \tər-ə-'kāt-ə\ *n* [It *terra cotta*, lit., baked earth] **1**: a glazed or unglazed fired clay used esp. for statuettes and vases and architectural purposes (as roofing, facing, and relief ornamentation) **2**: a brownish orange

terra fir-ma \-'fər-mə *also* -'fir-\ *n* [NL, lit., solid land]: dry land: solid ground

ter-rain \tə-'rān *also* te-\ *n* [F, land, ground, fr. L *terrenum*, fr. neut. of *terrenus* of earth — more at TERRENE] **1 a** (1): a geographical area (2): a piece of earth **b**: the physical features of a tract of land **2**: TERRANE **3**: ENVIRONMENT, MILIEU

ter-ra in-cog-ni-ta \tər-ə-,in-,käg-'nēt-ə-, -in-'käg-nēt-ə\ *n*, *pl* **ter-rae in-cog-ni-tae** \tē(ə)r-,ī-,in-,käg-'nē-tī-, -in-'käg-nē-tī\ [L]: unknown territory: an unexplored country or field of knowledge

Ter-ra-my-cin \tər-ə-'mīs-'n\ *trademark* — used for oxytetracycline

ter-rane \tə-'rān, te-\ *n* [alter. of *terrain*] **1**: the area or surface over which a particular rock or group of rocks is prevalent **2**: TERRAIN **la**

ter-ra-pin \tər-ə-pən, 'tar-\ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Delaware *torope* turtle]: any of various edible No. American turtles (family Testudinidae) living in fresh or brackish water

ter-ra-que-ous \tə-'rā-kwē-əs, tə-, -'rak-wē-\ *adj* [L *terra* land + E *aqueous*]: consisting of land and water

ter-rar-i-um \tə-'rar-ē-əm, -'rer-\ *n*, *pl* **-ia** \-ē-ə\ or **-iums** [NL, fr. L *terra* + *-arium* (as in *aquarium*)]: a vivarium without standing water

ter-raz-zo \tə-'raz-(j)ō-, -'rät-(j)sō\ *n* [It, lit., terrace, perh. fr. OProv *terassa*]: a mosaic flooring made by embedding small pieces of marble or granite in mortar and polishing

ter-re-ne \tə-'rēn, tə-, 'tē(ə)r-,ēn\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *terrenus* of earth, fr. *terra* earth]: MUNDANE, EARTHLY

ter-re-ne *n*: a land area: EARTH, TERRAIN

ter-re-plein \tər-ə-plān\ *n* [MF, fr. OIt *terrapieno*, fr. ML *terraplenum*, fr. *terra plenus* filled with earth]: the level space behind a parapet of a rampart where guns are mounted

ter-res-tri-al \tə-'res-t(r)ē-əl, -'res(h)-chəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *terrestris*, fr. *terra* earth — more at TERRACE] **1 a**: of or relating to the earth or its inhabitants (~ magnetism) **b**: mundane in scope or character: PROSAIC **2 a**: of or relating to land as distinct from air or water (~ transportation) **b** (1): living on or in or growing from land (~ plants) (2): of or relating to terrestrial organisms (~ habits) **3**: belonging to the class of planets that are like the earth (as in density and composition) **syn** see EARTHLY **ant** celestial — **terrestrial** *n* — **ter-res-tri-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

ter-ret \tər-ət\ *n* [ME *teret*, alter. of *toret*, fr. MF, fr. OF, dim. of *tour* circuit, ring — more at TURN]: one of the rings on the top of a harness pad through which the reins pass

ter-ri-ble \tər-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *terribilis*, fr. *terrēre* to frighten — more at TERROR] **1 a**: exciting extreme alarm or intense fear: TERRIFYING **b**: formidable in nature: AWESOME (a ~ responsibility) **c**: DIFFICULT **2**: EXTREME, GREAT **3 a**: strongly repulsive: OBNOXIOUS (a ~ smell) **b**: notably unattractive or objectionable (~ sentimentality) **4**: of very poor quality **syn** see FEARFUL — **ter-ri-ble-ness** *n* — **ter-ri-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

ter-ric-o-lous \tə-'rik-ə-ləs, tə-\ *adj* [L *terricola* earth dweller, fr. *terra* earth + *colere* to inhabit — more at WHEEL]: living on or in the ground

ter-ri-er \tər-ē-ər\ *n* [F (*chien*) *terrier*, lit., earth dog, fr. *terrier* of earth, fr. ML *terrarius*, fr. L *terra*]: any of various usu. small dogs orig. used by hunters to dig for small furred game and engage the quarry underground or drive it out

ter-rif-ic \tə-'rif-ik\ *adj* [L *terrificus*, fr. *terrēre* to frighten] **1 a**: exciting or fit to excite fear or awe **b**: very bad: FRIGHTFUL **2**: EXTRAORDINARY (~ speed) **3**: unusually fine: MAGNIFICENT **syn** see FEARFUL — **ter-rif-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ter-ri-fy \tər-ə-,fi\ *vt* **-fied**; **-fy-ing** [L *terrificare*, fr. *terrificus*] **1**: to fill with terror **2 a**: to drive or impel by menacing: SCARE **b**: DETER, INTIMIDATE



terrier

ter-ri-fy-ing \-,fi-ŋ\ *adj* **1**: causing terror or apprehension **2**: of a formidable nature — **ter-ri-fy-ing-ly** \-ŋ-lē\ *adv*

ter-rig-e-nous \tə-'rij-ə-nəs, tə-\ *adj* [L *terrigena* earthborn, fr. *terra* earth + *gignere* to beget — more at KIN]: being or relating to oceanic sediment derived directly from the destruction of rocks on the earth's surface

ter-ri-to-ri-al \tər-ə-'tōr-ē-əl, -'tōr-\ *adj* **1 a**: NEARBY, LOCAL **b**: serving outlying areas: REGIONAL **2 a**: of or relating to a territory (~ government) **b**: of or relating to or organized chiefly for home defense (a ~ army) **c**: of or relating to private property (the soil of Italy was ... passing into the hands of ... ~ magnates — J. A. Froude) **3 a**: of or relating to an assigned or preempted area (~ commanders) **b**: exhibiting territoriality (~ birds) — **ter-ri-to-ri-al-ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv*

territorial *n*: a member of a territorial military unit

territorial court *n*: a court in a U.S. territory that has jurisdiction over local and federal cases

ter-ri-to-ri-al-ism \tər-ə-'tōr-ē-ə-,liz-əm, -'tōr-\ *n* **1**: LANDLORDISM **2**: the principle established in 1555 requiring the inhabitants of a territory of the Holy Roman Empire to conform to the religion of their ruler or to emigrate **3 often cap**: a theory or movement proposing an autonomous territory for the Jews — **ter-ri-to-ri-al-ist** \-ləst\ *n*

ter-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty \-,tōr-ē-'al-ət-ē-, -'tōr-\ *n* **1**: territorial status **2 a**: persistent attachment to a specific territory **b**: the pattern of behavior associated with the defense of a territory

ter-ri-to-ri-al-ize \-'tōr-ē-ə-,liz-, -'tōr-\ *vt* **-ized**; **-iz-ing**: to organize on a territorial basis — **ter-ri-to-ri-al-iza-tion** \-,tōr-ē-ə-lə-'zā-shən, -'tōr-\ *n*

territorial waters *n pl*: the waters under the sovereign jurisdiction of a nation or state including both marginal sea and inland waters

ter-ri-to-ry \tər-ə-,tōr-ē-, -'tōr-\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [ME, fr. L *territorium*, lit., land around a town, prob. fr. *terra* land + *-torium* (as in *praetorium*) — more at TERRACE] **1 a**: a geographical area belonging to or under the jurisdiction of a governmental authority **b**: an administrative subdivision of a country **c**: a part of the U.S. not included within any state but organized with a separate legislature **d**: a geographical area (as a colonial possession) dependent upon an external government but having some degree of autonomy **2 a**: an indeterminate geographical area **b**: a field of knowledge or interest **3 a**: an assigned area; **esp**: one in which a salesman or distributor operates **b**: an area often including a nesting or denning site and a variable foraging range that is pre-empted and defended by an animal or group of animals

ter-ror \tər-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *terreur*, fr. L *terror*, fr. *terrēre* to frighten; akin to Gk *trein* to be afraid, flee, *tremere* to tremble — more at TREMBLE] **1**: a state of intense fear **2 a**: one that inspires fear: SCOURGE **b**: a frightening aspect (the ~s of invasion) **c**: a cause of anxiety: WORRY **d**: an appalling person or thing; **esp**: BRAT **3**: REIGN OF TERROR **4**: violence (as bomb-throwing) committed by groups in order to intimidate a population or government into granting their demands (insurrection and revolution-ary ~) — **ter-ror-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

ter-ror-ism \tər-ər-,iz-əm\ *n*: the systematic use of terror esp. as a means of coercion — **ter-ror-ist** \-ər-əst\ *adj* or *n* — **ter-ror-is-tic** \-,tər-ər-'is-tik\ *adj*

ter-ror-ize \tər-ər-,iz\ *vt* **-ized**; **-iz-ing** **1**: to fill with terror or anxiety: SCARE **2**: to coerce by threat or violence — **ter-ror-iza-tion** \-,tər-ər-ə-'zā-shən\ *n*

ter-ry \tər-ē\ *n*, *pl* **terries** [perh. modif. of F *tiré*, pp. of *tirer* to draw — more at TIRADE] **1**: the loop forming the pile in uncut pile fabrics **2**: an absorbent fabric with such loops — called also *terry cloth*

terse \tərs\ *adj* **ter-ser**; **ter-ser** [L *tersus* clean, neat, fr. pp. of *tergere* to wipe off; akin to Gk *trōgein* to gnaw, L *terere* to rub — more at THROW] **1**: smoothly elegant: POLISHED **2**: devoid of superfluity (a ~ reply) **syn** see CONCISE — **terse-ly** *adv* — **terse-ness** *n*

ter-tian \tər-shən\ *adj* [ME *tercian*, fr. L *tertianus*, lit., of the third, fr. *tertius* third — more at THIRD]: recurring at approximately 48-hour intervals — used of malaria

tertian *n*: a tertian fever; **specif**: malaria caused by a malaria parasite (*Plasmodium vivax*) and marked by recurrence of paroxysms at 48-hour intervals — called also *vivax malaria*

ter-tia-ry \tər-shē-,er-ē-, -shə-rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** **1** [ML *tertiarius*, fr. L, of a third]: a member of a monastic third order esp. of lay people **2 cap**: the Tertiary period or system of rocks

tertiary *adj* [L *tertiarius* of or containing a third, fr. *tertius* third] **1 a**: of third rank, importance, or value **b**: of, relating to, or constituting the third strongest of the three or four degrees of stress recognized by most linguists (the third syllable of *basketball team* carries ~ stress) **2 cap**: of, relating to, or being the first period of the Cenozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks marked by the formation of high mountains (as the Alps, Caucasus, and Himalayas) and the dominance of mammals on land **3 a**: involving or resulting from the substitution of three atoms or groups (a ~ salt) **b**: being or containing a carbon atom with 3 valences linked to other carbon atoms (an acid containing a ~ carbon) (~ alcohols) **4**: occurring in or being a third stage

tertiary color *n*: a color produced by mixing two secondary colors

tertiary syphilis *n*: the third stage of syphilis that develops after the disappearance of the secondary symptoms and is marked by ulcers in and gummas under the skin and commonly by involvement of the skeletal, cardiovascular, and nervous systems

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ò flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

ter-ti-um quid \tər-shē-əm-'kwid, tər-tē- \ *n* [LL, lit., third something; fr. its failing to fit into a dichotomy] 1: a middle course or an intermediate component (where there are two systems of law and two orders of courts, there must . . . be some *tertium quid* to deal with conflicts of law and jurisdiction — Ernest Baker) 2: a third party of ambiguous status (there was a man and his wife and a *tertium quid* — Rudyard Kipling)

ter-va-lent \tər-'vā-lənt, tər-\ *adj*: TRIVALENT

ter-za ri-ma \tərt-sə-'rē-mə \ *n* [It, lit., third rhyme]: a verse form consisting of tercets usu. in iambic pentameter in English poetry with an interlaced rhyme scheme (as *aba, bcb, cdc*)

TESL \tēs-\ *abbr* teaching English as a second language

tes-la \tēs-lə \ *n* [Nikola Tesla]: a unit of magnetic flux density in the mks system equivalent to one weber per square meter

TE-SOL \tē-sōl \ *abbr* Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages

tes-sel-late \tēs-ə-'lāt \ *vt* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [LL *tessellatus*, pp. of *tessellare* to pave with tesserae, fr. L *tessella*, dim. of *tessera*]: to form into or adorn with mosaic

tes-sel-lat-ed \-lāt-əd \ *adj*: having a checkered appearance

tes-sel-la-tion \tēs-ə-'lā-shən \ *n* 1: an act of tessellating: the state of being tessellated 2: a careful juxtaposition of elements into a coherent pattern: MOSAIC

tes-sera \tēs-ə-rə \ *n*, *pl* -ser-ae \-rē, -rī \ [L; prob. deriv. of Gk *tessares* four; fr. its having four corners — more at FOUR] 1: a small tablet (as of wood, bone, or ivory) used by the ancient Romans as a ticket, tally, voucher, or means of identification 2: a small piece (as of marble, glass, or tile) used in mosaic work

tes-ser-act \tēs-ə-'rakt \ *n* [Gk *tessares* four + *aktis* ray — more at ACTIN-]: the four-dimensional analogue of a cube

tes-si-tu-ra \tēs-ə-'tūr-ə \ *n* [It, lit., texture, fr. L *textura*]: the general range of a melody or voice part; *specif*: the part of the register in which most of the tones of a melody or voice part lie

test \tēst \ *n* [ME, vessel in which metals were assayed, cupel, fr. MF, fr. L *testum* earthen vessel; akin to L *testa* earthen pot, shell, *texere* to weave — more at TECHNICAL] 1 *a* chiefly Brit: CUPEL *b* (1): a critical examination, observation, or evaluation: TRIAL; *specif*: the procedure of submitting a statement to such conditions or operations as will lead to its proof or disproof or to its acceptance or rejection (a ~ of a statistical hypothesis) (2): a basis for evaluation: CRITERION *c*: an ordeal or oath required as proof of conformity with a set of beliefs 2 *a*: a means of testing: as (1): a procedure, reaction, or reagent used to identify or characterize a substance or constituent (2): something (as a series of questions or exercises) for measuring the skill, knowledge, intelligence, capacities, or aptitudes of an individual or group *b*: a positive result in such a test 3: a result or value determined by testing

test *vt* 1: to put to test or proof: TRY 2: to require a doctrinal oath of ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to undergo a test *b*: to achieve a rating on the basis of tests 2: to apply a test as a means of analysis or diagnosis — used with *for* (<~ for mechanical aptitude) — **test-abil-ity** \tēs-tə-'bil-ə-tē \ *n* — **test-able** \tēs-tə-bəl \ *adj*

test *n* [L *testa* shell]: an external hard or firm covering (as a shell) of many invertebrates (as a foraminifer or a mollusk)

tes-ta \tēs-tə \ *n*, *pl* tes-tae \-tē, -tī \ [NL, fr. L, shell]: the hard external coating or integument of a seed

tes-ta-cean \tēs-'tā-shən \ *n* [deriv. of L *testaceus*]: any of an order (Testacea) of shelled rhizopods — **testacean** *adj*

tes-ta-ceous \-shəs \ *adj* [L *testaceus*, fr. *testa* shell, earthen pot, brick] 1 *a*: having a shell (a ~ protozoan) *b*: consisting of shell or calcareous material (stone of ~ composition) 2: of any of the several light colors of bricks

tes-ta-cy \tēs-tə-sē \ *n*, *pl* -cies: the state of being testate

tes-ta-ment \tēs-tə-mənt \ *n* [ME, fr. LL & L; LL *testamentum* covenant with God, holy scripture, fr. L, last will, fr. *testari* to be a witness, call to witness, make a will, fr. *testis* witness; akin to L *tres* three & to L *stare* to stand; fr. the witness's standing by as a third party in a litigation — more at THREE, STAND] 1 *a* archaic: a covenant between God and man *b* *cap*: either of two main divisions of the Bible 2 *a*: a tangible proof or tribute *b*: an expression of conviction: CREDO 3 *a*: an act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death *b*: WILL — **tes-ta-men-ta-ry** \tēs-tə-'ment-ə-rē, -men-trē \ *adj*

tes-tate \tēs-'tāt, -tət \ *adj* [ME, fr. L *testatus*, pp. of *testari* to make a will]: having made a valid will (he died ~)

tes-ta-tor \tēs-'tāt-ər, tes-\ *n* [ME *testatour*, fr. AF, fr. LL *testator*, fr. L *testatus*, pp.]: a person who leaves a will or testament in force at his death — **tes-ta-trix** \tēs-'tā-triks \ *n*

test ban *n*: a self-imposed ban on the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons that is mutually agreed to by countries possessing such weapons

test case *n* 1: a representative case whose outcome is likely to serve as a precedent 2: a proceeding brought by agreement or on an understanding of the parties to obtain a decision as to the constitutionality of a statute

test-cross \tēs(t)-'krɒs \ *n*: a genetic cross between a homozygous recessive individual and a corresponding suspected heterozygote to determine the genotype of the latter

testcross *vt*: to subject to a testcross

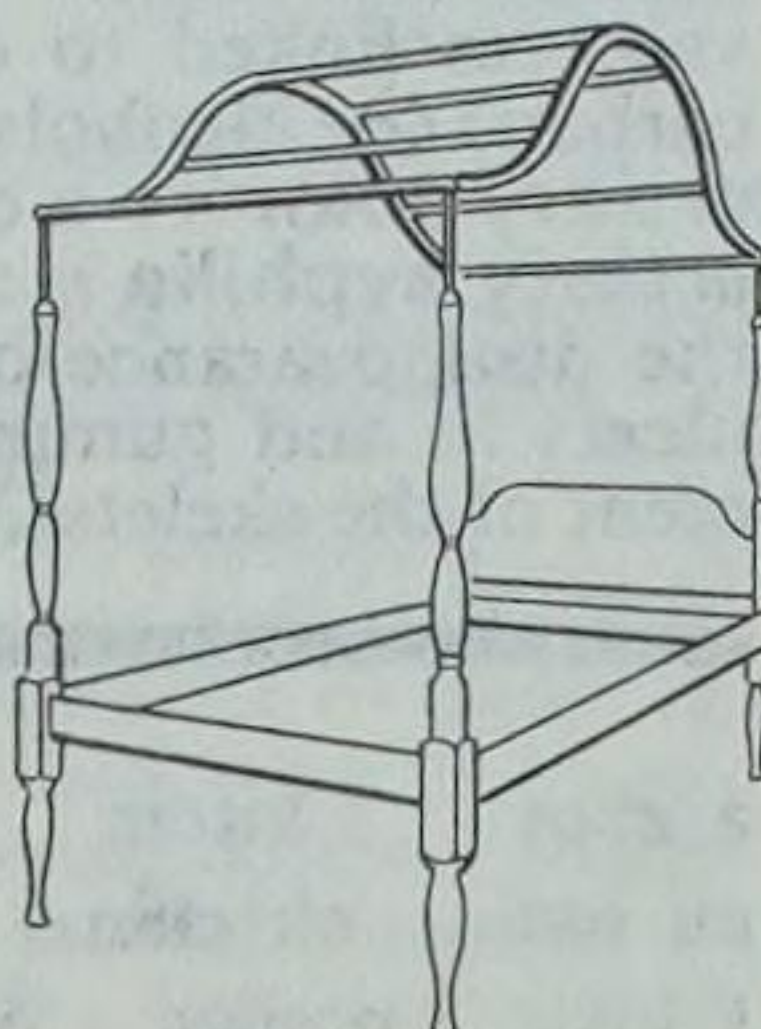
test-drive \tēs(t)-'driv \ *vt* -drove \-drōv \; -driv-en \-driv-ən \; -driv-ing \-drī-viŋ \: to drive (a motor vehicle) before buying in order to evaluate performance

test-ed \tēs-təd \ *adj*: subjected to or qualified through testing — often used in combination (time-tested principles)

tes-ter \tēs-tər, tēs-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *testiere* headpiece, head covering, fr. *teste* head, fr. LL *testa* skull, fr. L, shell — more at TEST] : the canopy over a bed, pulpit, or altar

tes-ter \tēs-tər \ *n* [modif. of MF *testari*, fr. *teston*]: TESTON *b*

test-er \tēs-tər \ *n*: one that tests



tester

test-fire \tēs-'fī(ə)r \ *vt*: to subject to a firing test (<~ a gun)

test-fly \-,flī \ *vt* -flew \-,flū \; -flown \-,flōn \; -fly-ing: to subject to a flight test (<~ an experimental plane)

tes-ti-cle \tēs-ti-kəl \ *n* [ME *testicula*, fr. L *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*]: a male genital gland usu. with its enclosing structures: TESTIS — **tes-ti-cu-lar** \tēs-'tik-yə-lər \ *adj*

tes-ti-fi-er \tēs-tə-'fī(ə)r \ *n*: one that testifies: WITNESS

tes-ti-fy \tēs-tə-'fī \ *vb* -fied; -fy-ing [ME *testifien*, fr. L *testificari*, fr. *testis* witness] *vi* 1 *a*: to make a statement based on personal knowledge or belief: bear witness *b*: to serve as evidence or proof 2: to express a personal conviction 3: to make a solemn declaration under oath for the purpose of establishing a fact (as in a court) ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to bear witness to: ATTEST *b*: to serve as evidence of: PROVE 2 archaic *a*: to make known (a personal conviction) *b*: to give evidence of: SHOW 3: to declare under oath before a tribunal or officially constituted public body

tes-ti-mo-ni-al \tēs-tə-'mō-nē-əl, -nyəl \ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting testimony 2: expressive of appreciation or esteem (a ~ dinner)

testimonial *n* 1: EVIDENCE, TESTIMONY 2 *a*: a statement testifying to benefits received *b*: a character reference: letter of recommendation 3: an expression of appreciation: TRIBUTE

tes-ti-mo-ny \tēs-tə-'mō-nē \ *n*, *pl* -nies [ME, fr. LL & L; LL *testimonium* Decalogue, fr. L, evidence, witness, fr. *testis* witness — more at TESTAMENT] 1 *a* (1): the tablets inscribed with the Mosaic law (2): the ark containing the tablets *b*: a divine decree attested in the Scriptures 2 *a*: firsthand authentication of a fact: EVIDENCE *b*: an outward sign *c*: a solemn declaration usu. made orally by a witness under oath in response to interrogation by a lawyer or authorized public official 3 *a*: an open acknowledgment *b*: a public profession of religious experience

test-ing *adj*: requiring maximum effort or ability (a most difficult and ~ problem — Ernest Bevin)

tes-tis \tēs-təs \ *n*, *pl* tes-tes \tēs-'tēz \ [L, witness, testis]: a male reproductive gland

test match *n* 1: any of a series of championship cricket matches played between teams representing Australia and England 2: a championship game or series (as of cricket) played between teams representing different countries

tes-ton \tēs-'tān \ or **tes-toon** \tēs-'tūn \ *n* [MF, fr. OIt *testone*, aug. of *testa* head, fr. LL, skull — more at TESTER]: any of several old European coins: as *a*: a French silver coin of the 16th century worth between 10 and 14½ sous *b*: a shilling of Henry VIII of England decreasing in value to ninepence and then to sixpence in Shakespeare's time

tes-tos-ter-one \tē-'stās-tə-rōn \ *n* [*testis* + -o- + *sterol* + -one]: a male hormone that is produced by the testes or made synthetically, is responsible for inducing and maintaining male secondary sex characters, and is a crystalline hydroxy steroid ketone $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$

test pattern *n*: a fixed picture broadcast by a television station to assist viewers in adjusting their receivers

test pilot *n*: a pilot who specializes in putting new or experimental airplanes through maneuvers designed to test them (as for strength) by producing strains in excess of normal

test-tube *adj*: produced by artificial insemination (<~ babies)

test tube *n*: a plain or lipped tube of thin glass closed at one end and used esp. in chemistry and biology

tes-tu-do \tēs-'t(y)üd-(ə) \ *n*, *pl* -dos [L *testudin-*, *testudo*, lit., tortoise, tortoise shell; akin to L *testa* shell — more at TEST]: a cover of overlapping shields or a shed wheeled up to a wall used by the ancient Romans to protect an attacking force

tes-ty \tēs-tē \ *adj* **tes-ti-er; -est** [ME *testif*, fr. AF, headstrong, fr. OF *teste* head — more at TESTER] 1: easily annoyed: IRRITABLE 2: marked by impatience or ill humor (<~ remarks) *syn* see IRASCIBLE — **tes-ti-ly** \-tə-lē \ *adv* — **tes-ti-ness** \-tē-nəs \ *n*

Tet \tēt \ *n* [Vietnamese *tết*]: the Vietnamese New Year observed for three days beginning at the first new moon after January 20

tet-a-nal \tēt-'n-əl \ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from tetanus

te-tan-ic \tē-'tan-ik \ *adj*: of, relating to, being, or tending to produce tetanus or tetany — **te-tan-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē \ *adv*

tet-a-nize \tēt-'n-,īz \ *vt* -nized; -niz-ing: to induce tetanus in (<~ a muscle) — **tet-a-ni-za-tion** \tēt-'n-ə-'zā-shən, tēt-nə- \ *n*

tet-a-nus \tēt-'n-əs, tēt-nəs \ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *tetanos*, fr. *tetanos* stretched, rigid; akin to Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN] 1 *a*: an acute infectious disease characterized by tonic spasm of voluntary muscles esp. of the jaw and caused by the specific toxin of a bacillus (*Clostridium tetani*) which is usu. introduced through a wound *b*: the bacterium that causes tetanus 2: prolonged contraction of a muscle resulting from rapidly repeated motor impulses

tet-a-ny \tēt-'n-ē, tēt-nē \ *n* [ISV, fr. L *tetanus*]: a condition of physiologic mineral imbalance marked by tonic spasm of muscles and associated usu. with deficient parathyroid secretion

te-tar-to-he-dral \tē-'tārt-ə-'hē-drəl \ *adj* [Gk *tetartos* fourth; akin to Gk *tettaras* four — more at FOUR] of a crystal: having one fourth the number of planes required by complete symmetry — compare HEMIHEDRAL, HOLOHEDRAL

tetched *var* of TECHED

tetchy \tēch-ē \ *adj* **tetchi-er; -est** [perh. fr. obs. *tetch* (habit)]: irritably or peevishly sensitive: TOUCHY (the ~ manner of two women living in the same house — Elizabeth Taylor)

tête-à-tête \tāt-ə-'tāt \ *adv* [F, lit., head to head]: in private

tête-à-tête \tāt-ə-'tāt, 2 is also tēt-ə-'tēt \ *n* 1: a private conversation between two persons 2: a short piece of furniture (as a sofa) intended to seat two persons esp. facing each other

tête-à-tête \tāt-ə-'tāt \ *adj*: FACE-TO-FACE, PRIVATE

tête-bêche \tāt-'bāsh, tēt-'besh \ *adj* [F, *n.*, pair of inverted stamps, fr. *tête* head + *-bêche*, alter. of MF *bechevet* head against foot]: of or relating to a pair of stamps inverted in relation to one another either through a printing error or intentionally

teth \tāt(h), tās \ *n* [Heb *tēth*]: the 9th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

teth-er \ˈtɛθ-ər\ *n* [ME *tethir*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *tjōthr* tether; akin to OHG *zeotar* pole of a wagon] 1: something (as a rope or chain) by which an animal is fastened so that it can range only within a set radius 2: the limit of one's strength or resources: SCOPE (the end of his ~)

tether *vt* **teth-ered**; **teth-er-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ : to fasten or restrain by or as if by a tether

teth-er-ball \ˈtɛθ-ər-bɒl\ *n*: a game played with a ball suspended by a string from an upright pole with the object for each contestant to wrap the string around the pole by striking the ball in a direction opposite to that of the other contestant

Te-thys \ˈtē-thəs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Tēthys*]: a Titaness and wife of Oceanus

tet-ra \ˈtɛ-trə\ *n* [by shortening fr. NL *Tetragonopterus*, former genus name, fr. LL *tetragonum* quadrangle + Gk *pteron* wing — more at TETRAGONAL, FEATHER]: any of numerous small brightly colored So. American characin fishes often bred in the tropical aquarium

tetra- or **tetr-** *comb form* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk; akin to Gk *tettares* four — more at FOUR] 1: four: having four: having four parts (<tetra-tomic>) 2: containing four atoms, radicals, or groups (of a specified kind) (<tetrabasic> <tetracid>)

tet-ra-ba-sic \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈbā-sɪk\ *adj* [ISV] 1: having four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals (<a ~ acid>) 2: containing four atoms of a univalent metal or their equivalent 3: having four basic hydroxyl groups: able to react with four molecules of a monoacid — **tet-ra-ba-sic-i-ty** \-bā-ˈsɪs-ət-ē\ *n*

tet-ra-caïne \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈkān\ *n* [*tetra-* + *procaine*]: a crystalline basic ester $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O_2$ that is closely related chemically to procaine and is used chiefly in the form of its hydrochloride as a local anesthetic

tet-ra-chlo-ride \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈklō(ə)r-ɪd, -ˈklō(ə)r-\ *n*: a chloride containing four atoms of chlorine

tet-ra-chord \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈkō(ə)r-d\ *n* [Gk *tetrachordon*, fr. neut. of *tetrachordos* of four strings, fr. *tetra-* + *chordē* string — more at YARN]: a diatonic series of four tones with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last

te-trac-id \ˈtɛ-ˈtras-əd\ *adj* 1: able to react with four molecules of a monoacid or two of a diacid to form a salt or ester 2: TETRABASIC 1

tet-ra-cy-clic \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈsɪ-klēn\ *n* [ISV *tetracyclic* + *-ine*]: a yellow crystalline broad-spectrum antibiotic $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_8$ produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces viridifaciens*) or synthetically

tet-rad \ˈtɛ-trəd\ *n* [Gk *tetrad-*, *tetras*, fr. *tetra-*]: a group or arrangement of four: as **a**: a tetravalent element, atom, or radical **b**: a group of four cells arranged usu. in the form of a tetrahedron and produced by the successive divisions of a mother cell (<a ~ of spores>) **c**: a group of four synapsed chromatids that become visibly evident in the pachytene stage of meiotic prophase and are produced by the longitudinal splitting of each of two paired homologous chromosomes — **te-trad-ic** \ˈtɛ-trəd-ɪk\ *adj*

tet-ra-drachm \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈdrɑm\ *n* [Gk *tetradrachmon*, fr. *tetra-* + *drachmē* drachma]: an ancient Greek silver coin worth four drachmas

te-trad-y-mite \ˈtɛ-trəd-ə-ˈmīt\ *n* [LGk *tetradymos* fourfold, fr. Gk *tetra-* + *-dymos* (as in *didymos* didymous); fr. its occurrence in compound twin crystals]: a pale steel-gray mineral Bi_2Te_2S consisting essentially of a telluride and sulfide of bismuth and having a metallic luster

tet-ra-dy-na-mous \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈdī-nə-məs\ *adj* [ISV *tetra-* + Gk *dynamis* power — more at DYNAMIC]: having six stamens four of which are longer than the others (<~ plants of the mustard family>)

tet-ra-eth-yl \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈeth-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: containing four ethyl groups in the molecule

tet-ra-eth-yl-lead \-,eth-əl-ˈled\ *n*: a heavy oily poisonous liquid $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$ used as an antiknock agent

tet-ra-flu-o-ride \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈflū(ə)r-ɪd\ *n*: a fluoride containing four atoms of fluorine

te-trag-o-nal \ˈtɛ-ˈtrag-ən-əl\ *adj* [LL *tetragonalis* having four angles and four sides, fr. *tetragonum* quadrangle, fr. Gk *tetragōnon*, fr. neut. of *tetragōnos* tetragonal, fr. *tetra-* + *gōnia* angle — more at -GON]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the tetragonal system — **te-trag-o-nal-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv*

tetragonal system *n*: a crystal system characterized by three axes at right angles of which only the two lateral axes are equal

tet-ra-gram-ma-ton \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈgram-ə-ˈtɑn\ *n* [ME, fr. Gk, fr. neut. of *tetragrammatos* having four letters, fr. *tetra-* + *grammat-*, *gramma* letter — more at GRAM]: the four Hebrew letters usu. transliterated YHWH or JHVH that form a biblical proper name of God — compare YAHWEH

tet-ra-he-dral \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈhē-drəl\ *adj* 1: relating to, forming, or having the form of a tetrahedron 2: having four faces (<~ angle>) — **tet-ra-he-dral-ly** \-drəl-ē\ *adv*

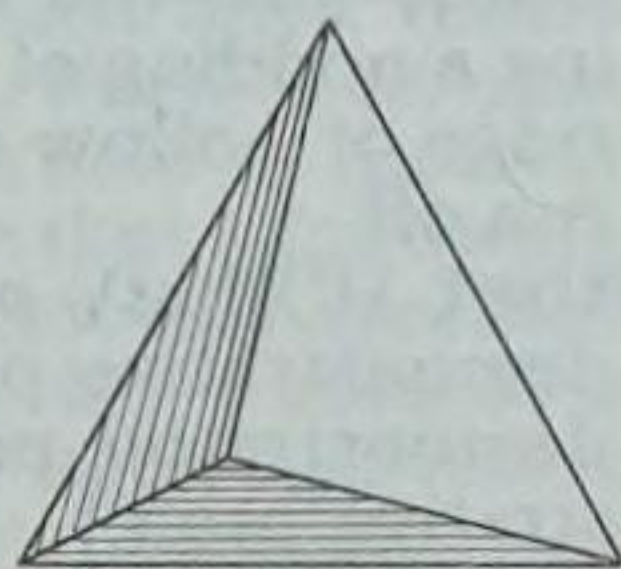
tet-ra-he-drite \-,drit\ *n* [G *tetraëdrit*, fr. L Gk *tetraedros* having four faces]: a fine-grained gray mineral $(Cu,Fe)_2Sb_4S_{13}$ that consists essentially of a sulfide of copper, iron, and antimony, often contains other elements (as silver), occurs in tetrahedral crystals and also massive, and is often a valuable ore of silver

tet-ra-he-dron \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈhē-drən\ *n*, *pl* **-drons** or **-dra** \-drə\ [NL, fr. LGk *tetraedron*, neut. of *tetraedros* having four faces, fr. Gk *tetra-* + *hedra* seat, face — more at SIT]: a polyhedron of four faces

tet-ra-hy-drate \-ˈhī-drət, -ˈdrāt\ *n*: a chemical compound hydrated with four molecules of water — **tet-ra-hy-drat-ed** \-,drāt-əd\ *adj*

tet-ra-hy-dro-can-nab-i-nol \-,hī-drə-kə-ˈnab-ə-ˈnɒl, -ˈnɒl\ *n* [*tetrahydro-* (combined with four atoms of hydrogen) + *cannabin* + *-ol*]: THC

tet-ra-hy-dro-fu-ran \-ˈfyū(ə)r-an, -ˈfyū-ran\ *n* [*tetrahydro-* + *furan*]: a flammable liquid heterocyclic ether C_4H_8O that is derived from furan and used as a solvent and as an intermediate in the production of nylon



tetrahedron

tet-ra-hy-droxy \-ˈhī-ˈdrāk-sē\ *adj* [*tetra-* + *hydroxyl*]: containing four hydroxyl groups in the molecule

tet-ra-hy-me-na \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈhī-mə-nə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *tetra-* + Gk *hymēn* membrane]: any of a genus (*Tetrahymena*) of ciliate protozoans

te-tral-o-gy \ˈtɛ-trəl-ə-jē, -ˈtral-\ *n*, *pl* **-gies** [Gk *tetralogia*, fr. *tetra-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: a group of four dramatic pieces presented consecutively on the Attic stage at the Dionysiac festival 2: a series of four connected works (as operas or novels)

tet-ra-mer \ˈtɛ-trə-mər\ *n* [*tetra-* + *polymer*]: a polymer formed from four molecules of a monomer — **tet-ra-mer-ic** \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈmer-ik\ *adj*

te-tram-er-ous \ˈtɛ-tram-ə-rəs\ *adj* [NL *tetramerus*, fr. Gk *tetram-erēs*, fr. *tetra-* + *meros* part — more at MERIT]: having or characterized by the presence of four parts or of parts arranged in sets or multiples of four (<~ flowers>)

te-tram-e-ter \ˈtɛ-tram-ət-ər\ *n* [Gk *tetrametron*, fr. neut. of *tetrametros* having four measures, fr. *tetra-* + *metron* measure — more at MEASURE]: a line of verse consisting either of four dipodies (as in classical iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse) or four metrical feet (as in modern English verse)

tet-ra-meth-yl \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈmeth-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: containing four methyl groups in the molecule

tet-ra-meth-yl-lead \-,meth-əl-ˈled\ *n*: a volatile poisonous liquid $Pb(CH_3)_4$ used as an antiknock agent

tet-ra-ploid \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈplɔid\ *adj* [ISV]: having or being a chromosome number four times the monoploid number (<a ~ cell>) — **tet-ra-ploi-dy** \-,plɔid-ē\ *n*

tetraploid *n*: a tetraploid individual

tet-ra-pod \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈpād\ *n* [NL *tetrapodus*, fr. Gk *tetrapod-*, *tetrapous* four-footed, fr. *tetra-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT]: a vertebrate (as a frog, bird, or cat) with two pairs of limbs

tet-ra-pyr-ole \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈpi(ə)r-ōl\ *n*: a chemical group consisting of four pyrrole rings joined either in a straight chain (as in phycobins) or in a ring (as in chlorophyll)

te-trarch \ˈtɛ-trärk, ˈtē-\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tetrarcha*, fr. Gk *tetrarchēs*, fr. *tetra-* + *-archēs* -arch] 1: a governor of the fourth part of a province 2: a subordinate prince — **te-trar-chic** \ˈtɛ-trär-kik, ˈtē-\ *adj*

te-trar-chy \ˈtɛ-trär-kē, ˈtē-\ *n*, *pl* **-chies**: government by four persons ruling jointly

tet-ra-spore \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈspō(ə)r, -ˈspō(ə)r\ *n* [ISV]: one of the haploid asexual spores developed meiotically in the red algae usu. in groups of four — **tet-ra-spō-ic** \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈspō-ik, -ˈspō-ik\ *adj*

tet-ra-tom-ic \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈtām-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1: consisting of four atoms: having four atoms in the molecule 2: having four replaceable atoms or radicals

tet-ra-val-ent \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈvā-lənt\ *adj* [ISV] 1: having a valence of four 2: QUADRIVALENT 2

tetra-valent *n*: QUADRIVALENT

tet-ra-zo-li-um \ˈtɛ-trə-ˈzō-lē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *tetrazole* (CH_3N_4) + NL *-ium* (as in *ammonium*)]: a univalent cation or radical $CH_3N_4^+$ that is analogous to ammonium; also: any of several of its derivatives used esp. as electron acceptors to test for metabolic activity in living cells

tet-rode \ˈtɛ-trōd\ *n*: a vacuum tube with four electrodes, a cathode, an anode, a control grid, and an additional grid or other electrode

te-tro-do-tox-in \ˈtɛ-trōd-ə-ˈtāk-sən\ *n* [ISV *tetrodo-* (fr. NL *Tetrodon*, genus of tropical marine fishes) + *toxin*]: a poisonous compound $C_{11}H_{17}N_3O_2$ that has been isolated from a Japanese globe-fish and a newt and that blocks nerve conduction by suppressing permeability of the nerve fiber to sodium ions

te-trox-ide \ˈtɛ-trāk-sid\ *n* [ISV]: a compound of an element or radical with four atoms of oxygen

tet-ryl \ˈtɛ-trəl\ *n* [ISV *tetra-* + *-yl*]: a pale yellow crystalline explosive $C_7H_5N_5O_8$ used esp. as a detonator

tet-ter \ˈtɛ-tər\ *n* [ME *teter*, fr. OE; akin to OE *teran* to tear]: any of various vesicular skin diseases (as ringworm, eczema, and herpes)

Teu-ton \ˈt(y)üt-ən\ *n* [L *Teutoni*, pl.] 1: a member of an ancient prob. Germanic or Celtic people 2: a member of a people speaking a language of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family; esp: GERMAN

Teu-ton-ic \ˈt(y)üt-ən-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Teutons — **Teu-ton-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

Teutonic *n*: GERMANIC

Teu-ton-ism \ˈt(y)üt-ən-iz-əm\ *n*: GERMANISM

Teu-ton-ist \-n-əst\ *n*: GERMANIST

teu-ton-ize \-n-iz\ *vt* **-ized**; **-iz-ing** *often cap*: GERMANIZE

Tex *abbr* Texas

tex-as \ˈtek-səs, -siz\ *n* [Texas, state of U.S.; fr. the naming of cabins on Mississippi steamboats after states, the officers' cabins being the largest]: a structure on the awning deck of a steamer containing the officers' cabins and having the pilothouse in front or on top

Texas citrus mite *n*: a red spider (*Eutetranychus banksi*) that causes leaf injury to citrus trees

Texas fever *n*: an infectious disease of cattle transmitted by the cattle tick and caused by a protozoan (*Babesia bigemina*) that multiplies in the blood and destroys the red blood cells

Texas Independence Day *n*: March 2 observed as the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Texas from Mexico in 1836 and also as the birthday of Sam Houston

texas leaguer *n* [Texas League, a baseball minor league]: a fly in baseball that falls too far out to be caught by an infielder and too close in to be caught by an outfielder

ə abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

Texas Ranger *n*: a member of a mounted police force in Texas
text \ˈtɛkst\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *texte*, fr. ML *textus*, fr. L, texture, context, fr. *textus*, pp. of *texere* to weave — more at TECHNICAL] 1 **a** (1): the original written or printed words and form of a literary work (2): an edited or emended copy of an original work **b**: a work containing such text 2 **a**: the main body of printed or written matter on a page **b**: the principal part of a book exclusive of front and back matter **c**: the printed score of a musical composition 3 **a** (1): a verse or passage of Scripture chosen esp. for the subject of a sermon or for authoritative support (as for a doctrine) (2): a passage from an authoritative source providing an introduction or basis (as for a speech) **b**: a source of information or authority 4: TEXTBOOK 5: a type suitable for printing running text 6: THEME, TOPIC 7: the words of something (as a poem) set to music
text-book \ˈtɛks(t)-bʊk\ *n*: a book used in the study of a subject: as **a**: one containing a presentation of the principles of a subject **b**: a literary work relevant to the study of a subject
text-book-ish \-ish\ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a textbook (except for a few all too brief interludes, the style is heavy and ~ — *Nation*)
text edition *n*: an edition of a book prepared for use esp. in schools and colleges — compare TRADE EDITION
text hand *n*: a style of handwriting marked by use of large letters
tex-tile \ˈtɛk-sṭil, ˈtɛks-tɪl\ *n* [L, fr. neut. of *textilis* woven, fr. *textus*, pp. of *texere*] 1: CLOTH 1a; esp: a woven or knit cloth 2: a fiber, filament, or yarn used in making cloth
tex-tu-al \ˈtɛks-ʃə(-wə)l\ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *textus* text]: of, relating to, or based on a text — **tex-tu-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*
textual critic *n*: a practitioner of textual criticism
textual criticism *n* 1: the study of a literary work that aims to establish the original text 2: a critical study of literature emphasizing a close reading and analysis of the text
tex-tu-ary \ˈtɛks-ʃə(-wə)-ē\ *n*, *pl* -aries [ML *textus*]: one who is well informed in the Bible or in biblical scholarship
textuary *adj*: TEXTUAL
tex-ture \ˈtɛks-ʃər\ *n* [L *textura*, fr. *textus*, pp. of *texere* to weave — more at TECHNICAL] 1 **a**: something composed of closely interwoven elements; *specif*: a woven cloth **b**: the structure formed by the threads of a fabric 2 **a**: essential part: SUBSTANCE **b**: identifying quality: CHARACTER 3 **a**: the disposition or manner of union of the particles of a body or substance **b**: the visual or tactile surface characteristics and appearance of something (the ~ of an oil painting) 4 **a**: a composite of the elements of prose or poetry (all these words... meet violently to form a ~ impressive and exciting — John Berryman) **b**: a pattern of musical sound created by tones or lines played or sung together 5 **a**: basic scheme or structure **b**: overall structure — **tex-tur-al** \-ʃə-rəl\ *adj* — **tex-tur-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv* — **tex-tured** \-ʃərd\ *adj*
texture *vt* **tex-tured**; **tex-tur-ing**: to give a particular texture to
tex-tus re-cep-tus \ˈtɛk-sṭəs-ri-ˈsɛp-təs\ *n* [NL, lit., received text]: the generally accepted text of a literary work (as the Greek New Testament)
TF abbr 1 task force 2 territorial force 3 till forbidden
T formation *n*: an offensive football formation in which the full-back lines up behind the center and quarterback with one halfback stationed on each side of the fullback
tfr abbr transfer
TG abbr type genus
TGIF abbr thank God it's Friday
T-group \ˈtē-grʊp\ *n* [training group]: a group of people under the leadership of a trainer who seek to develop self-awareness and sensitivity to others by verbalizing feelings uninhibitedly at group sessions — compare ENCOUNTER GROUP
tgt abbr target
1Th abbr Thursday
2Th symbol thorium
TH abbr true heading
1.th — see -ETH
2.th or -eth *adj* suffix [ME *-the*, *-te*, fr. OE *-tha*, *-ta*; akin to OHG *-do* *-th*, L *-tus*, Gk *-tos*, Skt *-tha*] — used in forming ordinal numbers (hundredth) (fortieth)
3.th *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *-ida*, suffix forming abstract nouns, L *-ta*, Gk *-tē*, Skt *-tā*] 1: act or process (spilth) 2: state or condition (dearth)
1Thai \ˈtā\ *n* 1 **a**: a native or inhabitant of Thailand **b**: one who is descended from a Thai 2: the official language of Thailand 3: a group of languages including Thai held by some to belong to the Sino-Tibetan language group
2Thai *abbr* Thailand
thal-am-en-ceph-a-lon \ˈθal-ə-men-ˈsɛf-ə-lən, -lən\ *n* [NL, fr. *thalamus* + *encephalon*]: DIENCEPHALON
tha-lam-ic \ˈθə-lam-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving the thalamus — **tha-lam-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
thal-a-mus \ˈθal-ə-məs\ *n*, *pl* -mī \-mī, -mē\ [NL, fr. Gk *thalamos* chamber] 1: the largest subdivision of the diencephalon consisting chiefly of an ovoid mass of nuclei in each lateral wall of the third ventricle — see BRAIN illustration 2: RECEPTACLE 2b
thal-as-se-mia \ˈθal-ə-sē-mē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *thalassa* sea + NL *-emia*]: a familial hypochromic anemia that is characterized by the presence of microcytes, by splenomegaly, and by changes in the bones and skin and that occurs esp. in children of Mediterranean parents — **thal-as-se-mic** \-mīk\ *adj*
tha-las-sic \ˈθə-las-ik\ *adj* [F *thalassique*, fr. Gk *thalassa* sea] 1: of or relating to deep seas or the depths of the sea (~ fishes with luminous organs) 2: of, relating to, or situated or developed about inland seas (~ civilizations of the Aegean)
thal-as-soc-ra-cy \ˈθal-ə-sək-rə-sē\ *n* [Gk *thalassokratia*, fr. *thalassa* + *-kratia* -cracy]: maritime supremacy
tha-las-so-crat \ˈθə-las-ə-krat\ *n*: one who has maritime supremacy
tha-ler \ˈtāl-ər\ *var* of TALER

Tha-lia \ˈθə-li-ə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Thaleia*] 1: the Greek Muse of comedy 2: one of the three Graces
tha-lid-o-mide \ˈθə-lid-ə-mīd, -məd\ *n* [phthalic acid + *-id-* (fr. *imide*) + *-o-* + *imide*]: a sedative and hypnotic drug C₁₃H₁₀N₂O₄ that was found to cause malformation of infants born to mothers using it during pregnancy
thall- or thallo- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *thallos* — more at THAL-LUS] 1 **a**: a young shoot (thallium) **b**: thallus (thalloid) 2: thallium (thallic)
thal-lic \ˈθal-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing thallium esp. with a valence of three
thal-li-um \ˈθal-ē-əm\ *n* [NL; so called from the bright green line in its spectrum]: a sparsely but widely distributed poisonous metallic element that resembles lead in physical properties and is used chiefly in the form of compounds in photoelectric cells or as a pesticide — see ELEMENT table
thal-loid \ˈθal-ōid\ *adj*: of, relating to, resembling, or consisting of a thallus
thal-lo-phyte \ˈθal-ə-ˈfīt\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *thallos* + *phyton* plant — more at PHYT-]: any of a primary division (Thallophyta) of the plant kingdom comprising plants with single-celled sex organs or with many-celled sex organs of which all cells give rise to gametes, including the algae, fungi, and lichens, and usu. held to be a heterogeneous assemblage — **thal-lo-phyt-ic** \ˈθal-ə-ˈfīt-ik\ *adj*
thal-lous \ˈθal-əs\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing thallium with a valence of one
thal-lus \ˈθal-əs\ *n*, *pl* **thal-li** \ˈθal-i, -ē\ or **thal-lus-es** [NL, fr. Gk *thallos*, fr. *thallein* to sprout; akin to Alb *dal* I come forth]: a plant body that is characteristic of thallophytes, lacks differentiation into distinct members (as stem, leaves, and roots), and does not grow from an apical point
1than \ˈθən, (ˈ)ˌθən\ *conj* [ME *than*, *then* then, than — more at THEN] 1 **a** — used as a function word to indicate the second member or the member taken as the point of departure in a comparison expressive of inequality; used with comparative adjectives and comparative adverbs (older ~ I am) (easier said ~ done) **b** — used as a function word to indicate difference of kind, manner, or identity; used esp. with some adjectives and adverbs that express diversity (anywhere else ~ at home) 2: rather than — usu. used only after *prefer*, *preferable*, and *preferably* 3: other than 4: WHEN — used esp. after *scarcely* and *hardly*
2than *prep*: in comparison with (he is older ~ me)
Than-a-tos \ˈθan-ə-tās\ *n* [Gk, death; akin to Skt *adhvanit* it vanished, L *fumus* smoke]: instinctual desire for death — compare EROS 2
thane \ˈθān\ *n* [ME *theyn*, fr. OE *thegn*; akin to OHG *thegan* thane, Gk *tiktēin* to bear, beget] 1: a free retainer of an Anglo-Saxon lord; esp: one resembling a feudal baron by holding lands of and performing military service for the king 2: a Scottish feudal lord — **thane-ship** \-ˌʃɪp\ *n*
thank \ˈθʌŋk\ *vt* [ME *thanken*, fr. OE *thancian*; akin to OE *thanc* gratitude — more at THANKS] 1: to express gratitude to (~ed her for the present) — used in the phrase *thank you* usu. without a subject to politely express gratitude (~ you for the loan); used in such phrases as *thank God*, *thank heaven* usu. without a subject to express gratitude or more often only the speaker's or writer's pleasure or satisfaction in something 2: to hold responsible (had only himself to ~ for his loss) — **thank-er** *n*
thank-ful \ˈθʌŋk-fəl\ *adj* 1: conscious of benefit received (for what we are about to receive make us truly ~) 2: expressive of thanks (~ service) 3: well pleased: GLAD (he was ~ that the room was dark) *syn* see GRATEFUL *ant* thankless — **thank-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **thank-ful-ness** *n*
thank-less \ˈθʌŋk-kləs\ *adj* 1: not expressing or feeling gratitude: UNGRATEFUL (~ children) 2: not likely to obtain thanks: UNAPPRECIATED (a ~ task) — **thank-less-ly** *adv* — **thank-less-ness** *n*
thanks \ˈθʌŋk(s)\ *n* *pl* [pl. of ME *thank*, fr. OE *thanc* thought, gratitude; akin to OHG *dank* gratitude, L *tongere* to know] 1: kindly or grateful thoughts: GRATITUDE 2: an expression of gratitude (return ~ before the meal) — often used in an utterance containing no verb and serving as a courteous and somewhat informal expression of gratitude (many ~) — **no thanks to**: not as a result of any benefit conferred by (he feels better now, *no thanks to* you) — **thanks to** 1: with the help of (thanks to modern medicine, man's life span is growing longer) 2: owing to (our arrival was delayed, *thanks to* the fog)
thanks-giv-ing \ˈθʌŋk(s)-ˈgɪv-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: the act of giving thanks 2: a prayer expressing gratitude 3 **a**: a public acknowledgment or celebration of divine goodness **b** *cap*: THANKSGIVING DAY
Thanksgiving Day *n*: a day appointed for giving thanks for divine goodness: as **a**: the fourth Thursday in November observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. **b**: the second Monday in October observed as a legal holiday in Canada
thank-wor-thy \ˈθʌŋ-kwər-ˌθē\ *adj*: worthy of thanks or gratitude: MERITORIOUS
thank-you \ˈθʌŋ-kyü\ *n* [fr. the phrase *thank you* used in expressing gratitude, short for *I thank you*]: a polite expression of one's gratitude
thank-you-ma'am \ˈθʌŋk-yü-mam, -(y)ē-\ *n* [prob. fr. its causing a nodding of the head]: a bump or depression in a road; esp: a ridge or hollow made across a road on a hillside to cause water to run off
1that \ˈ(ə)ˌθæt\ *pron*, *pl* **those** \ˈ(ə)ˌθōz\ [ME, fr. OE *thæt*, neut. demonstrative pron. & definite article; akin to OHG *daz*, neuter demonstrative pron. & definite article, Gk *to*, L *istud* neut. demonstrative pron.] 1 **a**: the person, thing, or idea indicated, mentioned, or understood from the situation (~ is my father) **b**: the time, action, or event specified (after ~ he went to bed) **c**: the kind or thing specified as follows (the purest water is ~ produced by distillation) **d**: one or a group of the indicated kind (~'s a fox — wily and destructive) 2 **a**: the one farther away or less immediately under observation or discussion (those are maples and these are elms) **b**: the former one 3 **a** — used as a function

word after *and* to indicate emphatic repetition of the idea expressed by a previous word or phrase (he was helpful, and ~ to an unusual degree) **b** — used as a function word immediately before or after a word group consisting of a verbal auxiliary or a form of the verb *be* preceded by *there* or a personal pronoun subject to indicate emphatic repetition of the idea expressed by a previous verb or predicate noun or predicate adjective (is he capable? He is ~) **4** **a** : the one : the thing : the kind : SOMETHING, ANYTHING (the truth of ~ which is true) (the senses are ~ whereby we experience the world) (what's ~ you say) **b pl** : some persons (those who think the time has come) — **all that** : everything of the kind indicated (tact, discretion, and *all that*) — **at that** **1** : in spite of what has been said or implied **2** : in addition : *BESIDES*

2 **that** *adj, pl those* **1** **a** : being the person, thing, or idea specified, mentioned, or understood **b** : so great **a** : *SUCH* **2** : the farther away or less immediately under observation or discussion (this chair or ~ one)

3 **that** \thət, (t)hət\ *conj* **1** **a** (1) — used as a function word to introduce a noun clause that is usu. the subject or object of a verb or a predicate nominative (said ~ he was afraid) (2) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause that is anticipated by the expletive *it* occurring as subject of the verb (it is unlikely ~ he'll be in) (3) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause that is joined as complement to a noun or adjective (we are certain ~ this is true) (the certainty ~ this is true) (the fact ~ you are here) (4) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause modifying an adverb or adverbial expression (will go anywhere ~ he is invited) **b** — used as a function word to introduce an exclamatory clause expressing a strong emotion esp. of surprise, sorrow, or indignation (~ it should come to this!) **2** **a** (1) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause expressing purpose or desired result (cutting down expenses ~ her son might inherit an unencumbered estate — W. B. Yeats) (2) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause expressing a reason or cause (rejoice ~ you are lightened of a load — Robert Browning) (3) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause expressing consequence, result, or effect (are of sufficient importance ~ they cannot be neglected — Hannah Wormington) **b** — used as a function word to introduce an exclamatory clause expressing a wish (oh, ~ he would come) **3** — used as a function word after a subordinating conjunction without modifying its meaning (if ~ thy bent of love be honorable — Shak.)

4 **that** \thət, (t)hət\ *pron* **1** — used as a function word to introduce a restrictive relative clause and to serve as a substitute within that clause for the substantive modified by that clause (the house ~ Jack built) **2** **a** : at which : in which : on which : by which : with which : to which (each year ~ the lectures are given) **b** : according to what : to the extent of what — used after a negative (has never been here ~ I know of) **3** **a** *archaic* : that which **b** *obs* : the person who

5 **that** \thət\ *adv* **1** : to such an extent (a nail about ~ long) **2** : *VERY, EXTREMELY* — usu. used with the negative (did not take the festival ~ seriously — Eric Goldman)

1 **thatch** \thach\ *vt* [ME *theccen*, fr. OE *theccan* to cover; akin to OHG *decchen* to cover, L *tegere*, Gk *stegain* to cover, *stegos* roof, Skt *sthagati* he covers] : to cover with or as if with thatch — **thatch-er** *n*

2 **thatch** *n* **1** **a** : a plant material (as straw) used as a sheltering cover esp. of a house **b** : a sheltering cover (as a house roof) made of such material **2** : something resembling the thatch of a house; esp. the hair of one's head

thau-ma-tur-gē \thō-mə-tərj\ *n* [F, fr. NL *thaumaturgus*, fr. Gk *thaumatourgos* working miracles, fr. *thaumat-*, *thauma* miracle + *ergon* work — more at *THEATER, WORK*] : *THAUMATURGIST*

thau-ma-tur-gic \thō-mə-tər-jik\ *adj* **1** : performing miracles **2** : of, relating to, or dependent on thaumaturgy

thau-ma-tur-gist \thō-mə-tər-jəst\ *n* : a performer of miracles; esp. *MAGICIAN*

thau-ma-tur-gy \-jē\ *n* : the performance of miracles; *specif* : *MAGIC*

1 **thaw** \thə\ *vb* [ME *thawen*, fr. OE *thawian*; akin to OHG *douwen* to thaw, Gk *tēkein* to melt, L *tabes* wasting disease] *vt* : to cause to thaw ~ *vi* **1** **a** : to go from a frozen to a liquid state : *MELT* **b** : to become free of the effect (as stiffness, numbness, or hardness) of cold as a result of exposure to warmth **2** : to be warm enough to melt ice and snow — used with *it* in reference to the weather **3** : to abandon aloofness, reserve, or hostility : *UNBEND* **4** : to become mobile, active, or susceptible to change

2 **thaw** *n* **1** : the action, fact, or process of thawing **2** : a warmth of weather sufficient to thaw ice **3** : the action or process of becoming less aloof, less hostile, or more genial

ThB *abbr* [NL *theologiae baccalaureus*] bachelor of theology

THC \tē-äch-sē\ *n* [tetrahydrocannabinol] : a physiologically active liquid from hemp plant resin that is the chief intoxicant in marijuana

ThD *abbr* [NL *theologiae doctor*] doctor of theology

1 **the** \thə\ (*before consonant & esp. South sometimes vowel sounds*), **thē** (*before vowel sounds*); *1k* is often **thē** definite article [ME, fr. OE *thē*, masc. demonstrative pron. & definite article, alter. (influenced by oblique cases — as *thæs*, gen. — & neut., *thæt*) of *sē*; akin to Gk *ho*, masc. demonstrative pron. & definite article — more at *THAT*] **1** **a** — used as a function word to indicate that a following noun or noun equivalent is definite or has been previously specified by context or by circumstance (put ~ cat out) **b** — used as a function word to indicate that a following noun or noun equivalent is a unique or a particular member of its class (~ President) (~ Lord) **c** — used as a function word before nouns that designate natural phenomena or points of the compass (~ night is cold) **d** — used as a function word before a noun denoting time to indicate reference to what is present or immediate or is under consideration (in ~ future) **e** — used as a function word before names of some parts of the body or of the clothing as an equivalent of a possessive adjective (how's ~ arm today) **f** — used as a function word be-

fore the name of a branch of human endeavor or proficiency (~ law) **g** — used as a function word in prepositional phrases to indicate that the noun in the phrase serves as a basis for computation (sold by ~ dozen) **h** — used as a function word before a proper name (as of a ship or a well-known building) (~ Mayflower) **i** — used as a function word before the plural form of a numeral that is a multiple of ten to denote a particular decade of a century or of a person's life (life in ~ twenties) **j** — used as a function word before the name of a commodity or any familiar appurtenance of daily life to indicate reference to the individual thing, part, or supply thought of as at hand (talked on ~ telephone) **k** — used as a function word to designate one of a class as the best, most typical, or most worth singling out (this is ~ life)

2 **a** (1) — used as a function word with a noun modified by an adjective or by an attributive noun to limit the application of the modified noun to that specified by the adjective or by the attributive noun (~ right answer) (Peter ~ Great) (2) — used as a function word before an absolute adjective (nothing but ~ best) **b** — used as a function word before a noun to limit its application to that specified by a succeeding element in the sentence (~ poet Wordsworth) (~ days of our youth) (didn't have ~ time to write)

3 **a** — used as a function word before a singular noun to indicate that the noun is to be understood generically (~ dog is a domestic animal) **b** — used as a function word before a singular substantivized adjective to indicate an abstract idea (an essay on ~ sublime) **4** — used as a function word before a noun or a substantivized adjective to indicate reference to a group as a whole (~ elite)

2 **the** *adv* [ME, fr. OE *thū* by that, instrumental of *thæt* that] **1** : than before : than otherwise — used before a comparative (none ~ wiser for attending) **2** **a** : to what extent (~ sooner the better) **b** : to that extent (the sooner ~ better) **3** : beyond all others (likes this ~ best)

3 **the** *prep* [the] : *PER 2*

the- or theo- *comb form* [ME *theo-*, fr. L, fr. Gk *the-*, *theo-*, fr. *theos*] : god : God (*theism*) (*theocentric*)

theat *abbr* theater; theatrical

the-ater or the-atre \thē-āt-ər, ˈtē-āt-ər\ *n* [ME *theatre*, fr. MF, fr. L *theatrum*, fr. Gk *theatron*, fr. *theasthai* to view, fr. *thea* act of seeing; akin to Gk *thauma* miracle] **1** **a** : an outdoor structure for dramatic performances or spectacles in ancient Greece and Rome **b** : a building for dramatic performances **c** : a building or area for showing motion pictures **2** **a** : a place rising by steps or gradations (a woody ~ of stateliest view — John Milton) **b** : a room often with rising tiers of seats for assemblies (as for lectures or surgical demonstrations) **3** : a place of enactment of significant events or action (the ~ of public life) **4** **a** : dramatic literature : *PLAYS* **b** : dramatic representation as an art or profession : *DRAMA* (the philosophy that ~ is important to people's lives — Joseph Papp) **5** : dramatic or theatrical quality or effect esp. as measured by the response of the audience

the-ater-go-er \thē-āt-ər-gō(-ə)r\ *n* : one who frequently goes to the theater

the-ater-go-ing \-gō-ɪŋ, -gō(-)ɪŋ\ *n* : attendance at the theater

theater-in-the-round *n* : *ARENA THEATER*

theater of cruelty : theater that seeks to heighten the audience's awareness and sensibility by depicting realistically acts of sadism and extreme suffering

theater of operations : the part of a theater of war in which active operations are conducted

theater of the absurd : theater that seeks to represent the absurdity of man's existence in a meaningless universe by bizarre or fantastic means

theater of war : the entire land, sea, and air area that is or may become involved directly in war operations

The-atine \thē-ə-tīn, -tēn\ *n* [NL *Theatinus*, fr. L *Teatinus* inhabitant of Chieti, fr. *Teate* Chieti, Italy] : a priest of the Order of Clerks Regular founded in 1524 in Italy by St. Cajetan and Gian Pietro Caraffa to reform Catholic morality and combat Lutheranism — **Theatine** *adj*

1 **the-at-ri-cal** \thē-ə-tri-kəl\ *adj* **1** : of or relating to the theater or the presentation of plays (a ~ costume) **2** : marked by pretense or artificiality of emotion **3** **a** : *HISTRIONIC* (a ~ gesture) **b** : marked by extravagant display or exhibitionism — **the-at-ri-cal-ism** \-kə-liz-əm\ *n* — **the-at-ri-cal-i-ty** \-ə-trə-kəl-ət-ē\ *n* — **the-at-ri-cal-ly** \-ə-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

2 **theatrical** *n* **1 pl** **a** : the performance of plays **b** : *DRAMATICS* **2** : a professional actor **3 pl** : showy or extravagant gestures

the-at-ri-cal-ize \thē-ə-tri-kəl-īz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing **1** : to adapt to the theater : *DRAMATIZE* **2** : to display in showy fashion — **the-at-ri-cal-iza-tion** \-ə-tri-kəl-ə-zā-shən\ *n*

the-at-rics \thē-ə-triks\ *n pl* **1** : *THEATRICAL* **2** : staged or contrived effects

the-ca \thē-kə\ *n, pl the-cae* \thē-sē, -kē\ [NL, fr. Gk *thēkē* case — more at *TICK*] **1** : an urn-shaped spore-containing upper part of a moss capsule **2** : an enveloping sheath or case of an animal or animal part — **the-cal** \thē-kəl\ or **the-cate** \-kāt\ *adj*

-the-ci-um \thē-s(h)-ē-əm\ *n* *comb form, pl -the-cia* \-s(h)-ē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *thēkion*, dim. of *thēkē* case — more at *TICK*] : small containing structure (endothecium)

1 **the-codont** \thē-kə-dənt\ *adj* [ISV *thec-* (fr. NL *theca*) + *-odont*] : having the teeth inserted in sockets

2 **thecodont** *n* : a thecodont animal; esp. : any of an order (Thecodontia) of Triassic diapsid thecodont reptiles that were presumably on the common ancestral line of the dinosaurs, birds, and crocodiles

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ò flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

thé dan-sant \tā-dān-sān\ *n*, *pl* **thés dansants** \same\ [F]: TEA DANCE

thee (\^o\thē\ *pron*, objective case of THOU 1 *a* — used esp. in ecclesiastical or literary language and by Friends esp. among themselves in contexts where the objective case form would be expected *b* — used by Friends esp. among themselves in contexts where the subjective case form would be expected 2 *archaic*: THYSELF

thee-lin \thē(-ə)-lən\ *n* [irreg. fr. Gk *thēlys* female — more at FEMININE]: ESTRONE

thee-lol \-lōl, -lōl\ *n* [ISV, fr. *theelin*]: ESTRIOL

theft \thēft\ *n* [ME *thiefthe*, fr. OE *thiefth*; akin to OE *thēof* thief] 1 *a*: the act of stealing; *specif*: the felonious taking and removing of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it *b*: an unlawful taking (as by embezzlement or burglary) of property 2 *obs*: something stolen 3: a stolen base in baseball

thegn \thān\ *n* [OE — more at THANE]: THANE 1

thegn-ly \-lē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or befitting a thegn

the-line \thē-ən\ *n* [NL *theina*, fr. *thea* tea, fr. Chin (Amoy) *t'e*]: CAFFEINE

their \thēr, (\^o\thē(ə)r, (\^o\thā(ə)r\ *adj* [ME, fr. *their*, *pron.*, fr. ON *theirra*, gen. pl. demonstrative & personal pron.; akin to OE *thæt* that] 1: of or relating to them or themselves esp. as possessors, agents, or objects of an action (<~ furniture> <~ verses> <~ being seen> 2: his or her: HIS, HER, ITS — used with an indefinite third person singular antecedent (anyone in ~ senses — W. H. Auden)

theirs \thē(ə)rz, \thā(ə)rz\ *pron*, sing or pl in constr 1: that which belongs to them — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *their* 2: his or hers: HIS, HERS — used with an indefinite third person singular antecedent (I will do my part if everybody else will do ~)

the-ism \thē-iz-əm\ *n*: belief in the existence of a god or gods; *specif*: belief in the existence of one God viewed as the creative source of man and the world who transcends yet is immanent in the world — **the-ist** \-əst\ *n* or *adj* — **the-is-tic** \thē-'is-tik\ *adj* — **the-is-ti-cal** \-ti-kəl\ *adj* — **the-is-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

-theism *n* *comb* form [MF *-théisme*, fr. Gk *theos* god]: belief in (such) a god or (such or so many) gods (monotheism)

-theist *n* *comb* form: believer in (such) a god or (such or so many) gods (pantheist)

them \thəm, (\^o\thēm, after *p*, *b*, *v*, *f*, also ²m\ *pron*, objective case of THEY

the-mat-ic \thi-'mat-ik\ *adj* [Gk *thematikos*, fr. *themat-*, *thema* theme] 1 *a*: of or relating to the stem of a word *b* of a vowel: being the last part of a word stem before an inflectional ending 2: of, relating to, or constituting a theme — **the-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

thematic apperception test *n*: a projective technique that is widely used in clinical psychology to make personality, psychodynamic, and diagnostic assessments based on the subject's verbal responses to a series of black and white pictures — abbr. TAT

theme \thēm\ *n* [ME *teme*, *theme*, fr. OF & L; OF *teme*, fr. L *thema*, fr. Gk, lit., something laid down, fr. *tithenai* to place — more at DO] 1: a subject or topic of discourse or of artistic representation 2: STEM 4 3: a written exercise: COMPOSITION (<a research ~> 4: a melodic subject of a musical composition or movement

theme song *n* 1: a melody recurring so often in a musical play that it characterizes the production or one of its characters 2: SIGNATURE 6

them-selves \thəm-'selvz, \thēm-\ *pron* *pl* 1 *a*: those identical ones that are they — compare THEY 1a; used reflexively, for emphasis, or in absolute constructions (<nations that govern ~> <they ~ were present> <~ busy, they disliked idleness in others> *b*: himself or herself: HIMSELF, HERSELF — used with an indefinite third person singular antecedent (<nobody can call ~ oppressed — Leonard Wibberley> 2: their normal, healthy, or sane condition (<were ~ again after a night's rest>)

then (\^o\thēn\ *adv* [ME *than*, *then* then, than, fr. OE *thonne*, *thænne*; akin to OHG *denne* then, than, OE *thæt* that] 1: at that time 2 *a*: soon after that: next in order of time (<>walked to the door, ~ turned> *b*: following next after in order of position, narration, or enumeration: being next in a series (<first came the clowns, ~ came the elephants> *c*: in addition: BESIDES (<there is the interest to be paid> 3 *a* (1): in that case (<take it, ~, if you want it so much> (2) — used after *but* to qualify or offset a preceding statement (<he lost the race, but ~ he never really expected to win> *b*: according to that: as may be inferred (<your mind is made up, ~> *c*: as it appears: by way of summing up (<the cause of the accident, ~, is established> *d*: as a necessary consequence (<if the angles are equal, ~ the complements are equal> — and then some: with much more in addition (<>would require all his strength and then some>)

then \thēn\ *n*: that time (<since ~, he's been more cautious>)

then \thēn\ *adj*: existing or acting at or belonging to the time mentioned (<the ~ secretary of state>)

then and there *adv*: on the spot: IMMEDIATELY (<>wanted the money right then and there>)

the-nar \thē-nār, -nār\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk — more at DEN] 1: the ball of the thumb 2: ²PALM 1; also: ¹SOLE 1a — **thenar** *adj*

thence \thēn(t)s also \thēn(t)s\ *adv* [ME *thannes*, fr. *thanne* from that place, fr. OE *thanon*; akin to OHG *thanan* from that place, OE *thænne* then — more at THEN] 1: from that place 2 *archaic*: from that time: THENCEFORTH 3: from that fact or circumstance: THEREFROM

thence-forth \-fō(ə)rth, -fō(ə)rth\ *adv*: from that time forward

thence-for-ward \thēn(t)s-'fōr-wārd also \thēn(t)s-\ also **thence-for-wards** \-wārdz\ *adv*: onward from that place or time

theo- — see THE-

theo-bro-mine \thē-ə-'brō-mēn, -mən\ *n* [NL *Theobroma*, genus of trees, fr. *the-* + Gk *brōma* food, fr. *bibrōskein* to devour — more at VORACIOUS]: a bitter alkaloid C₇H₈N₄O₂ closely related to caffeine that occurs esp. in cacao beans and has stimulant and diuretic properties

theo-cen-tric \-'sen-trik\ *adj*: having God as the central interest and ultimate concern (<a ~ culture> — **theo-cen-tric-i-ty** \-'sen-'tris-ət-ē\ *n* — **theo-cen-trism** \-'sen-'triz-əm\ *n*

the-o-cracy \thē-'āk-rə-sē\ *n*, *pl* **-cies** [Gk *theokratia*, fr. *the-* + *-kratia* -cracy] 1: government of a state by immediate divine guidance or by officials who are regarded as divinely guided 2: a state governed by a theocracy

theo-crāt \thē-ə-'krat\ *n* 1: one who rules in or lives under a theocratic form of government 2: one who favors a theocratic form of government

theo-cratic \thē-ə-'krat-ik\ also **theo-cratic-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a theocracy — **theo-cratic-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

the-od-i-cy \thē-'ād-ə-sē\ *n*, *pl* **-cies** [modif. of F *théodicée*, fr. *théo-* (fr. L *theo-*) + Gk *dikē* judgment, right — more at DICTION]: defense of God's goodness and omnipotence in view of the existence of evil

the-od-o-lite \thē-'ād-ō-'līt\ *n* [NL *theodelitus*]: a surveyor's instrument for measuring horizontal and usu. also vertical angles — **the-od-o-lit-ic** \-'ād-ō-'līt-ik\ *adj*

the-og-o-ny \thē-'āg-ə-nē\ *n*, *pl* **-nies** [Gk *theogonia*, fr. *the-* + *-gonia* -gony]: an account of the origin and descent of the gods — **theo-gon-ic** \thē-ə-'gān-ik\ *adj*

theol *abbr* theological; theology

theo-lo-gian \thē-ə-'lō-jən\ *n*: a specialist in theology

theo-log-i-cal \-'lāj-i-kəl\ also **theo-log-ic** \-ik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to theology 2: preparing for a religious vocation (<a ~ student> — **theo-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

theological virtue *n*: one of the three spiritual graces faith, hope, and charity drawing the soul to God according to scholastic theology

the-ol-o-gize \thē-'āl-ə-'jīz\ *vb* **-gized**; **-giz-ing** *vi*: to theorize theologically ~ *vt*: to make theological: give a religious significance to — **the-ol-o-giz-er** *n*

theo-logue or **theo-log** \thē-ə-'lōg, -lāj\ *n* [L *theologus* theologian, fr. Gk *theologos*, fr. *the-* + *legein* to speak — more at LEGEND]: a theological student or specialist

the-ol-o-gy \thē-'āl-ə-'jē\ *n*, *pl* **-gies** [ME *theologie*, fr. L *theologia*, fr. Gk, fr. *the-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: the study of God and his relation to the world esp. by analysis of the origins and teachings of an organized religious community (as the Christian Church) 2 *a*: a theological theory or system (<Thomist ~> (<a ~ of atonement> *b*: a distinctive body of theological opinion (<Catholic ~> 3: a usu. four-year course of specialized religious training in a Roman Catholic major seminary

the-on-o-mous \thē-'ān-ə-məs\ *adj* [*the-* + *-nomous* (as in *autonomous*)] : governed by God: subject to God's authority — **the-on-o-mous-ly** *adv*

the-on-o-my \-mē\ *n* [G *theonomie*, fr. *theo-* (fr. L) + *-nomie* -nomy]: the state of being theonomous: government by God

the-oph-a-ny \thē-'āf-ə-nē\ *n*, *pl* **-nies** [ML *theophania*, fr. LGk *theophaneia*, fr. Gk *the-* + *-phaneia* (as in *epiphaneia* appearance) — more at EPIPHANY]: a visible manifestation of a deity — **theo-phan-ic** \thē-ə-'fān-ik\ *adj*

the-oph-yl-line \thē-'āf-ə-lən\ *n* [ISV *theo-* (fr. NL *thea* tea) + *phyll-* + *-ine* — more at THEINE]: a feebly basic bitter crystalline compound C₇H₈N₄O₂ from tea leaves that is isomeric with theobromine and is used in medicine esp. as a muscle relaxant and vasodilator

the-o-rem \thē-ə-rēm, \thi(-ə)r-ēm\ *n* [LL *theorema*, fr. Gk *theōrēma*, fr. *theōrein* to look at, fr. *theōros* spectator, fr. *thea* act of seeing — more at THEATER] 1: a formula, proposition, or statement in mathematics or logic deduced or to be deduced from other formulas or propositions 2: an idea accepted or proposed as a demonstrable truth often as a part of a general theory: PROPOSITION (<the ~ that the best defense is offense> — **the-o-rem-at-ic** \thē-ə-rə-'mat-ik, \thi(-ə)r-ə-\ *adj*

the-o-ret-i-cal \thē-ə-'ret-i-kəl, \thi(-ə)r-'et-\ also **the-o-ret-ic** \-ik\ *adj* [LL *theoreticus*, fr. Gk *theōrētikos*, fr. *theōrein*] 1 *a*: relating to or having the character of theory: ABSTRACT *b*: confined to theory or speculation: SPECULATIVE (<~ mechanics> 2: given to or skilled in theorizing (<a brilliant ~ physicist> 3: existing only in theory: HYPOTHETICAL (<gave as an example a ~ situation> — **the-o-ret-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn THEORETICAL, SPECULATIVE, ACADEMIC *shared meaning element*: concerned principally with abstractions and theories

the-o-re-ti-cian \thē-ə-rə-'tish-ən, -re-, \thi(-ə)r-ə-\ *n*: THEORIST

the-o-rist \thē-ə-rəst, \thi(-ə)r-əst\ *n*: a person that theorizes

the-o-ri-za-tion \thē-ə-rə-'zā-shən, \thi(-ə)r-ə-\ *n*: an act or product of theorizing

the-o-rize \thē-ə-'rīz\ *vb* **-rized**; **-riz-ing** *vi*: to form a theory: SPECULATE ~ *vt*: to form a theory about — **the-o-riz-er** *n*

the-o-ry \thē-ə-rē, \thi(-ə)r-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [LL *theoria*, fr. Gk *theōria*, fr. *theōrein*] 1: the analysis of a set of facts in their relation to one another 2 *a*: a belief, policy, or procedure proposed or followed as the basis of action (<her method is based on the ~ that all children want to learn> *b*: an ideal or hypothetical set of facts, principles, or circumstances — often used in the phrase *in theory* (<in ~, we have always advocated freedom for all> 3: the general or abstract principles of a body of fact, a science, or an art (<music ~> 4: a plausible or scientifically acceptable general principle or body of principles offered to explain phenomena (<wave ~ of light> 5 *a*: a hypothesis assumed for the sake of argument or investigation *b*: an unproved assumption: CONJECTURE *c*: a body of theorems presenting a concise systematic view of a subject (<~ of equations> 6: abstract thought: SPECULATION **syn** see HYPOTHESIS

theory of games: the analysis of a situation involving conflicting interests (as in business or military strategy) in terms of gains and losses among opposing players

theory of numbers: NUMBER THEORY

the-os-o-phist \thē-'ās-ə-fəst\ *n* 1: an adherent of theosophy 2 *cap*: a member of a theosophical society

the-os-o-phy \-fē\ *n* [ML *theosophia*, fr. LGk, fr. Gk *the-* + *sophia* wisdom — more at -SOPHY] 1: teaching about God and the world

based on mystical insight **2** *often cap*: the teachings of a modern movement originating in the U.S. in 1875 and following chiefly Buddhist and Brahmanic theories esp. of pantheistic evolution and reincarnation — **theo-soph-i-cal** \,thē-ə-'sāf-i-kəl\ *adj* — **theo-soph-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

therap *abbr* therapeutics

ther-a-peu-sis \,ther-ə-'pyü-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, treatment, fr. *therapeuein*]: THERAPEUTICS

ther-a-peu-tic \-'pyüt-ik\ *adj* [Gk *therapeutikos*, fr. *therapeuein* to attend, treat, fr. *theraps* attendant]: of or relating to the treatment of disease or disorders by remedial agents or methods: MEDICINAL (<~ diets) — **ther-a-peu-ti-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

therapeutic index *n*: a measure of the relative desirability of a drug for the attaining of a particular medical end that is usu. expressed as the ratio of the largest dose producing no toxic symptoms to the smallest dose routinely producing cures

ther-a-peu-tics \,ther-ə-'pyüt-iks\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: a branch of medical science dealing with the application of remedies to diseases

ther-a-peu-tist \-'pyüt-əst\ *n*: one skilled in therapeutics

ther-a-pist \,ther-ə-pəst\ *n*: one specializing in therapy; esp: a person trained in methods of treatment and rehabilitation other than the use of drugs or surgery (<a speech ~>)

ther-ap-sid \thə-'rap-səd\ *n* [NL *Therapsida*, group name, perh. fr. Gk *theraps* attendant]: any of an order (Therapsida) of Permian and Triassic reptiles that are held to be ancestral to the mammals — **therapsid** *adj*

ther-a-py \,ther-ə-pē\ *n, pl -pies* [NL *therapia*, fr. Gk *therapeia*, fr. *therapeuein*]: therapeutic treatment: as **a**: remedial treatment of bodily disorder **b**: PSYCHOTHERAPY **c**: an agency (as treatment) designed or serving to bring about social adjustment

Ther-a-va-da \,ther-ə-'vād-ə\ *n* [Pali *theravāda*, lit., doctrine of the elders]: a conservative branch of Buddhism comprising sects chiefly in Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia and adhering to the original Pali scriptures alone and to the nontheistic ideal of nirvana for a limited select number — compare MAHAYANA

there \,thə(ə)r, 'thē(ə)r\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *thær*; akin to OHG *dār* there, OE *thæt* that] **1**: in or at that place (<stand over ~>) — often used interjectionally **2**: to or into that place: THITHER (<went ~ after church>) **3**: at that point or stage (<stop right ~ before you say something you'll regret>) **4**: in that matter, respect, or relation (<~ is where I disagree with you>) **5** — used interjectionally to express satisfaction, approval, encouragement or sympathy, or defiance (<~, it's finished at last>)

2 there \,thə(ə)r, 'thē(ə)r, / *is also* *thər* \ *pron* **1** — used as a function word to introduce a sentence or clause (<~ shall come a time>) **2** — used as an indefinite substitute for a name (<hi ~>)

3 there \,like\ *n* **1**: that place or position (<there is no here and no ~... in pure space — James Ward>) **2**: that point (<you take it from ~>)

4 there \,like\ *adj* **1** — used for emphasis esp. after a demonstrative pronoun or a noun modified by a demonstrative adjective (<those men ~ can tell you>) **2** *subst* — used for emphasis after a demonstrative adjective but before the noun modified (<I bet I cussed that ~ blamed mule five hundred times if I cussed once today — Elizabeth M. Roberts>)

thereabouts or **thereabout** \,thar-ə-'baüt(s), 'thar-ə-, , 'ther-ə-'baüt(s), 'ther-ə-, \ *adv* **1**: near that place or time **2**: near that number, degree, or quantity (<a boy of 18 or ~>)

thereaf-ter \thə-'raf-tər, the-\ *adv* **1**: after that **2** *archaic*: according to that: ACCORDINGLY

there-at \-'rat\ *adv* **1**: at that place **2**: at that occurrence

there-by \thə(ə)r-'bi, the(ə)r-, 'thə(ə)r-, , 'thē(ə)r-, \ *adv* **1**: by that: by that means (<~ lost his chance to win>) **2**: connected with or with reference to that (<~ hangs a tale — Shak.~>)

there-for \thə(ə)r-'fō(ə)r, the(ə)r-\ *adv*: for or in return for that (<ordered a change and gave his reasons ~>)

there-fore \thə(ə)r-'fō(ə)r, 'thē(ə)r-, -fō(ə)r\ *adv* **1** **a**: for that reason: CONSEQUENTLY **b**: because of that **c**: on that ground **2**: to that end

there-from \thə(ə)r-'frəm, the(ə)r-, -främ\ *adv*: from that or it

there-in \thə-'rin, the-\ *adv* **1**: in or into that place, time, or thing **2**: in that particular or respect (<~ lies the problem>)

there-in-af-ter \,thar-in-'af-tər, 'ther-\ *adv*: in the following part of that matter (as writing, document, or speech)

there-in-to \thə-'rin-(,)tü, the-\ *adv, archaic*: into that or it

there-of \-'rəv, -räv\ *adv* **1**: of that or it **2**: from that cause or particular: THEREFROM (<more good ~ shall spring — John Milton>)

there-on \-'rön, -rän\ *adv* **1**: on that (<a text with a commentary ~>) **2** *archaic*: THEREUPON

there-to \thə(ə)r-'tü, the(ə)r-\ *adv*: to that (<a text and the notes ~>)

there-to-fore \,thart-ə-,fō(ə)r, 'thert-, -fō(ə)r, 'thart-ə-, , 'thert-\ *adv*: up to that time (<a ~ unknown author>)

there-un-der \thə-'rən-dər, the-\ *adv*: under that (<acreage with ~ mineral wealth lying ~ — U.S. Code>)

there-un-to \-'rən-(,)tü, 'thar-ən-'tü, 'ther-\ *adv, archaic*: THERETO

there-upon \,thar-ə-,pön, 'ther-, -pän, 'thar-ə-, , 'ther-\ *adv* **1**: on that matter **2**: THEREFORE **3**: immediately after that

there-with \thə(ə)r-'with, the(ə)r-, -with\ *adv* **1**: with that **2** *archaic*: THEREUPON, FORTHWITH

there-with-al \thə(ə)r-'with-öl, 'thē(ə)r-, -with-\ *adv* **1** *archaic*: BESIDES **2**: THEREWITH

ther-i-ac \,thir-ē-,ak\ *n* [NL *theriaca*] **1**: THERIACA **2**: CURE-ALL

ther-i-a-ca \,thi-'ri-ə-kə\ *n* [NL, fr. L, antidote against poison — more at TREACLE]: a mixture of many drugs and honey formerly held to be an antidote to poison — **ther-i-a-cal** \-kəl\ *adj*

ther-io-mor-phic \,thir-ē-ō-'mör-fik\ *adj* [Gk *theriomorphos*, fr. *thērion* beast + *morphē* form — more at TREACLE]: having an animal form (<~ gods>)

1 therm \,thərm\ *n* [Gk *thermē* heat; akin to Gk *thermos* hot — more at WARM]: any of several units of quantity of heat: as **a**

: CALORIE 1b **b**: CALORIE 1a **c**: 1000 kilogram calories **d**: 100,000 British thermal units

2 therm *abbr* thermometer

therm- or thermo- *comb form* [Gk, fr. *thermē*] **1**: heat (<thermion> (<thermostat>) **2**: thermoelectric (<thermopile>)

-therm \,thərm\ *n comb form* [Gk *thermē* heat]: animal having a (specified) body temperature (<ectotherm>)

ther-mae \,thər-,mē-, -mī\ *n pl* [L, fr. Gk *thermai*, fr. pl. of *thermē* heat]: a public bathing establishment esp. in ancient Greece or Rome

1 ther-mal \,thər-məl\ *adj* [Gk *thermē*] **1** [*thermae*]: of, relating to, or marked by the presence of hot springs (<~ waters>) **2** **a**: of, relating to, or caused by heat (<~ stress>) (<~ insulation>) **b**: being or involving a state of matter dependent upon temperature (<~ conductivity>) (<~ agitation of molecular structure>) **3**: designed (as with insulating air spaces) to prevent the dissipation of body heat (<~ underwear>) — **ther-mal-ly** \-mə-lē\ *adv*

2 thermal *n*: a rising body of warm air

thermal barrier *n*: a limit to unlimited increase in aircraft or rocket speeds imposed by aerodynamic heating

thermal pollution *n*: the discharge of heated liquid (as water) into natural waters at a temperature detrimental to existent ecosystems

thermal spring *n*: a spring whose water issues at a temperature higher than the mean temperature of the locality where the spring is situated

ther-mic \,thər-mik\ *adj*: THERMAL 2 (<~ energy>) — **ther-mi-cal-ly** \-mi-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

therm-ion \,thər-,mī-ən-, -mī-,än\ *n* [ISV *therm-* + *ion*]: an electrically charged particle emitted by an incandescent substance — **therm-ion-ic** \,thər-(,)mī-'än-ik\ *adj*

thermionic current *n*: an electric current due to the directed movements of thermions (as in the electric discharge through a vacuum tube with the cathode incandescent)

therm-ion-ics \,thər-(,)mī-'än-iks\ *n pl* but *sing* in *constr*: physics dealing with thermionic phenomena

thermionic tube *n*: an electron tube in which electron emission is produced by the heating of an electrode

therm-is-tor \,thər-,mis-tər\ *n* [*thermal resistor*]: an electrical resistor making use of a semiconductor whose resistance varies sharply in a known manner with the temperature

Ther-mit \,thər-mət-, -mīt\ *trademark* — used for thermite

ther-mite \,thər-,mit\ *n* [*therm-* + *-ite*]: a mixture of aluminum powder and iron oxide that when ignited evolves a great deal of heat and is used in welding and in incendiary bombs

ther-mo-chem-is-try \,thər-mō-'kem-ə-strē\ *n*: a branch of chemistry that deals with the interrelation of heat with chemical reaction or physical change of state — **ther-mo-chem-i-cal** \-'kem-i-kəl\ *adj* — **ther-mo-chem-ist** \-'kem-əst\ *n*

ther-mo-cline \,thər-mə-,klin\ *n*: a layer in a thermally stratified body of water that separates an upper warmer lighter oxygen-rich zone from a lower colder heavier oxygen-poor zone; *specif*: a stratum in which temperature declines at least one degree centigrade with each meter increase in depth

ther-mo-co-ag-u-la-tion \,thər-mō-kō-,ag-yə-'lā-shən\ *n*: surgical coagulation of tissue by the application of heat

ther-mo-cou-ple \,thər-mə-,kəp-əl\ *n*: a thermoelectric couple used to measure temperature differences

ther-mo-du-ric \,thər-mō-'d(y)ü(ə)r-ik\ *adj* [*therm-* + L *durare* to last — more at DURING]: able to survive high temperatures; *specif*: able to survive pasteurization — used of microorganisms

ther-mo-dy-nam-ic \,thər-mō-dī-'nam-ik-, -də-\ *also* **ther-mo-dy-nam-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to thermodynamics **2**: being or relating to a system of atoms, molecules, colloidal particles, or larger bodies considered as an isolated group in the study of thermodynamic processes — **ther-mo-dy-nam-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

ther-mo-dy-nam-ics \-iks\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* **1**: physics that deals with the mechanical action or relations of heat **2**: thermodynamic processes and phenomena — **ther-mo-dy-nam-i-cist** \-'nam-ə-səst\ *n*

ther-mo-elec-tric \,thər-mō-i-'lek-trik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or dependent on phenomena that involve relations between the temperature and the electrical condition in a metal or in contacting metals

thermoelectric couple *n*: a union of two conductors (as bars or wires of dissimilar metals joined at their extremities) for producing a thermoelectric current

ther-mo-elec-tric-i-ty \,thər-mō-i-,lek-'tris-ət-ē-, -'tris-tē\ *n*: electricity produced by the direct action of heat (as by the unequal heating of a circuit composed of two dissimilar metals)

ther-mo-elec-tron \-i-'lek-,trän\ *n*: an electron released in thermionic emission

ther-mo-ele-ment \-'el-ə-mənt\ *n* [*thermocouple* + *element*]: a device for measuring small currents consisting of a wire heating element and a thermocouple in electrical contact with it

ther-mo-form \,thər-mə-,fōrm\ *vt*: to give a final shape to (as a plastic) with the aid of heat and usu. pressure — **ther-mo-form-able** \-,fōr-mə-bəl\ *adj*

ther-mo-gram \-,gram\ *n* **1**: the record made by a thermograph

2: a photographic record made by thermography

ther-mo-graph \-,graf\ *n* [ISV] **1**: a self-recording thermometer

2: THERMOGRAM **3**: the apparatus used in thermography

ther-mog-ra-phy \,(,)thər-'māg-rə-fē\ *n* **1**: a process of writing or printing involving the use of heat; esp: a raised-printing process in which matter printed by letterpress is dusted with powder and heated to make the lettering rise **2**: a technique for detecting and measuring variations in the heat emitted by various regions of the

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
aú out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw ói coin th thin th this
ü loot ú foot y yet yü few yú furious zh vision

body and transforming them into visible signals that can be recorded photographically (as for diagnosing abnormal or diseased underlying conditions); *also* : a similar technique used elsewhere (as on engines) — **ther-mo-graph-ic** \ˈthər-mə-ˈgräf-ik\ *adj* — **ther-mo-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ther-mo-ha-line \ˈthər-mō-ˈhā-līn, -ˈhāl-īn\ *adj* [*therm-* + Gk *hal-*, *hals* salt — more at **SALT**] : involving or dependent upon the conjoint effect of temperature and salinity (a trans-equatorial ~ circulation in the eastern Pacific)

ther-mo-junc-tion \ˈthər-mō-ˈjʌŋ(k)-shən\ *n* : a junction of two dissimilar conductors used to produce a thermoelectric current

ther-mo-la-bile \-ˈlā-bīl, -bəl\ *adj* [ISV] : unstable when heated; *specif* : subject to loss of characteristic properties on being heated to or above 55°C (many immune bodies, enzymes, and vitamins are ~) — **ther-mo-la-bil-i-ty** \-lā-ˈbīl-ət-ē\ *n*

ther-mo-lu-mi-nes-cence \-ˈlū-mə-ˈnes-ˈn(t)s\ *n* [ISV] : phosphorescence developed in a previously excited substance upon gentle heating — **ther-mo-lu-mi-nes-cent** \-ˈn(t)\ *adj*

ther-mol-y-sis \(\)ˈthər-ˈmäl-ə-səs\ *n* [NL] : the dissipation of heat from the living body — **ther-mol-yl-ic** \ˈthər-mə-ˈlīt-ik\ *adj*

ther-mo-mag-net-ic \ˈthər-mō-mag-ˈnet-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to the effects of heat upon the magnetic properties of substances or to the effects of a magnetic field upon thermal conduction — **ther-mo-mag-net-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ther-mom-e-ter \thə(r)-ˈmäm-ət-ər\ *n* [F *thermomètre*, fr. Gk *thermē* heat + F *-o-* + *-mètre* -meter — more at **THERM**] : an instrument for determining temperature consisting typically of a glass bulb attached to a fine tube of glass with a numbered scale and containing a liquid (as mercury or colored alcohol) that is sealed in and rises and falls with changes of temperature — **ther-mo-met-ric** \ˈthər-mə-ˈme-trik\ *adj* — **ther-mo-met-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ther-mom-e-try \thə(r)-ˈmäm-ə-trē\ *n* [ISV] : the measurement of temperature

ther-mo-nu-cle-ar \ˈthər-mō-ˈn(y)ü-klē-ər\ *adj* [ISV] 1 : of or relating to the transformations in the nucleus of atoms of low atomic weight (as hydrogen) that require a very high temperature for their inception (as in the hydrogen bomb or in the sun) (~ reaction) (~ weapon) 2 : of, utilizing, or relating to a thermonuclear bomb (~ war) (~ attack)

ther-mo-pe-ri-od-ic-i-ty \-ˌpī-ē-ə-ˈdis-ət-ē\ *n* : THERMOPERIODISM

ther-mo-pe-ri-od-ism \ˈthər-mō-ˈpī-ē-ə-ˈdiz-əm\ *n* : the sum of the responses of an organism and esp. a plant to appropriately fluctuating temperatures

ther-mo-phile \ˈthər-mə-ˈfīl\ *n* : an organism growing at a high temperature — **ther-mo-phil-ic** \ˈthər-mə-ˈfīl-ik\ *also* **thermo-phile** or **ther-moph-i-lous** \(\)ˈthər-ˈmäf-ə-ləs\ *adj*

ther-mo-pile \ˈthər-mə-ˈpīl\ *n* [ˈpile] : an apparatus that consists of a number of thermoelectric couples combined so as to multiply the effect and is used for generating electric currents or for determining intensities of radiation

ther-mo-plas-tic \ˈthər-mə-ˈplas-tik\ *adj* : capable of softening or fusing when heated and of hardening again when cooled (~ synthetic resins) — compare **THERMOSETTING** — **thermoplastic** *n* — **ther-mo-plas-tic-i-ty** \-ˌplas-ˈtis-ət-ē\ *n*

ther-mo-re-cep-tor \ˈthər-mō-ri-ˈsep-tər\ *n* : a sensory end organ that is stimulated by heat or cold

ther-mo-reg-u-la-tion \-ˌreg-yə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* [ISV] : the maintenance or regulation of temperature; *specif* : the maintenance of a particular temperature of the living body

ther-mo-reg-u-la-tor \-ˌlāt-ər\ *n* [ISV] : a device (as a thermostat) for the regulation of temperature

ther-mo-reg-u-la-to-ry \-ˌreg-yə-lə-ˈtōr-ē, -ˈtōr-\ *adj* : tending to maintain a body at a particular temperature whatever its environmental temperature

ther-mo-rem-a-nent \-ˈrem-ə-nənt\ *adj* : being or relating to magnetic remanence (as in a rock cooled from a molten state or in a baked clay object containing magnetic minerals) that indicates the strength and direction of the earth's magnetic field at a former time — **ther-mo-rem-a-nence** \-nən(t)s\ *n*

ther-mos \ˈthər-məs\ *n* [fr. *Thermos*, a trademark] : VACUUM BOTTLE

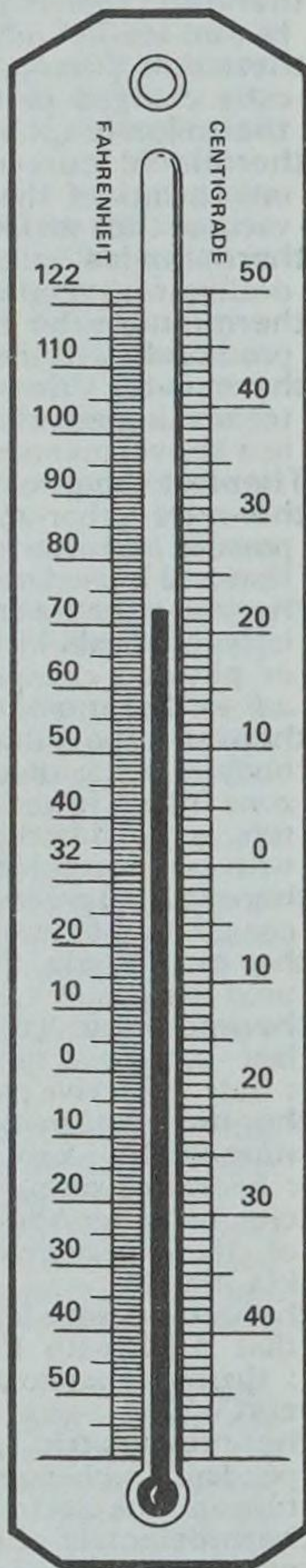
ther-mo-scope \ˈthər-mə-ˈskōp\ *n* [NL *thermoscopium*, fr. *therm-* + *-scopium* -scope] : an instrument for indicating changes of temperature by accompanying changes in volume (as of a gas)

ther-mo-set \ˈthər-mō-set\ *n* : a thermosetting resin or plastic

ther-mo-set-ting \-ˌset-ɪŋ\ *adj* : capable of becoming permanently rigid when heated or cured (a ~ resin) — compare **THERMOPLASTIC**

ther-mo-sphere \ˈthər-mə-ˈsfī(ə)r\ *n* [ISV] : the part of the earth's atmosphere that begins at about 50 miles above the earth's surface, extends to outer space, and is characterized by steadily increasing temperature with height — **ther-mo-spher-ic** \ˈthər-mə-ˈsfī(ə)r-ik, -ˈsfē(ə)r-\ *adj*

ther-mo-sta-ble \ˈthər-mō-ˈstā-bəl\ *adj* : stable when heated; *specif* : retaining characteristic properties on being moderately heated (a ~ bacterial proteinase) — **ther-mo-sta-bil-i-ty** \-stā-ˈbīl-ət-ē\ *n*



thermometer

ther-mo-stat \ˈthər-mə-ˈstat\ *n* : an automatic device for regulating temperature (as by controlling the supply of gas or electricity to a heating apparatus); *also* : a similar device for actuating fire alarms or for controlling automatic sprinklers — **ther-mo-stat-ic** \ˈthər-mə-ˈstat-ik\ *adj* — **ther-mo-stat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

thermostat *vt* -**stat-ed** \-ˌstat-əd\ or -**stat-ted**; -**stat-ing** or -**stat-ting** : to provide with or control by a thermostat

ther-mo-tac-tic \ˈthər-mə-ˈtak-tik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or exhibiting thermotaxis

ther-mo-tax-is \-ˈtak-səs\ *n* [NL] 1 : a taxis in which a temperature gradient constitutes the directive factor 2 : the regulation of body temperature

ther-mo-trop-ic \-ˈtröp-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or exhibiting thermotropism

ther-mot-ro-pism \(\)ˈthər-ˈmä-trə-ˈpiz-əm\ *n* [ISV] : a tropism in which a temperature gradient determines the orientation

ther-my \ˈthər-mē\ *n comb form* [NL -*thermia*, fr. Gk *thermē* heat — more at **THERM**] 1 : state of heat (homoiothermy) 2 : generation of heat (diathermy)

Ther-si-tes \(\)ˈthər-ˈsīt-(ē)z\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Thersites*] : a Greek warrior at Troy known as a carping critic and slain by Achilles for mocking him

the-sau-rus \thi-ˈsōr-əs\ *n, pl* -**sau-ri** \-ˈsō(ə)r-ī, -ē\ or -**sau-rus-es** \-ˈsōr-ə-səz\ [NL, fr. L, treasure, collection, fr. Gk *thēsauros*] 1 **a** : a book of words or of information about a particular field or set of concepts; *esp* : a book of words and their synonyms **b** : a list of subject headings or descriptors usu. with a cross-reference system for use in the organization of a collection of documents for reference and retrieval 2 : TREASURY, STOREHOUSE — **the-sau-ral** \-ˈsōr-əl\ *adj*

these *pl of THIS*

The-seus \ˈthē-süs, -sē-səs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Thēseus*] : a king of Athens who according to Greek mythology killed Procrustes and the Minotaur before defeating the Amazons and marrying their queen

the-sis \ˈthē-səs, Brit *esp* for 4 *ˈthes-is*\ *n, pl* **the-ses** \ˈthē-sēz\ [L, fr. Gk, lit., act of laying down, fr. *tithenai* to put, lay down — more at **DO**] 1 **a** : a position or proposition that a person (as a candidate for scholastic honors) advances and offers to maintain by argument **b** : a proposition to be proved or one advanced without proof : HYPOTHESIS 2 : the first and least adequate stage of dialectic — compare **SYNTHESIS** 3 : a dissertation embodying results of original research and esp. substantiating a specific view; *esp* : one written by a candidate for an academic degree 4 [LL & Gk; LL, lowering of the voice, fr. Gk, downbeat, more important part of foot, lit., act of laying down] **a** (1) : the unstressed part of a poetic foot esp. in accentual verse (2) : the longer part of a poetic foot esp. in quantitative verse **b** : the accented part of a musical measure : DOWNBEAT — compare **ARSIS**

thes-pi-an \ˈthes-pē-ən\ *adj* 1 *cap* : of or relating to Thespis 2 *often cap* [fr. the tradition that Thespis was the originator of the actor's role] : relating to the drama : DRAMATIC

thespian *n* : ACTOR

Thess *abbr* Thessalonians

Thes-sa-lo-ni-ans \ˈthes-ə-ˈlō-nyənz, -nē-ənz\ *n pl* but *sing in constr* [*Thessalonian* (inhabitant of ancient Thessalonica), irreg. fr. *Thessalonica*] : either of two letters written by St. Paul to the Christians of Thessalonica and included as books in the New Testament — see **BIBLE** table

the-ta \ˈthāt-ə, ˈthēt-\ *n* [Gk *thēta*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *tēth* teth] : the 8th letter of the Greek alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

thet-ic \ˈthet-ik, ˈthēt-\ *adj* [Gk *thetikos* of a proposition, fr. *tithenai* to lay down] : constituting or beginning with a poetic thesis (a ~ syllable) — **thet-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

The-tis \ˈthēt-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk] : a sea goddess who marries Peleus and becomes the mother of Achilles

the-ur-gist \ˈthē-(j)ər-jəst\ *n* : WONDER-WORKER, MAGICIAN

the-ur-gy \ˈthē-(j)ər-jē\ *n* [LL *theurgia*, fr. LGk *theourgia*, fr. *theourgos* miracle worker, fr. Gk *the-* + *ergon* work — more at **WORK**] : the art or technique of compelling or persuading a god or beneficent or supernatural power to do or refrain from doing something — **the-ur-gic** \ˈthē-ər-jik\ or **the-ur-gi-cal** \-ji-kəl\ *adj*

thew \ˈth(y)ü\ *n* [ME, personal quality, virtue, fr. OE *thēaw*; akin to OHG *kathau* discipline] 1 : MUSCLE, SINEW — usu. used in pl. (by the ... sheer hard labour of our ~s we struggled on — J. R. Fethney) 2 **a** : muscular power or development **b** : STRENGTH, VITALITY (the naked ~ and sinew of the English language — G. M. Hopkins)

they \(\)ˈthā\ *pron, pl in constr* [ME, fr. ON *their*, masc. pl. demonstrative & personal pron.; akin to OE *thæt* that] 1 **a** : those ones — used as third person pronoun serving as the plural of *he*, *she*, or *it* or referring to a group of two or more individuals not all of the same sex (~ dance well) **b** : ¹HE 2 — often used with an indefinite third person singular antecedent 2 : PEOPLE 1a — used in a generic sense (as lazy as ~ come) (~ say we'll have a hard winter)

they'd \(\)ˈthād\ : they had : they would

they'll \(\)ˈthā(ə)l, ˈthel\ : they will : they shall

they're \ˈthər, ˈthē(ə)r\ : they are

they've \(\)ˈthāv\ : they have

thi- or thio- *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *thēi-*, *thēio-* sulfur, fr. *theion*] : containing sulfur (<thiamine> (<thiophosphate>)

thia-ben-da-zole \ˈthī-ə-ˈben-də-zōl\ *n* [thiazole + *benz-* + *imide* + *azole*] : a drug C₁₀H₇N₃S used in the control of parasitic roundworms and in the treatment of fungus infections

thi-ami-nase \ˈthī-ˈam-ə-nās, ˈthī-ə-mə-, -nāz\ *n* [ISV] : an enzyme that promotes the breakdown of thiamine

thi-a-mine \ˈthī-ə-mən, -mēn\ *also* **thi-a-min** \-mən\ *n* [thiamine alter. of *thiamin*, fr. *thi-* + *-amin* (as in *vitamin*)] : a vitamin (C₁₂H₁₇N₄OS)C₁ of the B complex that is essential to normal metabolism and nerve function and is widespread in plants and animals — called also *vitamin B₁*

thi-a-zide \ˈthī-ə-zīd, -zəd\ *n* [thia- + diazine + dioxide] : any of several drugs used as oral diuretics esp. in the control of high blood pressure

thi-a-zine \ˈthī-ə-zēn\ *n* [ISV]: any of various compounds that are characterized by a ring composed of four carbon atoms, one sulfur atom, and one nitrogen atom and include some important as dyes and others as tranquilizers

thi-a-zole \ˈthī-ə-zōl\ *n* [ISV] 1: a colorless basic liquid C_3H_3NS consisting of a five-membered ring and having an odor like pyridine 2: any of various thiazole derivatives including some used in the treatment of inflammation and others important as chemical accelerators

thick \ˈthɪk\ *adj* [ME *thikke*, fr. OE *thicce*; akin to OHG *dicki* thick, OIr *tiug*] 1 *a*: having or being of relatively great depth or extent from one surface to its opposite (a ~ plank) *b*: heavily built: THICKSET 2 *a*: close-packed with units or individuals (the air was ~ with snow) *b*: occurring in large numbers: NUMEROUS *c*: viscous in consistency (~ syrup) *d*: SULTRY, STUFFY *e*: marked by haze, fog, or mist (~ weather) *f*: impenetrable to the eye: PROFOUND (~ darkness) *g*: extremely intense (~ silence) 3: measuring in thickness (12 inches ~) 4 *a*: imperfectly articulated: INDISTINCT (~ speech) *b*: plainly apparent: DECIDED (a ~ French accent) *c*: producing inarticulate speech (a ~ tongue) 5: OBTUSE, STUPID 6: associated on close terms: INTIMATE (was quite ~ with his pastor) 7: exceeding bounds of propriety or fitness: EXCESSIVE (called it a bit ~ to be fired without warning) *syn* see CLOSE — **thick-ish** \-ish\ *adj* — **thick-ly** *adv*

thick *n* 1: the most crowded or active part (in the ~ of the battle) 2: the part of greatest thickness (the ~ of the thumb)

thick *adv*: in a thick manner: THICKLY

thick and thin *n*: every difficulty and obstacle — used esp. in the phrase *through thick and thin*

thick-en \ˈthɪk-ən\ *vb* **thick-ened**; **thick-en-ing** \-(ə-)nɪŋ\ *vt* 1 *a*: to make thick, dense, or viscous in consistency (~ gravy with flour) *b*: to make close or compact 2: to increase the depth or diameter of 3: to make inarticulate: BLUR (alcohol ~ed his speech) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to become dense (the mist ~ed) *b*: to become concentrated in numbers, mass, or frequency 2: to grow blurred or obscure 3: to grow broader or bulkier 4: to grow complicated or keen (the plot ~s) — **thick-en-er** \-(ə-)nər\ *n*

thick-en-ing *n* 1: the act of making or becoming thick 2: something used to thicken (as flour in a gravy) 3: a thickened part or place

thick-et \ˈthɪk-ət\ *n* [(assumed) ME *thicket*, fr. OE *thiccet*, fr. *thicce* thick] 1: a dense growth of shrubbery or small trees: COPICE 2: something resembling a thicket in density or impenetrability: TANGLE (minds, existing in a ~ of practicalities and contingencies — Richard Todd) — **thick-ety** \-ē\ *adj*

thick-et-ed \ˈthɪk-ət-əd\ *adj*: dotted or covered with thickets

thick-head \ˈthɪk-hed\ *n*: a stupid person: BLOCKHEAD

thick-head-ed \-hed-əd\ *adj* 1: having a thick head 2: sluggish and obtuse of mind

thick-ness \-nəs\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being thick 2: the smallest of three dimensions (length, width, and ~) 3 *a*: viscous consistency (boiled to the ~ of honey) *b*: the condition of being smoky, foul, or foggy 4: the thick part of something 5: CONCENTRATION, DENSITY 6: STUPIDITY, DULLNESS 7: LAYER, PLY, SHEET (a single ~ of canvas)

thick-set \-set\ *adj* 1: closely placed; also: growing thickly (a ~ wood) 2: having a thick body: BURLY

thick-skinned \-skɪnd\ *adj* 1: having a thick skin: PACHYDERMATOUS 2: CALLOUS, INSENSITIVE

thick-wit-ted \-wɪt-əd\ *adj*: dull or slow of mind: STUPID

thief \ˈθiːf\ *n*, *pl* **thieves** \ˈθiːvz\ [ME *theef*, fr. OE *thēof*; akin to OHG *diob* thief, Lith *tupėti* to crouch]: one that steals esp. stealthily or secretly; also: one who commits theft or larceny

thieve \ˈθiːv\ *vb* **thieved**; **thiev-ing** [fr. *thief*]: STEAL, ROB

thiev-ery \ˈθiːv-(ə-)rē\ *n*, *pl* **-eries**: the act or practice or an instance of stealing: THEFT

thiev-ish \ˈθiːv-ɪʃ\ *adj* 1: given to stealing 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a thief — **thiev-ish-ly** *adv* — **thiev-ish-ness** *n*

thigh \ˈθiː\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *thēoh*; akin to OHG *diuh* thigh, L *tumēre* to swell — more at THUMB] 1 *a*: the proximal segment of the vertebrate hind limb extending from the hip to the knee and supported by a single large bone *b*: the segment of the leg immediately distal to the thigh in a bird or in a quadruped in which the true thigh is obscured *c*: the femur of an insect 2: something resembling or covering a thigh — **thighed** \ˈθɪd\ *adj*

thigh-bone \ˈθiː-bōn, -bɒn\ *n*: FEMUR

thig-mo-tax-is \ˈθɪg-mə-tak-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *thigma* touch (fr. *thiganein* to touch) + NL *-taxis*; akin to L *finger* to shape — more at DOUGH]: a taxis in which contact esp. with a solid body is the directive factor

thig-mot-ro-pism \ˈθɪg-mə-trə-piz-əm\ *n* [Gk *thigma* + ISV *-o-* + *-tropism*]: a tropism in which contact esp. with a solid or a rigid surface is the orienting factor

thill \ˈθɪl\ *n* [ME *thille*, perh. fr. OE, plank; akin to OHG *dili* plank, L *tellus* earth]: a shaft of a vehicle

thim-ble \ˈθɪm-bəl\ *n* [ME *thymbyl*, prob. alter. of OE *thymel* thumbstall, fr. *thūma* thumb] 1: a pitted cap or cover worn on the finger to push the needle in sewing 2: a thimble-shaped cup, appendage, or fixture: as *a*: a grooved ring of thin metal used to fit in a spliced loop in a rope as protection from chafing *b*: a fixed or movable ring, tube, or lining in a hole

thim-ble-ber-ry \-ber-ē\ *n*: any of several American raspberries or blackberries (esp. *Rubus occidentalis*, *R. parviflorus*, and *R. argutus*) having thimble-shaped fruit

thim-ble-ful \-fʊl\ *n* 1: as much as a thimble will hold 2: a very small quantity

thim-ble-rig \-rɪg\ *n* 1: a swindling trick in which a small ball or pea is quickly shifted from under one to another of three small cups to fool the spectator guessing its location 2: one who manipulates the cup in thimblery: THIMBLERIGGER

thim-ble-rig *vt* 1: to swindle by thimblery 2: to cheat by trickery — **thim-ble-rig-ger** *n*

thim-ble-weed \ˈθɪm-bəl-wēd\ *n*: any of various anemones (as *Anemone virginiana*)

thi-mer-o-sal \ˈthi-mer-ə-sal\ *n* [prob. fr. *thi-* + *mercury* + *-o-* + *salicylate*]: a crystalline organic mercurial $C_9H_9HgNaO_2S$ used as an antiseptic and germicide

thin \ˈθɪn\ *adj* **thin-ner**; **thin-ness** [ME *thinne*, fr. OE *thynne*; akin to OHG *dunni* thin, L *tenuis* thin, *tenēre* to hold, *tendere* to stretch, Gk *teinein*] 1 *a*: having little extent from one surface to its opposite (~ paper) *b*: measuring little in cross section or diameter (~ rope) 2: not dense in arrangement or distribution (~ hair) 3: not well fleshed: LEAN 4 *a*: more fluid or rarefied than normal (~ air) *b*: having less than the usual number: SCANTY (~ attendance) *c*: few in number: SCARCE *d*: scantily supplied *e*: characterized by a paucity of bids or offerings (a ~ market) 5 *a*: lacking substance or strength (~ broth) (a ~ plot) *b* of a soil: POOR, INFERTILE 6 *a*: FLIMSY, UNCONVINCING (a ~ disguise) *b*: disappointingly poor or hard (had a ~ time of it) 7: somewhat feeble, shrill, and lacking in resonance (a ~ voice) 8: lacking in intensity or brilliance (~ light) 9: lacking sufficient photographic density or contrast — **thin-ly** *adv* — **thin-ness** \ˈθɪn-nəs\ *n* — **thin-nish** \ˈθɪn-ɪʃ\ *adj*

syn THIN, SLENDER, SLIM, SLIGHT, TENUOUS *shared meaning element*: not thick, broad, abundant, or dense *ant* thick

thin *adv* **thin-ner**; **thin-ness**: in a thin manner: THINLY — used esp. in combinations (*thin-clad*)

thin *vb* **thinned**; **thin-ning** *vt*: to make thin or thinner: *a*: to reduce in thickness or depth: ATTENUATE *b*: to make less dense or viscous *c*: DILUTE, WEAKEN *d*: to cause to lose flesh (*thinned* by weeks of privation) *e*: to reduce in number or bulk ~ *vi* 1: to become thin or thinner 2: to become weak

thin-clad \ˈθɪn-klad\ *n*: a runner on a track team

thine \ˈθɪn\ *adj* [ME *thin*, fr. OE *thīn*] *archaic*: THY — used esp. before a word beginning with a vowel or *h*

thine \ˈθɪn\ *pron*, *sing* or *pl* in constr [ME *thin*, fr. OE *thīn*, fr. *thīn* thy — more at THY]: that which belongs to thee — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *thy*; used esp. in ecclesiastical or poetic language and still surviving in the speech of Friends esp. among themselves

thing \ˈθɪŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, thing, assembly; akin to OHG *ding* thing, assembly, Goth *þihs* time] 1 *a*: a matter of concern: AFFAIR (many ~s to do) *b* *pl*: state of affairs in general or within a specified or implied sphere (~s are improving) *c*: a particular state of affairs: SITUATION (look at this ~ another way) *d*: EVENT, CIRCUMSTANCE (that shooting was a terrible ~) 2 *a*: DEED, ACT, ACCOMPLISHMENT (do great ~s) *b*: a product of work or activity (likes to build ~s) *c*: the aim of effort or activity (the ~ is to get well) 3 *a*: a separate and distinct individual quality, fact, idea, or usu. entity *b*: the concrete entity as distinguished from its appearances *c*: a spatial entity *d*: an inanimate object distinguished from a living being 4 *a* *pl*: POSSESSIONS, EFFECTS (pack your ~s) *b*: whatever may be possessed or owned or be the object of a right *c*: an article of clothing (not a ~ to wear) *d* *pl*: equipment or utensils esp. for a particular purpose (bring the tea ~s) 5: an object or entity not precisely designated or capable of being designated (use this ~) 6 *a*: DETAIL, POINT (checks every little ~) *b*: a material or substance of a specified kind (avoid starch ~s) 7 *a*: a spoken or written observation or point *b*: IDEA, NOTION (says the first ~ he thinks of) *c*: a piece of news or information (couldn't get a ~ out of him) 8: INDIVIDUAL (not a living ~ in sight) 9: the proper or fashionable way of behaving, talking, or dressing — used with *the* 10 *a*: a mild obsession or phobia (has a ~ about driving); also: the object of such an obsession or phobia *b*: something (as an activity) that makes a strong appeal to the individual: FORTE (letting students do their own ~ — *Newsweek*)

thing-a-m-a-bob \ˈθɪŋ-ə-mə-bəb\ *n*: THINGAMAJIG

thing-a-m-a-jig or **thing-um-a-jig** \ˈθɪŋ-ə-mə-jɪg\ *n* [alter. of earlier *thingum*, fr. *thing*]: something that is hard to classify or whose name is unknown or forgotten

thing-in-itself *n*, *pl* **things-in-themselves** [trans. of G *ding an sich*]: NOUMENON

thing-ness \ˈθɪŋ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of objective existence or reality

thing-um-my \ˈθɪŋ-ə-mē\ *n*, *pl* **-mies** [alter. of earlier *thingum*]: THINGAMAJIG

think \ˈθɪŋk\ *vb* **thought** \ˈθɒt\; **think-ing** [ME *thenken*, fr. OE *thencan*; akin to OHG *denken* to think, L *tongere* to know — more at THANK] *vt* 1: to form or have in the mind 2: to have as an intention (*thought* to return early) 3 *a*: to have as an opinion (~ it's so) *b*: to regard as: CONSIDER (~ the rule unfair) 4 *a*: to reflect on: PONDER (~ the matter over) *b*: to determine by reflecting (~ what to do next) 5: to call to mind: REMEMBER (he never ~s to ask how we do) 6: to devise by thinking — usu. used with *up* (*thought up* a plan to escape) 7: to have as an expectation: ANTICIPATE (we didn't ~ we'd have any trouble) 8 *a*: to center one's thoughts on (talks and ~s business) *b*: to form a mental picture of 9: to subject to the processes of logical thought (~ things out) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to exercise the powers of judgment, conception, or inference: REASON *b*: to have in or call to mind a thought 2 *a*: to have the mind engaged in reflection: MEDITATE *b*: to consider the suitability (*thought* of him for president) 3: to have a view or opinion: REGARD (~s of himself as a poet) 4: to have concern — usu. used with *of* (a man must ~ first of his family) 5: EXPECT, SUSPECT (better than he ~s possible) — **think-er** *n*

syn 1 THINK, CONCEIVE, IMAGINE, FANCY, REALIZE, ENVISAGE, ENVISION *shared meaning element*: to form an idea of something in the mind

a	about	ʰ	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin, th this
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

2 THINK, COGITATE, REFLECT, REASON, SPECULATE, DELIBERATE *shared meaning element* : to use one's powers of conception, judgment, or inference

3 see KNOW

— **think better of** : to reconsider and make a wiser decision — **think much of** : to view with satisfaction : APPROVE — usu. used in negative constructions (he didn't *think much of* the new car)

2 **think** *n* : an act of thinking (has another ~ coming)

3 **think** *adj* : of or relating to thinking

think-able \ˈthɪŋ-kə-bəl/ *adj* **1** : capable of being comprehended or reasoned about (the ultimate nature of Deity is scarcely ~) **2** : conceivably possible — **think-able-ness** *n* — **think-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

1 **think-ing** *n* **1** : the action of using one's mind to produce thoughts **2** *a* : OPINION, JUDGMENT *b* : thought that is characteristic (as of a period, group, or person) (the current student ~ on fraternities)

2 **thinking** *adj* : marked by use of the intellect : RATIONAL (< ~ citizens) — **think-ing-ly** \ˈthɪŋ-kiŋ-lē/ *adv* — **think-ing-ness** *n*

thinking cap *n* : a state or mood in which one thinks

think piece *n* : a news article consisting chiefly of background material and personal opinion and analysis

think tank *n* : an institute, corporation, or group organized for interdisciplinary research (as in technological and social problems) — called also *think factory*

thin-layer chromatography *n* : chromatography in which the absorbent medium is a thin layer (as of siliceous fibers) — **thin-layer chromatographic** *adj*

thin-ner \ˈthɪn-ər/ *n* : one that thins; *specif* : a volatile liquid (as turpentine) used esp. to thin paint

thin-skinned \ˈthɪn-ˈskɪnd/ *adj* **1** : having a thin skin or rind **2** : unduly susceptible to criticism or insult : TOUCHY

thio- — see THI-

thio-acetic acid \ˈθi-ō-ə-sēt-ik-/ *n* [ISV] : a pungent liquid acid C₂H₄OS made by heating acetic acid with a phosphorus sulfide and used as a chemical reagent

thio acid \ˈθi-ō-/ *n* [ISV, fr. *thi-*] : an acid in which oxygen is partly or wholly replaced by sulfur

thio-car-ba-mide \ˈθi-ō-ˈkär-bə-mīd, -kär-ˈbām-īd/ *n* [ISV] : THIOUREA

thio-cy-a-nate \-ˈsī-ə-nāt, -nət/ *n* [ISV] : a salt or ester of thiocyanic acid

thio-cy-an-ic \-sī-ˈan-ik/ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or being a colorless unstable liquid acid HSCN of strong odor

thio-gua-nine \-ˈgwän-ēn/ *n* : a crystalline compound C₅H₅N₅S that is an antimetabolite and has been used in the treatment of leukemia

Thi-o-kol \ˈθi-ō-köl, -köl/ *trademark* — used for polysulfide polymers or water-dispersed latices

thi-ol \ˈθi-öl, -öl/ *n* [ISV *thi-* + *-ol*] **1** : MERCAPTAN **2** : the group SH characteristic of mercaptans — **thi-o-lic** \ˈθi-ō-lik/ *adj*

thion- *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *theon*] : sulfur (<thionic>)

thi-o-nate \ˈθi-ō-nāt/ *n* [ISV] : a salt or ester of a thionic acid

thi-on-ic \ˈθi-ˈän-ik/ *adj* [ISV] : relating to or containing sulfur

thionic acid *n* **1** : any of various unstable acids of the general formula H₂S_xO₆ **2** : a thio acid in which sulfur is doubly bonded to another atom

thio-pen-tal \ˈθi-ō-ˈpen-tal, -töl/ *n* [*thio-* + *pentobarbital*] : a barbiturate C₁₁H₁₈N₂O₂S used as the sodium derivative in intravenous anesthesia and psychotherapy

thio-phene \ˈθi-ō-fēn/ *n* [ISV *thi-* + *phene* (benzene)] : a heterocyclic liquid C₄H₄S from coal tar that resembles benzene

thio-phos-phate \ˈθi-ō-ˈfäs-fāt/ *n* [ISV] : a salt or ester of a thio-phosphoric acid

thio-phos-pho-ric acid \-ˈfäs-för-ik-, -fär-, -fäs-f(ə)-rik-/ *n* : an acid derived from a phosphoric acid by replacement of one or more atoms of oxygen with sulfur

thio-sul-fate \-ˈsäl-fāt/ *n* [ISV] : a salt or ester of thiosulfuric acid

thio-sul-fu-ric \-ˈsäl-ˈfyü(ə)-rik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being an unstable acid H₂S₂O₃ derived from sulfuric acid by replacement of one oxygen atom by sulfur and known only in solution or in salts and esters

thio-te-pa \ˈθi-ō-ˈtē-pə/ *n* [*thi-* + *tepa*] : a sulfur analogue of tepa C₆H₁₂N₃PS that is used esp. as an antineoplastic agent and is less toxic than tepa

thio-ura-cil \ˈθi-ō-ˈyür-ə-sil/ *n* [ISV *thi-* + *uracil*] : a bitter crystalline compound C₄H₄N₂OS that depresses the function of the thyroid gland

thio-urea \-yü-ˈrē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *thi-* + *urea*] : a colorless crystalline bitter compound CS(NH₂)₂ analogous to and resembling urea that is used esp. as a photographic and organic chemical reagent; also : a substituted derivative of this compound

thir \ˈθər, (ˈ)θi(ə)r, (ˈ)θü(ə)r/ *pron* [ME (northern), perh. irreg. fr. ME *this*] *dial Brit* : THESE

thi-ram \ˈθi-,ram/ *n* [prob. by alter. fr. *thiuram* (the chemical radical NH₂CS)] : a compound C₆H₁₂N₂S₄ used as a fungicide and seed disinfectant

1 **third** \ˈθərd/ *adj* [ME *thridde*, *thirde*, fr. OE *thridda*, *thirdda*; akin to L *tertius* third, Gk *tritros*, *treis* three — more at THREE] **1** *a* : being next to the second in place or time (the ~ man in line) *b* : ranking next to the second of a grade or degree in authority or precedence (< ~ mate) *c* : being the forward speed or gear next higher than second in a motor vehicle **2** *a* : being one of three equal parts into which something is divisible *b* : being the last in each group of three in a series (take out every ~ card) — **third or third-ly** *adv*

2 **third** *n* **1** *a* — see NUMBER table *b* : one that is next after second in rank, position, authority, or precedence (the ~ in line) **2** : one of three equal parts of something **3** *a* : the musical interval embracing three diatonic degrees *b* : a tone at this interval; *specif* : MEDIANT *c* : the harmonic combination of two tones a third apart **4** *pl* : merchandise whose quality falls below the manufacturer's standard for seconds **5** : THIRD BASE **6** : the third forward gear or speed of a motor vehicle

third base *n* **1** : the base that must be touched third by a base runner in baseball **2** : the player position for defending the area around third base — **third baseman** *n*

third-class *adj* : of or relating to a class, rank, or grade next below the second — **third-class** *adv*

third class *n* **1** : the third and usu. next below second class in a classification **2** : the least expensive class of accommodations (as on a passenger ship) **3** *a* : a class of U.S. mail comprising printed matter exclusive of regularly issued periodicals and merchandise less than 16 ounces in weight and not sealed against inspection *b* : a similar class of Canadian mail with different weight limits

third degree *n* : the subjection of a prisoner to mental or physical torture to wring a confession from him

third-degree burn *n* : a burn characterized by destruction of the skin through the depth of the derma and possibly into underlying tissues, loss of fluid, and sometimes shock

third dimension *n* **1** : THICKNESS, DEPTH; also : a dimension that adds the effect of solidity to a two-dimensional system **2** : a quality that confers reality or lifelikeness (night sounds that stick in the mind and give a *third dimension* to the memory — Adie Suehsdorf) — **third-di-men-sion-al** \ˈθərd-də-ˈmench-nəl, -(d)ī-, -ən-ˈl/ *adj*

third estate *n*, often *cap T & E* : the third of the traditional political orders; *specif* : the commons

third force *n* : a grouping (as of political parties or international powers) intermediate between two opposing political forces

third-hand \ˈθərd-ˈhand/ *adj* **1** : received from or through two intermediaries (< ~ information) **2** *a* : acquired after being used by two previous owners *b* : dealing in thirdhand merchandise

third house *n* : a legislative lobby

third market *n* : the over-the-counter market in listed securities

third order *n*, often *cap T & O* **1** : an organization composed of lay people living in secular society under a religious rule and directed by a religious order **2** : a congregation esp. of teaching or nursing sisters affiliated with a religious order

third party *n* **1** : a person other than the principals (a *third party* to a divorce proceeding) **2** *a* : a major political party operating over a limited period of time in addition to two other major parties in a nation or state normally characterized by a two-party system *b* : MINOR PARTY

third person *n* **1** *a* : a set of linguistic forms (as verb forms, pronouns, and inflectional affixes) referring to one that is neither the speaker or writer of the utterance in which they occur nor the one to whom that utterance is addressed *b* : a linguistic form belonging to such a set **2** : reference of a linguistic form to one that is neither the speaker or writer of the utterance in which it occurs nor the one to whom that utterance is addressed

third rail *n* : a metal rail through which electric current is led to the motors of an electric locomotive

third-rate \ˈθər-ˈdrāt/ *adj* : of third quality or value; *specif* : worse than second-rate — **third-rat-er** \-ˈdrāt-ər/ *n*

third reading *n* : the final stage of the consideration of a legislative bill before a vote on its final disposition

third sex *n* : HOMOSEXUALS

third-stream *adj* : of, relating to, or being music that incorporates elements of classical music and jazz

third ventricle *n* : the median unpaired ventricle of the brain bounded by parts of the telencephalon and diencephalon

third world *n*, often *cap T & W* **1** : a group of nations esp. in Africa and Asia that are not aligned with either the Communist or the non-Communist blocs **2** : an aggregate of minority groups within a larger predominant culture **3** : the aggregate of the underdeveloped nations of the world

1 **thirl** \ˈθər(-ə)/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *thyrel*, fr. *thurh* through — more at THROUGH] *dial* : HOLE, PERFORATION, OPENING

2 **thirl** *vt* **1** *dial Brit* : PIERCE, PERFORATE **2** *dial Brit* : THRILL

1 **thirst** \ˈθɜrst/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *thurst*; akin to OHG *durst* thirst, L *torrere* to dry, parch, Gk *terses-thai* to become dry] **1** *a* : a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat associated with a desire for liquids; also : the bodily condition (as of dehydration) that induces this sensation *b* : a desire or need to drink **2** : an ardent desire : CRAVING, LONGING

2 **thirst** *vi* **1** : to feel thirsty : suffer thirst **2** : to crave vehemently and urgently *syn* see LONG — **thirst-er** *n*

thirst-i-ly \ˈθɜrst-ē-lē/ *adv* : with or on account of thirst

thirsty \ˈθɜrst-ē/ *adj* **thirst-i-er**, -est **1** *a* : feeling thirst *b* : deficient in moisture : PARCHED (< ~ land) *c* : highly absorbent (< ~ towels) **2** : having a strong desire : AVID (< ~ for knowledge) — **thirst-i-ness** \-stē-nəs/ *n*

thir-teen \ˈθɜr(t)-ˈtēn, ˈθɜr(t)-/ *n* [ME *thritene*, fr. *thritene*, *adj.*, fr. OE *threotene*; akin to OE *tien* ten — more at TEN] — see NUMBER table — **thirteen** *adj or pron* — **thir-teenth** \-ˈtēn(t)th/ *adj or n*

thir-ty \ˈθɜrt-ē/ *n*, *pl* **thirties** [ME *thritty*, fr. *thritty*, *adj.*, fr. OE *thritig*, fr. *thritig* group of 30, fr. *thrie* three + *-tig* group of ten — more at EIGHTY] **1** — see NUMBER table **2** *pl* : the numbers 30 to 39; *specif* : the years 30 to 39 in a lifetime or century **3** : a sign of completion : END — usu. written 30 (wrote ~ on the last page of his story) **4** : the second point scored by a side in a game of tennis **5** : a .30 caliber machine gun — usu. written .30 — **thir-ti-eth** \-ē-əth/ *adj or n* — **thirty** *adj or pron*

thir-ty-eight \ˈθɜrt-ē-ˈāt/ *n* **1** — see NUMBER table **2** : a .38 caliber pistol — usu. written .38 — **thirty-eight** *adj or pron*

thir-ty-sec-ond note \-ˈsek-ən-,nōt/ *n* : a musical note with the time value of 1/32 of a whole note — see NOTE illustration

thir-ty-sec-ond rest \-ˈsek-ən-(d)rest/ *n* : a musical rest corresponding in time value to a thirty-second note

thir-ty-thir-ty \ˈθɜrt-ē-ˈθɜrt-ē/ *n* : a rifle that fires a .30 caliber cartridge having a 30 grain powder charge — usu. written .30-30

thir-ty-three \ˈθɜrt-ē-ˈthrē/ *n* **1** — see NUMBER table **2** : a microgroove phonograph record designed to be played at 33 1/3 revolutions per minute — usu. written 33 — **thirty-three** *adj or pron*

thir-ty-two \-ˈtü/ *n* **1** — see NUMBER table **2** : a .32 caliber pistol — usu. written .32 — **thirty-two** *adj or pron*

thir-ty-two-mo \-(.)mō\ *n*, *pl* -**mos**: the size of a piece of paper cut 32 from a sheet; *also*: a book, a page, or paper of this size

this \(')thɪs, thəs\ *pron*, *pl* **these** \(')thēz\ [ME, *pron.* & *adj.*, fr. OE *thes* (masc.), *this* (neut.); akin to OHG *dese* *this*; akin to OE *thæt* *that*] **1 a** (1): the person, thing, or idea that is present or near in place, time, or thought or that has just been mentioned (*these are my hands*) (2): what is stated in the following phrase, clause, or discourse (I can only say ~: he wasn't here yesterday) **b**: this time or place (expected to return before ~) **2 a**: the one nearer or more immediately under observation or discussion (~ is iron and that is tin) **b**: the latter one

this *adj*, *pl* **these** **1 a**: being the person, thing, or idea that is present or near in place, time, or thought or that has just been mentioned (~ book is mine) (early ~ morning) **b**: constituting the immediately following part of the present discourse **c**: constituting the immediate past or future (friends all *these* years) **d**: being one not previously mentioned — used esp. in narrative to give a sense of immediacy or vividness (she had on ~ big hat, pulled down low around her face — Berry Morgan) **2**: being the nearer at hand or more immediately under observation or discussion (~ car or that one)

this \(')thɪs\ *adv*: to the degree or extent indicated by something in the immediate context or situation (didn't expect to wait ~ long)

This-be \(')thɪz-bē\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Thisbē*]: a legendary young woman of Babylon who dies for love of Pyramus

this-tle \(')thɪs-əl\ *n* [ME *thistel*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *distill* *thistle*]: any of various prickly composite plants (esp. genera *Carduus*, *Cirsium*, and *Onopordum*) with often showy heads of mostly tubular flowers; *also*: any of various other prickly plants — **this-tly** \(')thɪs-(ə)-lē\ *adj*

this-tle-down \(')thɪs-əl-daʊn\ *n*: the pappus from the ripe flower head of a thistle

thistle tube *n*: a funnel tube usu. of glass with a bulging top and flaring mouth

this-world-li-ness \(')thɪs-'wɜrld-lē-nəs\ *n*: interest in, concern with, or devotion to things of this world

this-world-ly \-lē\ *adj*: characterized by or manifesting this-worldliness (the struggle between ~ and otherworldly values — George Orwell)

thith-er \(')thɪθ-ər\ *also* \(')thɪθ-\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *thider*; akin to ON *thathra* *there*, OE *thæt* *that*]: to that place: **THERE**

thither *adj*: being on the other and farther side: more remote

thith-er-to \-tū-, 'thɪθ-ər-, 'thɪθ-\ *adv*: until that time

thith-er-ward \(')thɪθ-ər-wɜrd, 'thɪθ-\ *also* **thith-er-wards** \-wɜrdz\ *adv*: toward that place: **THITHER**

thix-ot-ro-py \(')θɪk-'sɔ-trə-pē\ *n* [ISV *thixo-* (fr. Gk *thixis* *act of touching*, fr. *thinganein* *to touch*) + *-tropy* — more at **THIGMO-TAXIS**]: the property of various gels of becoming fluid when disturbed (as by shaking) — **thixo-tro-pic** \(')θɪk-sə-'trɔ-pɪk, -'trɔp-ɪk\ *adj*

ThM *abbr* [NL *theologiae magister*] master of theology

tho *var* of **THOUGH**

thole \(')thōl\ *vb* **tholed**; **thol-ing** [ME *tholen*, fr. OE *tholian*] chiefly *dial*: **ENDURE**

thole *n* [ME *tholle*, fr. OE *thol*; akin to Gk *tylos* *knob*, *callus*, L *tumēre* *to swell* — more at **THUMB**] **1**: PEG, PIN **2**: one of a pair of pins set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as oarlocks

tho-lei-ite \(')t(h)ō-lē-īt\ *n* [G *tholeiit*, fr. *Tholey*, village in Saarland, Germany + G *-it* *-ite*]: a basaltic rock that is rich in aluminum and low in potassium, typically underlies the depths of the sea, and is prob. derived from the earth's mantle — **tho-lei-it-ic** \(')t(h)ō-lē-'it-ɪk\ *adj*

thole-pin \(')thōl-,pɪn\ *n*: **THOLE 2**

Thom-as \(')tām-əs\ *n* [Gk *Thōmas*, fr. Heb *t'ōm* *twin*]: an apostle who demanded proof of Christ's resurrection

Thom-as Jef-fer-son's Birthday \(')tām-əs-jef-ər-sənz-\ *n*: April 13 observed as a legal holiday in Alabama, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Virginia

Tho-mism \(')tō-,mɪz-əm\ *n* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *thomismus*, fr. St. Thomas Aquinas]: the scholastic philosophical and theological system of St. Thomas Aquinas — **Tho-mist** \-məst\ *n* or *adj* — **Tho-mis-tic** \-tō-'mɪs-tɪk\ *adj*

Thomp-son submachine gun \(')tām(p)-sən-\ *n* [John T. Thompson †1940 Am army officer]: a .45 caliber submachine gun with a magazine or drum feed, a pistol grip, and a buttstock — called also *tommy gun*

thong \(')thɒŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *thwong*; akin ON *thvengr* *thong*, Av *thwazjaiti* *he is distressed*] **1**: a strip esp. of leather or hide **2**: a sandal held on the foot by a thong fitting between the toes and connected to a strap across the top or around the sides of the foot — **thonged** \(')thɒŋd\ *adj*

Thor \(')thō(ə)r\ *n* [ON *Thōrr*]: the Norse god of thunder, weather, and crops

tho-rac-ic \thə-'ras-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, located within, or involving the thorax — **tho-rac-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

thoracic duct *n*: the main trunk of the system of lymphatic vessels that lies along the front of the spinal column and opens into the left subclavian vein

tho-ra-cot-o-my \,thōr-ə-'kāt-ə-mē-, 'thōr-\ *n*, *pl* -**mies** [L *thorac-*, *thorax* + ISV *-tomy*]: surgical incision of the chest wall

tho-rax \(')thō(ə)r-aks, 'thō(ə)r-\ *n*, *pl* **tho-rax-es** or **tho-ra-ces** \,thōr-ə-'sēz-, 'thōr-\ [ME, fr. L *thorac-*, *thorax* *breastplate*, *thorax*, fr. Gk *thōrak-*, *thōrax*] **1**: the part of the mammalian body between the neck and the abdomen; *also*: its cavity in which the heart and lungs lie **2**: the middle of the three chief divisions of the body of an insect; *also*: the corresponding part of a crustacean or an arachnid

tho-ria \(')thōr-ē-ə-, 'thōr-\ *n* [NL, fr. *thorium* + *-a*]: a powdery white oxide of thorium ThO₂ used esp. as a catalyst and in crucibles and refractories and optical glass



thistle

tho-ri-a-nite \-ē-ə-,nɪt\ *n* [irreg. fr. *thoria*]: a strongly radioactive mineral ThO₂ that is an oxide of thorium and often contains rare earth metals

tho-ric \(')thōr-ɪk, 'thär-, 'thōr-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing thorium

tho-rite \(')thō(ə)r-,īt-, 'thō(ə)r-\ *n* [Sw *thorit*, fr. NL *thorium*]: a rare mineral ThSiO₄ that is a brown to black or sometimes orange-yellow thorium silicate resembling zircon

tho-ri-um \(')thōr-ē-əm, 'thōr-\ *n* [NL, fr. ON *Thōrr* *Thor*]: a radioactive tetravalent metallic element that occurs combined in minerals and is usu. associated with rare earths — see **ELEMENT** table

thorn \(')thō(ə)r-n\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *dorn* *thorn*, Skt *tr̥ṇa* *grass*, blade of grass] **1**: a woody plant bearing sharp impeding processes (as briars, prickles, or spines); *esp*: any of a genus (*Crataegus*) of the rose family **2 a**: a sharp rigid process on a plant; *specif*: a short, indurated, sharp-pointed, and leafless branch **b**: any of various sharp spinose structures on an animal **3**: something that causes distress or irritation **4**: the runic letter þ used in Old English and Middle English for either of the sounds of Modern English *th* (as in *thin*, *then*) — **thorned** \(')thō(ə)rnd\ *adj* — **thorn-less** \(')thō(ə)r-n-ləs\ *adj* — **thorn-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*

thorn apple *n* **1**: the fruit of a hawthorn; *also*: HAWTHORN **2**: JIMSONWEED; *also*: any plant of the same genus

thorn-back \(')thō(ə)r-n-,bak\ *n* **1**: any of various rays having spines on the back **2**: a large European spider crab (*Maja squinado*)

thorn-bush \-,bʊʃ\ *n* **1**: any of various spiny or thorny shrubs or small trees **2**: a low growth of thorny shrubs esp. of dry tropical regions

thorny \(')thōr-nē\ *adj* **thorn-i-er**; -**est** **1**: full of thorns **2**: full of difficulties or controversial points: TICKLISH (a ~ problem) — **thorn-i-ness** *n*

thoro *nonstand var* of **THOROUGH**

tho-ron \(')thō(ə)r-,jən-, 'thō(ə)r-\ *n* [NL, fr. *thorium*]: a gaseous radioactive isotope of radon that has a half-life of about 55 seconds

thor-ough \(')thər-(.)ō-, -ə(-w), 'sporadically 'thōr-, 'thə-(.)rō-, -rə(-w)\ *prep* [ME *thorow*, fr. OE *thurh*, *thuruh*, *prep.* & *adv.*] *archaic*: **THROUGH**

thorough *adv*, *archaic*: **THROUGH**

thorough *adj* **1**: carried through to completion: EXHAUSTIVE (a ~ search) **2 a**: marked by full detail (a ~ description) **b**: careful about detail: PAINSTAKING (a ~ scholar) **c**: complete in all respects (~ pleasure) **d**: having full mastery (as of an art) (a ~ musician) **3**: passing through — **thor-ough-ly** *adv* — **thor-ough-ness** *n*

thor-ough-bass \(')thər-ə-,bās-, 'thə-rə-\ *n*: **CONTINUO**

thor-ough-brace \-,brās\ *n*: one of several leather straps supporting the body of a carriage and serving as springs

thor-ough-bred \-,bred\ *adj* **1**: thoroughly trained or skilled **2**: bred from the best blood through a long line: PUREBRED (~ dogs) **3 a cap**: of, relating to, or being a member of the Thoroughbred breed of horses **b** (1): having characteristics resembling those of a Thoroughbred: ELEGANT (2): FIRST-CLASS

thoroughbred *n* **1 cap**: any of an English breed of light speedy horses kept chiefly for racing that originated from crosses between English mares of uncertain ancestry and Arabian stallions **2**: a purebred or pedigreed animal **3**: one that has characteristics resembling those of a Thoroughbred

thor-ough-fare \-,fa(ə)r-, -fe(ə)r\ *n* **1**: a way or place for passage: as **a**: a street open at both ends **b**: a main road **2 a**: PASSAGE, TRANSIT **b**: the conditions necessary for passing through

thor-ough-go-ing \,thər-ə-'gō-ɪŋ-, 'thə-rə-, -'gō(-)ɪŋ\ *adj*: marked by thoroughness or zeal

thor-ough-paced \-'pāst\ *adj* **1**: thoroughly trained: ACCOMPLISHED **2**: THOROUGH, COMPLETE

thor-ough-pin \(')thər-ə-,pɪn-, 'thə-rə-\ *n*: a synovial dilatation just above the hock of a horse on both sides of the leg and slightly anterior to the hamstring tendon that is often associated with lameness

thor-ough-wort \-,wɜrt-, -wō(ə)rt\ *n*: **BONESET**

thorp \(')thō(ə)r-p\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *dorf* *village*, L *trabs* *beam*, *roof*] *archaic*: **VILLAGE**, **HAMLET**

those [ME, fr. *those* *these*, fr. OE *thās*, *pl.* of *thes* *this* — more at **THIS**] *pl* of **THAT**

thou \(')thə\ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *thū*; akin to OHG *dū* *thou*, L *tu*, Gk *sy*]: the one addressed (~ shalt have no other gods before me — Exod 20:3 (AV)) — used esp. in ecclesiastical or literary language and by Friends as the universal form of address to one person; compare **THEE**, **THINE**, **THY**, **YE**, **YOU**

thou \(')thə\ *vt*: to address as *thou*

thou \(')thə\ *n*, *pl* **thou** or **thous** \(')thə\ [short for *thousand*]: a thousand of something (as dollars)

though \(')thō\ *adv* [ME, *adv.* & *conj.*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *thō* nevertheless; akin to OE *thēah* nevertheless, OHG *doh*]: **HOWEVER**, **NEVERTHELESS** (It's hard work. I enjoy it ~)

though \(')thō\ *conj* **1**: in spite of the fact that: **WHILE** (~ they know the war is lost, they continue to fight — Bruce Bliven *b* 1889) **2**: in spite of the possibility that: even if (~ they all may fail, they all will try)

syn **THOUGH**, **ALTHOUGH**, **ALBEIT** *shared meaning element*: in spite of the fact that. All introduce subordinate clauses stating something that is or may be true notwithstanding what is asserted in the main clause. **THOUGH**, the most widely used of these words, can introduce a clause that states an established fact (*though* philology was Bede's chief interest . . . , he by no means stopped there — Kemp Malone) or one that offers a hypothesis or admission (as

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	ói coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

of probability) <they decided to go on *though* rain seemed likely> and is the usual term to introduce a contrary-to-fact or imaginary condition <*though* he slay me, yet will I trust in him — Job 13:15 (AV)> It is also likely to be preferred when inverted order is chosen for effect <modest *though* his needs were, he found it hard to get by on his income> ALTHOUGH, in most uses interchangeable with *though*, may be chosen to introduce an assertion of especially unexpected fact <has lived in England almost continuously . . . , *although* he has remained an American citizen — *Current Biog.*> ALBEIT is especially appropriate when the notion of concession or of admitting something that seems or suggests a contradiction is to be stressed <a worthy fellow, *albeit* he comes on angry purpose now — Shak.> <try . . . to see economics as a great and continuing, *albeit* constantly altering, concern of mankind — R. L. Heilbroner>

1 *thought* \ˈtɒt\ *past of THINK*

2 *thought* *n* [ME, fr. OE *thōht*; akin to OE *thenca* to think — more at THINK] **1** *a*: the action or process of thinking: COGITATION **b**: serious consideration: REGARD *c* *archaic*: RECOLLECTION, REMEMBRANCE **2** *a*: reasoning power **b**: the power to imagine: CONCEPTION **3**: something that is thought: as *a*: an individual act or product of thinking **b**: a developed intention or plan <he had no ~ of leaving home> *c*: something (as an opinion or belief) in the mind <he spoke his ~s freely> *d*: the intellectual product or the organized views and principles of a period, place, group, or individual **4**: a slight amount: BIT — used in the adverbial phrase *a thought* <there's a ~ too much seasoning in the stew> *syn* see IDEA

thought-ful \ˈtɒt-fəl\ *adj* **1** *a*: absorbed in thought: MEDITATIVE **b**: characterized by careful reasoned thinking **2** *a*: having thoughts: HEEDFUL <became ~ about his parents> **b**: given to heedful anticipation of the needs and wants of others: SOLICITOUS — **thought-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **thought-ful-ness** *n*

syn THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDERATE, ATTENTIVE *shared meaning element*: mindful of others *ant* thoughtless

thought-less \-ləs\ *adj* **1** *a*: insufficiently alert: CARELESS **b**: RECKLESS, RASH **2**: devoid of thought: INSENSATE **3**: lacking concern for others: INCONSIDERATE — **thought-less-ly** *adv* — **thought-less-ness** *n*

thought-out \-ˈaʊt\ *adj*: produced or arrived at through mental effort and esp. through careful and thorough consideration

thought-way \-,wə\ *n*: a way of thinking that is characteristic of a particular group, time, or culture

thou-sand \ˈθaʊz-ənd\ *n, pl thousands or thousand* [ME, fr. OE *thūsand*; akin to OHG *dūsunt* thousand; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose constituents are respectively akin to Russ *tysyacha* thousand, Skt *tavas* strong, L *tumēre* to swell and to OE *hund* hundred — more at THUMB] **1** — see NUMBER table **2**: the number occupying the position four to the left of the decimal point in the Arabic notation **3**: a very large number <~s of ants> — **thousand** *adj* — **thousandth** \-(t)h\ *adj or n*

thou-sand-head-ed kale \ˈθaʊz-ənd(-)hed-əd\ *n*: a tall branched leafy kale (*Brassica oleracea fruticosa*) used as green feed for livestock

Thousand Island dressing *n* [prob. fr. *Thousand Islands*, islands in the St. Lawrence river]: mayonnaise with chili sauce and seasonings (as chopped pimientos and green peppers)

thou-sand-leg-ger \ˈθaʊz-ənd(-)leg-ər, -(d)lāg-\ *n*: MILLIPEDE

thp *abbr* thrust horsepower

Thra-cian \ˈθrā-shən\ *n* **1**: a native or inhabitant of Thrace **2**: the language of the Thracians generally assumed to be Indo-European — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Thracian** *adj* **Thra-co-Il-lyr-i-an** \ˈθrā-(k)kō-il-ˈlir-ē-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a supposed subfamily of Indo-European languages comprising Thracian, Illyrian, and Albanian

Thra-co-Phry-gian \-ˈfrij-(ē)-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a tentative branch of the Indo-European language family to which are sometimes assigned various languages of the Balkans and Asia Minor

thrall \ˈθrɔl\ *n* [ME *thral*, fr. OE *thrael*, fr. ON *thræll*] **1** *a*: a servant slave: BONDMAN; also: SERF **b**: a person in moral or mental servitude **2** *a*: the state of a thrall: SLAVERY **b**: a state of complete absorption <mountains could hold me in ~ with a subtle attraction of their own — Elyne Mitchell> — **thrall** *adj*

2 *thrall* *vt, archaic*: ENTHRALL, ENSLAVE

thrall-dom or thral-dom \ˈθrɔl-dəm\ *n*: the condition of a thrall

thrash \ˈθræʃ\ *vb* [alter. of *thresh*] *vt* **1**: to separate the seeds of from the husks and straw by beating: THRESH **1** **2** *a*: to beat soundly with or as if with a stick or whip: FLOG **b**: to defeat decisively or severely <~ed the visiting team> **3**: to swing, beat, or strike in the manner of a rapidly moving flail <~ing his arms> **4** *a*: to go over again and again <~ the matter over inconclusively> **b**: to hammer out: FORGE <~ out a plan> ~ *vi* **1**: THRESH **1** **2**: to deal blows or strokes like one using a flail or whip **3**: to move or stir about violently: toss about <~ in bed with a fever> *syn* see SWING

2 *thrash* *n*: an act of thrashing esp. in swimming

1 *thrash-er* \ˈθræʃ-ər\ *n*: one that thrashes or threshes

2 *thrash-er* \ˈθræʃ-ər\ *n* [prob. alter. of *thrush*]: any of numerous long-tailed American singing birds (family Mimidae and esp. genus *Toxostoma*) that resemble thrushes and include notable singers and mimics

thra-son-i-cal \ˈθrā-sən-i-kəl, θrə-\ *adj* [L *Thrason-*, *Thraso* Thraso, braggart soldier in the comedy *Eunuchus* by Terence]: of, relating to, resembling, or characteristic of Thraso: BRAGGING, BOASTFUL — **thra-son-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

1 *thraw \ˈθrɔ\ *vb* [ME *thrawen*, fr. OE *thrāwan*] *vt* **1** *chiefly Scot*: to cause to twist or turn **2** *chiefly Scot*: CROSS, THWART ~ *vi* **1** *chiefly Scot*: TWIST, TURN **2** *chiefly Scot*: to be in disagreement*

2 *thraw* *n* **1** *chiefly Scot*: TWIST, TURN **2** *chiefly Scot*: ill humor

thra-ward \ˈθrɔ-wərd\ *adj* [ME (Sc), alter. of ME *froward*, *froward* froward] **1** *chiefly Scot*: STUBBORN **2** *Scot*: CROOKED

thrawn \ˈθrɔn\ *adj* [ME (Sc) *thrawin*, fr. pp. of ME *thrawen* to twist] *chiefly Scot*: lacking in pleasing or attractive qualities: as *a*

: PERVERSE, RECALCITRANT **b**: CROOKED, MISSHAPEN — **thrawn-ly** *adv, chiefly Scot*

1 *thread* \ˈθred\ *n* [ME *thred*, fr. OE *thræd*; akin to OHG *drāt* wire, OE *thrāwan* to cause to twist or turn — more at THROW] **1** *a*: a filament, a group of filaments twisted together, or a filamentous length formed by spinning and twisting short textile fibers into a continuous strand **b**: a piece of thread **2** *a*: any of various natural filaments <the ~s of a spider web> **b**: a slender stream (as of water) *c*: a streak of light or color *d*: a projecting helical rib (as in a fitting or on a pipe) by which parts can be screwed together: SCREW THREAD **3**: something continuous or drawn out: as *a*: a train of thought **b**: a continuing element <a ~ of melancholy marked all his writing> **4**: a tenuous or feeble support — **thread-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **thread-like** \-,lik\ *adj*

2 *thread* *vt* **1** *a*: to pass a thread through the eye of (a needle) **b**: to arrange a thread, yarn, or lead-in piece in working position for use in (a machine) **2** *a* (1): to pass something through in the manner of a thread <~ a pipe with wire> (2): to pass (as a tape, line, or film) into or through something <~ed a fresh film into the camera> **b**: to make one's way through or between <~ing narrow alleys> **3**: to put together on or as if on a thread: STRING <~ beads> **4**: to interweave with or as if with threads: INTERPERSE <dark hair ~ed with silver> **5**: to form a screw thread on or in ~ *vi* **1**: to make one's way **2**: to form a thread when poured from a spoon — **thread-er** *n*

thread-bare \ˈθred-,ba(ə)r, -be(ə)r\ *adj* **1**: having the nap worn off so that the thread shows: SHABBY **2**: HACKNEYED <~ phrases> — **thread-bare-ness** *n*

thread-fin \-,fin\ *n*: any of a family (Polynemidae) of fishes related to the mullets and having filamentous rays on the lower part of the pectoral fin

thread-worm \-,wɜrm\ *n*: a long slender nematode worm

thready \-ē\ *adj* **1**: consisting of or bearing fibers or filaments <a ~ bark> **2** *a*: resembling a thread: FILAMENTOUS **b**: tending to form or draw out into strands: ROPY **3**: lacking in fullness, body, or vigor: THIN <a ~ voice> — **thread-i-ness** *n*

threap \ˈθrēp\ *vt* [ME *threpen*, fr. OE *threapian*] **1** *chiefly Scot*: SCOLD, CHIDE **2** *chiefly Scot*: to maintain persistently

1 *threat* \ˈθret\ *n* [ME *thret* coercion, threat, fr. OE *thrēat* coercion; akin to MHG *drōz* annoyance, L *trudere* to push, thrust] **1**: an indication of something impending <the air held a ~ of rain> **2**: an expression of intention to inflict evil, injury, or damage **3**: something that threatens

2 *threat* *vb, archaic*: THREATEN

threat-en \ˈθret-ən\ *vb* **threat-ened; threat-en-ing** \ˈθret-nɪŋ, -n-ɪŋ\ *vt* **1**: to utter threats against **2** *a*: to give signs or warning of: PORTEND **b**: to hang over dangerously: MENACE **3**: to announce as intended or possible <the workers ~ed a strike> ~ *vi* **1**: to utter threats **2**: to portend evil — **threat-en-er** \ˈθret-nər, -n-ər\ *n* — **threat-en-ing-ly** \ˈθret-nɪŋ-lē, -n-ɪŋ-\ *adv* *syn* THREATEN, MENACE *shared meaning element*: to announce or forecast impending danger or evil

three \ˈθri\ *n* [ME, fr. *three*, *adj.*, fr. OE *thrie* (masc.), *threo* (fem. & neut.); akin to OHG *dri* three, L *tres*, Gk *treis*] **1** — see NUMBER table **2**: the third in a set or series <the ~ of hearts> **3**: something having three units or members — **three** *adj or pron*

three-bag-ger \-'bag-ər\ *n*: TRIPLE

three-bail \-,bɔl\ *adj*: relating to or being a golf match in which three players compete against one another with each playing his own ball

three-card monte \ˈθri-,kɑrd-\ *n*: a gambling game in which the dealer shows three cards, shuffles them, places them face down, and invites spectators to bet they can identify the location of a particular card

three-col-or \ˈθri-'kɔl-ər\ *adj*: being or relating to a printing or photographic process wherein three primary colors are used to reproduce all the colors of the subject

3-D \ˈθri-'dē\ *n* [D, abbr. of *dimensional*]: the three-dimensional form; also: an image or a picture produced in it

three-deck-er \ˈθri-'dek-ər\ *n* **1** *a*: a warship carrying guns on three decks **b**: a cargo or passenger ship with three full decks **2**: something made with three floors, tiers, or layers; esp: a sandwich made of three slices of bread and two fillings

three-dimensional *adj* **1**: of or relating to three dimensions **2**: giving the illusion of depth or varying distances — used of an image or a pictorial representation esp. when this illusion is enhanced by stereoscopic means **3**: describing or being described in well-rounded completeness <a ~ analysis of multiple historical processes — L. L. Snyder> **4**: true to life: LIFE-LIKE

three-fold \ˈθri-'fɔld, -fɔld\ *adj* **1**: having three units or members: TRIPLE **2**: being three times as great or as many — **three-fold** \-'fɔld\ *adv*

three-gait-ed \-'gāt-əd\ *adj, of a horse*: trained to use the walk, trot, and canter

three-hand-ed \-'han-dəd\ *adj*: played by three players <~ bridge>

Three Hours *n*: a service of devotion between noon and three o'clock on Good Friday

three-legged \ˈθri-'leg(-ə)d, -lāg(-ə)d\ *adj*: having three legs <a ~ stool>

three-legged race *n*: a race between contestants who run in pairs with their adjacent legs bound together

three-line octave *n*: the musical octave that begins on the second C above middle C — see PITCH illustration

three-mast-er \ˈθri-'mas-tər\ *n*: a ship having three masts

three-mile limit *n*: the limit of the marginal sea of three miles included in the territorial waters of a state

three of a kind: three cards of the same rank in one hand — see POKER illustration

three-pence \ˈθrep-ən(t)s, 'θrip-, 'θrəp-, US also 'θri-pen(t)s\ *n* **1**: the sum of three British pennies **2** *pl* **threepence or three-pences**: a coin worth threepence

three-pen-ny \ˈθrep-(ə)-nē, 'θrip-, 'θrəp-, US also 'θri-pen-ē\ *adj* **1**: costing or worth threepence **2**: POOR

three-phase *adj*: of, relating to, or operating by means of a combination of three circuits energized by alternating electromotive forces that differ in phase by one third of a cycle

three-piece *adj*: consisting of or made in three pieces

three-point landing *n*: an airplane landing in which the two main wheels of the landing gear and the tail wheel or skid or nose wheel touch the ground simultaneously

three-quarter *adj*: extending to three-quarters of the normal full length (a ~ sleeve)

three-quarter-bound *adj*, of a book: bound like a half-bound book but having the material on the spine extended to cover about one third of the boards — **three-quarter binding** *n*

three-ring circus *n* 1: a circus with simultaneous performances in three rings 2: something confusing, engrossing, or entertaining

three R's *n pl* [fr. the facetiously used phrase *reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic*] 1: the fundamentals taught in elementary school; esp: reading, writing, and arithmetic 2: the fundamental skills in a field of endeavor

three-score \ˈthrē-ˈskō(ə)r, -ˈskō(ə)r\ *adj*: being three times twenty: SIXTY

three-some \ˈthrē-səm\ *n* 1: a group of three persons or things: TRIO 2: a golf match in which one person plays his ball against the ball of two others playing each stroke alternately

three-spined stickleback \ˈthrē-spīn(d)-\ *n*: a stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) of fresh and brackish waters that typically has three dorsal spines

three-valued \-ˈval-(y)üd, -yəd\ *adj*: possessing three truth-values instead of the customary two of truth and falsehood (<~ logic)

threm-ma-tol-o-gy \ˈthrem-ə-ˈtäl-ə-jē\ *n* [Gk *thremmat-*, *thremma* nursing + *E -o-* + *-logy*; akin to Gk *trephēin* to nourish — more at ATROPHY]: the science of breeding animals and plants under domestication

thre-nod-e \ˈthrē-nōd, ˈthren-ōd\ *n*: THRENODY — **thre-nod-ic** \ˈthri-nād-ik\ *adj* — **thren-o-dist** \ˈthren-əd-əst\ *n*

thren-o-dy \ˈthren-əd-ē\ *n, pl -dies* [Gk *thrēnōidia*, fr. *thrēnos* dirge + *aeidein* to sing; akin to Skt *dhṛanati* it sounds — more at ODE]: a song of lamentation for the dead: ELEGY

thre-o-nine \ˈthrē-ə-nēn\ *n* [prob. fr. *threonic acid* (C₄H₈O₂)]: a colorless crystalline amino acid C₄H₉NO₃ that is essential to normal nutrition

thresh \ˈthrash, ˈthresh\ *vb* [ME *thresshen*, fr. OE *threscan*; akin to OHG *dreskan* to thresh, L *terere* to rub — more at THROW] *vt* 1: to separate seed from (a harvested plant) mechanically; also: to separate (seed) in this way 2: THRASH 4 3: to strike repeatedly ~ *vi* 1: to thresh grain 2: to strike with or as if with a flail or whip 3: to toss about

thresh-er *n* 1: one that threshes 2: a large nearly cosmopolitan shark (*Alopias vulpinus*) having a greatly elongated curved upper lobe of its tail with which it is said to thresh the water to round up the fish on which it feeds

threshing machine *n*: a machine for separating grain crops into grain or seeds and straw

thresh-old \ˈthresh-(h)öld\ *n* [ME *thresshold*, fr. OE *threswald*; akin to ON *threskjöldr* threshold, OE *threscan* to thresh] 1: the plank, stone, or piece of timber that lies under a door: SILL 2 *a*: GATE, DOOR *b* (1): END, BOUNDARY; *specif*: the end of a runway (2): the place or point of entering or beginning: OUTSET 3 *a*: the point at which a physiological or psychological effect begins to be produced *b*: a level, point, or value above which something is true or will take place and below which it is not or will not

threw *past of THROW*

thrice \ˈθris\ *adv* [ME *thrie*, *thries*, fr. OE *thriga*; akin to OFris *thria* three times, OE *thrie* three] 1: three times 2 *a*: in a threefold manner or degree *b*: to a high degree

thrift \ˈθrift\ *n* [ME, fr. ON, prosperity, fr. *thrifask* to thrive] 1: healthy and vigorous growth 2: careful management esp. of money 3 *chiefly Scot*: gainful occupation 4: any of a genus (*Armeria*) of the plumbago family of tufted acaulescent herbs; esp: a scapose herb (*A. maritima*) with pink or white flower heads

thrift-less \ˈθrift-ləs\ *adj* 1: lacking usefulness or worth 2: careless, wasteful, or incompetent in handling money or resources: IMPROVIDENT — **thrift-less-ly** *adv* — **thrift-less-ness** *n*

thrift shop *n*: a shop that sells secondhand articles and esp. clothes and is often run (as by Junior Leaguers) for charitable purposes

thrifty \ˈθrif-tē\ *adj* **thrif-ti-er**; -**est** 1: thriving by industry and frugality: PROSPEROUS 2: growing vigorously 3: practicing economy and good management: PROVIDENT *syn* see SPARING *ant* wasteful — **thrif-ti-ly** \-tē-lē\ *adv* — **thrif-ti-ness** \-tē-nəs\ *n*

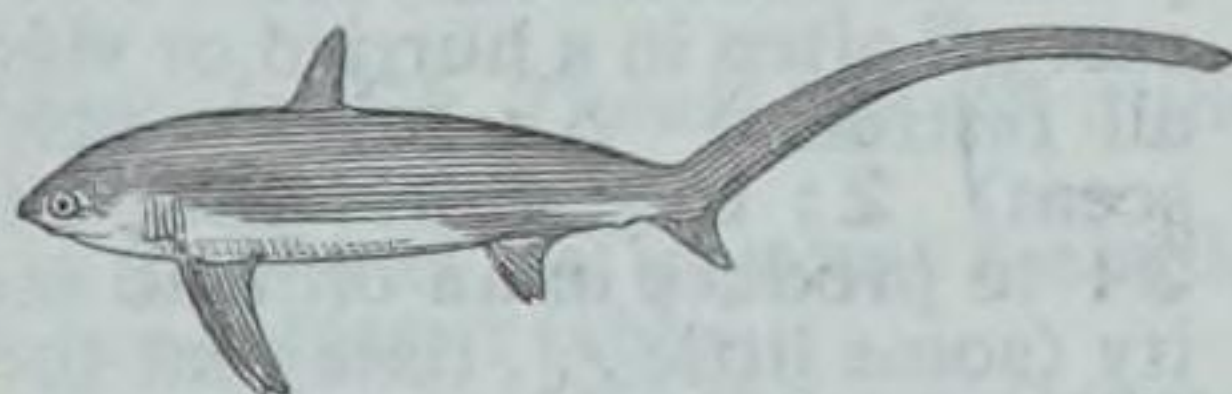
thrill \ˈθril\ *vb* [ME *thirlen*, *thrillen* to pierce, fr. OE *thyril*, fr. *thryl* hole, fr. *thurh* through — more at THROUGH] *vt* 1 *a*: to cause to experience a sudden sharp feeling of excitement *b*: to cause to have a shivering or tingling sensation 2: to cause to vibrate or tremble perceptibly ~ *vi* 1: to move or pass so as to cause thrills 2: to become thrilled: *a*: to experience a sudden sharp excitement *b*: TINGLE, THROB 3: TREMBLE, VIBRATE — **thrill** *n* — **thrill-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

syn THRILL, ELECTRIFY, ENTUSE *shared meaning element*: to fill with emotions that stir or excite or to be so stirred

thriller \ˈθril-ər\ *n*: one that thrills; esp: a work of fiction or drama designed to hold the interest by the use of a high degree of intrigue, adventure, or suspense

thrips \ˈθrips\ *n, pl thrips* [L, woodworm, fr. Gk]: any of an order (Thysanoptera) of small to minute sucking insects most of which feed often destructively on plant juices

thrive \ˈθriv\ *vi* **throve** \ˈθrōv\ or **thrived**; **thriv-en** \ˈθriv-ən\ *also thrived*; **thriv-ing** \ˈθri-vɪŋ\ [ME *thriven*, fr. ON *thrifask*, prob. reflexive of *thrifa* to grasp] 1: to grow vigorously: FLOUR-



thresher 2

ISH 2: to gain in wealth or possessions: PROSPER 3: to progress toward or realize a goal *syn* see SUCCEED *ant* languish — **thriv-er** \ˈθri-vər\ *n*

thriv-ing *adj*: PROSPEROUS — **thriv-ing-ly** \ˈθri-vɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

thro \ˈθru\ *prep, archaic*: THROUGH

throat \ˈθrōt\ *n* [ME *throthe*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *drozza* throat] 1 *a* (1): the part of the neck in front of the spinal column (2): the passage through the neck to the stomach and lungs *b* (1): VOICE (2): the seat of the voice 2: something resembling the throat esp. in being an entrance, a passageway, a constriction, or a narrowed part: as *a*: the orifice of a tubular organ esp. of a plant *b*: the opening in the vamp of a shoe at the instep *c*: the part of a tennis racket between the head and the handle 3: the curved part of an anchor's arm where it joins the shank

throat *vt* 1: to utter in the throat: MUTTER 2: to sing or enunciate in a throaty voice

throat-ed \ˈθrōt-əd\ *adj*: having a throat esp. of a specified kind — usu. used in combination (*white-throated*)

throat-latch \-ˌlatch\ *n* 1: a strap of a bridle or halter passing under a horse's throat 2: the part of a horse's throat around which the throatlatch passes — see HORSE illustration

throaty \ˈθrōt-ē\ *adj* **throat-i-er**; -**est** 1: uttered or produced from low in the throat (<a ~ voice>) 2: heavy, thick, and deep as if from the throat (<~ notes of a horn>) — **throat-i-ly** \ˈθrōt-ē-lē\ *adv* — **throat-i-ness** \ˈθrōt-ē-nəs\ *n*

throb \ˈθrəb\ *vi* **throbb-ed**; **throb-bing** [ME *throbben*, prob. of imit. origin] 1: to pulsate or pound with abnormal force or rapidity 2: to beat or vibrate rhythmically — **throb-ber** *n*

throb *n*: BEAT, PULSE

throe \ˈθrō\ *n* [ME *thrawe*, *throwe*, fr. OE *thrawu*, *thrēa* threat, pang; akin to OHG *drawa* threat, Gk *trauma* wound, *tetrainein* to bore — more at THROW] 1: PANG, SPASM (<death ~s> (<~s of childbirth>) 2 *pl*: a hard or painful struggle (<the ~s of revolutionary social change> — M. D. Geismar)

thromb- or **thrombo-** *comb form* [Gk *thrombos* clot]: blood clot: clotting of blood (<thrombin> (<thromboplastic>)

throm-bin \ˈθräm-bən\ *n* [ISV]: a proteolytic enzyme that is formed from prothrombin and facilitates the clotting of blood by catalyzing conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin

throm-bo-cyte \-bə-sīt\ *n* [ISV]: BLOOD PLATELET; also: an invertebrate cell with similar function — **throm-bo-cyt-ic** \ˈθräm-bə-sīt-ik\ *adj*

throm-bo-cy-to-pe-nia \ˈθräm-bə-sīt-ə-pē-nē-ə, -nyə\ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *thrombocyte* + Gk *penia* poverty, lack]: persistent decrease in the number of blood platelets that is usu. associated with hemorrhagic conditions — **throm-bo-cy-to-pe-nic** \-nik\ *adj*

throm-bo-em-bo-lism \ˈθräm-bō-em-bə-liz-əm\ *n*: the blocking of a blood vessel by an embolus that has broken away from a thrombus at its site of formation — **throm-bo-em-bol-ic** \-em-bäl-ik\ *adj*

throm-bo-ki-nase \ˈθräm-bō-kī-nās, -nāz\ *n* [ISV]: THROMBOPLASTIN

throm-bo-phle-bi-tis \-fli-ˈbīt-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of a vein with formation of a thrombus

throm-bo-plas-tic \ˈθräm-bō-plas-tik\ *adj* [ISV]: initiating or accelerating the clotting of blood — **throm-bo-plas-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

throm-bo-plas-tin \-ˈplas-tən\ *n* [ISV, fr. *thromboplastic*]: a complex enzyme found esp. in blood platelets that functions in the clotting of blood

throm-bo-sis \ˈθräm-bō-səs, ˈθräm-\ *n, pl -bo-ses* \-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk *thrombōsis* clotting, deriv. of *thrombos* clot]: the formation or presence of a blood clot within a blood vessel during life — **throm-bot-ic** \-ˈbāt-ik\ *adj*

throm-bus \ˈθräm-bəs\ *n, pl throm-bi* \-bī, -bē\ [NL, fr. Gk *thrombos* clot]: a clot of blood formed within a blood vessel and remaining attached to its place of origin — compare EMBOLUS

throne \ˈθrōn\ *n* [ME *trone*, *throne*, fr. OF *trone*, fr. L *thronus*, fr. Gk *thronos* — more at FIRM] 1 *a*: the chair of state of a king, prince, or bishop *b*: the seat of a deity 2: royal power and dignity: SOVEREIGNTY 3 *pl*: an order of angels — see CELESTIAL HIERARCHY

throne *vb* **thron-ed**; **thron-ing** *vt* 1: to seat on a throne 2: to invest with kingly rank or power ~ *vi* 1: to sit on a throne 2: to hold kingly power

throne room *n*: a formal audience room containing the throne of a sovereign

throng \ˈθrɒŋ\ *n* [ME *thrang*, *throng*, fr. OE *thrang*, *gethrang*; akin to OE *thringan* to press, crowd, OHG *dringan*, Lith *trenkti* to jolt] 1 *a*: a multitude of assembled persons *b*: a large number: HOST 2 *a*: a crowding together of many persons *b*: PRESSURE (<this ~ of business> — S. R. Crockett) *syn* see CROWD

throng *vb* **throng-ed**; **throng-ing** \ˈθrɒŋ-ɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to crowd upon: PRESS 2: to crowd into: PACK (<shoppers ~ing the streets>) ~ *vi*: to crowd together in great numbers

thros-tle \ˈθräs-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE — more at THRUSH]: 1 THRUSH 1; *specif*: SONG THRUSH

throt-tle \ˈθrät-əl\ *vb* **throt-tled**; **throt-tling** \ˈθrät-lɪŋ, -lɪŋ\ [ME *throtlen*, fr. *throthe* throat] *vt* 1 *a* (1): to compress the throat of: CHOKE (2): to kill by such action *b*: to prevent or check expression or activity of: SUPPRESS 2 *a*: to decrease the flow of (as steam or fuel to an engine) by a valve *b*: to regulate and esp. to reduce the speed of (as an engine) by such means *c*: to vary the thrust of (a rocket engine) during flight ~ *vi*: CHOKE — **throt-tler** \-lər, -l-ər\ *n*

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ò flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

throttle *n* [perh. alter. of E dial. *thropple* (throat)] 1 **a**: THROAT 1a **b**: TRACHEA 1 2 **a**: a valve for regulating the supply of a fluid (as steam) to an engine; esp: the valve controlling the volume of vaporized fuel charge delivered to the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine **b**: the lever controlling this valve **c**: the condition of being throttled — **at full throttle**: at full speed
throt-tle-able \ˈthrät-əl-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of having the thrust varied — used of a rocket engine
throt-tle-hold \ˈthrät-əl-höld\ *n*: a vicious, strangling, or stultifying control
through \(')thrü\ *prep* [ME *thurh*, *thruh*, *through*, fr. OE *thurh*; akin to OHG *durh* through, L *trans* across, beyond, Skt *tarati* he crosses over] 1 **a** (1) — used as a function word to indicate movement into at one side or point and out at another and esp. the opposite side of (drove a nail ~ the board) (a path ~ the woods) (2): by way of (left ~ the door) (3) — used as a function word to indicate passage from one end or boundary to another (a highway ~ the forest) (a road ~ the desert) (4): PAST (drove ~ a red light) **b** — used as a function word to indicate passage into and out of a treatment, handling, or process (the matter has already passed ~ his hands) 2 — used as a function word to indicate means, agency, or intermediacy: as **a**: by means of: by the agency of **b**: because of (failed ~ ignorance) **c**: by common descent from or relationship with (related ~ their grandfather) 3 **a**: over the whole surface or extent of (homes scattered ~ the valley) **b** — used as a function word to indicate movement within a large expanse (flew ~ the air) **c** — used as a function word to indicate exposure to a specified set of conditions (put her ~ hell) 4 — used as a function word to indicate a period of time: as **a**: during the entire period of (all ~ her life) **b**: from the beginning to the end of (the tower stood ~ the earthquake) **c**: to and including (Monday ~ Friday) 5 **a** — used as a function word to indicate completion or exhaustion (got ~ the book) (went ~ a fortune in a year) **b** — used as a function word to indicate acceptance or approval esp. by an official body (got the bill ~ the legislature) **syn** see BY
through \ˈthrü\ *adv* 1: from one end or side to the other 2 **a**: from beginning to end **b**: to completion, conclusion, or accomplishment (see it ~) 3: to the core: COMPLETELY 4: into the open: OUT (break ~)
through \ˈthrü\ *adj* 1 **a**: extending from one surface to another (a ~ mortise) **b**: admitting free or continuous passage: DIRECT (a ~ road) 2 **a** (1): going from point of origin to destination without change or reshipment (a ~ train) (2): of or relating to such movement (a ~ ticket) **b**: initiated at and destined for points outside a local zone (~ traffic) 3 **a**: arrived at completion or accomplishment (he is ~ with the job) **b**: WASHED-UP, FINISHED (you're ~ — that was your last chance)
through and through *adv*: in every way: THOROUGHLY
through-com-posed \ˈthrü-kəm-ˈpōzd\ *adj* [trans. of G *durchkomponiert*] of a song: having new music provided for each stanza — compare STROPHIC
through-ether or through-oth-er \ˈthrü-(ə)thər\ *adv* [through + *other*] chiefly Scot: in confusion: PROMISCUOUSLY
through-ly \ˈthrü-lē\ *adv*, *archaic*: in a thorough manner
through-out \ˈthrü-ˈaüt\ *adv* 1: in or to every part: EVERYWHERE (of one color ~) 2: during the whole time or action: from beginning to end (remained loyal ~)
throughout *prep* 1: all the way from one end to the other of: in or to every part of (cities ~ the United States) 2: during the whole course or period of (troubled him ~ his life)
through-put \ˈthrü-ˈpüt\ *n*: OUTPUT, PRODUCTION (the ~ of a computer)
through street *n*: a street on which the through movement of traffic is given preference
through-way *var* of THRUWAY
throve *past* of THRIVE
throw \ˈthrō\ *vb* **threw** \ˈthrü\; **thrown** \ˈthrōn\; **throw-ing** [ME *throwen*, *throwen* to cause to twist, throw, fr. OE *thrāwan* to cause to twist or turn; akin to OHG *drāen* to turn, L *terere* to rub, Gk *tetrainein* to bore, pierce] *vt* 1 **a**: to propel through the air by a forward motion of the hand and arm (~ a baseball) **b**: to propel through the air in any manner (a rifle that can ~ a bullet five miles) 2 **a**: to cause to fall (threw his opponent) **b**: to cause to fall off: UNSEAT (the horse threw his rider) **c**: to get the better of: OVERCOME (the problem didn't ~ her) 3 **a**: to fling (oneself) precipitately (threw himself down on the sofa) **b**: to drive or impel violently: DASH (the ship was thrown on a reef) 4 **a** (1): to put in a particular position or condition (2): to put on or off hastily or carelessly (threw on a coat) **b**: to bring to bear: EXERT (threw all his influence into the boy's defense) **c**: BUILD, CONSTRUCT (threw a pontoon bridge over the river) 5: to form or shape on a potter's wheel 6: to deliver (a blow) in or as if in boxing 7: to twist two or more filaments of into a thread or yarn 8: to make a cast of (dice or a specified number on dice) 9: to give up: ABANDON 10: to send forth: PROJECT (the setting sun threw long shadows) 11: to make (oneself) dependent: commit (oneself) for help, support, or protection (threw himself on the mercy of the court) 12: to give oneself up to unrestrainedly: give way to (threw a temper tantrum) 13: to bring forth: PRODUCE (~s a good crop) (threw large litters) 14: to lose intentionally (~ a game) 15: to move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch or switch; also: to make or break (a connection) with a lever 16: to give by way of entertainment (~ a party) ~ *vi*: CAST, HURL — **throw-er** \ˈthrō-(ə)r\ *n*
syn THROW, CAST, TOSS, FLING, HURL, PITCH, SLING *shared meaning element*: to cause to move swiftly through space by a propulsive movement or a propelling force
— **throw one's weight around or throw one's weight about**: to exercise influence or authority esp. to an excessive degree or in an objectionable manner — **throw together** 1: to put together in a hurried and usu. careless manner (a bookshelf hastily thrown together) 2: to bring into casual association (different kinds of people are thrown together — Richard Sennett)

throw *n* 1 **a**: an act of throwing, hurling, or flinging **b** (1): an act of throwing dice (2): the number thrown with a cast of dice **c**: a method of throwing an opponent in wrestling or judo 2: the distance a missile may be thrown (lived within a stone's ~ from school) 3: an undertaking involving chance or danger: RISK, VENTURE 4: the amount of vertical displacement produced by a geological fault 5 **a**: the extreme movement given to a pivoted or reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, or eccentric: STROKE **b**: the length of the radius of a crank or the virtual crank radius of an eccentric or cam 6 **a**: a light coverlet (as for a bed) **b**: a woman's scarf or light wrap 7: an object or individual regarded as a distinct member of a kind or class: UNIT (copies are to be sold at \$5 a ~ — Harvey Breit)
throw-away \ˈthrō-ə-wā\ *n* 1: a free handbill or circular 2: a line of dialogue (as in a play) de-emphasized by casual delivery
throw-away \ˈthrō-ə-wā\ *adj* 1: designed to be thrown away: DISPOSABLE (~ containers) 2: written or spoken (as in a play) in a low-key or unemphasized manner (~ lines)
throw away \ˈthrō-ə-wā\ *vt* 1 **a**: to get rid of as worthless or unnecessary **b**: DISCARD 1b 2 **a**: to use in a foolish or wasteful manner: SQUANDER **b**: to fail to take advantage of: WASTE 3: to make (as a line in a play) unemphatic by casual delivery
throw-back \ˈthrō-bak\ *n* 1 **a**: reversion to an earlier type or phase: ATAVISM **b**: an instance or product of atavistic reversion 2: FLASHBACK
throw back \(')thrō-ˈbak\ *vt* 1: to delay the progress or advance of: CHECK 2: to cause to rely: make dependent (won't let the publishers have paper to print... textbooks, so everybody is thrown back upon the... library — S. P. B. Mais) 3: REFLECT ~ *vi*: to revert to an earlier type or phase
throw down *vt* 1: to cause to fail: OVERTHROW 2: PRECIPITATE 3: to cast off: DISCARD
throw-in \ˈthrō-in\ *n*: an act or instance of throwing a ball in: as **a**: a throw made from the touchline in soccer to put the ball back in play after it has gone into touch **b**: a throw made by an outfielder to the infield in baseball **c**: a throw made from outside the boundaries in basketball to put the ball back in play after it has gone out of bounds
throw in \(')thrō-ˈin\ *vt* 1: to add as a gratuity or supplement 2: to introduce or interject in the course of something: CONTRIBUTE (they throw in some... sound effects on several songs — Tom Phillips) 3: DISTRIBUTE 3b 4 **a**: to cause (as gears) to mesh **b**: ENGAGE (throw in the clutch) ~ *vi*: to enter into association or partnership: JOIN (agrees to throw in with a crooked ex-cop — Newsweek) — **throw in the sponge or throw in the towel**: to abandon a struggle or contest: acknowledge defeat: give up
throw off *vt* 1 **a**: to free oneself from: get rid of (throw off his political masters and start a revolution — T. P. Whitney) **b**: to cast off often in a hurried or vigorous manner: ABANDON (threw off all restraint) **c**: DIVERT, DISTRACT (dogs thrown off by a false scent) 2: to give off: EMIT (stacks throwing off plumes of smoke) 3: to produce in an offhand manner: execute with speed or facility (some little... tune that the composer had thrown off — James Hilton) 4 **a**: to cause to depart from an expected or desired course (mistakes threw his calculations off a bit) **b**: to cause to make a mistake: MISLEAD ~ *vi* 1: to begin hunting 2: to make derogatory comments
throw out \(')thrō-ˈaüt\ *vt* 1 **a**: to remove from a place, office, or employment usu. in a sudden or unexpected manner **b**: to get rid of as worthless or unnecessary 2: to give expression to: UTTER (threw out a remark... that utterly confounded him — Jean Stafford) 3: to dismiss from acceptance or consideration: REJECT (a coerced confession... is sure to be thrown out — Charles Oldfather) 4: to make visible or manifest: DISPLAY (the signal was thrown out for the... fleet to prepare for action — Archibald Duncan) 5: to leave behind: OUTDISTANCE 6: to give forth from within: EMIT 7 **a**: to send out **b**: to cause to project: EXTEND 8: CONFUSE, DISCONCERT (automobiles in line blocking the road... threw the whole schedule out... F. D. Roosevelt) 9: to cause to stand out: make prominent 10: to make a throw that enables a teammate to put out (a base runner) 11: DISENGAGE (throw out the clutch)
throw over *vt* 1: to forsake despite bonds of attachment or duty 2: to refuse to accept: REJECT
throw rug *n*: SCATTER RUG
throw-ster \ˈthrō-stər\ *n*: one who throws textile filaments
throw up *vt* 1: to raise quickly 2: to give up: QUIT (the urge... to throw up all intellectual work — Norman Mailer) 3: to build hurriedly (new houses thrown up almost overnight) 4: VOMIT 5: to bring forth: PRODUCE (science... will continue to throw up discoveries which threaten... society — Times Lit. Supp.) 6: to make distinct esp. by contrast: cause to stand out 7: to mention repeatedly by way of reproach ~ *vi*: VOMIT — **throw up one's hands**: to admit defeat (in the end throws up his hands in despair — Frank Conroy)
thru *var* of THROUGH
thrum \ˈθrəm\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *-thrum* (in *tungethrum* ligament of the tongue); akin to OHG *drum* fragment, L *terminus* boundary, end — more at TERM] 1 **a** (1): a fringe of warp threads left on the loom after the cloth has been removed (2): one of these warp threads **b**: a tuft or short piece of rope yarn used in thrumming canvas — usu. used in pl. **c**: BIT, PARTICLE 2: a hair, fiber, or threadlike leaf on a plant; also: a tuft or fringe of such structures — **thrum** *adj*
thrum *vt* thrummed; thrum-ming 1: to furnish with thrums: FRINGE 2: to insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn in (a piece of canvas) to make a rough surface or a mat which can be wrapped about rigging to prevent chafing
thrum *vb* thrummed; thrum-ming [imit.] *vi* 1: to play or pluck a stringed instrument idly: STRUM 2: to sound with a monotonous hum ~ *vt* 1: to play (as a stringed instrument) in an idle or relaxed manner 2: to recite tiresomely or monotonously
thrum *n*: the monotonous sound of thrumming

1thrush \ˈθrʌʃ\ *n* [ME *thrusche*, fr. OE *thrysc*; akin to OE *throsle* thrush, OHG *droscala*, L *turdus*] 1: any of numerous small or medium-sized passerine birds (family Turdidae) which are mostly of a plain color often with spotted underparts and many of which are excellent singers 2: a bird held to resemble a thrush

2thrush *n* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan & Norw *træske* thrush] 1: a disease that is caused by a fungus (*Candida albicans*), occurs esp. in infants, and is marked by white patches in the oral cavity 2: a suppurative disorder of the feet in various animals

1thrust \ˈθrʌst\ *vb* **thrust**; **thrust-ing** [ME *thrusten*, *thristen*, fr. ON *thrysta*] *vt* 1: to push or drive with force: **SHOVE** 2: to cause to enter or pierce something by or as if by pushing (<~ a dagger into her heart>) 3: **EXTEND**, **SPREAD** 4: **STAB**, **PIERCE** 5 *a*: to put (as an unwilling person) forcibly into a course of action or position (<was thrust into power>) *b*: to introduce often improperly into a position: **INTERPOLATE** 6: to press, force, or impose the acceptance of upon someone (<~ new responsibilities upon him>) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to force an entrance or passage *b*: to push forward: press onward *c*: to push upward: **PROJECT** 2: to make a thrust, stab, or lunge with or as if with a pointed weapon (<~ at her with a knife>) **syn** see **PUSH**

2thrust *n* 1 *a*: a push or lunge with a pointed weapon *b* (1): a verbal attack (2): a military assault 2 *a*: a strong continued pressure *b*: the sideways force or pressure of one part of a structure against another part (as of an arch against an abutment) *c* (1): the force exerted endwise through a propeller shaft to give forward motion (2): the forward directed reaction force produced by a high-speed jet of fluid discharged rearward from a nozzle (as in a jet airplane) *d*: a nearly horizontal geological fault 3 *a*: a forward or upward push *b*: a movement (as by a group of people) in a specified direction 4: salient or essential meaning

thrust-er also **thrust-or** \ˈθrʌs-tər\ *n*: one that thrusts; esp.: a rocket engine (<~s for maneuvering a spacecraft>)

thrust-ful \ˈθrʌst-fəl\ *adj*, *Brit*: characterized by thrust: **AGGRESSIVE** (<~ young man on the make> — *Current Literature*) — **thrust-ful-ness** *n*, *Brit*

thrust stage *n* [*thrust*, pp. of *thrust*]: a stage surrounded on three sides by the audience; also: a forestage that is extended into the auditorium to increase the stage area

thru-way \ˈθrū-wā\ *n*: **EXPRESSWAY**

1thud \ˈθəd\ *vi* **thud-ded**; **thud-ding** [prob. fr. ME *thudden* to thud, fr. OE *thyddan*]: to move or strike so as to make a thud

2thud *n* 1: **BLOW** 2: a dull sound: **THUMP**

thug \ˈθəg\ *n* [Hindi *thag*, lit., thief, fr. Skt *sthaga* rogue, fr. *sthagati* he covers, conceals — more at **THATCH**]: a brutal ruffian or assassin: **GANGSTER**, **KILLER**

thu-ja \ˈθ(y)ü-jə\ *n* [NL *Thuja*, genus name, fr. ML *thuya*, a cedar, fr. Gk *thyia*]: any of a genus (*Thuja*) of evergreen shrubs and trees of the pine family; esp.: **ARBORVITAE**

Thu-le \ˈθ(y)ü-lē\ *n* [L *Thule*, *Thyle*, fr. Gk *Thoulē*, *Thylē*]: the northernmost part of the habitable ancient world

thu-li-um \ˈθ(y)ü-lē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. L *Thule*]: a trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group — see **ELEMENT** table

1thumb \ˈθəm\ *n* [ME *thoume*, *thoumbe*, fr. OE *thūma*; akin to OHG *thūmo* thumb, L *thumb* to swell, Gk *sōs* safe, whole] 1: the digit of the human hand that is closest to the trunk when the hand extends forward with the palm down; also: the corresponding digit in lower animals 2: the part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb 3: a convex molding: **OVOLO** — **all thumbs**: extremely awkward or clumsy (<dropped everything he picked up and was all thumbs>) — **under one's thumb** or **under the thumb**: under control: in a state of subservience (<her father did not have her that much under his thumb> — Hamilton Basso)

2thumb *vt* 1 *a*: to leaf through (pages) with the thumb: **TURN** *b*: to soil or wear by or as if by repeated thumbing (<a badly ~ed book>) 2: to request or obtain (a ride) in a passing automobile by signaling with the thumb ~ *vi* 1: to turn over pages (<~ through a book>) 2: to travel by thumbing rides: **HITCH-HIKE** (<~ed across the country>) — **thumb one's nose** 1: to place the thumb at one's nose and extend the fingers as a gesture of scorn or defiance 2: to react with disdain or defiance (<thumb their nose at opulence> — *Sales Management*)

thumb-hole \ˈθəm-hōl\ *n* 1: an opening in which to insert the thumb 2: a hole in a wind musical instrument opened or closed by the thumb

thumb index *n*: a series of notches cut in the fore edge of a book to facilitate reference

1thumb-nail \ˈθəm-nāl, -ˈnā(ə)l\ *n*: the nail of the thumb

2thumb-nail \ˈθəm-nāl\ *adj*: **BRIEF**, **CONCISE** (<a ~ sketch>)

thumb piano *n*: **MBIRA**

thumb-print \ˈθəm-ˈprɪnt\ *n*: an impression made by the thumb; esp.: a print made by the inside of the first joint

thumb-screw \-ˈskrū\ *n* 1: a screw having a flat-sided or knurled head so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger 2: an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw

thumb-tack \-ˈtak\ *n*: a tack with a broad flat head for pressing into a surface with the thumb

1thump \ˈθəmp\ *vb* [imit.] *vt* 1: to strike or beat with or as if with something thick or heavy so as to cause a dull sound 2: **POUND**, **KNOCK** 3: **WHIP**, **THRASH** 4: to produce (music) mechanically or in a mechanical manner — usu. used with *out* (<~ed out a tune on the piano>) ~ *vi* 1: to inflict or emit a thump 2: to make a vigorous endorsement (<got a couple of . . . senators to ~ for him> — *N.Y. Herald Tribune*) — **thumper** *n*

2thump *n*: a blow or knock with or as if with something blunt or heavy; also: the sound made by such a blow

thumping *adj* [*thumping*, prp. of *thump*]: impressively large, great, or excellent (<a ~ majority>)

1thunder \ˈθʌn-dər\ *n* [ME *thoner*, *thunder*, fr. OE *thunor*; akin to OHG *thonar* thunder, L *tonare* to thunder] 1: the sound that follows a flash of lightning and is caused by sudden expansion of the air in the path of the electrical discharge 2: a loud utterance or threat 3: **BANG**, **RUMBLE** (<the ~ of big guns>)

2thunder *vb* **thun-dered**; **thun-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ\ *vi* 1 *a*: to produce thunder — usu. used impersonally (<it ~ed>) *b*: to give forth a sound that resembles thunder (<horses ~ed down the road>) 2: **ROAR**, **SHOUT** ~ *vt* 1: to utter loudly: **ROAR** 2: to strike with a sound likened to thunder — **thun-der-er** \-dər-ər\ *n*

thun-der-bird \ˈθən-dər-ˈbɜrd\ *n*: a mythical bird believed by American Indians to cause lightning and thunder

thun-der-bolt \-ˈbɔlt\ *n* 1 *a*: a single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder *b*: an imaginary elongated mass cast as a missile to earth in the lightning flash 2 *a*: a person or thing that resembles lightning in suddenness, effectiveness, or destructive power *b*: a vehement threat or censure

thun-der-clap \-ˈklap\ *n* 1: a clap of thunder 2: something sharp, loud, or sudden like a clap of thunder

thun-der-cloud \-ˈklaʊd\ *n*: a cloud charged with electricity and producing lightning and thunder

thun-der-head \-ˈhed\ *n*: a rounded mass of cumulus cloud often appearing before a thunderstorm

thun-der-ing *adj* [*thundering*, prp. of *thunder*]: awesomely great, intense, or unusual — **thun-der-ing-ly** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

thunder lizard *n* [trans. of NL *brontosaurus*]: **BRONTOSAUR**

thun-der-ous \ˈθən-d(ə-)rəs\ *adj*: producing thunder; also: making or accompanied by a noise like thunder (<~ applause>) — **thun-der-ous-ly** *adv*

thun-der-peal \ˈθən-dər-ˈpēl\ *n*: **THUNDERCLAP**

thun-der-show-er \-ˈʃəʊ(-ə)r\ *n*: a shower accompanied by lightning and thunder

thun-der-stone \-ˈstɒn\ *n* 1 *archaic*: **THUNDERBOLT** 1b 2: any of various stones (as a meteorite or an ancient artifact) that are the probable source of the imaginary thunderbolt

thun-der-storm \-ˈstɒ(ə)rəm\ *n*: a storm accompanied by lightning and thunder

thun-der-strike \-ˈstri:k\ *vt* **-struck** \-ˈstrək\; **-struck** also **-strick-en** \-ˈstri:k-ən\; **-striking** \-ˈstri:kiŋ\ 1 *archaic*: to strike by or as if by lightning 2: to strike dumb: **ASTONISH**

thun-der-stroke \-ˈstrɒk\ *n*: a stroke of or as if of lightning with the attendant thunder

thu-ri-ble \ˈθ(y)ür-ə-bəl, ˈθər-\ *n* [ME *turrible*, fr. MF *thurible*, fr. L *thuribulum*, fr. *thur-*, *thus* incense, fr. Gk *thyos* incense, sacrifice, fr. *thyein* to sacrifice — more at **THYME**]: **CENSER**

thu-ri-fer \-ə-fər\ *n* [NL, fr. L *thurifer*, *adj.*, incense-bearing, fr. *thur-*, *thus* + *-ifer* -iferous]: one who carries a censer in a liturgical service

Thu-rin-ger \ˈθ(y)ür-ən-jər\ *n* [G *thüringerwurst*, fr. *thüringer* Thuringian + *wurst* sausage]: a mildly seasoned fresh or smoked sausage

Thu-rin-gian \ˈθ(y)ü-ˈrɪn-j(ē)-ən\ *n* 1: a member of an ancient Germanic people whose kingdom was overthrown by the Franks in the 6th century 2: a native or inhabitant of Thuringia — **Thu-ringian** *adj*

thurl \ˈθər(-ə)l\ *n* [perh. fr. E dial., gaunt]: the hip joint in cattle — see **COW** illustration

Thurs or **Thu** *abbr* Thursday

Thurs-day \ˈθərz-dē\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *thursdæg*, fr. ON *thōrsdagr*; akin to OE *thunresdæg* Thursday, OHG *Donares tag*; all fr. a prehistoric NGmc-WGmc compound whose components are represented by OHG *Donar*, Germanic god of the sky (fr. *thonar*, *donar* thunder) and by OHG *tag* day — more at **THUNDER**, **DAY**]: the fifth day of the week — **Thurs-days** \-dēz\ *adv*

thus \ˈθəs\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE; akin to MD *dus* thus, OE *thæt*, neut. demonstrative pron. — more at **THAT**] 1: in this or that manner or way 2: to this degree or extent: **SO** 3: because of this or that: **HENCE**, **CONSEQUENTLY** 4: as an example

thus-ly \-lē\ *adv*: in this manner: **THUS**

1thwack \ˈθwak\ *vt* [imit.]: to strike with or as if with something flat or heavy: **WHACK**

2thwack *n*: a heavy blow: **WHACK**

1thwart \ˈθwɔ(ə)rt, naut often ˈθɔ(ə)rt\ *adv* [ME *thwert*, fr. ON *thvert*, fr. neut. of *thverr* transverse, oblique; akin to OHG *dwerah* transverse, oblique, L *torquere* to twist — more at **TORTURE**]: **ATHWART**

2thwart *adj*: situated or placed across something else: **TRANSVERSE** — **thwart-ly** *adv*

3thwart *vt* 1 *a*: to run counter to so as to effectively oppose or baffle: **CONTRAVENE** *b*: to oppose successfully: defeat the hopes or aspirations of 2: to pass through or across **syn** see **FRUSTRATE** — **thwart-er** *n*

4thwart *n*: a rower's seat extending athwart a boat

thwart-wise \-ˈwɪz\ *adv* or *adj*: **CROSSWISE**

thy \θi\ *adj* [ME *thin*, *thy*, fr. OE *thin*, gen. of *thū* thou — more at **THOU**] *archaic*: of or relating to thee or thyself esp. as possessor or agent or as object of an action — used esp. in ecclesiastical or literary language and sometimes by Friends esp. among themselves

Thy-es-te-an \ˈθi-ˈes-tē-ən\ *adj* [*Thyestes*, brother of Atreus who unwittingly ate the flesh of his children]: of or relating to the eating of human flesh: **CANNIBAL**

thy-la-cine \ˈθi-lə-sin\ *n* [NL *Thylacinus*, genus of marsupials, fr. Gk *thylakos* sack, pouch]: **TASMANIAN WOLF**

thy-la-koid \ˈθi-lə-koid\ *n* [ISV *thylak-* (fr. Gk *thylakos* sack) + *-oid*; prob. orig. formed in G]: a membranous lamella of protein and lipid in plant chloroplasts where the photochemical reactions of photosynthesis take place

1thym- or **thymo-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. L *thymum*]: thyme (<*thymol*>)

2thym- or **thymo-** *comb form* [NL *thymus*]: thymus (<*thymic*> (<*thymocyte*>)

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

thyme \ˈtīm also ˈthīm\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *thym*, fr. L *thymum*, fr. Gk *thymon*, fr. *thyein* to make a burnt offering, sacrifice; akin to L *fumus* smoke — more at FUME]: any of a genus (*Thymus*) of mints with small pungent aromatic leaves; esp: a garden herb (*T. vulgaris*) used in seasoning and formerly in medicine

thy-mec-to-my \thī-mek-tə-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies: excision of the thymus — **thy-mec-to-mize** \-mīz\ *vt*

-thy-mia \thī-mē-ə\ *n* *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *thymos* mind — more at FUME]: condition of mind and will (schizothymia)

thy-mic \thī-mik\ *adj*: of or relating to the thymus

thy-mi-dine \thī-mə-dēn\ *n* [*thymine* + *-idine*]: a nucleoside $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_5$ that is composed of thymine and deoxyribose and occurs as a structural part of DNA

thy-mine \thī-mēn\ *n* [G *thymine*, fr. *thym-* ²*thym-* + *-in* -ine]: a pyrimidine base $C_5H_6N_2O_2$ that is one of the four bases coding genetic information in the polynucleotide chain of DNA — compare ADENINE, CYTOSINE, GUANINE, URACIL

thy-mo-cyte \thī-mə-sīt\ *n* [ISV]: a cell of the thymus; esp: a thymic lymphocyte

thy-mol \thī-mōl, -mōl\ *n* [ISV]: a crystalline phenol $C_{10}H_{14}O$ of aromatic odor and antiseptic properties found esp. in thyme oil or made synthetically and used chiefly as a fungicide and preservative

thy-mus \thī-məs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *thymos* warty excrescence, thymus]: a glandular structure of largely lymphoid tissue that is held to function esp. in the development of the body's immune system, is present in the young of most vertebrates typically in the upper anterior chest or at the base of the neck, and tends to disappear or become rudimentary in the adult

thymy or thym-ey \tī-mē also thē-\ *adj*: abounding in or fragrant with thyme

thyr- or thyro- *comb form* [*thyroid*]: thyroid (thyrotoxicosis) (thyroxine)

thy-ra-tron \thī-rə-trän\ *n* [fr. *Thyratron*, a trademark]: a gas-filled 3-element hot-cathode electron tube in which the grid controls only the start of a continuous current thus giving the tube a trigger effect

thy-ro-cal-ci-to-nin \thī-rō-kal-sə-tō-nən\ *n* [*thyr-* + *calcitonin*]: a polypeptide hormone from the thyroid gland that tends to lower the level of calcium in the blood plasma

thy-ro-glob-u-lin \-glāb-yə-lən\ *n* [ISV]: an iodine-containing protein of the thyroid gland that is the form in which hormones of the thyroid are stored

thyroid \thī-rōid\ *n* or **thy-roi-dal** \thī-rōid-əl\ *adj* [NL *thyroides*, fr. Gk *thyreoidēs* shield-shaped, thyroid, fr. *thyreos* shield shaped like a door, fr. *thyra* door — more at DOOR] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or being a large endocrine of craniate vertebrates lying at the base of the neck and producing esp. the hormone thyroxine *b*: suggestive of a disordered thyroid (a ~ personality) 2: of, relating to, or being the chief cartilage of the larynx

thyroid *n* 1: a thyroid gland or cartilage; also: a part (as an artery or nerve) associated with either of these 2: a preparation of mammalian thyroid gland used in treating thyroid disorders

thy-roid-ec-to-my \thī-rōid-ek-tə-mē, -rəd-\ *n*, *pl* -mies: surgical removal of thyroid gland tissue — **thy-roid-ec-to-mized** \-mīzd\ *adj*

thy-roid-itis \thī-rōid-īt-əs, -rəd-\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the thyroid gland

thyroid-stimulating hormone *n*: THYROTROPHIN

thy-ro-tox-i-co-sis \thī-rō-tāk-sə-kō-səs\ *n* [NL]: HYPERTHYROIDISM

thy-ro-tro-phic \thī-rə-trō-fik\ or **thy-ro-tro-pic** \-trō-pik, -trāp-ik\ *adj*: exerting or characterized by a direct influence on the secretory activity of the thyroid gland (~ functions)

thy-ro-tro-pin \thī-rə-trō-fən\ or **thy-ro-tro-pin** \-pən\ *n* [*thyrotrophic*, *thyrotropic*]: a hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary that regulates the formation and secretion of thyroid hormone — called also *thyroid-stimulating hormone*, *thyrotrophic hormone*, *thyrotropic hormone*

thy-rox-ine or thy-rox-in \thī-rāk-sēn, -sən\ *n* [ISV]: an iodine-containing amino acid $C_{15}H_{11}I_4NO_4$ that is the active principle of the thyroid gland, is a product of the cleavage of thyroglobulin, is made synthetically or obtained from animal thyroid glands, and is used to treat thyroid disorders

thyrse \ˈthərs\ *n* [NL *thyrsus*, fr. L, *thyrsus*]: an inflorescence (as in the lilac and horse chestnut) in which the main axis is racemose and the secondary and later axes are cymose

thyr-sus \ˈthər-səs\ *n*, *pl* *thyr-si* \-sī, -sē\ [L, fr. Gk *thyrsos*]: a staff surmounted by a pine cone or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries that is an attribute of Bacchus and of satyrs and others engaging in bacchic rites

thy-sa-nop-ter-an \thī-sə-nāp-tə-rən\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *thysanos* tassel + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER]: any of an order (Thysanoptera) of winged insects comprising the thrips — **thysanopteran** *adj*

thy-sa-nu-ran \thī-sə-n(y)ūr-ən\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *thysanos* tassel + *oura* tail — more at SQUIRREL]: any of an order (Thysanura) of wingless insects having projecting caudal bristles and comprising the bristletails — **thysanuran** *adj*

thy-self \thī-sēlf\ *pron*, *archaic*: YOURSELF — used esp. in ecclesiastical or literary language and sometimes by Friends esp. among themselves

ti \tē\ *n* [Tahitian, Marquesan, Samoan, & Maori]: any of several Asiatic and Pacific trees or shrubs (genus *Cordyline*) of the lily family with leaves in terminal tufts

ti *n* [alter. of *si*]: the seventh tone of the diatonic scale in solmization

Ti *symbol* titanium

ti-ara \tē-ˈar-ə, -ˈer-, -ˈär-\ *n* [L, royal Persian headdress, fr. Gk] 1: a 3-tiered crown worn by the pope 2: a decorative jeweled or flowered headband or semicircle for formal wear by women

Ti-bet-an \tə-ˈbet-ən\ *n* 1 *a*: a member of the Mongoloid native race of Tibet modified in the west and south by intermixture with Indian peoples and in the east with Chinese *b*: a native or inhabitant of Tibet 2: the Tibeto-Burman language of the Tibetan people — **Tibetan** *adj*

Tibetan terrier *n*: any of a breed of terriers resembling Old English sheepdogs but having a curled well-feathered tail

Ti-beto-Bur-man \tə-ˈbet-ō-ˈbər-mən\ *n* 1: a language family of Asia sometimes included in Sino-Tibetan 2: a member of a people speaking a Tibeto-Burman language

tib-ia \ˈtib-ē-ə\ *n*, *pl* -i-ae \-ē-ē, -ē-ī\ also -i-as [L] 1: the inner and usu. larger of the two bones of the vertebrate hind limb between the knee and ankle 2: the fourth joint of the leg of an insect between the femur and tarsus — **tib-i-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj*

tib-io-fib-u-la \tib-ē-ō-ˈfib-yə-lə\ *n* [NL]: a bone esp. in frogs and toads that is formed by fusion of the tibia and fibula

tic \ˈtik\ *n* [F] 1: local and habitual spasmodic motion of particular muscles esp. of the face: TWITCHING 2: a persistent trait of character or behavior (“you know” is a verbal ~ of many inexperienced speakers)

ti-cal \ti-ˈkäl, ˈtik-əl\ *n*, *pl* *ticals* or *tical* [Thai, fr. Malay *tikal*, a monetary unit]: BAHT

tic dou-lou-reux \ˈtik-dü-lə-rü, -ˈrə(r)\ *n* [F, painful twitch]: TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

tick \ˈtik\ *n* [ME *tyke*, *teke*; akin to MHG *zeche* tick, Arm *tiz*] 1: any of numerous bloodsucking arachnids that form a superfamily (Ixodoidea of the order Acarina), are larger than the related mites, attach themselves to warm-blooded vertebrates to feed, and include important vectors of infectious diseases 2: any of various usu. wingless parasitic dipterous insects — compare SHEEP KED

tick *n* [ME *tek*; akin to MHG *zic* light push] 1 *a*: a light rhythmic audible tap or beat; also: a series of such ticks *b* chiefly Brit: the time taken by the tick of a clock: MOMENT 2: a small spot or mark; esp: one used to direct attention to something, to check an item on a list, or to represent a point on a scale

tick *vi* 1: to make the sound of a tick or a series of ticks 2: to operate as a functioning mechanism: RUN (tried to understand what made him ~) (the motor was ~ing over quietly) ~ *vt* 1: to mark with a written tick: CHECK — usu. used with *off* (~ed off each item in the list) 2: to mark, count, or announce by or as if by ticking beats (a meter ~ing off his cab fare)

tick *n* [ME *tike*, prob. fr. MD; akin to OHG *ziahha* tick; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. L *theca* cover, fr. Gk *thēkē* case; akin to Gk *tithenai* to place — more at DO] 1: the fabric case of a mattress, pillow, or bolster; also: a mattress consisting of a tick and its filling 2: TICKING

tick *n* [short for *ticket*]: CREDIT, TRUST; also: a credit account

tick-borne \ˈtik-bō(ə)rən, -bō(ə)rən\ *adj*: capable of being transmitted by the bites of ticks (a ~ disease)

ticked \ˈtikt\ *adj* 1: marked with ticks: FLECKED 2 *of a hair*: banded with two or more colors

tick-er \ˈtik-ər\ *n*: something that ticks or produces a ticking sound: as *a*: WATCH *b*: a telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off information (as stock quotations or news) on a paper ribbon *c* slang: HEART

ticker tape *n*: the paper ribbon on which a telegraphic ticker prints off its information

tick-et \ˈtik-ət\ *n* [obs. F *etiquet* (now *étiquette*), notice attached to something, fr. MF *estiquet*, fr. *estiquier* to attach, fr. MD *steken* to stick; akin to OHG *sticken* to prick — more at STICK] 1 *a*: a document that serves as a certificate, license, or permit; esp: a mariner's or airman's certificate *b*: TAG, LABEL 2: a summons or warning issued to a traffic-law violator 3: a certificate or token showing that a fare or admission fee has been paid 4: a list of candidates for nomination or election: SLATE 5: a slip or card recording a transaction or undertaking or giving instructions (a savings deposit ~) 6: the correct or desirable thing (cooperation, that's the ~ — K. E. Trombly)

ticket *vt* 1: to attach a ticket to: LABEL; also: DESIGNATE 2: to furnish or serve with a ticket (~ed for illegal parking)

ticket agency *n*: an agency selling transportation or theater and entertainment tickets

ticket agent *n* 1: one who acts as an agent of a transportation company to sell tickets for travel by train, boat, airplane, or bus 2: one who sells theater and entertainment tickets

ticket office *n*: an office of a transportation company, theatrical or entertainment enterprise, or ticket agency where tickets are sold and reservations made

tick-et-of-leave \tik-ət-ə(v)-ˈlēv\ *n*, *pl* *tickets-of-leave*: a license or permit formerly given in the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth to a convict under imprisonment to go at large and to labor for himself subject to certain specific conditions

tick fever *n* 1: a febrile disease (as Rocky Mountain spotted fever) transmitted by the bites of ticks 2: TEXAS FEVER

tick-icide \ˈtik-ə-sīd\ *n*: an agent used to kill ticks

tick-ing \ˈtik-ɪŋ\ *n* [⁴*tick*]: a strong linen or cotton fabric used in upholstery and as a covering for a mattress or pillow

ticking *n* [²*tick*]: ticked marking on a bird or mammal or on individual hairs

tick-le \ˈtik-əl\ *vb* **tick-led**; **tick-ling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *tikelen*; akin to OE *tinclian* to tickle] *vi* 1: to have a tingling or prickling sensation (my back ~s) 2: to excite the surface nerves to prickle ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to excite or stir up agreeably: PLEASE (music . . . does more than ~ our sense of rhythm — Edward Sapir) *b*: to provoke to laughter or merriment: AMUSE (were tickled by the clown's antics) 2: to touch (as a body part) lightly so as to excite the surface nerves and cause uneasiness, laughter, or spasmodic movements

tick-le *n* 1: something that tickles 2: a tickling sensation 3: the act of tickling

tick-ler \ˈtik-(ə-)lər\ *n* 1: a person or device that tickles 2: a device for jogging the memory; *specif*: a file that serves as a reminder and is arranged to bring matters to timely attention

tickler coil *n*: small coil connected in series with the plate circuit of an electron tube and inductively coupled with its grid circuit to return a part of the amplified signal for repeated amplification

tick-lish \ˈtik-(ə-)lɪʃ\ *adj* 1: sensitive to tickling 2 *a*: TOUCHY, OVERSENSITIVE (~ about his baldness) *b*: easily over-

turned (a canoe is a ~ craft) **3** : requiring delicate handling : CRITICAL (a ~ subject) — **tick-lish-ly** *adv* — **tick-lish-ness** *n*

tick off *vt* [³tick] **1** : REPRIMAND, REBUKE (his father *ticked* him off for his impudence) **2** : to make angry or indignant (the cancellation really *ticked* me off)

tick-seed \tik-sēd\ *n* [¹tick]: COREOPSIS

tick-tack or **tic-tac** \tik-tak\ *n* [imit.] **1** : a ticking or tapping beat like that of a clock or watch **2** : a contrivance used by children to tap on a window from a distance

tick-tack-toe also **tic-tac-toe** \tik-tak-'tō\ *n* [tic-tac-toe (former game in which players with eyes shut brought a pencil down on a slate marked with numbers and scored the number hit)]: a game in which two players alternately put Xs and Os in compartments of a figure formed by two vertical lines crossing two horizontal lines and each tries to get a row of three Xs or three Os before the opponent does

tick-tock \tik-'tāk, -tāk\ *n* [imit.]: the ticking sound of a clock

tick trefoil *n* [¹tick]: any of various leguminous plants (genus *Desmodium*) with trifoliate leaves and rough sticky loment

ticky-tacky \tik-ē-'tak-ē\ *n* [coined by Malvina Reynolds b1900 Am songwriter]: sleazy or shoddy material

TID *abbr* [L *ter in die*] three times a day

tid-al \tid-'l\ *adj* **1** *a* : of, relating to, caused by, or having tides (~ cycles) (~ erosion) *b* : periodically rising and falling or flowing and ebbing (~ waters) **2** : dependent (as to the time of arrival or departure) upon the state of the tide (a ~ steamer) — **tid-al-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

tid-al wave *n* **1** *a* : an unusually high sea wave that sometimes follows an earthquake *b* : an unusual rise of water alongshore due to strong winds **2** : something overwhelming (as a sweeping majority vote or an irresistible impulse)

tid-bit \tid-'bit\ *n* [perh. fr. *tit-* (as in *titmouse*) + *bit*] **1** : a choice morsel of food **2** : a choice or pleasing bit (as of news)

tid-dle-dy-winks or **tid-dly-winks** \tid-'l-(d)ē-,wɪŋ(k)s, 'tid-lē-,wɪŋ(k)s\ *n pl* but sing in constr [prob. fr. E dial. *tiddly* little]: a game whose object is to snap small disks from a flat surface into a small container

1 tide \tid\ *n* [ME, time, fr. OE *tīd*; akin to OHG *zīt* time, Gk *daies-thai* to divide] **1** *a obs* : a space of time : PERIOD *b* : a fit or opportune time : OPPORTUNITY *c* : an ecclesiastical anniversary or festival; also : its season — usu. used in combination (<Eastertide> (<Kingdomtide> **2** *a* (1) : the alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean and of water bodies (as gulfs and bays) connected with the ocean that occurs twice a day and is caused by the gravitational attraction of the sun and moon occurring unequally on different parts of the earth (2) : a less marked rising and falling of an inland body of water (3) : a periodic movement in the earth's crust caused by the same forces that produce ocean tides (4) : a tidal distortion on one celestial body caused by the gravitational attraction of another (5) : one of the tidal movements of the atmosphere resembling those of the ocean but produced by diurnal temperature changes — called also *atmospheric tide* *b* : FLOOD TIDE **3** : something that fluctuates like the tides of the sea (the ~ of public opinion) **4** *a* : a flowing stream : CURRENT *b* : the waters of the ocean : the overflow of a flooding stream — **tide-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

2 tide *vb* **tid-ed**; **tid-ing** *vi* **1** : to flow as or in a tide : SURGE **2** : to drift with the tide esp. in navigating a ship into or out of an anchorage, harbor, or river ~ *vt* **1** : to cause to float with or as if with the tide **2** : to proceed along (one's way) by taking advantage of tides

3 tide *vi* **tid-ed**; **tid-ing** [ME *tiden*, fr. OE *tīdan*; akin to MD *tiden* to go, come, OE *tīd* time] *archaic* : BETIDE, BEFALL

tide-land \tid-'land, -lənd\ *n* **1** : land overflowed during flood tide **2** : land underlying the ocean and lying beyond the low-water limit of the tide but being within the territorial waters of a nation — often used in pl.

tide-mark \-,mārk\ *n* **1** *a* : a high-water or sometimes low-water mark left by tidal water or a flood *b* : a mark placed to indicate this point **2** : the point to which something has attained or below which it has receded (the ~ of tolerance has risen — *New Republic*)

tide over *vt* [²tide]: to enable to surmount or endure a difficulty (money to *tide* him over the emergency)

tide table *n* : a table that indicates the height of the tide at one place at different times of day throughout one year

tide-wait-er \tid-'wāt-ər\ *n* : a customs inspector working on the docks or aboard ships

tide-wa-ter \-wōt-ər, -wāt-\ *n* **1** : water overflowing land at flood tide; also : water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide **2** : low-lying coastal land

tide-way \-,wā\ *n* : a channel in which the tide runs

tid-ing \tid-'ɪŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tīdung*, fr. *tīdan* to betide]: a piece of news — usu. used in pl. (<good ~s>)

1 ti-dy \tid-'ē\ *adj* **ti-di-er**; **-est** [ME, timely, in good condition, fr. *tīde* time] **1** : properly filled out : PLUMP **2** : adequately satisfactory : ACCEPTABLE, FAIR (a ~ solution to their problem) **3** *a* : neat and orderly in appearance or habits : well ordered and cared for *b* : METHODOICAL, PRECISE (a ~ mind) **4** : LARGE, SUBSTANTIAL (a ~ profit) *syn* see NEAT *ant* untidy — **ti-di-ly** \tid-'l-ē\ *adv* — **ti-di-ness** \tid-'ē-nəs\ *n*

2 tidy *vb* **ti-died**; **ti-dy-ing** *vt* : to put in order (~ up a room) ~ *vi* : to make things tidy (~ing up after supper) — **ti-di-er** *n*

3 tidy *n, pl* **tidies** **1** : a piece of fancywork used to protect the back, arms, or headrest of a chair or sofa from wear or soil **2** : a receptacle for sewing materials or odds and ends

ti-dy-tips \tid-'ē-,tips\ *n pl* but sing or pl in constr : an annual California composite herb (*Layia platyglossa*) having yellow-rayed flower heads often tipped with white

1 tie \ti\ *n* [ME *teg*, *tye*, fr. OE *tēag*; akin to ON *taug* rope, OE *tēon* to pull — more at TOW] **1** *a* : a line, ribbon, or cord used for fastening, uniting, or drawing something closed; esp : SHOELACE *b* (1) : a structural element (as a rod or angle



tie 3

iron) holding two pieces together : a tension member in a construction (2) : one of the transverse supports to which railroad rails are fastened to keep them to line **2** : something that serves as a connecting link: as *a* : a moral or legal obligation to someone or something typically constituting a restraining power, influence, or duty *b* : a bond of kinship or affection **3** : a curved line that joins two musical notes of the same pitch to denote a single tone sustained through the time value of the two **4** *a* : an equality in number (as of votes or scores) *b* : equality in a contest; also : a contest that ends in a draw **5** : a method or style of tying or knotting **6** : something that is knotted or is to be knotted when worn: as *a* : NECKTIE *b* : a low laced shoe : OXFORD — **tie-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

2 tie *vb* **tied**; **ty-ing** \ti-'ɪŋ\ or **tie-ing** *vt* **1** *a* : to fasten, attach, or close by means of a tie *b* : to form a knot or bow in (~ your scarf) *c* : to make by tying constituent elements (<tied a wreath> (<~ a fishing fly> **2** *a* : to unite in marriage *b* : to unite (musical notes) by a tie *c* : to join electrically (power systems) **3** : to restrain from independence or freedom of action or choice : constrain by or as if by authority, influence, agreement, or obligation **4** *a* (1) : to make or have an equal score with in a contest (2) : to equalize (the score) in a game or contest (3) : to equalize the score of (a game) *b* : to provide or offer something equal to : EQUAL ~ *vi* : to make a tie: as *a* : to make a bond or connection *b* : to make an equal score *c* : to become attached *d* : to close by means of a tie — **tie into** : to attack with vigor — **tie one on** *slang* : to get drunk — **tie the knot** : to perform a marriage ceremony; also : to get married

tie-and-dye \ti-'æn-,dī\ *n* : TIE-DYEING

tie-back \ti-'bæk\ *n* **1** : a decorative strip or device of cloth, cord, or metal for draping a curtain to the side of a window **2** : a curtain with a tieback — usu. used in pl.

tie breaker *n* : a contest used to select a winner from among contestants with tied scores at the end of a previous contest

tie-dye \ti-'dī\ *n* : TIE-DYEING

tie-dyed *adj* : having patterns produced by tie-dyeing (~ jeans)

tie-dye-ing *n* : a hand method of producing patterns in textiles by tying portions of the fabric or yarn so that they will not absorb the dye

tie-in \ti-'ɪn\ *n* : something that ties in, relates, or connects

tie in \(')ti-'ɪn\ *vt* : to bring into connection with something relevant: as *a* : to make the final connection of (<tied in the new branch pipeline> *b* : to coordinate in such a manner as to produce balance and unity (the illustrations were cleverly *tied in* with the text) *c* : to use as a tie-in esp. in advertising ~ *vi* : to become tied in

tie-mann-ite \tē-mə-,nīt\ *n* [G *tiemannit*, fr. W. Tiemann, 19th cent. G scientist who discovered it] : a mineral HgSe that consists of mercuric selenide and occurs in dark gray or nearly black masses of metallic luster

tie-pin \ti-'pin\ *n* : an ornamental straight pin that has usu. an ornamental head and a sheath for the point and is used to hold the ends of a necktie in place

1 tier \ti-'(ə)r\ *n* [MF *tier* rank] : a row, rank, or layer of articles; esp : one of two or more rows or ranks arranged one above another

2 tier *vt* : to place or arrange in tiers ~ *vi* : to rise in tiers

3 tier \ti-'(ə)r\ *n* : one that ties

1 tierce \ti-'(ə)rs\ *var* of TERCE

2 tierce *n* [ME *terce*, *tierce*, fr. MF, fr. fem. of *terz*, adj., third, fr. L *tertius* — more at THIRD] **1 obs** : THIRD **2** : any of various units of liquid capacity equal to 1/3 pipe; esp : a unit equal to 42 gallons **3** : a sequence of three playing cards of the same suit

tier-cel \ti-'(ə)r-səl\ *n* [ME *tercel*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *tertiolus*, fr. dim. of L *tertius* third] : a male hawk

tiered \ti-'(ə)rd\ *adj* : having or arranged in tiers, rows, or layers — often used in combination (<triple-tiered>)

tie-rod \ti-'rād\ *n* : a rod (as of steel) used as a connecting member or brace

tier table *n* : a small table or stand with two or more usu. round tops arranged one above another

tie silk *n* : a silk fabric of firm resilient pliable texture used for neckties and for blouses and accessories

tie tack or **tie tac** \-,tak\ *n* : an ornamented pin with a receiving button or clasp that is used to attach the two ends of a necktie together or to attach a necktie to a shirt

tie-up \ti-'əp\ *n* **1** *a* : a mooring place for a boat *b* : a cow stable; also : a space for a single cow in a stable **2** : a suspension of traffic, business, or operation (as by a mechanical breakdown) **3** : CONNECTION, ASSOCIATION (a helpful financial ~)

tie up \(')ti-'əp\ *vt* **1** : to attach, fasten, or bind securely; also : to wrap up and fasten **2** *a* : to connect closely : JOIN (<tie up the loose ends> *b* : to cause to be linked so as to depend on something **3** *a* : to place or invest in such a manner as to make unavailable for other purposes (his money was *tied up* in stocks) *b* : to restrain from operation or progress (traffic was *tied up* for miles) **4** *a* : to keep busy (was *tied up* in conference all day) *b* : to preempt the use of (<tied up the phone for an hour> ~ *vi* **1** : DOCK (the ferry *ties up* at the south slip) **2** : to assume a definite relationship (this *ties up* with what you were told before)

1 tiff \tif\ *n* [origin unknown] : a petty quarrel *syn* see QUARREL

2 tiff *vi* : to have a minor quarrel

tif-fa-ny \tif-'ə-nē\ *n, pl* -nies [prob. fr. obs. F *tiphanie* Epiphany, fr. LL *theophania*, fr. LGk, deriv. of Gk *theos* god + *phainein* to show] **1** : a sheer silk gauze formerly used for clothing and trimmings **2** : a plain-weave open-mesh cotton fabric (as cheesecloth)

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

tif-fin \ˈtif-ən\ *n*, chiefly Brit [prob. alter. of *tiffing*, gerund of obs. *E tiff* (to eat between meals)]: a midday meal: LUNCHEON

ti-ger \ˈti-gər\ *n*, pl **tigers** [ME *tigre*, fr. OE *tiger* & OF *tigre*, both fr. L *tigris*, fr. Gk, of Iranian origin; akin to Av *tighra-* pointed; akin to Gk *stizein* to tattoo — more at **STICK**] 1 *pl* also **tiger** **a**: a large Asiatic carnivorous mammal (*Felis tigris*) of the cat family having a tawny coat transversely striped with black **b**: any of several large wildcats (as the jaguar or cougar) **c**: a domestic cat with striped pattern **d** Austral: TASMANIAN WOLF 2 **a**: a fierce and bloodthirsty person or quality (aroused the ~ in him) **b**: a vigorously aggressive person (he's a ~ for work) 3 Brit: a groom in livery; esp: a young or small groom — **ti-ger-ish** \-g(ə)-rɪʃ\ *adj* — **ti-ger-ish-ly** *adv* — **ti-ger-ish-ness** *n* — **ti-ger-like** \-gər-lik\ *adj*

tiger beetle *n*: any of numerous active carnivorous beetles (family Cicindelidae) having larvae that tunnel in the soil

tiger cat *n* 1: any of various wildcats (as the serval, ocelot, or margay) of moderate size and variegated coloration 2: a striped or sometimes blotched tabby cat

ti-ger-eye \ˈti-gə-ri\ or **ti-ger's-eye** \-gər-zī\ *n*: a usu. yellowish to grayish brown chatoyant stone that is much used for ornament and is a silicified crocidolite

tiger lily *n*: a common Asiatic garden lily (*Lilium tigrinum*) having nodding orange-colored flowers densely spotted with black; also: any of various lilies with similar flowers

tiger moth *n*: any of a family (Arctiidae) of stout-bodied moths usu. with broad striped or spotted wings

tiger salamander *n*: a widely distributed No. American salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*) that is brown or black above with vertical yellowish lateral blotches often running together ventrally

tiger shark *n*: a large gray or brown stocky-bodied shark (*Galeocerdo cuvieri* or *G. arcticus*) that is a man-eater and is nearly cosmopolitan esp. in warm seas

tiger swallowtail *n*: a large widely distributed swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*) of eastern No. America that is largely yellow with black margins and striped on the wings

tight \ˈti:t\ *adj* [ME, alter. of *thight*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *thētr* tight; akin to MHG *dihite* thick, Skt *tanakti* it causes to coagulate] 1: so close or substantial in structure as not to permit passage (as of a liquid or gas or light) (a ~ roof) — often used in combination (a hogtight fence) 2 **a**: fixed very firmly in place (loosen a ~ jar cover) **b**: firmly stretched, drawn, or set (a ~ drumhead) (a ~ knot) **c**: fitting usu. too closely (as for comfort) (~ shoes) 3: set close together: COMPACT (a ~ defensive formation in football) 4 **a**: CAPABLE, ALERT, READY **b** (1): trim and tidy in dress (2): neat and orderly in arrangement or design: SNUG 5: difficult to get through or out of: TRYING, EXACTING (in a ~ situation) 6 **a**: firm in control (kept a ~ hand on all his affairs) **b**: characterized by firmness of control (ran a ~ courtroom) **c**: STINGY, MISERLY 7: evenly contested: CLOSE (a ~ tennis match) 8: packed or compressed to the limit: entirely full (a ~ bale) 9: INTOXICATED, DRUNK 10 **a**: highly condensed (a ~ literary style) **b**: closely spaced (a ~ line of print) 11: scantily supplied or obtainable in proportion to demand (~ money); also: characterized by such a scarcity (a ~ labor market) 12 of *lumber*: sound and free from checks (logs with ~ hearts) 13 *slang*: FRIENDLY — **tight-ly** *adv* — **tight-ness** *n*

syn TIGHT, TAUT, TENSE *shared meaning element*: drawn or stretched to the limit **ant** loose

tight adv 1: FAST, TIGHTLY, FIRMLY (the door was shut ~) 2: in a sound manner: SOUNDLY (sleep ~)

tight-en \ˈti:t-ən\ *vb* **tight-ened**; **tight-en-ing** \ˈti:t-nɪŋ, -n-ɪŋ\ *vt*: to make tight or tighter ~ *vi*: to become tight or tighter — **tight-en-er** \-nər, -n-ər\ *n*

tight end *n*: an offensive football end who lines up within two yards of the tackle

tight-fisted \ˈti:t-ˈfɪs-təd\ *adj*: reluctant to part with money

tight-lipped \-ˈlipt\ *adj* 1: having the lips closed tight (as in determination) 2: reluctant to speak: TACITURN

tight-mouthed \-ˈmaʊθd, -ˈmaʊtht\ *adj*: CLOSEMOUTHED

tight-rope \ˈti:t-rōp\ *n* 1: a rope or wire stretched taut for acrobats to perform on 2: a dangerously precarious situation

tights \ˈti:t\ *n pl*: a skintight garment covering the body from the neck down or from the waist down

tight-wad \ˈti:t-wəd\ *n*: a close or miserly person

tight-wire \-wi(ə)r\ *n*: a tightrope made of wire

ti-glon \ˈti-glən\ *n* [tiger + lion]: a hybrid between a male tiger and a female lion

ti-gon \ˈti-gən\ *n* [tiger + lion]: TIGLON

Ti-gre \ˈti-grā\ *n*: a Semitic language of northern Ethiopia

ti-gress \ˈti-grəs\ *n*: a female tiger; also: a tigerish woman

Ti-gri-nya \ˈti-grē-nyə\ *n*: a Semitic language of northern Ethiopia

tike *var* of **TYKE**

ti-ki \ˈti-kē\ *n* [Maori & Marquesan fr. *Tiki*, first man or creator of first man]: a wood or stone image of a Polynesian supernatural power

til \ˈti:l\ *n* [Hindi, fr. Skt *tila*]: SESAME

ti-la-pia \ˈti-ləp-ē-ə, -lāp-\ *n* [NL, genus name]: any of a genus (*Tilapia*) of African freshwater cichlid food fishes

til-bury \ˈti-l,ber-ē, -b(ə)rē\ *n, pl* -bur-ies [Tilbury, 19th cent. E coach builder]: a light 2-wheeled carriage: GIG

til-de \ˈti-də\ *n* [Sp, fr. ML *titulus* title] 1: a mark ~ placed esp. over the letter *n* (as in Spanish *señor* sir) to denote the sound \n\ or over vowels (as in Portuguese *irmã* sister) to indicate nasality 2: the mark ~ used in logic and mathematics to indicate negation

tile \ˈti(ə)\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *tigele*; akin to ON *tigl* tile; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr. L *tegula* tile; akin to L *tegere* to cover — more at **THATCH**] 1 *pl* tiles or *tile* **a**: a flat or curved piece of fired clay, stone, or concrete used esp. for roofs,



tiles 1a

floors, or walls and often for ornamental work **b**: a hollow or a semicircular and open earthenware or concrete piece used in constructing a drain **c**: a hollow building unit made of fired clay or of shale or gypsum 2: TILING 3: HAT; esp: a high silk hat 4: a thin piece of resilient material (as cork, linoleum, or rubber) used esp. for covering floors or walls

tile vt tiled; til-ing 1: to cover with tiles 2: to install drainage tile in — **til-er** *n*

tile-fish \ˈti(ə)-fɪʃ\ *n* [tile-modif. of NL *Lopholatilus*, genus name]: a large violet marine percoid food fish (*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*) of deep waters with a fleshy appendage on the head and large round yellow spots

til-ing \ˈti-lɪŋ\ *n* 1: the action or work of one who tiles 2 **a**: TILES **b**: a surface of tiles

till \ˈtɪl, təl, (t)ɪl\ *prep* [ME, fr. OE *til*; akin to ON *til* to, till, OE *til* good] 1 chiefly Scot: TO 2: UNTIL

till conj: UNTIL

till vt [ME *tilien*, *tillen*, fr. OE *tilian*; akin to OE *til* good, suitable, OHG *zil* goal]: to work by plowing, sowing, and raising crops: CULTIVATE — **till-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

till vt \ˈti:l\ *n* [AF *tylle*] 1 **a**: a box, drawer, or tray in a receptacle (as a cabinet or chest) used esp. for valuables **b**: a money drawer in a store or bank 2 **a**: the money contained in a till **b**: a supply of esp. ready money

till vt \ˈti:l\ *n* [origin unknown]: unstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders intermingled

till-age \ˈti-l-ij\ *n* 1: the operation of tilling land 2: cultivated land

til-land-sia \ˈtə-lan(d)-zē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Elias Tillands 1693 Finn botanist]: any of a very large genus (*Tillandsia*) of chiefly epiphytic plants of the pineapple family native to tropical and subtropical America

till-er \ˈti-l-ər\ *n*: one that tills: CULTIVATOR

til-ler \ˈti-l-ər\ *n* [ME *tiller* stock of a crossbow, fr. MF *telier*, lit., beam of a loom, fr. ML *telarium*, fr. L *tela* web — more at **TOIL**]: a lever used to turn the rudder of a boat from side to side; broadly: a device or system that plays a part in steering something

til-ler n [fr. (assumed) ME, fr. OE *telgor*, *telgra* twig, shoot; akin to OHG *zelga* twig, Gk *daidalos* ingeniously formed — more at **CONDOLE**]: SPROUT, STALK; esp: one from the base of a plant or from the axils of its lower leaves

til-ler vi **til-lered**; **til-ler-ing** \ˈti-l(ə)-rɪŋ\ *of a plant*: to put forth tillers

til-ler-man \ˈti-l-ər-mən\ *n*: one in charge of a tiller: STEERSMAN

tilt \ˈti:lt\ *vb* [ME *tulten*, *tilten*; akin to Sw *tulta* to waddle] *vt* 1: to cause to slope: INCLINE (don't ~ the boat) 2 **a**: to point or thrust in or as if in a tilt (~ a lance) **b**: to charge against (~ an adversary) ~ *vi* 1: to move or shift so as to lean or incline: SLANT 2 **a**: to engage in a combat with lances: JOUST **b**: to make an impetuous attack (~ at wrongs) — **tilt-able** \ˈti-lt-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **tilt-er** *n*

tilt n 1 **a**: a contest on horseback in which two combatants charging with lances or similar weapons try to unhorse each other: JOUST **b**: a tournament of tilts 2 **a**: a verbal contest between disputants: CONTENTION **b**: SPEED — used in the phrase *at full tilt* 3 **a**: the act of tilting: the state or position of being tilted **b**: a sloping surface 4: any of various sports resembling or suggesting tilting with lances; esp: a water sport in which the contestants stand on logs or in canoes or boats and thrust with poles — **tilt adj**

tilt n [ME *teld*, *telte* tent, canopy, fr. OE *teld*; akin to OHG *zelt* tent]: a canopy for a wagon, boat, or stall

tilt vt: to cover or provide with a tilt

tilth \ˈti:lh\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. *tilian* to till] 1: cultivation of the soil 2: cultivated land: TILLAGE 3: the state of being tilled 4: the state of aggregation of a soil

tilt-me-ter \ˈti:lt,-mēt-ər\ *n*: an instrument to measure the tilting of the earth's surface

tilt-yard \ˈti:lt,-jərd\ *n*: a yard or place for tilting contests

Tim *abbr* Timothy

tim-bal \ˈtim-bəl\ *n* [F *timbale*, fr. MF, alter. of *tamballe*, modif. of OSp *atabal*, fr. Ar *at-tabl* the drum]: KETTLEDRUM

tim-bale \ˈtim-bəl; tim-ˈbäl, tam-\ *n* [F, lit., kettledrum] 1: a creamy mixture (as of meat or vegetables) baked in a mold; also: the mold in which it is baked 2: a small pastry shell filled with a cooked timbale mixture

tim-ber \ˈtim-bər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, building, wood; akin to OHG *zimbar* wood, room, L *domus* house, Gk *demein* to build] 1 **a**: growing trees or their wood **b** — used interjectionally to warn of a falling tree 2: wood suitable for building or for carpentry 3: MATERIAL, STUFF; esp: personal qualification for a particular position or status 4 **a**: a large squared or dressed piece of wood ready for use or forming part of a structure **b** Brit: 2 LUMBER 2a **c**: a curving frame branching outward from the keel of a ship and bending upward in a vertical direction that is usu. composed of several pieces united: RIB — **timber adj** — **tim-ber-man** \-mən, -man\ *n*

timber vt **tim-bered**; **tim-ber-ing** \-b(ə)-rɪŋ\ *to frame, cover, or support with timbers*

tim-ber-doo-dle \ˈtim-bər-ˈdud-əl\ *n* [timber + doodle (cock)]: the American woodcock

tim-bered \ˈtim-bərd\ *adj* 1: having walls framed by exposed timbers 2: having a specified structure or constitution 3: covered with growing timber: WOODED

tim-ber-head \ˈtim-bər-hed\ *n* 1: the top end of a ship's timber used above the gunwale (as for belaying ropes) 2: a bollard bolted to the deck where the end of a timber would come

timber hitch *n*: a knot used to secure a line to a log or spar — see **KNOT** illustration

tim-ber-ing \ˈtim-b(ə)-rɪŋ\ *n*: a set or arrangement of timbers

tim-ber-land \-bər-ˈland\ *n*: wooded land esp. with marketable timber

tim-ber-line \-ˈlɪn\ *n*: the upper limit of arboreal growth in mountains or high latitudes — called also *tree line*

tim-ber-man \-mən\ *n*: LUMBERMAN

timber rattlesnake *n*: a moderate-sized rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus horridus*) that is widely distributed through the eastern half of the U.S.

timber right *n*: ownership of standing timber without ownership of the land

timber wolf *n*: a wolf (*Canis lupus lycaon*) formerly common over much of eastern No. America — called also *lobo*

tim-ber-work \ˈtīm-bər-wərk\ *n*: timber construction

tim-bre also **tim-ber** \ˈtām-bər, ˈtīm-\ *n* [F, fr. MF, bell struck by a hammer, fr. OF, drum, fr. MGk *tymbanon* kettledrum, fr. Gk *tympanon* — more at **TYMPANUM**]: the quality given to a sound by its overtones: as **a**: the resonance by which the ear recognizes and identifies a voiced speech sound **b**: the quality of tone distinctive of a particular singing voice or musical instrument

tim-brel \ˈtīm-brəl\ *n* [dim. of obs. E *timbre* tambourine, fr. ME, fr. OF, drum]: a small hand drum or tambourine — **tim-brelled** \-brəld\ *adj*

time \ˈtīm\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tīma*; akin to ON *tīmi* time, OE *tīd* — more at **TIDE**]: **1 a**: the measured or measurable period during which an action, process, or condition exists or continues: **DURATION** **b**: a continuum which lacks spatial dimensions and in which events succeed one another from past through present to future **c**: **LEISURE** (for reading) **2**: the point or period when something occurs: **OCCASION** **3**: an appointed, fixed, or customary moment or hour for something to happen, begin, or end (arrived ahead of ~) **4 a**: an historical period: **AGE** **b**: a division of geologic chronology **c**: conditions at present or at some specified period (the ~s are hard) (move with the ~s) **d**: the present time (issues of the ~) **5 a**: **LIFETIME** **b**: a period of apprenticeship **c**: a term of military service **d**: a prison sentence **6**: **SEASON** (very hot for this ~ of year) **7 a**: rate of speed: **TEMPO** **b**: the grouping of the beats of music: **RHYTHM** **8 a**: a moment, hour, day, or year as indicated by a clock or calendar (what ~ is it) **b**: any of various systems (as sidereal or solar) of reckoning time **9 a**: one of a series of recurring instances or repeated actions (you've been told many ~s) **b pl** (1): multiplied instances (five ~s greater) (2): equal fractional parts of which an indicated number equal a comparatively greater quantity (seven ~s smaller) (three ~s closer) **c**: **TURN** (three ~s at bat) **10**: finite as contrasted with infinite duration **11**: a person's experience during a specified period or on a particular occasion (a good ~) **12 a**: the hours or days occupied by one's work (make up ~) **b**: an hourly pay rate (straight ~) **c**: wages paid at discharge or resignation (pick up your ~ and get out) **13 a**: the playing time of a game **b**: **TIME-OUT** — **at the same time**: **HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS** (glorify the equalitarian ideal and at the same time keep woman in the subordinate role — Vance Packard) — **at times**: at intervals: **OCCASIONALLY** — **for the time being**: for the present — **from time to time**: once in a while: **OCCASIONALLY** — **in no time**: in the shortest possible time — **in time** **1**: sufficiently early **2**: in the course of time: **EVENTUALLY** **3**: in correct tempo (learn to play in time) — **on time** **1 a**: at the appointed time **b**: on schedule **2**: on the installment plan — **time and again**: **FREQUENTLY, REPEATEDLY**

time *vb* **timed**; **tim-ing** *vt* **1 a**: to arrange or set the time of: **SCHEDULE** **b**: to regulate (a watch) to keep correct time **2**: to set the tempo, speed, or duration of (timed his leap perfectly — Neil Amdur) **3**: to cause to keep time with something **4**: to determine or record the time, duration, or rate of (~ a horse) **5**: to dispose (as a mechanical part) so that an action occurs at a desired instant or in a desired way ~ *vi*: to keep or beat time

time *adj* **1 a**: of or relating to time **b**: recording time **2**: timed to ignite or explode at a specific moment (a ~ bomb) **3 a**: payable on a specified future day or a certain length of time after presentation for acceptance **b**: based on installment payments (a ~ sale)

time and a half *n*: payment of a worker (as for overtime or holiday work) at one and a half times his regular wage rate

time bill *n*: a bill of exchange payable at a definite future time

time capsule *n*: a container holding historical records or objects representative of current culture that is deposited (as in a cornerstone) for preservation until discovery by some future age

time card *n*: a card used with a time clock to record an employee's starting and quitting times each day or on each job

time chart *n* **1**: a chart showing the standard times in various parts of the world with reference to a specified time at a specified place **2**: a table listing important events for successive years within a particular historical period

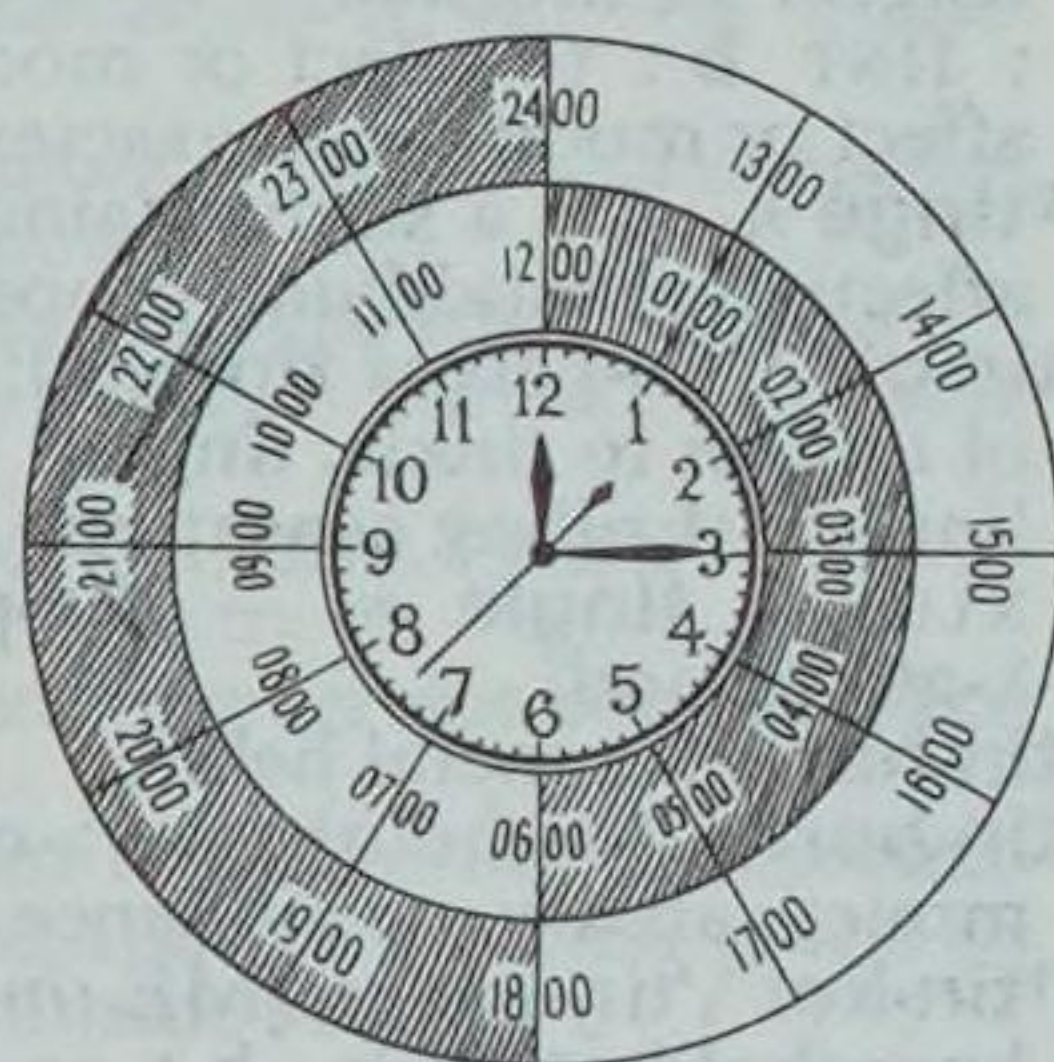
time clock *n*: a clock that stamps an employee's starting and quitting times on his time card

time-con-sum-ing \ˈtīm-kən-ˈsü-mɪŋ\ *adj* **1**: using or taking up a great deal of time (~ chores) **2**: wasteful of time (~ tactics)

timed \ˈtīmd\ *adj* **1**: made to occur at or in a set time (a ~ explosion) **2**: done or taking place at a time of a specified sort (an ill-timed arrival)



timber wolf



time 8b: a standard 12-hour dial surrounded by bands to show equivalent 24-hour time

timber rattlesnake • time-tested

time deposit *n*: a bank deposit payable a specified number of days after deposit or on advance notice to the bank

time dilation *n*: a slowing of time on a system moving at a velocity approaching that of light relative to an observer as predicted by the theory of relativity — called also *time dilatation*

time draft *n*: a draft payable a specified number of days after date of the draft or presentation to the drawee

time exposure *n*: exposure of a photographic film for a definite time usu. of more than one half second; also: a photograph taken by such exposure

time-honored \ˈtī-mən-ərd\ *adj*: honored because of age or long usage (~ traditions)

time immemorial *n* **1**: a time antedating a period legally fixed as the basis for a custom or right **2**: time so long past as to be indefinite in history or tradition — called also *time out of mind*

time-keeper \ˈtīm-kē-pər\ *n* **1**: **TIMEPIECE** **2**: a clerk who keeps records of the time worked by employees **3**: one appointed to mark and announce the time in an athletic game or contest — **time-keeping** \-pɪŋ\ *n*

time killer *n* **1**: a person with time on his hands **2**: something that passes the time: **DIVERSION**

time lag *n*: an interval of time between two related phenomena (as a cause and its effect)

time-lapse \ˈtīm-laps\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a motion picture made so that when projected a slow action (as the opening of a flower bud) appears to be speeded up

time-less \ˈtīm-ləs\ *adj* **1** *archaic*: **PREMATURE, UNTIMELY** **2 a**: having no beginning or end: **ETERNAL** **b**: not restricted to a particular time or date: **DATELESS** (the ~ themes of love, solitude, joy, and nature — *Writer*) **3**: not affected by time: **AGELESS** — **time-less-ly** *adv* — **time-less-ness** *n*

time loan *n*: a loan with a definite maturity date

time lock *n*: a lock controlled by clockwork to prevent its being opened before a set time

time-ly \ˈtīm-lē\ *adv* **1** *archaic*: **EARLY, SOON** **2**: in time: **OPPORTUNELY** (the question was not ... ~ raised in the state court — W. O. Douglas)

timely *adj* **time-li-er; -est** **1**: coming early or at the right time: **OPPORTUNE** **2**: appropriate or adapted to the times or the occasion (a ~ book) *syn* see **SEASONABLE** *ant* **untimely** — **time-li-ness** *n*

time machine *n*: a hypothetical device that permits travel into the past and future

time money *n*: money loaned or available to be loaned for a specified period of time

time note *n*: a note payable at a specified time

time-ous \ˈtī-məs\ *adj*: **TIMELY** — **time-ous-ly** *adv*

time-out \ˈtī-maʊt\ *n*: a brief suspension of activity: **BREAK; esp**: a suspension of play in an athletic game

time out of mind: **TIME IMMEMORIAL** **2**

time-piece \ˈtīm-pēs\ *n*: a device (as a clock or watch) to measure or show progress of time

time-pleas-er \-,plē-zər\ *n, obs*: **TIMESERVER**

tim-er \ˈtī-mər\ *n*: one that times: as **a**: **TIMEPIECE; esp**: a stopwatch for timing races **b**: **TIMEKEEPER** **c**: a device in the ignition system of an internal-combustion engine that causes the spark to be produced in the cylinder at the correct time **d**: a device (as a clock) that indicates by a sound the end of an interval of time or that starts or stops a device at predetermined times

time reversal *n*: a formal operation in mathematical physics that reverses the order in which a sequence of events occurs

times \ˈtīz, tɒnz\ *prep*: multiplied by (two ~ two is four)

time-sav-er \ˈtīm-sā-vər\ *n*: something that saves time

time-sav-ing \-vɪŋ\ *adj*: intended or serving to expedite something (~ kitchen appliances)

time-serv-er \-,sər-vər\ *n*: a person who fits his behavior and ideas to the pattern of his time or his superiors: **TEMPORIZER**

time-serv-ing \-vɪŋ\ *n*: the behavior or practice of a timeserver

timeserving *adj*: marked by or revealing a lack of independence or integrity (a mean, ~ little man, groveling odiously before the wealthy people — Peter Forster)

time-shar-ing \ˈtīm-she(ə)r-ɪŋ, -sha(ə)r-\ *n*: simultaneous access to a computer by many users whose programs are interleaved

time sheet *n* **1**: a sheet for recording the time of arrival and departure of workers and for recording the amount of time spent on each job **2**: a sheet for summarizing hours worked by each worker during a pay period

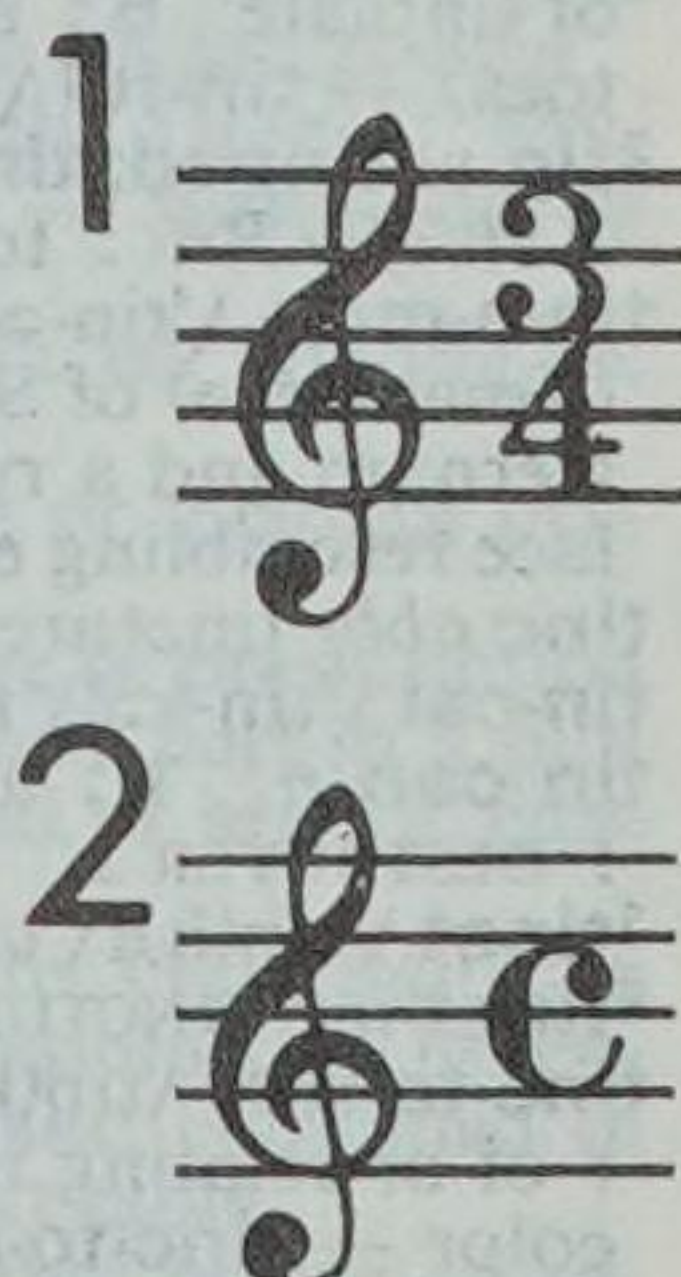
time signature *n*: a fractional sign placed just after the key signature whose denominator indicates the kind of note (as a quarter note) taken as the time unit for the beat and whose numerator indicates the number of these to the measure

times sign *n*: the symbol × used to indicate multiplication

time stamp *n*: a device for recording the date and time of day that letters or papers are received or sent out — **time-stamp** *vt*

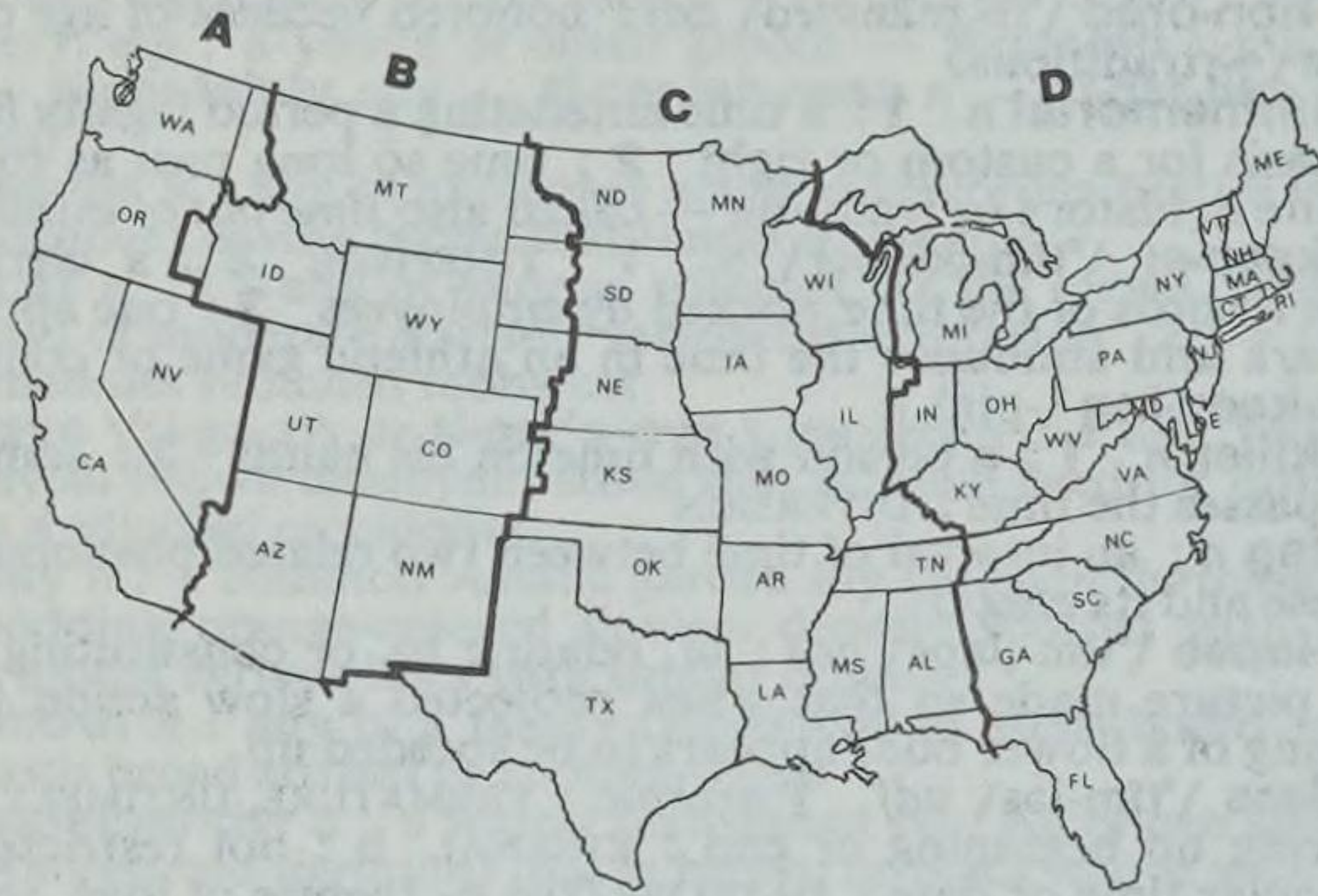
time-table \ˈtīm-tā-bəl\ *n* **1**: a table of departure and arrival times of trains, buses, or airplanes **2**: a schedule showing a planned order or sequence

time-tested \-,tes-təd\ *adj*: having effective-

time signatures:
1 ¾ time, 2 common time

ə abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

ness that has been proved over a long period of time (< methods)
time trial *n*: a competitive event (as in auto racing) in which individuals are successively timed over a set course or distance
time-work \ˈtīm-,wɜrk\ *n*: work paid for at a standard rate for the hour or the day — **time-work-er** \-,wɜr-kər\ *n*
time-worn \-,wɔ(ə)rn, -,wɔ(ə)rn\ *adj* 1: worn or impaired by time (< mansions) 2 **a**: AGE-OLD, ANCIENT (< procedures) **b**: HACKNEYED, STALE (< a ~ joke)
time zone *n*: a geographical region within which the same standard time is used



time zones in the United States; A Pacific time, B mountain time, C central time, D eastern time

tim-id \ˈtīm-əd\ *adj* [L *timidus*, fr. *timēre* to fear] 1: lacking in courage or self-confidence (< a ~ person) 2: lacking in boldness or determination (< a ~ policy) — **tim-id-ly** \ˈtīm-əd-lē\ *adv* — **tim-id-ness** *n*
tim-ing \ˈtīm-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: selection for maximum effect of the precise moment for beginning or doing something 2: observation and recording (as by a stopwatch) of the elapsed time of an act, action, or process
ti-moc-ra-cy \tī-ˈmāk-rə-sē\ *n* [MF *tymocracie*, fr. ML *timocratia*, fr. Gk *timokratia*, fr. *timē* price, value, honor + *-kratia* -cracy — more at PAIN] 1: government in which a certain amount of property is necessary for office 2: government in which love of honor is the ruling principle — **ti-mo-crat-ic** \tī-mə-ˈkrat-ik\ or **ti-mo-crat-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*
tim-o-rous \ˈtīm-(ə)rəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *timoreus*, fr. ML *timorosus*, fr. L *timor* fear, fr. *timēre* to fear] 1: of a timid disposition: FEARFUL 2: expressing or suggesting timidity (< proceed with doubtful and ~ steps — Edward Gibbon) — **tim-o-rous-ly** *adv* — **tim-o-rous-ness** *n*
tim-o-thy \ˈtīm-ə-thē\ *n* [prob. after Timothy Hanson, 18th cent. Am farmer said to have introduced it from New England to the southern states]: a European grass (*Phleum pratense*) that has long cylindrical spikes and is widely grown for hay
Tim-o-thy \ˈtīm-ə-thē\ *n* [L *Timotheus*, fr. Gk *Timotheos*] 1: a disciple of the apostle Paul 2: either of two letters written with regard to pastoral care in the early Church and included as books in the New Testament — see BIBLE table
tim-pa-ni \ˈtīm-pə-nē\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [It, pl. of *timpano* kettledrum, fr. L *tympanum* drum — more at TYMPANUM]: a set of two or three kettledrums played by one performer in an orchestra or band
tim-pa-nist \-nəst\ *n*: a member of an orchestra or band who plays the timpani
Tim-u-cua \ˈtīm-ə-ˈkū-ə\ *n*: an extinct American Indian language of northeastern Florida
tin \ˈtɪn\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *zin tin*] 1: a soft faintly bluish white lustrous low-melting crystalline metallic element that is malleable and ductile at ordinary temperatures and that is used as a protective coating, in tinfoil, and in soft solders and alloys — see ELEMENT table 2 **a**: a box, can, pan, vessel, or a sheet made of tinplate **b**: a tinplate container and its contents (< a ~ of tomatoes) — **tin-ful** \-,fʊl\ *n*
2tin *vt* **tinned**; **tin-ning** 1: to cover or plate with tin or a tin alloy 2 *chiefly* Brit: to put up or pack in tins: CAN
tin-a-mou \ˈtɪn-ə-mū\ *n* [F, fr. Galibi *tinamu*]: any of a family (Tinamidae) of So. American game birds that have a deeply keeled sternum and a rudimentary tail and that produce eggs with a surface resembling enamel
tin-abb *n*: tincture
tin-can \ˈtɪŋ-kəl\ *n* [Malay *tingkal*]: crude native borax
tin can *n* 1: a can made of tinplate; broadly: CAN 1c 2 *slang*: DESTROYER 2
1tinct \ˈtɪŋ(k)t\ *adj* [L *tinctus*, pp.]: COLORED, TINGED
2tinct *n*: TINCTURE, TINGE
tinc-to-ri-al \ˈtɪŋ(k)-ˈtɔr-ē-əl, -ˈtɔr-\ *adj* [L *tinctorius*, fr. *tinctus*, pp.] : of or relating to colors or to dyeing or staining; also: imparting color — **tinc-to-ri-al-ly** \-ē-əl-lē\ *adv*
1tinc-ture \ˈtɪŋ(k)-chər\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tinctura* act of dyeing, fr. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere* to tinge] 1 **a**: a substance that colors, dyes, or stains **b**: COLOR, TINT 2 **a**: a characteristic quality: CAST **b**: a slight admixture: TRACE 3 *obs*: an active principle or extract 4: a heraldic metal, color, or fur 5: a solution of a medicinal substance in an alcoholic menstruum
2tincture *vt* **tinc-tured**; **tinc-turing** \ˈtɪŋ(k)-chə-rɪŋ, -shrɪŋ\ 1: to tint or stain with a color: TINGE 2 **a**: to infuse or instill with a property or entity: IMPREGNATE **b**: to imbue with a quality: AFFECT (< writing *tinctured* with wit and wisdom)
tin-der \ˈtɪn-dər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tynder*; akin to OHG *zuntra* tinder, OE *tendan* to kindle] 1: a very flammable substance adaptable for use as kindling 2: something that serves to incite or inflame

<the... agreement could not possibly be more loaded with ~ — Life>
tin-der-box \ˈtɪn-dər-bäks\ *n* 1 **a**: a metal box for holding tinder and usu. a flint and steel for striking a spark **b**: a highly inflammable object or place 2: a potentially explosive place or situation
1tine \ˈtɪn\ *n* [ME *tind*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *zint* point, tine] 1: a slender pointed projecting part: PRONG 2: a pointed branch of an antler — **tined** \ˈtɪnd\ *adj*
2tine *vb* **tined** \ˈtɪnd\ or **tint** \ˈtɪnt\; **tin-ing** \ˈtɪ-nɪŋ\ [ME *tinēn*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *týna* to lose, destroy; akin to ON *tjōn* injury — more at TEEN] *vt*, *dial* Brit: LOSE ~ *vi*, *dial* Brit: to become lost
tin-ea \ˈtɪn-ē-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. ML, fr. L, worm, moth]: any of several fungous diseases of the skin; esp: RINGWORM — **tin-e-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj*
tinea cru-ris \-ˈkrʊr-əs\ *n* [NL, lit., tinea of the leg]: a fungous infection involving esp. the groin and perineum
tin ear *n* 1: CAULIFLOWER EAR 2: a deafened or insensitive ear
tin fish *n*, *slang*: TORPEDO
tin-foil \ˈtɪn-fɔɪl\ *n* 1: a thin metal sheeting usu. of aluminum or tin-lead alloy 2: SILVER PAPER
ting *n* [ting, vb., fr. ME *tingen*, of imit. origin]: a high-pitched sound like that made by a light stroke on a crystal goblet — **ting** *vi*
1tinge \ˈtɪŋ\ *vt* **tinged**; **tinge-ing** or **ting-ing** \ˈtɪŋ-ɪŋ\ [ME *tingen*, fr. L *tingere* to dip, moisten, tinge; akin to OHG *dunkōn* to dip, Gk *tengein* to moisten] 1 **a**: to color with a slight shade or stain: TINT **b**: to affect or modify with a slight odor or taste 2: to affect or modify in character
2tinge *n* 1: a slight staining or suffusing shade or color 2: an affective or modifying property or influence: TOUCH
tin-gle \ˈtɪŋ-gəl\ *vi* **tin-gled**; **tin-gling** \-g(ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *tinglen*, alter. of *tinklen* to tinkle, tingle] 1 **a**: to feel a ringing, stinging, prickling, or thrilling sensation **b**: to cause such a sensation 2: TINKLE — **tingle** *n* — **tin-gling-ly** \-g(ə)-lɪŋ-lē\ *adv* — **tin-gly** \-g(ə)-lē\ *adj*
tin hat *n*: a metal helmet
tin-horn \ˈtɪn-hŏ(ə)rn\ *n*: one (as a gambler) who pretends to have money, ability, or influence
1tin-ker \ˈtɪŋ-kər\ *n* [ME *tinkere*] 1 **a**: a usu. itinerant mender of household utensils **b**: an unskillful mender: BUNGLER 2 *chiefly* Irish: GYPSY
2tinker *vb* **tin-kered**; **tin-ker-ing** \-k(ə)-rɪŋ\ *vi*: to work in the manner of a tinker; esp: to repair, adjust, or work with something in an unskilled or experimental manner: FIDDLE ~ *vt*: to repair, adjust, or experiment with — **tin-ker-er** \-kər-ər\ *n*
tinker's damn or **tinker's dam** \-ˈdɑm\ *n* [prob. fr. the tinkers' reputation for blasphemy]: a minimum amount or degree (as of care) (< didn't give a *tinker's damn* about poetry — James Blish)
1tin-kle \ˈtɪŋ-kəl\ *vb* **tin-kled**; **tin-kling** \-k(ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *tinklen*, freq. of *tinken* to tinkle, of imit. origin] *vi*: to make or emit a tinkle or a sound suggestive of a tinkle ~ *vt* 1: to sound or make known (the time) by a tinkle 2 **a**: to cause to make a tinkle **b**: to produce by tinkling (< a tune)
2tinkle *n* 1: a series of short high ringing or clinking sounds 2: a jingling effect in verse or prose
tin-kly \ˈtɪŋ-k(ə)-lē\ *adj*: that tinkles: TINKLING
tin-man \ˈtɪn-mən\ *n*: TINSMITH
tin-ner \ˈtɪn-ər\ *n* 1: a tin miner 2: TINSMITH
tin-ni-tus \ˈtɪn-ət-əs\ *n* [L, ringing, tinnitus, fr. *tinnitus*, pp. of *tin-nire* to ring, of imit. origin]: a sensation of noise (as a ringing or roaring) that is purely subjective
tin-ny \ˈtɪn-ē\ *adj* **tin-ni-er**; **-est** 1: of, abounding in, or yielding tin 2 **a**: resembling tin **b**: LIGHT, CHEAP 3: thin in tone (< a ~ voice) — **tin-ni-ly** \ˈtɪn-ē-lē\ *adv* — **tin-ni-ness** \ˈtɪn-ē-nəs\ *n*
Tin Pan Alley *n*: a district that is a center for composers and publishers of popular music; also: the body of such composers and publishers
tin-plate \ˈtɪn-ˈplāt\ *n*: thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin
tin-plate *vt*: to plate or coat (as a metal sheet) with tin
1tin-sel \ˈtɪn(t)-səl also ˈtɪn-zəl\ *n* [MF *estincelle*, *estancele*, *etincelle* spark, glitter, spangle — more at STENCIL] 1: a thread, strip, or sheet of metal, paper, or plastic used to produce a glittering and sparkling appearance in fabrics, yarns, or decorations 2: something superficially attractive or glamorous but of little real worth (< disfigured by no gaudy ~ of rhetoric or declamation — Thomas Jefferson)
2tinsel *adj* 1: made of or covered with tinsel 2 **a**: cheaply gaudy: TAWDRY **b**: SPECIOUS (< spent his life chasing ~ promises — Ved Mehta)
3tinsel *vt* **tin-seled** or **tin-selled**; **tin-sel-ing** or **tin-sel-ling** \ˈtɪn(t)-s(ə)-lɪŋ, ˈtɪn-zə-lɪŋ\ 1: to interweave, overlay, or adorn with or as if with tinsel 2: to impart a specious brightness to
tin-sel-ly \ˈtɪn(t)-s(ə)-lē, ˈtɪn-zə-lē\ *adj*: TINSEL
tin-smith \ˈtɪn-smɪθ\ *n*: a worker who makes or repairs things of sheet metal (as tinplate)
tin spirit *n*: a solution of various tin compounds used as a mordant
tin-stone \ˈtɪn-stŏn\ *n*: CASSITERITE
1tint \ˈtɪnt\ *n* [alter. of earlier *tinct*, fr. L *tinctus* act of dyeing, fr. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere* to tinge] 1 **a**: a usu. slight or pale coloration: HUE **b**: any of various lighter or darker shades of a color: TINGE 2: a variation of a color produced by adding white to it and characterized by a low saturation with relatively high lightness 3: a usu. slight modifying quality or characteristic: TOUCH 4: a shaded effect in engraving produced by fine parallel lines close together 5: a panel of light color serving as background 6: dye for the hair — **tinter** *n*
2tint *vt*: to impart or apply a tint to: COLOR
tint-ing *n* 1: the act or process of one that tints 2: the engraved or colored tint produced by tinting
tin-tin-nab-u-lary \ˈtɪn-tə-ˈnab-yə-,ler-ē\ *adj* [L *tintinnabulum* bell] : of, relating to, or characterized by bells or their sounds

tin-tin-nab-u-la-tion \tin-tə-nab-yə-'lā-shən\ *n* [L *tintinnabulum* bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, jingle, of imit. origin] 1: the ringing or sounding of bells 2: a jingling or tinkling sound as if of bells
tint-less \tint-ləs\ *adj*: having no tints: lacking color
tin-type \-,tīp\ *n*: FERROTYPE 1
tin-ware \tin-,wa(ə)r, -we(ə)r\ *n*: articles and esp. utensils made of tinplate
tin-work \-,wɜrk\ *n* 1: work in tin 2 *pl but sing or pl in constr*: an establishment where tin is smelted, rolled, or otherwise worked
ti-ny \tī-nē\ *adj* **ti-ni-er**; **-est** [alter. of ME *tine*]: very small or diminutive: MINUTE *syn* see SMALL — **ti-ni-ly** \tī-nī-'lē\ *adv* — **ti-ni-ness** \tī-nē-nəs\ *n*
tip \tīp\ *n* [ME; akin to MHG *zipf* tip, OE *tæppa* tap — more at TAP] 1: the usu. pointed end of something 2: a small piece or part serving as an end, cap, or point — **tipped** \tīpt\ *adj*
tip *vt* **tipped**; **tip-ping** 1 *a*: to furnish with a tip *b* (1): to cover or adorn the tip of (2): to blend (furs) for improved appearance by brushing the tips of the hair with dye 2: to affix (an insert) in a book — often used with *in* 3: to remove the ends of (~ raspberries)
tip *vb* **tipped**; **tip-ping** [ME *tipen*] *vt* 1: OVERTURN, UPSET — usu. used with *over* 2 *a*: CANT, TILT *b*: to raise and tilt forward in salute (<tipped his hat>) ~ *vi* 1: to become tipped: TOPPLE 2: LEAN, SLANT — **tip the scales** 1: to register weight (<tips the scales at 285 pounds>) 2: to shift the balance of power or influence (<tipped the scales in favor of a declaration of war — S. F. Bemis>)
tip *n* 1: the act or an instance of tipping: TILT 2: a place for depositing something (as rubbish) by dumping
tip *n* [ME *tippe*; akin to LG *tippen* to tap]: a light touch or blow
tip *vb* **tipped**; **tip-ping** *vt* 1: to strike lightly: TAP 2: to give (a baseball) a glancing blow ~ *vi*: TIPTOE
tip *vb* **tipped**; **tip-ping** [perh. fr. *tip*] *vt* 1: GIVE, PRESENT 2: to give a gratuity to ~ *vi*: to bestow a gratuity
tip *n*: a gift or a sum of money tendered for a service performed or anticipated: GRATUITY
tip *n* [perh. fr. *tip*] 1: an item of expert or authoritative information 2: a piece of advance or confidential information given by one thought to have access to special or inside sources
tip *vt* **tipped**; **tip-ping** 1: to impart a piece of information or advice about or to 2: to mention as a prospective winner or profitable investment (industrials are being *tipped* in the forecasts) — **tip one's hand** also **tip one's mitt**: to declare one's intentions or reveal one's resources (<the Justice Department wouldn't *tip* its hand by saying what its next move... would be — *Newsweek*)
Tip *abbr* Tipperary
tip-cart \tīp-'kɑrt\ *n*: a cart whose body can be tipped on the frame to empty its contents
tip-cat \-,kɑt\ *n* [*tip*]: a game in which one player using a bat strikes lightly a tapered wooden peg and as it flies up strikes it again to drive it as far as possible while fielders try to recover it; also: the peg used in this game
ti-pi \tē-(p)ē\ *var* of TEPEE
tip-in \tīp-'in\ *n* [*tip*]: a goal in basketball made by deflecting a rebound into the basket with the fingertips
tip-off \tīp-'ɒf\ *n* [*tip*]: WARNING, TIP
tip-off *n* [*tip*]: the act or an instance of putting the ball in play in basketball by a jump ball
tip-per \tīp-'ər\ *n*: one that tips
tip-pet \tīp-'ət\ *n* [ME *tipet*] 1: a long hanging end of cloth attached to a sleeve, cap, or hood 2: a shoulder cape of fur or cloth often with hanging ends 3: a long black scarf worn over the robe by Anglican clergymen during morning and evening prayer
tip-ple \tīp-'əl\ *vb* **tip-pled**; **tip-pling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [back-formation fr. obs. *tippler* (barkeeper)] *vt*: to drink (liquor) esp. continuously in small amounts ~ *vi*: to drink liquor esp. by habit or to excess — **tip-pler** \-(ə-)lər\ *n*
tipple *n*: an intoxicating beverage: DRINK
tipple *n* [E dial. *tipple* to tip over, freq. of E *tip*] 1 *a*: a place where or an apparatus by which cars (as for coal) are loaded or emptied *b*: a coal-screening plant 2: a place where tipping is done
tip-py \tīp-'ē\ *adj* **tip-pi-er**; **-est**: liable to tip (<a ~ boat>)
tip-staff \tīp-'staf\ *n*, *pl* **tip-staves** \-,stavz, -stāvz\ [obs. *tipstaff* (staff tipped with metal)]: an officer (as a constable or bailiff) who bears a staff
tip-ster \tīp-'stər\ *n*: one who gives or sells tips esp. for gambling or speculation
tip-stock \tīp-'stāk\ *n* [*tip*]: the detachable or movable forepart of the stock of a gun that lies beneath the barrel and forms a hold for the left hand
tip-sy \tīp-'sē\ *adj* **tip-si-er**; **-est** [*tip* + *-sy* (as in *tricksy*)] 1: unsteady, staggering, or foolish from the effects of liquor: FUDDLED 2: UNSTEADY, ASKEW (<a ~ angle>) — **tip-si-ly** \-sē-lē\ *adv* — **tip-si-ness** \-sē-nəs\ *n*
tip-toe \tīp-'tō, -tō\ *n*: the tip of a toe; also: the ends of the toes — **on tiptoe**: ALERT, AROUSED (<the contest of skill that puts one on tiptoe to win — *Deerfield (Wisc.) Independent*>)
tiptoe *adv*: on or as if on tiptoe
tiptoe *adj* 1: standing or walking on or as if on tiptoe 2: CAUTIOUS, STEALTHY
tiptoe *vi* **tip-toed**; **tip-toe-ing** 1: to stand or raise oneself on tiptoe 2: to walk or proceed on or as if on tiptoe
tip-top \tīp-'tɒp, -tāp\ *n* [*tip* + *top*]: the highest point
tip-top *adj*: EXCELLENT, FIRST-RATE (<~ working conditions>)
tip-top *adv*: very well
ti-rade \tī-'rād, 'tī-,\ *n* [F, shot, tirade, fr. MF, fr. OIt *tirata*, fr. *tirare* to draw, shoot; akin to Sp & Pg *tirar* to draw, shoot, OF *tirer*]: a protracted speech usu. marked by intemperate, vituperative, or harshly censorious language
tire \tī(ə)r\ *vb* **tired**; **tir-ing** [ME *tyren*, fr. OE *tēorian*, *tȳrian*] *vi*: to become weary ~ *vt* 1: to exhaust or greatly decrease the

physical strength of: FATIGUE 2: to wear out the patience of: bore completely
syn TIRE, WEARY, FATIGUE, EXHAUST, JADE, FAG *shared meaning*
element: to make or become unwilling to proceed because of loss of strength or endurance
tire *n* [ME, short for *attire*] 1 *obs*: ATTIRE 2: a woman's head-band or hair ornament
tire *vt* **tired**; **tir-ing** 1 *obs*: ATTIRE 2: to adorn (the hair) with an ornament
tire *n*, often *attrib* [ME, prob. fr. *tire*] 1: a metal hoop forming the tread of a wheel 2 *a*: a continuous solid or pneumatic rubber cushion encircling a wheel and usu. consisting when pneumatic of an external rubber-and-fabric covering that contains and protects from injury an air-filled inner tube *b*: the external rubber-and-fabric covering of a pneumatic tire
tired \tī(ə)rd\ *adj* 1: WEARY, FATIGUED 2: TRITE, HACKNEYED (<the same old ~ themes>) — **tired-ly** *adv* — **tired-ness** *n*
tire-less \tī(ə)r-ləs\ *adj*: seemingly incapable of tiring: INDEFATIGABLE — **tire-less-ly** *adv* — **tire-less-ness** *n*
Ti-re-si-as \tī-'rē-sē-əs, -zē-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Teiresias*]: a blind soothsayer of Thebes who predicted the doom of Oedipus
tire-some \tī(ə)r-səm\ *adj*: WEARISOME, TEDIOUS — **tire-some-ly** *adv* — **tire-some-ness** *n*
tire-wom-an \-,wʊm-ən\ *n* [*tire*]: a lady's maid
tir-ing-house \tī-rɪŋ-'haʊs\ *n* [*tire*]: a section of a theater reserved for the actors and used esp. for dressing and preparing for stage entrances
tir-ing-room \-,rʊm, -rʊm\ *n* [*tire*]: a dressing room esp. in a theater
tirl \tɜrl\ *vb* [alter. of *trill*] *vi*, chiefly *Scot*: to make a rattling sound (as with a door latch) ~ *vt*, chiefly *Scot*: TWIRL
tiro *var* of TYRO
ti-sane \tī-'zan, -zän\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *ptisana*, fr. Gk *ptisanē*, lit., crushed barley]: an infusion (as of dried herbs) used as a beverage or for medicinal effects
Tish-ah-b'Ab \tish-ə-,bäv, -böv\ *n* [Heb *tish'āh bē Ābh* ninth in Ab]: a Jewish holiday observed with fasting on the 9th of Ab in commemoration of the destruction of the temples at Jerusalem
Tish-ri \tish-rē\ *n* [Heb *tishrī*]: the 1st month of the civil year or the 7th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table
tis-sue \tish-(j)ü, 'tish-(ə-)w\, chiefly *Brit* 'tis-(j)ü\ *n* [ME *tissu*, a rich fabric, fr. OF, fr. pp. of *tistre* to weave, fr. L *texere* — more at TECHNICAL] 1 *a*: a fine lightweight often sheer fabric *b*: MESH, NETWORK, WEB (<a ~ of lies>) 2: a piece of soft absorbent tissue paper used esp. as a handkerchief or for removing cosmetics 3: an aggregate of cells usu. of a particular kind together with their intercellular substance that form one of the structural materials of a plant or an animal — **tis-su-ey** \tish-ə-wē\ *adj*
tissue culture *n*: the process or technique of making body tissue grow in a culture medium outside the organism; also: a culture of tissue (as epithelium)
tissue fluid *n*: a fluid that permeates the spaces between individual cells, that is in osmotic contact with the blood and lymph, and that serves in interstitial transport of nutrients and waste
tissue paper *n*: a thin gauzy paper used esp. for protecting something (as by covering or wrapping)
tit \tīt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE]: TEAT
tit *n* [*tit* (as in *titmouse*)]: a small or inferior horse
tit *n*: TITMOUSE; broadly: any of various small plump often long-tailed birds
tit *abbr* title
Tit *abbr* Titus
ti-tan \tīt-'n\ *n* [Gk] 1 *cap*: one of a family of giants born of Uranus and Gaea and ruling the earth until overthrown by the Olympian gods 2: one that is gigantic in size or power: one that stands out for greatness of achievement — **ti-tan-ess** \-əs\ *n*
titan- or **titano-** *comb form* [NL *titanium*]: titanium (<titanate>)
ti-ta-nate \tīt-'n-,āt\ *n* 1: any of various multiple oxides of titanium dioxide with other metallic oxides 2: a titanium ester of the general formula Ti(OR)₄
ti-ta-nia \tī-'tān-ē-ə, tə-, -tān-yə\ also -'tān-\ *n*: TITANIUM DIOXIDE; esp.: a clear transparent rutile cut as a gemstone
Ti-ta-nia \tə-'tān-yə, -tān-; tī-'tān-\ *n*: the wife of Oberon and queen of the fairies in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
ti-tan-ic \tī-'tān-ik\ also tə-\ *adj* [Gk *titanikos* of the Titans]: having great magnitude, force, or power: COLOSSAL — **ti-tan-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
ti-ta-nic \tī-'tān-ik, tə-, -tān-\ *adj* [NL *titanium*]: of, relating to, or containing titanium esp. when tetravalent
ti-ta-nif-er-ous \tīt-'n-'if-(ə-)rəs\ *adj*: containing or yielding titanium (<~ minerals>)
ti-tan-ism \tīt-'n-,iz-əm\ *n*, often *cap* [fr. the charge of presumption laid upon the Titans by their father Uranus for their part in a plot against him]: defiance of and revolt against social or artistic conventions
ti-ta-ni-um \tī-'tān-ē-əm, tə- also -'tān-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *Titan*]: a silvery gray light strong metallic element found combined in ilmenite and rutile and used esp. in alloys (as steel) and combined in refractory materials and in coatings — see ELEMENT table
titanium dioxide *n*: an oxide TiO₂ of titanium that occurs in rutile or ilmenite and is used esp. as a pigment
titanium white *n*: TITANIUM DIOXIDE; also: a brilliant white lead-free pigment consisting of titanium dioxide often together with barium sulfate and zinc oxide

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yú furious	zh vision

ti-ta-nous \tī-'tān-əs, tə-, -'tān-; 'tīt-'n-\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or containing titanium esp. when trivalent

tit-bit \tīt-'bit\ *var of* TIDBIT

ti-ter \tīt-'ər\ *n* [F *titre* title, proportion of gold or silver in a coin, fr. OF *title* inscription, title]: the strength of a solution or the concentration of a substance in solution as determined by titration

tit for tat \tīt-fər-'tat\ [alter. of earlier *tip for tap*, fr. *tip* (blow) + *for* + *tap*]: an equivalent given in return (as for an injury)

tith-able \tī-'thə-bəl\ *adj*: subject or liable to payment of tithes

tithe \tīth\ *vb* tithed; **tith-ing** [ME *tithen*, fr. OE *teogothian*, fr. *teogotha* tenth] *vt* 1: to pay or give a tenth part of esp. for the support of the church 2: to levy a tithe on ~ *vi*: to give a tenth of one's income as a tithe

tithe *n* [ME, fr. OE *teogotha* tenth; akin to MLG *tegede* tenth; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc derivative of the word represented by OE *tien* ten — more at TEN] 1: a tenth part of something paid as a voluntary contribution or as a tax esp. for the support of a religious establishment 2: the obligation represented by individual tithes 3: TENTH; *broadly*: a small part 4: a small tax or levy

tith-er \tī-'thər\ *n* 1: one that pays tithes 2: one that collects or advocates the payment of tithes

tith-ing \tī-'thɪŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tēothung*, fr. *teogothian*, *tēothian* to tithe, take one tenth]: a small administrative division preserved in parts of England apparently orig. consisting of ten men with their families

ti-tho-nia \tə-'thō-nyə, tī-, -nē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, prob. fr. L *Tithonia*, poetical name of Aurora]: any of a genus (*Tithonia*) of tall composite herbs that have alternate leaves and flower heads resembling sunflowers and that are sometimes grown as annual ornamentals

ti-ti \tī-, tī\ *n* [prob. fr. Timucua]: a tree (*Cliftonia monophylla* of the family *Cyrillaceae*) of the southern U.S. with glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers; *also*: any of several trees of a related genus (*Cyrilla*)

ti-ti \tī-'tē\ *n* [Sp *titi*, fr. Aymara *titi*, lit., little cat]: any of various small So. American monkeys (genus *Callicebus*) resembling squirrel monkeys

ti-tian \tī-'shən\ *adj*, often *cap* [Titian, It painter]: of a brownish orange color

tit-il-late \tīt-'l-,āt\ *vt* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *titillatus*, pp. of *titillare*] 1: TICKLE 2: to excite pleasurable: arouse by stimulation — **tit-il-la-tion** \tīt-'l-'ā-shən\ *n* — **tit-il-la-tive** \tīt-'l-,āt-iv\ *adj*

tit-il-lat-ing \tīt-'l-,āt-ɪŋ\ *adj*: pleasantly stimulating or exciting (<~ reading) — **tit-il-lat-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

tit-i-vate or **tit-ti-vate** \tīt-'ə-,vāt\ *vb* -vat-ed; -vat-ing [perh. fr. *tidy* + *-vate* (as in *renovate*)] *vt*: to make smart or spruce ~ *vi*: SMARTEN, SPRUCE — **tit-i-va-tion** \tīt-'ə-'vā-shən\ *n*

tit-lark \tīt-'lärk\ *n* [tit- (as in *titmouse*) + *lark*]: PIPIT

ti-tle \tīt-'l\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *titulus* inscription, title] 1 *a obs*: INSCRIPTION *b*: written material introduced into a motion picture or television program to give credits, explain an action, or represent dialogue — usu. used in pl. 2 *a*: the union of all the elements constituting legal ownership *b*: something that constitutes a legally just cause of exclusive possession *c*: the instrument (as a deed) that is evidence of a right 3 *a*: something that justifies or substantiates a claim *b*: an alleged or recognized right 4 *a*: a descriptive or general heading (as of a chapter in a book) *b*: the heading which names an act or statute *c*: the heading of a legal action or proceeding 5 *a*: the distinguishing name of a written, printed, or filmed production *b*: a similar distinguishing name of a musical composition or a work of art 6: a descriptive name: APPELLATION 7: a division of an instrument, book, or bill; esp.: one larger than a section or article 8 *a*: an appellation of dignity, honor, distinction, or preeminence attached to a person or family by virtue of rank, office, precedent, privilege, attainment, or lands *b*: a person holding a title esp. of nobility 9: a literary work as distinguished from a particular copy (published 25 ~s last year) 10: CHAMPIONSHIP 1 (won the batting ~)

title *vt* **ti-tled**; **ti-ting** \tīt-'lɪŋ, -'l-ɪŋ\ 1: to provide a title for 2: to designate or call by a title: TERM, STYLE

title *adj*: of or relating to a title: as *a*: having the same name as the title of a production (did the ~ role in *Hamlet*) *b*: having the same title as or providing the title for the collection or production of which it forms a part (the ~ story) (the ~ song) *c*: of, relating to, or involving a championship (a ~ match) *d*: of, relating to, or used with the titles which introduce a motion picture or television program (<~ music)

ti-tled \tīt-'lɪd\ *adj*: having a title esp. of nobility

title deed *n*: the deed constituting the evidence of a person's legal ownership

ti-tle-hold-er \tīt-'l-,hōl-dər\ *n*: one that holds a title; *specif*: CHAMPION

title page *n*: a page of a book bearing the title and usu. the names of the author and publisher and the place and sometimes date of publication

ti-tlist \tīt-'l-əst, 'tīt-ləst\ *n*: TITLEHOLDER

tit-mouse \tīt-'maʊs\ *n*, pl **tit-mice** \-,mīs\ [ME *titmose*, fr. (assumed) ME *tit* any small object or creature + ME *mose* titmouse, fr. OE *māse*; akin to OHG *meisa* titmouse]: any of numerous small arboreal and insectivorous passerine birds (family *Paridae* and esp. genus *Parus*) that are related to the nuthatches but have longer tails

Ti-to-ism \tīt-(j)ō-'jz-əm\ *n*: the political, economic, and social policies associated with Tito; *specif*: nationalistic policies and practices followed by a communist state or group independently of and often in opposition to the U.S.S.R. — **Ti-to-ist** \-,ō-əst\ *n* or *adj*

ti-trant \tī-'trənt\ *n*: a material (as a reagent solution of precisely known strength) that is added in titration

ti-trate \tī-'trāt\ *vb* **ti-trat-ed**; **ti-trat-ing** [titer] *vt*: to subject to titration ~ *vi*: to perform titration — **ti-trat-able** \-,trāt-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **ti-tra-tor** \-,trāt-ər\ *n*

ti-tra-tion \tī-'trā-shən\ *n*: a method or the process of determining the strength of a solution or the concentration of a substance in

solution in terms of the smallest amount of a reagent of known concentration required to bring about a given effect in reaction with a known volume of the test solution

ti-tre \tīt-'ər\ *var of* TITER

ti-tri-met-ric \tī-'trə-'me-trɪk\ *adj* [titration + *-i-* + *-metric*]: employing or determined by titration — **ti-tri-met-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tit-tat-toe \tī-,tə(t)-'tō\ *var of* TICKTACKTOE

tit-ter \tīt-'ər\ *vi* [imit.]: to laugh in a nervous, affected, or partly suppressed manner: GIGGLE, SNICKER — **titter** *n*

tit-tle \tīt-'ē\ *n* [prob. baby talk alter. of *sister*] chiefly Scot: SISTER

tit-tle \tīt-'l\ *n* [ME *titel*, fr. ML *titulus*, fr. L, title] 1: a point or small sign used as a diacritical mark in writing or printing 2: a very small part

tit-tle-tat-tle \tīt-'l-,tət-'l\ *n* [redupl. of *tattle*]: GOSSIP, PRATTLE — **tittle-tattle** *vi*

tit-tup \tīt-'əp\ *n* [imit. of the sound of a horse's hooves]: lively, gay, or restless behavior: PRANCE, CAPER

tittup *vi* -tupped or -tuped; -tup-ping or -tup-ing: to move in a lively manner often with an exaggerated or affected action

tit-u-lar \tīch-(ə)-lər\ *adj* [L *titulus* title] 1 *a*: existing in title only; esp.: bearing a title derived from a defunct ecclesiastical jurisdiction (as an episcopal see) (a ~ bishop) *b*: having the title and usu. the honors belonging to an office or dignity without the duties, functions, or responsibilities (the ~ head of a political party) 2: bearing a title: TITLED 3: of, relating to, or constituting a title (the ~ hero of the play) — **tit-u-lar-ly** *adv*

titular *n*: a person holding a title

Ti-tus \tīt-'əs\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Titos*] 1: an early Christian convert who assisted Paul in his missionary work 2: a letter written on the subject of pastoral care in the early Church and included as a book in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

Tiu \tē-(j)ü\ *n* [OE *Tiw* — more at DEITY]: the Norse god of war

tiz-zy \tīz-'ē\ *n*, pl **tizzies** [origin unknown]: a highly excited and distracted state of mind

tk *abbr* 1 tank 2 truck

TKO \tē-,kā-'ō\ *n* [technical knockout]: TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT

tk *abbr* ticket

Tl *symbol* thallium

TL *abbr* 1 total loss 2 truckload

TLC *abbr* 1 tender loving care 2 thin-layer chromatography

Tlin-git \tlin-(g)ət, 'tlin-kət\ *n*, pl **Tlingit** or **Tlingits** 1: a member of a group of Indian peoples of the islands and coast of southern Alaska 2: a language stock of the Na-dene phylum

TLO *abbr* total loss only

tlr *abbr* 1 tailor 2 trailer

Tm *symbol* thulium

TM *abbr* 1 technical manual 2 trademark

T-man \tē-,man\ *n* [Treasury man]: a special agent of the U.S. Treasury Department

tmē-sis \tə-'mē-səs\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *tmēsis* act of cutting, fr. *temnein* to cut — more at TOME]: separation of parts of a compound word by the intervention of one or more words (as *what place soever* for *whatsoever place*)

TMO *abbr* telegraph money order

TMV *abbr* tobacco mosaic virus

tn *abbr* 1 ton 2 town 3 train

TN *abbr* 1 Tennessee 2 true north

tng *abbr* training

tnpk *abbr* turnpike

TNT \tē-,en-'tē\ *n* [trinitrotoluene]: TRINITROTOLUENE

to \səntēns-ə-'fɪnəl\ (tū; before vowels *tə* also *təw* in US speech, usu *təw* in Brit speech; after -t (as in "want") often ə\ *prep* [ME, fr. OE *tō*; akin to OHG *zuo* to, L *donec* as long as, until] 1 *a* — used as a function word to indicate movement or an action or condition suggestive of movement toward a place, person, or thing reached (drove ~ the city) (went back ~ his original idea) *b* — used as a function word to indicate direction (a mile ~ the south) (turned his back ~ the door) (a tendency ~ silliness) *c* — used as a function word to indicate contact or proximity (applied polish ~ the table) (stood there with her hands ~ her eyes) *d* (1) — used as a function word to indicate the place or point that is the far limit (100 miles ~ the nearest town) (2) — used as a function word to indicate the limit of extent (stripped ~ the waist) *e* — used as a function word to indicate relative position (perpendicular ~ the floor) 2 *a* — used as a function word to indicate purpose, intention, tendency, result, or end (came ~ our aid) (drink ~ his health) *b* — used as a function word to indicate the result of an action or a process (broken all ~ pieces) (go ~ seed) (<~ their surprise, the train left on time) *c* — used as a function word to indicate a determined condition or end (sentenced ~ death) 3 — used as a function word to indicate position or relation in time: as *a*: BEFORE (five minutes ~ five) *b*: TILL (from eight ~ five) 4 — used as a function word to indicate addition, attachment, connection, belonging, possession, accompaniment, or response (the key ~ the door) (danced ~ live music) (comes ~ his call) 5 — used as a function word 5 (1) to indicate the extent or degree (as of completeness or accuracy) (loyal ~ a man) or the extent and result (as of an action or a condition) (beaten ~ death) 5 (2) to indicate the last or an intermediate point of a series (moderate ~ cool temperatures) 6 *a* — used as a function word (1) to indicate a relation to one that serves as a standard (inferior ~ his earlier works) (2) to indicate similarity, correspondence, dissimilarity, or proportion (compared him ~ a god) *b* — used as a function word to indicate agreement or conformity (add salt ~ taste) (<~ my knowledge) *c* — used as a function word to indicate a proportion in terms of numbers or quantities (400 ~ the box) 7 *a* — used as a function word (1) to indicate the application of an adjective or a noun (agreeable ~ everyone) (attitude ~ friends) (title ~ the property) (2) to indicate the relation of a verb to its complement or to a complementary element (refers ~ the traditions) (refers him ~ the traditions) (3) to indicate the receiver of an action or the one for which something is done or exists (spoke ~ his father) (gives a dollar ~ the man) (the total effect was a gain

~ reading — Joseph Trenaman) and often used with a reflexive pronoun to indicate exclusiveness (as of possession) or separateness (had the house ~ themselves) (thought ~ himself) **b** — used as a function word to indicate agency (falls ~ his opponent's blows) **8** — used as a function word to indicate that the following verb is an infinitive (wants ~ go) and often used by itself at the end of a clause in place of an infinitive suggested by the preceding context (knows more than he seems ~)

to \tū\ *adv* **1 a** — used as a function word to indicate direction toward (feathers wrong end ~) (run ~ and fro) **b** : close to the wind (the gale having gone over, we came ~ — R. H. Dana) **2 a** : into contact esp. with the frame — used of a door or a window (the door snapped ~) **b** — used as a function word to indicate physical application or attachment (set ~ his seal) **3** — used as a function word to indicate application or attention (were hungry and fell ~ with a vengeance) **4** : to a state of consciousness or awareness (brings her ~ with smelling salts) **5** : at hand : BY (get to see 'em close ~ — Richard Llewellyn)

TO *abbr* **1** table of organization **2** telegraph office **3** traditional orthography **4** turn over

toad \tōd\ *n* [ME *tode*, fr. OE *tāde*, *tādige*]

1 : any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians (esp. family Bufonidae) that as compared with the related frogs are generally more terrestrial in habit though returning to water to lay their eggs, squatter and shorter in build and with weaker hind limbs, and rough, dry, and warty rather than smooth and moist of skin **2** : a contemptible person or thing



toad 1

toad-eat-er \-ēt-ər\ *n*, *archaic* : TOADY

toad-fish \-fīsh\ *n* : any of various marine fishes (family Batrachoididae) with jugular pelvic fins, a large thick head, a wide mouth, and scaleless slimy skin

toad-flax \-flaks\ *n* **1** : BUTTER-AND-EGGS **2** : any of numerous plants similar to or related to toadflax

toad-stone \-stōn\ *n* : a stone or similar object held to have formed in the head or body of a toad and formerly often worn as a charm or antidote to poison

toad-stool \-stūl\ *n* : a fungus having an umbrella-shaped pileus : MUSHROOM; esp. : a poisonous or inedible one as distinguished from an edible mushroom

toady \tōd-ē\ *n*, *pl* **toad-ies** : one who flatters in the hope of gaining favors : SYCOPHANT

toady *vi* **toad-ied**; **toady-ing** : to behave as a toady : engage in sycophancy *syn* see FAWN — **toady-ism** \-ē-iz-əm\ *n*

to-and-fro \tū-ən-'frō\ *n* : activity involving alternating movement in opposite directions (the busy ~ of the holiday shoppers)

to-and-fro *adj* : forward and backward (~ motion)

to and fro *adv* : from one place to another

toast \tōst\ *vb* [ME *tosten*, fr. MF *toster*, fr. LL *tostare* to roast, fr. L *tostus*, pp. of *torrere* to dry, parch — more at THIRST] *vt* **1** : to make (as bread) crisp, hot, and brown by heat **2** : to warm thoroughly ~ *vi* : to become toasted; esp. : to warm thoroughly

toast *n* **1 a** : sliced bread browned on both sides by heat **b** : food prepared with toasted or recooked bread **2** [fr. the use of pieces of spiced toast to flavor drinks] **a** (1) : a person whose health is drunk (2) : something in honor of which persons drink **b** : a highly admired person (she's the ~ of society) **3** [*toast*] : an act of proposing or of drinking in honor of a toast

toast *vi* [*toast*] : to propose or drink to as a toast

toast-er \tō-stər\ *n* : one that toasts; esp. : an electrical appliance for toasting

toast-mas-ter \tōs(t)-,mas-tər\ *n* : one that presides at a banquet and introduces the after-dinner speakers

toast-mis-tress \-,mis-trəs\ *n* : a female toastmaster

toasty \tō-stē\ *adj* **toast-i-er**; **-est** : pleasantly or comfortably warm (felt snug and ~ by the fire)

to-bac-co \tə-'bak-(,)ō-, -'bak-ə(-w)\ *n*, *pl* **-cos** [Sp *tabaco*, prob. fr. Taino, roll of tobacco leaves smoked by the Indians of the Antilles at the time of Columbus] **1** : any of a genus (*Nicotiana*) of chiefly American plants of the nightshade family with viscid foliage and tubular flowers; esp. : a tall erect annual So. American herb (*N. tabacum*) cultivated for its leaves **2** : the leaves of cultivated tobacco prepared for use in smoking or chewing or as snuff **3** : manufactured products of tobacco (as cigars or cigarettes); also : smoking as a practice (has sworn off ~)

tobacco budworm *n* : a noctuid moth (*Heliothis virescens*) whose small rusty often green-striped caterpillar feeds on buds and young leaves esp. of tobacco and cotton

tobacco heart *n* : a functional disorder of the heart marked by irregularity of action and caused by excessive use of tobacco

tobacco hornworm *n* **1** : a hawkmoth (*Manduca sexta*) whose large usu. green larva is a hornworm feeding on plants of the nightshade family and esp. tobacco **2** : TOMATO HORNWORM

tobacco juice *n* : saliva colored brown by the use of tobacco or snuff

tobacco mosaic *n* : any of a complex of virus diseases of plants of the nightshade family and esp. of tobacco

to-bac-co-nist \tə-'bak-ə-nəst\ *n* [irreg. fr. *tobacco* + *-ist*] : a dealer in tobacco esp. at retail

to-be \tə-'bē\ *adj* : that is to be : FUTURE — usu. used postpositively and often in combination (a bride-to-be)

To-bi-as \tə-'bi-əs\ *n* [Gk *Tobias*] **1** : a Jewish hero who with divine aid marries his kinswoman Sarah in spite of a jealous evil spirit and restores his father Tobit's sight **2** : a book of Scripture included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and corresponding to the Book of Tobit in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

To-bit \tō-bət\ *n* [Gk *Tōbit*] **1** : the elderly father of Tobias **2** : a book of Scripture in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

to-bog-gan \tə-'bäg-ən\ *n* [CanF *tobogan*, of Algonquian origin; akin to Micmac *tobâgun* drag made of skin] **1** : a long flat-bottomed light sled made of thin boards curved up at one end with

usu. low handrails at the sides **2** : a downward course or a sharp decline

2toboggan *vi* **1** : to coast on a toboggan **2** : to decline suddenly and sharply (as in value) — **to-bog-gan-er** *n* — **to-bog-gan-ist** \-ə-nəst\ *n*

to-bog-gan-ing *n* : the act, art, or sport of riding a toboggan

to-by \tō-bē\ *n*, *pl* **tobies** *often cap* [Toby, nickname fr. the name Tobias] : a small jug, pitcher, or mug shaped somewhat like a stout man with a cocked hat for the brim — called also *toby jug*

toc-ca-ta \tə-'kät-ə\ *n* [It, fr. *toccare* to touch, fr. (assumed) VL] : a musical composition usu. for organ or harpsichord in a free style and characterized by full chords, rapid runs, and high harmonies

To-char-i-an \tō-'kar-ē-ən-, -'ker-, -'kär-\ *n* [L *Tochari* (pl.), fr. Gk *Tocharoi*] **1** : a member of a people of presumably European origin dwelling in central Asia during the first millennium of the Christian era **2 a** : a language of central Asia known from documents from the seventh century A.D. **b** : a branch of the Indo-European language family containing Tocharian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

Tocharian A *n* : the eastern dialect of Tocharian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

Tocharian B *n* : the western dialect of Tocharian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

toch-er \tāk-ər\ *n* [ScGael *tochar*] chiefly Scot : marriage portion

to-coph-er-ol \tō-'käf-ə-rōl-, -rōl\ *n* [ISV, deriv. of Gk *tokos* childbirth, offspring + *pherein* to carry, bear — more at BEAR] : any of several fat-soluble oily phenolic compounds with varying degrees of antioxidant vitamin E activity; esp. : one C₂₉H₅₀O₂ of high vitamin E potency obtained from germ oils or by synthesis

toc-sin \tāk-sən\ *n* [MF *toquassen*, fr. OProv *tocash*, fr. *tocar* to touch, ring a bell (fr. assumed VL *toccare*) + *senh* sign, bell, fr. ML & L *signum*; ML, bell, fr. LL, ringing of a bell, fr. L, mark, sign — more at TOUCH, SIGN] **1** : an alarm bell or the ringing of it **2** : a warning signal

1tod \tād\ *n* [ME] chiefly Scot : FOX

2tod *n* [ME *todd*, *todde*; prob. akin to OHG *zotta* tuft of hair] **1** : any of various units of weight for wool; esp. : one equal to 28 pounds **2 Brit** : a bushy clump (as of ivy)

1to-day \tə-'dā\ *adv* **1** : on or for this day **2** : at the present time

2today *n* : the present day, time, or age (the youth of ~)

1tod-dle \tād-'l\ *vi* **tod-dled**; **tod-dling** \tād-'lɪŋ-, -'lɪŋ\ [origin unknown] **1** : to walk with short tottering steps in the manner of a young child **2** : to take a stroll : SAUNTER — **toddle** *n*

tod-dler \tād-lər-, -'l-ər\ *n* : one that toddles; esp. : a young child

tod-dy \tād-ē\ *n*, *pl* **toddies** [Hindi *tārī* juice of the palmyra palm, fr. *tār* palmyra palm, fr. Skt *tāla*] **1** : the fresh or fermented sap of various chiefly East Indian palms **2** : a usu. hot drink consisting of an alcoholic liquor, water, sugar, and spices

to-do \tə-'dū\ *n*, *pl* **to-dos** \-'düz\ : BUSTLE, STIR

to-dy \tōd-ē\ *n*, *pl* **todies** [modif. of F *todier*, fr. L *todus*, a small bird] : any of several tiny nonpasserine insectivorous West Indian birds (genus *Todus*) closely related to the kingfishers

1toe \tō\ *n* [ME *to*, fr. OE *tā*; akin to OHG *zēha* toe, L *digitus* finger, toe] **1 a** (1) : one of the terminal members of a vertebrate's foot (2) : the fore end of a foot or hoof **b** : a terminal segment of a limb of an invertebrate **c** : the forepart of something worn on the foot (the ~ of a boot) **2** : a part that by its position or form is felt to resemble a toe (the ~ of Italy); as **a** : a journal or pivot supported in a bearing **b** : a lateral projection at one end or between the ends of a piece (as a rod or bolt) by which it is moved **c** : the lowest part (as of an embankment, dam, or cliff) — **on one's toes** : ALERT **1** — **toe to toe** : facing one another

2toe *vb* **toed**; **toe-ing** *vt* **1** : to furnish with a toe (~ a sock) **2** : to touch, reach, or drive with the toe (~ a football) **3** : to drive (as a nail) obliquely; also : to clinch or fasten by or with nails or rods so driven ~ *vi* **1** : TIPTOE **2** : to stand, walk, or be placed so that the toes assume an indicated position or direction (~ in) — **toe the line or toe the mark** : to conform rigorously to a rule or standard

toea \tōi-ə\ *n*, *pl* **toea** [native name in Papua New Guinea] — see *kina* at MONEY table

toe box *n* : a piece of material (as leather) placed between the toe cap and lining of a shoe and treated with a substance (as a gum) that hardens after the shoe is lasted permanently

toe cap *n* : a piece of leather covering the toe of a shoe and reinforcing or decorating it

toe crack *n* : a sand crack in the front wall of a horse's hoof

toed \tōd\ *adj* [*toe*] **1** : having a toe or toes esp. of a specified kind or number — usu. used in combination (five-toed) (round-toed shoes) **2** [fr. pp. of *toe*] : driven obliquely (a ~ nail); also : secured by diagonal or oblique nailing

toe dance *n* : a dance executed on the tips of the toes by means of a ballet slipper with a reinforced toe — **toe-dance** *vi* — **toe dancer** *n* — **toe dancing** *n*

toe-hold \tō-'hōld\ *n* **1 a** : a hold or place of support for the toes (as in climbing) **b** (1) : a means of progressing (as in surmounting barriers) (2) : a slight footing **2** : a wrestling hold in which the aggressor bends or twists his opponent's foot

toe-in \tō-'in\ *n* **1** : CAMBER **3** **2** : adjustment of the front wheels of an automotive vehicle so that they are closer together at the front than at the back

toe-less \tō-'ləs\ *adj* : lacking a toe (~ a shoe)

1toe-nail \tō-'nāl-, -'nā(ə)\ *n* : a nail of a toe

2toenail *vt* : to fasten by toed nails : TOE

toe-piece \tō-'pēs\ *n* : a piece designed to form a toe (as of a shoe) or cover the toes of the foot

ə	abut	ː	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin, th this
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furios	zh	vision

toe-plate \-,plāt\ *n*: a metal tab attached to the toe of a shoe (as to prevent wear due to heavy use)

toff \tāf\ *n* [prob. alter. of *tuft* (titled college student)] chiefly Brit: DANDY, SWELL

tof-fee or **tof-fy** \tō-fē, tāf-ē\ *n*, *pl* **toffees** or **toffies** [alter. of *taffy*]: candy of brittle but tender texture made by boiling sugar and butter together

tof-fee-nosed \tāf-ē-nōzd\ *adj*, Brit: STUCK-UP

toft \tōft, tāft\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. ON *toft*] Brit: a site for a dwelling and its outbuildings; also: an entire holding comprising a homestead and additional land

to-fu \tō-(f)ü\ *n* [Jap *tōfu*]: BEAN CURD

tog \täg, tög\ *vt* **togged**; **tog-ging** [togs]: to dress esp. in fine clothing — usu. used with *up* or *out*

to-ga \tō-gə\ *n* [L; akin to L *tegere* to cover — more at THATCH]: the loose outer garment worn in public by citizens of ancient Rome; also: a similar loose wrap or a professional, official, or academic gown — **to-gaed** \-gəd\ *adj*

to-ga vi-ri-lis \tō-gə-və-rēl-əs, -rēl-\ *n*, *pl* **to-gae vi-ri-les** \tō-gē-və-rēl-ās, -rēl-\ [L, men's toga]: the white toga of manhood assumed by boys of ancient Rome at age 15

to-geth-er \tə-'geth-ər\ *adv* [ME *togedere*, fr. OE *togædere*, fr. *tō* to + *gædere* together; akin to MHG *gater* together, OE *gaderian* to gather] 1 *a*: in or into one place, mass, collection, or group (the men get ~ every Thursday for poker) *b*: in a body: as a group (students and faculty ~ presented the petition) 2 *a*: in or into contact (as connection, collision, or union) (mix these ingredients ~) *b*: in or into association or relationship (colors that go well ~) (went to school ~) 3 *a*: at one time: SIMULTANEOUSLY (events that happened ~) *b*: in succession: without intermission (was depressed for days ~) 4 *a*: by combined action: JOINTLY (~ we forced the door) *b*: in or into agreement or harmony (the soloist and the orchestra weren't quite ~) *c*: in or into a unified or coherent structure or an integrated whole (can't even put a simple sentence ~) (pull yourself ~) 5 *a*: with each other — used pleonastically and as an intensive after certain verbs (join ~) (add ~) *b*: as a unit: in the aggregate (these arguments taken ~ make a convincing case) *c*: considered as a whole: counted or summed up (all ~, there were 21 entries) — **to-geth-er-ness** *n* — **together with**: in addition to

tog-gery \täg-(ə)-rē, tög-\ *n* [togs]: CLOTHING

tog-gle \täg-əl\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a piece or device for holding or securing: as *a*: a pin inserted in a nautical knot to make it more secure or easier to slip *b*: a crosspiece attached to the end of or to a loop in something (as a chain, rope, line, strap, or belt) usu. to prevent slipping, to serve in twisting or tightening, or to hold something attached 2: a device having a toggle joint

toggle *vt* **tog-gled**; **tog-gling** \-(ə)-līg\ 1: to fasten with or as if with a toggle 2: to furnish with a toggle

toggle joint *n*: a device consisting of

two bars jointed together end to end but not in line so that when a force is applied to the knee tending to straighten the arrangement the parts abutting or jointed to the ends of the bars will receive an endways pressure

toggle switch *n*: an electric switch that depends on a toggle joint with a spring to open or close the circuit when a projecting lever is pushed through a small arc

togs \täg, tög\ *n* *pl* [pl. of E slang *tog* (coat), short for obs. E cant *togeman*, *togman*]: CLOTHING; esp: a set of clothes and accessories for a specified use (riding ~)

togue \tög\ *n* [CanF]: LAKE TROUT

toil \tōi\ *n* [ME *toile*, fr. AF *toyl*, fr. OF *toeil* battle, confusion, fr. *toillier*] 1 *archaic* *a*: STRUGGLE, BATTLE *b*: laborious effort 2: long strenuous fatiguing labor *syn* see WORK *ant* leisure

toil *vb* [ME *toilen* to argue, struggle, fr. AF *toiller*, fr. OF *toillier* to stir, disturb, dispute, fr. L *tudiculare* to crush, grind, fr. *tudicula* machine for crushing olives, dim. of *tudes* hammer; akin to L *tundere* to beat — more at STINT] *vi* 1: to work hard and long: LABOR 2: to proceed with laborious effort: PLOD (~ing wearily up the hill) ~ *vt* 1 *archaic*: OVERWORK 2 *archaic*: to get or accomplish with great effort — **toil-er** \tōi-lər\ *n*

toil *n* [MF *toile* cloth, net, fr. L *tela* web, fr. *texere* to weave, construct — more at TECHNICAL] 1: a net to trap game 2: something by which one is held fast or inextricably involved: SNARE, TRAP — usu. used in pl. (caught in the ~s of the law)

toile \twäl\ *n* [F, cloth, linen] 1: any of many plain or simple twill weave fabrics; esp: LINEN 2: a muslin model of a garment

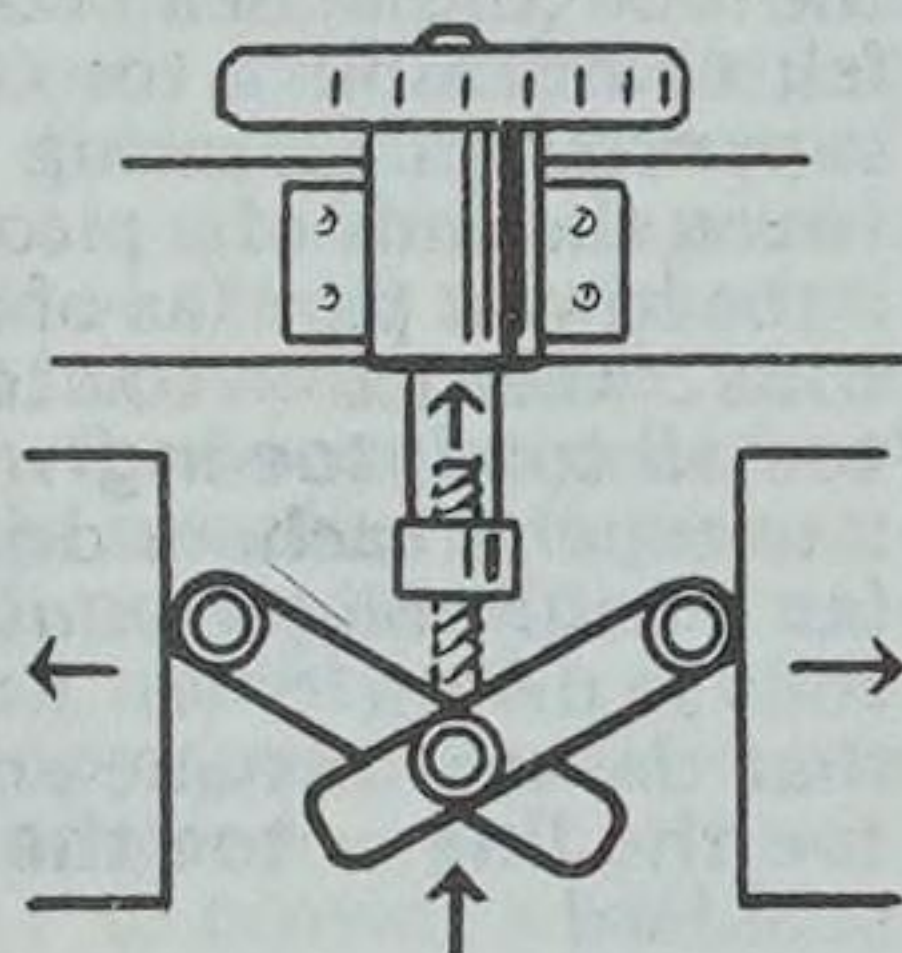
toile de Jouy \twäl-dəzh-'wē\ *n* [F, lit., cloth of Jouy, fr. *Jouy-en-Josas*, France]: an 18th century French scenic pattern usu. printed on cotton, linen, or silk in one color on a light ground; broadly: a similar printed fabric

toi-let \tōi-lət\ *n* [MF *toilette* cloth put over the shoulders while dressing the hair or shaving, dim. of *toile* cloth] 1 *archaic*: DRESSING TABLE 2: the act or process of dressing and grooming oneself 3 *a* (1): BATHROOM, LAVATORY 2 (2): PRIVY *b*: a fixture for defecation and urination; esp: WATER CLOSET 4: cleansing in preparation for or in association with a medical or surgical procedure

toilet *vi* 1: to dress and groom oneself 2: to use the toilet — usu. used of a child ~ *vt* 1: DRESS, GARB 2: to help (a child) use the toilet



toga



toggle joint

toilet paper *n*: a thin sanitary absorbent paper for bathroom use chiefly after defecation and urination

toilet powder *n*: a fine powder usu. with soothing or antiseptic ingredients for sprinkling or rubbing (as after bathing) over the skin

toi-let-ry \tōi-lə-trē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries**: an article or preparation (as toothpaste, shaving cream, or cologne) used in making one's toilet — usu. used in pl.

toilet soap *n*: a mild soap that is often perfumed and colored and stabilized with preservatives

toi-lette \twä-'let\ *n* [F, fr. MF] 1: TOILET 2 *a*: formal or fashionable attire or style of dressing *b*: a particular costume or outfit

toilet training *n*: the process of training a child to control bladder and bowel movements and to use the toilet — **toilet train** *vt*

toilet water *n*: a perfumed liquid containing a high percentage of alcohol for use in or after a bath or as a skin freshener

toil-ful \tōi-(ə)l-fəl\ *adj*: marked by or demanding toil: LABORIOUS — **toil-ful-ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv*

toil-some \-səm\ *adj*: marked by or full of toil or fatigue: LABORIOUS — **toil-some-ly** *adv* — **toil-some-ness** *n*

toil-worn \-,wō(ə)rn, -wō(ə)rn\ *adj*: showing the effects of or worn out with toil (~ hands)

to-ing and fro-ing \tū-īŋ-ən(d)-'frō-īŋ\ *n*, *pl* **to-ings and fro-ings** [to and fro]: a passing back and forth

To-kay \tō-'kā\ *n* 1: a sweet usu. dark gold dessert wine made near Tokaj, Hungary 2: a blend of Angelica, port, and sherry

toke \tōk\ *n* [origin unknown] *slang*: a puff on a marijuana cigarette

to-ken \tō-kən\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tācen*, *tācn* sign, token; akin to OHG *zeihhan* sign, Gk *deiknynai* to show — more at DICTION] 1

: an outward sign or expression (his tears were ~s of his grief) 2 *a*: SYMBOL, EMBLEM (a white flag is a ~ of surrender) *b*: an instance of a linguistic expression 3: a distinguishing feature

: CHARACTERISTIC 4 *a*: SOUVENIR, KEEPSAKE *b*: a small part representing the whole: INDICATION (this is only a ~ of what he hopes to accomplish) *c*: something given or shown as a guarantee (as of authority, right, or identity) 5 *a*: a piece resembling a coin issued as money by some person or body other than a de jure government *b*: a piece resembling a coin issued for use (as for fare on a bus) by a particular group on specified terms — **by the same token**: for the same reason

token *adj* 1: done or given as a token esp. in partial fulfillment of an obligation or engagement (a ~ payment) 2: MINIMAL, PER-FUNCTORY (~ resistance) (~ integration)

to-ken-ism \tō-kə-'niz-əm\ *n*: the policy or practice of making only a token effort; esp: the policy or practice of accepting token integration: minimal desegregation

token money *n* 1: money of regular government issue (as paper currency or coins) having a greater face value than intrinsic value 2: a medium of exchange consisting of privately issued tokens

To-khar-ian *var* of TOCHARIAN

to-ko-no-ma \tō-kə-'nō-mə\ *n* [Jap]: a niche or recess opening from the living room of a Japanese house in which a kakemono may be hung

tol- or tolu- comb form [ISV, fr. *tolu*] 1: tolu (<toluol>) 2: toluene (<toluic>) (<tolyl>): toluic (<toluate>)

to-la \tō-lə, tō-'lā\ *n* [Hindi *tolā*, fr. Skt *tulā* weight; akin to L *tol-lere* to lift up]: a unit of weight of India equal to 180 grains troy or 0.4114 ounce

tol-booth \tō(l)-,büth, 'tāl-, 'töl-\ *n* [ME *tolbothe*, *tollbothe* toll-booth, town hall, jail] 1 Scot: a town or market hall 2 Scot: JAIL, PRISON

tol-bu-ta-mide \tāl-'byüt-ə-,mīd\ *n* [tol- + butyric + amide]: a sulfonamide C₁₂H₁₈N₂O₃S that lowers blood sugar level and is used in the treatment of diabetes

told *past* of TELL

tole \tōl\ *n* [F *tôle* sheet metal (esp. iron), fr. F dial. (Bordeaux area), table, slab, fr. L *tabula* board, tablet]: sheet metal and esp. tinplate for use in domestic and ornamental wares in which it is usu. japanned or painted and often elaborately decorated; also: objects made of tole

To-le-do \tə-'lēd-(ə)\ *n*, *pl* **-dos**: a finely tempered sword of a kind made in Toledo, Spain

tol-er-a-ble \tāl-(ə)-rə-bəl, 'tāl-ər-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being borne or endured (~ pain) 2: moderately good or agreeable

: PASSABLE (a ~ singing voice) — **tol-er-a-bil-i-ty** \tāl-(ə)-rə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **tol-er-a-bly** \tāl-(ə)-rə-blē, -ər-blē\ *adv*

tol-er-ance \tāl-(ə)-rən(t)s\ *n* 1: capacity to endure pain or hardship: ENDURANCE, FORTITUDE, STAMINA 2 *a* (1): the ability to endure the effects of a drug or food or of a physiologic insult without exhibiting the usu. unfavorable effects (immunological ~ to a virus) (an addict's increasing ~ for a drug) (2): relative capacity of an organism to grow or thrive when subjected to an unfavorable environmental factor *b*: the maximum amount of a pesticide residue that may lawfully remain on or in food 3 *a*: sympathy or indulgence for beliefs or practices differing from or conflicting with one's own *b*: the act of allowing something: TOLERATION (has a large ~ for uncertainty) 4: the allowable deviation from a standard; esp: the range of variation permitted in maintaining a specified dimension in machining a piece

tol-er-ant \-rənt\ *adj* 1: inclined to tolerate; esp: marked by forbearance or endurance 2: exhibiting tolerance (as for an environmental factor) — **tol-er-ant-ly** *adv*

tol-er-ate \tāl-ə-,rāt\ *vt* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [L *toleratus*, pp. of *tolerare* to endure, put up with; akin to OE *tholian* to bear, L *tollere* to lift up, *latus* carried (suppletive pp. of *ferre*), Gk *tlēnai* to bear] 1: to endure or resist the action of (as a drug) without grave or lasting injury 2: to suffer to be or to be done without prohibition, hindrance, or contradiction *syn* see BEAR — **tol-er-a-tive** \-,rāt-iv\ *adj* — **tol-er-a-tor** \-,rāt-ər\ *n*

tol-er-a-tion \tāl-ə-'rā-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: the act or practice of tolerating something *b*: a government policy of permitting forms of

religious belief and worship not officially established 2: TOLERANCE 2a(1)

tol-i-dine \tāl-ə-dēn\ *n* [ISV *tol-* + *-idine*]: any of several isomeric aromatic diamines $C_{14}H_{16}N_2$ that are homologues of benzidine and used esp. as dye intermediates

toll \tōl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *tollr* toll; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *tolonium*, alter. of LL *telonium* customhouse, fr. Gk *tolōnion*, fr. *telōnēs* collector of tolls, fr. *telos* tax, toll; akin to Gk *tlēnai* to bear] 1: a tax or fee paid for some liberty or privilege (as of passing over a highway or bridge) 2: compensation for services rendered: as **a**: a charge for transportation **b**: a charge for a long-distance telephone call 3: a grievous or ruinous price; esp: cost in life or health (fever had taken a heavy ~ of her — L. C. Douglas)

toll *vi*: to take or levy toll ~ *vt* 1 **a**: to exact part of as a toll **b**: to take as toll 2: to exact a toll from (someone)

toll or tole \tōl\ *vt* **toll** or **toled**; **toll-ing** or **tol-ing** [ME *tollen*, *tolen*; akin to OE *talū* talk, narrative — more at TALE] 1: ALLURE, ENTICE 2 **a**: to entice (game) to approach **b**: to attract (fish) with scattered bait **c**: to lead or attract (domestic animals) to a desired point

toll *vb* [ME *tollen*, perh. fr. *tollen* to entice] *vt* 1: to sound (a bell) by pulling the rope 2 **a**: to give signal or announcement of (the clock ~ed each hour) **b**: to announce by tolling (church bells ~ed the death of the bishop) **c**: to call to or from a place or occasion (bells ~ed the congregation to church) ~ *vi*: to sound with slow measured strokes (the bell ~s solemnly)

toll *n*: the sound of a tolling bell

toll-booth \tōl-būth\ *n* [ME *tolbothe*, *tollbothe* tollbooth, town hall, jail, fr. *tol*, *toll* toll + *bothe* booth]: a booth (as on a highway or bridge) where tolls are paid

toll bridge *n*: a bridge at which a toll is charged for crossing

toll call *n*: a long-distance telephone call at charges above a local rate

toll-gate \tōl-gāt\ *n*: a point where the driver of a vehicle must pay a toll

toll-house \-haūs\ *n*: a house or booth where tolls are taken

toll-man \-mən\ *n*: a collector of tolls (as on a highway or bridge)

toll-way \-wā\ *n*: a road for the use of which tolls are collected

Tol-tec \tōl-,tek, 'tāl-\ *n* [Sp *tolteca*, of AmerInd origin]: a member of a Nahuatl people of central and southern Mexico — **Tol-tec-an** \-ən\ *adj*

tolu *n* [Sp *tolú*, fr. Santiago de Tolú, Colombia]: BALSAM OF TOLU

tol-u-ate \tāl-yə-wāt\ *n* [ISV]: a salt or ester of a toluic acid

tol-u-ene \-yə-wēn\ *n* [ISV]: a liquid aromatic hydrocarbon C_7H_8 that resembles benzene but is less volatile, flammable, and toxic, is produced commercially from light oils from coke-oven gas and coal tar and from petroleum, and is used as a solvent, in organic synthesis, and as an antiknock agent for gasoline

tol-u-ic \tə-'lū-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or being any of four isomeric acids $C_8H_8O_2$ derived from toluene

tol-u-idine \tə-'lū-ə-dēn\ *n* [ISV *tol-* + *-idine*]: any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene C_7H_9N that are analogous to aniline and are used as dye intermediates

toluidine blue *n*: a basic thiazine dye that is related to methylene blue and is used as a biological stain and in medicine to treat hemorrhage

tol-u-ol \tāl-yə-wōl, -wōl\ *n*: toluene esp. of commercial grade

tol-yl \tāl-əl\ *n* [ISV]: any of three univalent radicals $CH_2C_6H_4$ derived from toluene

tom \tām\ *n* [*Tom*, nickname for *Thomas*] 1: the male of various animals; esp: TOMCAT 2 *cap*: UNCLE TOM 2

tom-a-hawk \tām-i-hōk\ *n* [*tomahack* (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)]: a light ax used as a missile and as a hand weapon esp. by No. American Indians

tomahawk *vt*: to cut, strike, or kill with a tomahawk

to-mal-ley \tə-'mal-ē, 'tām-al-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-leys** [of Cariban origin; akin to Galibi *tumali* sauce of lobster livers]: the liver of the lobster

Tom and Jer-ry \tām-ən-'jer-ē\ *n* [Corinthian *Tom & Jerry* Hawthorne, characters in *Life in London* (1821) by Pierce Egan]: a hot sweetened drink of rum, water, spices, and beaten egg

to-ma-to \tə-'māt-(,)ō, -ə(w), -'māt-\ *n*, *pl* **-toes** [alter. of earlier *tomate*, fr. Sp, fr. Nahuatl *tomatl*] 1: any of a genus (*Lycopersicon*) of So. American herbs of the nightshade family; esp: a perennial plant (*L. esculentum*) widely cultivated for its edible fruits 2: the usu. large rounded and red or yellow pulpy berry of a tomato

tomato fruitworm *n*: CORN EARWORM

tomato hornworm *n*: a hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*) whose larva is a hornworm feeding on plants of the nightshade family and esp. tobacco and tomato

tomb \tūm\ *n* [ME *tombe*, fr. AF *tumbe*, fr. LL *tumba* sepulchral mound, fr. Gk *tymbos*; akin to L *tumēre* to be swollen — more at THUMB] 1 **a**: an excavation in which a corpse is buried: GRAVE **b**: a place of interment 2: a house, chamber, or vault for the dead formed wholly or partly in the earth or entirely above ground 3: a building or structure resembling a tomb in form or appearance — **tomb-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

tomb *vt*: BURY, ENTOMB

tom-bac \tām-bak\ *n* [F, fr. D *tombak*, fr. Malay *tēmbaga* copper]: an alloy essentially of copper and zinc and sometimes tin or arsenic that is used esp. for cheap jewelry and gilding

tom-bo-lo \tōm-bə-lō, 'tām-\ *n*, *pl* **-los** [It]: a sand or gravel bar connecting an island with the mainland or another island

tom-boy \tām-bōi\ *n*: a girl of boyish behavior: HOYDEN — **tom-boy-ish** \-ish\ *adj* — **tom-boy-ish-ness** *n*

tomb-stone \tūm-stōn\ *n*: GRAVESTONE

tom-cat \tām-kat\ *n*: a male cat

tom-cod \-kād\ *n* 1: any of several small fishes (genus *Microgadus*) resembling the related common codfish 2: any of several croakers of the Pacific coast

Tom Col-lins \tām-'kāl-ənz\ *n* [fr. the name *Tom Collins*]: a collins with a base of gin

Tom, Dick, and Har-ry \tām-dik-ən-'har-ē\ *n*: the common man: ANYONE — often used with *every* (helps every *Tom, Dick, and Harry* in need)

tome \tōm\ *n* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *tomus*, fr. Gk *tomos* section, roll of papyrus, tome, fr. *temnein* to cut; akin to L *tondēre* to shear, Gk *tendein* to gnaw] 1: a volume forming part of a larger work 2: BOOK: esp: a large or scholarly book

-tome \tōm\ *n* *comb form* [Gk *tomos*] 1: part: segment (myo-tome) 2: cutting instrument (pharyngotome)

to-men-tose \tō-'men-,tōs, 'tō-mən-\ *adj* [NL *tomentosus*, fr. *tomentum*]: covered with densely matted hairs (a ~ leaf)

to-men-tum \tō-'ment-əm\ *n*, *pl* **-ta** \-ə\ [NL, fr. L, cushion stuffing; akin to L *tumēre* to be swollen — more at THUMB]: pubescence composed of densely matted woolly hairs

tom-fool \tām-'fūl\ *n*: a great fool: BLOCKHEAD

tom-fool \tām-'fūl\ *adj*: extremely foolish, stupid, or doltish

tom-fool-ery \tām-'fūl-(ə-)rē\ *n*: foolish trifling: NONSENSE

Tom-my \tām-ē\ *n*, *pl* **Tommies** [*Thomas Atkins*, name used as model in official army forms]: a British soldier

Tommy At-kins \-'at-kənz\ *n*: TOMMY

tommy-gun *vt*: to shoot with a tommy gun

tom-my gun \tām-ē-gən\ *n* [by shortening & alter.]: THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN: broadly: SUBMACHINE GUN

tom-my-rot \tām-ē-rāt\ *n* [E dial. *tommy fool* + E *rot*]: utter foolishness or nonsense

to-mo-gram \tō-mə-'gram\ *n*: a roentgenogram made by tomography

to-mog-ra-phy \tō-'mäg-rə-fē\ *n* [Gk *tomos* section + ISV *-graphy* — more at TOME]: a diagnostic technique using X-ray photographs in which the shadows of structures before and behind the section under scrutiny do not show

to-mor-row \tə-'mār-(,)ō, -'mōr-, -ə(w)\ *adv* [ME *to morgen*, fr. OE *tō morgen*, fr. *tō* to + *morgen* tomorrow, morning — more at MORN]: on or for the day after today (will do it ~)

tomorrow *n* 1: the day after the present (the court will recess until ~) 2: FUTURE la (the world of ~)

tom-pi-on \tām-pē-ən\ *var of* TAMPION

Tom Thumb \tām-'thəm\ *n* 1: a legendary English dwarf 2: a dwarf type, race, or individual

tom-tit \tām-'tit, tām-\ *n* [prob. short for *tomtitmouse*, fr. the name *Tom* + *titmouse*]: any of various small active birds

tom-tom \tām-'tām, 'təm-'təm\ *n* [Hindi *tamtam*] 1: a usu. long and narrow small-headed drum commonly beaten with the hands 2: a monotonous beating, rhythm, or rhythmical sound

-to-my \tə-'mē\ *n* *comb form* [NL *-tomia*, fr. Gk, fr. *-tomos* that cuts, fr. *temnein* to cut — more at TOME]: incision: section (laparotomy)

ton \tən\ *n*, *pl* **tons** also **ton** [ME *tunne* unit of weight or capacity — more at TUN] 1: any of various units of weight: **a** — see WEIGHT table **b**: METRIC TON 2 **a**: a unit of internal capacity for ships equal to 100 cubic feet — called also *register ton* **b**: a unit approximately equal to the volume of a long ton weight of seawater used in reckoning the displacement of ships and equal to 35 cubic feet **c**: a unit of volume for cargo freight usu. reckoned at 40 cubic feet — called also *freight ton*, *measurement ton* 3: a great quantity: LOT — often used in pl. (ate ~s of hamburgers) (has ~s of money)

2ton \tōn\ *n* [F, lit., tone, fr. L *tonus*] 1: the prevailing fashion: VOGUE 2: the quality or state of being smart or fashionable

ton-al \tōn-'əl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to tone, tonality, or tonicity 2: having tonality — **ton-al-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

to-nal-i-ty \tō-'nal-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1: tonal quality 2 **a**: KEY 8 **b**: the organization of all the tones and chords of a piece of music in relation to a tonic 3: the arrangement or interrelation of the tones of a picture

ton-do \tān-(,)dō\ *n*, *pl* **ton-di** \-(,)dē\ [It, fr. *tondo* round, short for *rotondo*, fr. L *rotundus* — more at ROUND] 1: a circular painting 2: a sculptured medallion

tone \tōn\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tonus* tension, tone, fr. Gk *tonos*, lit., act of stretching; akin to Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: vocal or musical sound; esp: sound of a specific quality (spoke in low ~s) (masculine ~s) 2 **a**: a sound of definite pitch and vibration **b**: WHOLE STEP 3: accent or inflection expressive of a mood or emotion 4: the pitch of a word often used to express differences of meaning 5: a particular pitch or change of pitch constituting an element in the intonation of a phrase or sentence (high ~) (low ~) (mid ~) (low-rising ~) (falling ~) 6: style or manner of expression in speaking or writing (seemed wise to adopt a conciliatory ~) 7 **a** (1): color quality or value (2): a tint or shade of color **b**: the color that appreciably modifies a hue or white or black (gray walls of greenish ~) 8: the effect in painting of light and shade together with color 9 **a**: the state of a living body or of any of its organs or parts in which the functions are healthy and performed with due vigor **b**: normal tension or responsiveness to stimuli; specif: muscular tonus 10 **a**: healthy elasticity: RESILIENCY 10 **b**: general character, quality, or trend (a city's low moral ~) **c**: frame of mind: MOOD

2tone *vb* **toned**; **ton-ing** *vt* 1: INTONE 2: to give a particular intonation or inflection to 3 **a**: to impart tone to: STRENGTHEN (medicine to ~ up the system) **b**: to soften in color, appearance, or sound: MELLOW **c**: to change the normal silver image of (as a photographic print) into a colored image ~ *vi* 1: to assume a pleasing color quality or tint 2: to blend or harmonize in color

tone arm *n*: the movable part of a phonograph or record player that carries the pickup and permits the needle to follow the record groove

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

toned \tōnd\ *adj* 1: having tone or a specified tone: characterized or distinguished by a tone 2 *of paper*: having a slight tint

tone-deaf \tōn-def\ *adj*: relatively insensitive to differences in musical pitch — **tone deafness** *n*

tone language *n*: a language (as Chinese, Sudanic, or Bantu) in which variations in tone distinguish words of different meaning that otherwise would sound alike

tone-less \tōn-ləs\ *adj*: lacking in tone, modulation, or expression — **tone-less-ly** *adv* — **tone-less-ness** *n*

to-neme \tō-nēm\ *n*: an intonation phoneme in a tone language — **to-ne-mic** \tō-nē-mik\ *adj*

tone poem *n*: SYMPHONIC POEM — **tone poet** *n*

ton-er \tō-nər\ *n*: one that tones or is a source of tones: as **a**: a pure organic pigment **b**: a solution used to impart color to a silver photographic image **c**: a substance used to develop a latent xerographic image

to-net-ic \tō-net-ik\ *adj* 1: relating to linguistic tones or to tone languages 2: of or relating to intonation (<~ notation>) — **to-net-ic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

to-net-ics \-iks\ *n pl* but *sing in constr*: the use or study of linguistic tones

to-nette \tō-net\ *n* [tone + -ette]: a simple fipple flute with a range somewhat larger than an octave that is often used in elementary music education

tong \tāŋ, tōŋ\ *vt*: to take, gather, hold, or handle with tongs (<~ oysters>) ~ *vi*: to use tongs esp. in taking or gathering something — **tong-er** \tāŋ-ər, tōŋ-\ *n*

2tong *n* [Chin (Cant) t'ong hall]: a secret society or fraternal organization esp. of Chinese in the U.S. formerly notorious for gang warfare

ton-ga \tāŋ-gə\ *n* [Hindi tāngā]: a light 2-wheeled vehicle for two or four persons drawn by one horse and common in India

Ton-gan \tāŋ-(g)ən\ *n* 1: a member of a Polynesian people of the Tonga islands 2: the Polynesian language of the Tongans — **Tongan** *adj*

tongs \tāŋz, tōŋz\ *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr* [ME *tonges*, pl. of *tonge*, fr. OE *tang*; akin to OHG *zanga* tongs, Gk *daknein* to bite]: any of numerous grasping devices consisting commonly of two pieces joined at one end by a pivot or hinged like scissors

1tongue \təŋ\ *n* [ME *tunge*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *zunga* tongue, L *lingua*] 1 **a**: a fleshy movable process of the floor of the mouths of most vertebrates that bears sensory end organs and small glands and functions esp. in taking and swallowing food and in man as a speech organ — see LARYNX illustration **b**: a part of various invertebrate animals that is analogous to the tongue 2: the flesh of a tongue (as of the ox or sheep) used as food 3: the power of communication through speech 4 **a**: LANGUAGE; esp: a spoken language **b**: manner or quality of utterance with respect to tone or sound, the sense of what is expressed, or the intention of the speaker (<she has a clever ~> <a sharp ~>) **c** (1): ecstatic usu. unintelligible utterance accompanying religious excitation (2): the charismatic gift of ecstatic speech **d**: the cry of or as if of a hound pursuing or in sight of game — used esp. in the phrase *to give tongue* 5: a long narrow strip of land projecting into a body of water 6: something resembling an animal's tongue in being elongated and fastened at one end only: as **a**: a movable pin in a buckle **b**: a metal ball suspended inside a bell so as to strike against the sides as the bell is swung **c**: the pole of a vehicle **d**: the flap under the lacing or buckles of a shoe at the throat of the vamp 7 **a**: the rib on one edge of a board that fits into a corresponding groove in an edge of another board to make a flush joint **b**: FEATHER 4 — **tongue-like** \-lik\ *adj* — **on the tip of one's tongue** 1: about to be uttered (<it was on the tip of my tongue to tell him exactly what I thought>) 2: just eluding recall

2tongue *vb* **tongued**; **tonguing** \təŋ-ɪŋ\ *vt* 1 *archaic*: SCOLD 2: to touch or lick with or as if with the tongue 3 **a**: to cut a tongue on (<~ a board>) **b**: to join (as boards) by means of a tongue and groove (<~ flooring together>) 4: to articulate (notes) by tonguing ~ *vi* 1: to project in a tongue 2: to articulate notes on a wind instrument by successively interrupting the stream of wind with the action of the tongue

tongue and groove *n*: a joint made by a tongue on one edge of a board fitting into a corresponding groove on the edge of another board

tongued \təŋd\ *adj*: having a tongue esp. of a specified kind — often used in combination (<sharp-tongued>)

tongue-in-cheek *adj*: characterized by insincerity, irony, or whimsical exaggeration

tongue in cheek *adv*: with insincerity, irony, or whimsical exaggeration

tongue-lash \təŋ-ləʃ\ *vb* [back-formation fr. *tongue-lashing*]: CHIDE, SCOLD — **tongue-lash-ing** *n*

tongue-less \təŋ-ləs\ *adj* 1: having no tongue 2: lacking power of speech: MUTE

1tongue-tie \təŋ-tī\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *tongue-tied*]: to deprive of speech or the power of distinct articulation

2tongue-tie *n*: limited mobility of the tongue due to shortness of its frenum

tongue-tied \təŋ-tīd\ *adj* 1: affected with tongue-tie 2: unable or disinclined to speak freely (as from shyness)

tongue twister *n*: a word, phrase, or sentence difficult to articulate because of a succession of similar consonantal sounds (as in "twin-screw steel cruiser")

tonguing \təŋ-ɪŋ\ *n*: use of the tongue in attacking or articulating notes on a wind instrument

-to-nia \tō-nē-ə\ *n comb form* [NL, fr. *tonus*]: condition or degree of tonus (<myotonia>)

1ton-ic \tān-ik\ *adj* [Gk *tonikos*, fr. *tonos* tension, tone] 1 **a**: characterized by tonus (<~ contraction of muscle>); also: marked by prolonged muscular contraction (<~ convulsions>) **b**: producing or adapted to produce healthy muscular condition and reaction of organs (as muscles) 2 **a**: increasing or restoring physical or mental tone **b**: yielding a tonic substance 3: relating to or based on the first tone of a scale (<~ harmony>) 4 *of a syllable*

: bearing a principal stress or accent 5: of or relating to speech tones or to languages using them to distinguish words otherwise identical — **ton-i-cal-ly** \tān-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

2tonic *n* 1 **a**: an agent (as a drug) that increases body tone **b**: something that invigorates, restores, refreshes, or stimulates (<a day in the country was a ~ for him>) **c**: a liquid preparation for the scalp or hair **d chiefly NewEng**: a carbonated flavored beverage **e**: QUININE WATER 2: the first tone of a diatonic scale: KEY-NOTE 3: a voiced sound

tonic accent *n* 1: relative phonetic prominence (as from greater stress or higher pitch) of a spoken syllable or word 2: accent depending on pitch rather than stress

to-nic-i-ty \tō-nis-ət-ē\ *n* 1: the property of possessing tone; esp: healthy vigor of body or mind 2: muscular tonus

tonic sol-fa *n*: a system of solmization based on key relationships that replaces the normal notation with sol-fa syllables or their initials

1to-night \tə-nīt\ *adv*: on this present night or the night following this present day (<will do it ~>)

2tonight *n*: the present night or the night following this present day

ton-ka bean \tāŋ-kə-\ *n* [prob. fr. Tupi *tonka*]: the seed of any of several leguminous trees (genus *Dipteryx*) that contains coumarin and is used in perfumes and as a flavoring; also: a tree bearing tonka beans

tonn *abbr* tonnage

ton-nage \tən-ij\ *n* 1 [ME, fr. OF *tonne* tun — more at TUNNEL]: a duty formerly levied on every tun of wine imported into England 2 **a**: a duty or impost on vessels based on cargo capacity **b**: a duty on goods per ton transported 3: ships in terms of the total number of tons registered or carried or of their carrying capacity 4 **a**: the cubical content of a merchant ship in units of 100 cubic feet **b**: the displacement of a warship 5: total weight in tons shipped, carried, or produced

tonne \tən\ *n* [F, fr. *tonne* tun, fr. OF — more at TUNNEL]: METRIC TON

ton-neau \tān-,ō, tə-nō\ *n, pl tonneaus* [F, lit., tun, fr. OF *tonel* — more at TUNNEL] 1: the rear seating compartment of an automobile; also: the entire seating compartment 2: a shape of watch case or dial resembling a barrel in profile

ton-ner \tən-ər\ *n*: an object (as a ship) having a specified tonnage — used in combination (<a thousand-tonner>)

to-nom-e-ter \tō-nām-ət-ər\ *n* [Gk *tonos* tone + E *-meter*] 1: an instrument or device for determining the exact pitch or the vibration rate of tones 2: an instrument for measuring tension (as of the eyeball) or pressure (as of blood or a gas) 3: a device for measuring vapor pressure — **to-no-met-ric** \tō-nə-me-trik\ *adj* — **to-nom-e-try** \tō-nām-ə-trē\ *n*

to-no-plast \tō-nə-plast\ *n* [ISV *tono-* (fr. Gk *tonos* tension) + *-plast* — more at TONE]: a semipermeable protoplasmic membrane surrounding a plant-cell vacuole

ton-sil \tān(t)-səl\ *n* [L *tonsillae*, pl., tonsils] 1: either of a pair of prominent masses of lymphoid tissue that lie one on each side of the throat between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces 2: any of various masses of lymphoid tissue that are similar to tonsils — **ton-sil-lar** \tān(t)-s(ə)-lər\ *adj*

tonsill- or tonsillo- *comb form* [L *tonsillae*]: tonsil (<tonsillectomy> (<tonsillotomy>))

ton-sil-lec-to-my \tān(t)-sə-'lek-tə-mē\ *n, pl -mies*: the surgical removal of the tonsils

ton-sil-li-tis \-'lit-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the tonsils

ton-so-ri-al \tān-sōr-ē-əl, -sōr-\ *adj* [L *tonsorius*, fr. *tonsus*, pp.]: of or relating to a barber or his work

1ton-sure \tān-chər\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *tonsura*, fr. L, act of shearing, fr. *tonsus*, pp. of *tondere* to shear — more at TOME] 1: the Roman Catholic or Eastern rite of admission to the clerical state by the clipping or shaving of a portion of the head 2: the shaven crown or patch worn by monks and other clerics 3: a bald spot resembling a tonsure

2tonsure *vt* **ton-sured**; **ton-sur-ing** \tānch-(ə)-rɪŋ\ : to shave the head of; esp: to confer the tonsure upon

ton-time \tān-tēn, tən-\ *n* [F, fr. Lorenzo Tonti †1695 It banker]: a financial arrangement whereby a group of participants share various advantages on such terms that upon the death or default of any member his advantages are distributed among the remaining members until on the death of all but one the whole goes to him or on the expiration of an agreed period the whole goes to those remaining; also: the share or right of each individual

to-nus \tō-nəs\ *n* [NL, fr. L, tension, tone]: TONE 9a; esp: a state of partial contraction characteristic of normal muscle

tony \tō-nē\ *adj* **ton-i-er**; **-est**: marked by an aristocratic or high-toned manner or style (<~ private schools>)

Ton-ny \tō-nē\ *n, pl Tonys* [Tony, nickname of Antoinette Perry †1946 Am actress & producer]: a medallion awarded annually by a professional organization for notable achievement in the theater

too \tū\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *tō* to, too — more at TO] 1: ALSO, BESIDES (<sell the house and furniture ~>) 2 **a**: to an excessive degree: EXCESSIVELY (<~ large a house for us>) **b**: to such a degree as to be regrettable (<this time he has gone ~ far>) **c**: VERY 3: SO 2d (<"I didn't do it." "You did ~.">)

took *past of TAKE*

1tool \tūl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tōl*; akin to OE *tawian* to prepare for use — more at TAW] 1 **a**: an instrument (as a hammer) used or worked by hand: IMPLEMENT **b** (1): the cutting or shaping part in a machine or machine tool (2): a machine for shaping metal: MACHINE TOOL 2 **a**: something (as an instrument or apparatus) used in performing an operation or necessary in the practice of a vocation or profession (<a scholar's books are his ~s>) **b**: a means to an end 3: one that is used or manipulated by another

2tool *vi* 1 **a**: to cause (a vehicle) to go: DRIVE **b**: to convey in a vehicle 2: to shape, form, or finish with a tool; esp: to letter or ornament (as leather) by means of hand tools 3: to equip (as a plant or industry) with tools, machines, and instruments for production ~ *vi* 1: DRIVE, RIDE (<~ed about the countryside in a

small automobile — R. G. Tugwell) 2: to equip a plant or industry with the means (as machines, machine tools, and instruments) of production — often used with *up* (the necessary time it takes to ~ up for new models — *Ethyl News*)

3tool *n*: a design (as on the binding of a book) made by tooling

tool-box \ˈtül-,bäks\ *n*: a chest for tools

tool-head \ˈtül-,hed\ *n*: a part of a machine in which a tool or toolholder is clamped and which is provided with adjustments to bring the tool into the desired position

tool-hold-er \-,höl-dər\ *n*: a short steel bar having a shank at one end to fit into the toolhead of a machine and a clamp at the other end to hold small interchangeable cutting bits

tool-house \-,häus\ *n*: a building (as in a garden) for storing tools

tool-mak-er \ˈtül-,mä-kər\ *n*: a machinist who specializes in the construction, repair, maintenance, and calibration of the tools, jigs, fixtures, and instruments of a machine shop

tool-mak-ing \-kin\ *n*: the action, process, or art of making tools; also: the trade of a toolmaker

tool-room \ˈtül-,rüm, -rüm\ *n*: a room where tools are kept; esp.: a room in a machine shop in which tools are made, stored, and issued for use by workmen

tool-shed \-,shed\ *n*: TOOLHOUSE

tool subject *n*: a subject studied to gain competence in a skill used in other subjects

toom \ˈtüm\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *tōm* — more at TEEM] chiefly Scot: EMPTY

toon \ˈtün\ *n* [Hindi *tūn*, fr. Skt *tunna*]: an East Indian and Australian tree (*Cedrela toona*) of the mahogany family with fragrant dark red wood and flowers that yield a dye; also: its wood

1toot \ˈtüt\ *vb* [prob. imit.] *vi* 1 *a*: to sound a short blast (the horn ~ed) *b*: to sound a note or call suggesting the short blast of a wind instrument 2: to blow or sound an instrument (as a horn) esp. so as to produce short blasts ~ *vt*: to cause to sound (~ a whistle) — **toot-er** *n*

2toot *n*: a short blast (as on a horn); also: a sound resembling such a blast

3toot *n* [Sc *toot* to drink heavily]: a drinking bout: SPREE

1tooth \ˈtüth\ *n*, *pl* **teeth** \ˈtēth\

[ME, fr. OE *tōth*; akin to OHG

zand tooth, L *dent-*, *dens*, Gk

odont-, *odous*] 1 *a*: one of the

borne on the jaws or in many of

the lower vertebrates on other

bones in the walls of the mouth or

pharynx and serve esp. for the

prehension and mastication of

food and as weapons of offense

and defense *b*: any of various

usu. hard and sharp processes

esp. about the mouth of an invertebrate

2: TASTE, LIKING 3: a

projection resembling or suggesting

the tooth of an animal in

shape, arrangement, or action

(saw ~): as *a*: one of the regular

projections on the circumference

or sometimes the face of a

wheel that engage with corresponding

projections on another wheel esp.

to transmit force: COG

b: a small sharp-pointed

marginal lobe or process on a plant

4 *a*: something that injures,

tortures, devours, or destroys *b*

pl: effective means of enforcement

5: a roughness of surface

produced by mechanical or artificial

means — **tooth-like** \ˈtüth-
lik\ *adj* — **in the teeth of** 1: in or

into direct contact or collision

with (found themselves sailing in the

teeth of a hurricane — *Current Biog.*)

2: in direct opposition to (rule had

... been imposed by conquest in the

teeth of obstinate resistance — A. J. Toynbee)

— **to the teeth**: FULLY, COMPLETELY (armed to the teeth)

2tooth \ˈtüth, ˈtüth\ *vt* 1: to furnish

with teeth esp. by cutting

notches (~ a saw) 2: to roughen the

surface of (~ a cement

floor to prevent slipping)

tooth-ache \ˈtü-,thāk\ *n*: pain in or

about a tooth

tooth and nail *adv*: with every available

means: all out (fight

tooth and nail)

tooth-billed \ˈtüth-ˈbild\ *adj*: having a

notched bill

tooth-brush \-,brəsh\ *n*: a brush for

cleaning the teeth

tooth-brush-ing \-in\ *n*: the action of

using a toothbrush to clean

teeth

toothed \ˈtüht, uncompounded also

ˈtü-thəd\ *adj*: having teeth

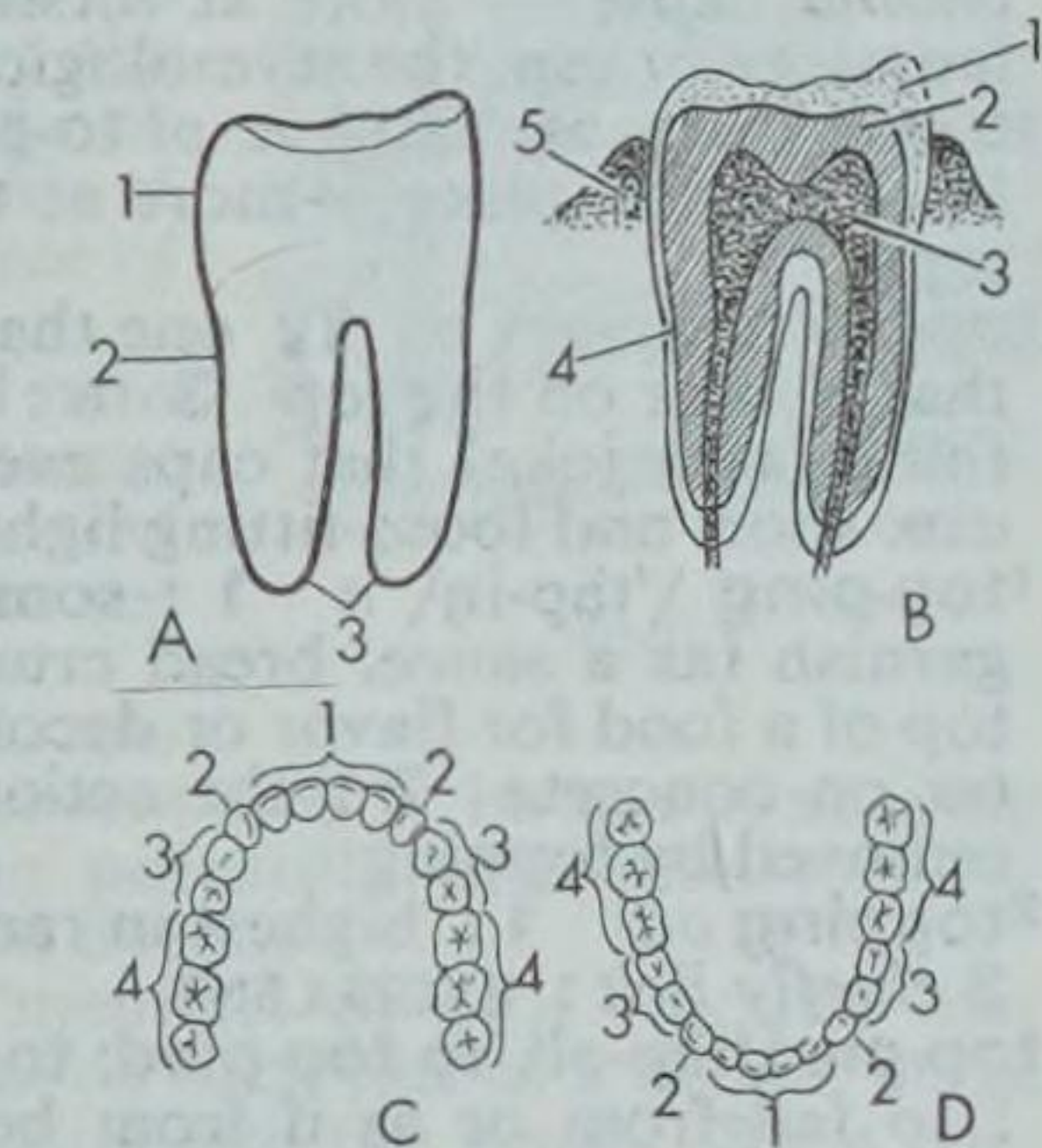
esp. of a specified kind or number —

often used in combination

(bucktoothed)

toothed whale \ˈtüht-, ˈtü-thəd\ *n*: any

of various whales (suborder Odontoceti)



teeth 1a: A outside of a molar: 1 crown, 2 neck, 3 roots; B cross section of a molar: 1 enamel, 2 dentin, 3 pulp, 4 cementum, 5 gum; C dentition of adult human, upper; D dentition of adult human, lower: 1 incisors, 2 canines, 3 bicuspid, 4 molars

compare WHALEBONE WHALE

tooth-less \ˈtüth-ləs\ *adj* 1: having no teeth

2 *a*: lacking in sharpness or bite (spoke in ~ generalities — Arthur Hepner)

b: lacking in means of enforcement or coercion: INEFFECTUAL

tooth-paste \-,päst\ *n*: a paste for cleaning the teeth

tooth-pick \-,pik\ *n*: a pointed instrument (as a small tapering

piece of wood) used for removing food particles lodged between

the teeth

tooth powder *n*: a powder for cleaning the teeth

tooth shell *n*: any of a class (Scaphopoda) of marine mollusks

with a tapering tubular shell; also: this shell

tooth-some \ˈtüth-səm\ *adj* 1: of palatable flavor and pleasing

texture: DELICIOUS (crisp ~ fried chicken) 2 *a*: AGREEABLE,

ATTRACTIVE *b*: sexually attractive (a ~ blonde) *syn* see PALAT-

ABLE — **tooth-some-ly** *adv* — **tooth-some-ness** *n*

tooth-wort \-,wört, -,wó(ə)rt\ *n* 1: a European parasitic plant

(*Lathraea squamaria*) of the broomrape family having a rootstock

covered with tooth-shaped scales 2: any of various cresses (genus *Dentaria*) including several cultivated for their showy flowers

toothy \ˈtü-thē\ *adj* **tooth-i-er**; **-est** 1: having or showing prominent teeth (~ grin) 2: TOOTH-SOME 1 — **tooth-i-ly** \-thē-lē\ *adv*

too-tle \ˈtüt-əl\ *vb* **too-tled**; **too-ting** \ˈtüt-līŋ, -l-īŋ\ [freq. of ˈtoot]

vi 1: to toot gently, repeatedly, or continuously 2: to drive or

move along in a leisurely manner ~ *vt*: to toot continuously on —

tootle *n* — **toot-ler** \ˈtüt-lər, -l-ər\ *n*

too-too \ˈtü-ˈtü\ *adj* 1: going beyond the bounds of convention,

good taste, or common sense: EXTREME 2: LA-DI-DA

toot-sie \ˈtüt-sē\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: DEAR, SWEETHEART 2:

PROSTITUTE

toot-sy also **toot-sie** \ˈtüt-sē\ *n*, *pl* **tootsies** [baby-talk alter. of *foot*]

: FOOT

1top \ˈtäp\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *zopf* tip, tuft of hair] 1 *a*

(1): the highest point, level, or part of something: SUMMIT, CROWN

(2): the head or top of the head — used esp. in the phrase *top to*

toe (3): the head of a plant and esp. one with edible roots (beet

~s) (4): a garment worn on the upper body *b* (1): the highest

or uppermost region or part (2): the upper end, edge, or surface

2: a fitted, integral, or attached part or unit serving as an upper

piece, lid, or covering 3 *a*: a platform surrounding the head of a

lower mast that serves to spread the topmast rigging, strengthen

the mast, and furnish a standing place for men aloft *b*: a comparable

part of the superstructure; esp.: such a part on a warship

used as a fire-control station or antiaircraft gun platform 4: the

highest degree or pitch conceivable or attained: ACME, PINNACLE

5 *a*: the part that is nearest in space or time to the source or

beginning *b*: the first half of an inning in baseball 6 *a* (1)

: the highest position (as in rank or achievement) (2): a person

or thing at the top *b pl*: aces and kings in a hand or the three

highest honors in a suit 7: the choicest part: CREAM, PICK 8: a

forward spin given to a ball (as in golf, tennis, or billiards) by striking

it on or near the top or above the center; also: the stroke so

given — **topped** \ˈtäpt\ *adj* — **off the top of one's head**: in an

impromptu manner (sat down and wrote the ... story off the top of

his head — Jerome Beatty, Jr.) — **on top of** 1 *a*: in control of

(acted like a man on top of his job — *Newsweek*) *b*: informed

about (a teacher trying to keep on top of developments in his field

— Frank Ross) 2: in sudden and unexpected proximity to (the

situation was on top of them now ... they couldn't evade it —

Frank O'Connor) 3: in addition to (a bad idea to get chilled on

top of getting wet — Sylvia T. Warner) — **on top of the world**: in

a position of eminent success, happiness, or fame

2top *vb* **topped**; **top-ping** *vt* 1: to remove or cut the top of: as *a*

: to shorten or remove the top of (a plant): PINCH 1*b* *b*: to re-

move the most volatile parts from (as crude petroleum) 2 *a*: to

cover with a top or on the top: provide, form, or serve as a top for

b: to supply with a decorative or protective finish or final touch

c: REFUEL, RESUPPLY — usu. used with *off* or *up* *d*: to complete

the basic structure of (as a high-rise building) by putting on a cap

or uppermost section — usu. used with *out* or *off* (the tallest commercial

building in the state ... was topped off ... yesterday —

John Okai) 3 *a*: to be or become higher than: OVERTOP (~s the

previous record) *b*: to be superior to: EXCEL, SURPASS (~s every-

thing of the kind in print — Alfred Frankenstein) *c*: to gain ascendancy

over: DOMINATE 4 *a*: to rise to, reach, or be at the top of

b: to go over the top of: CLEAR, SURMOUNT 5: to strike (a

ball) above the center thereby imparting top spin ~ *vi* 1: to

make an end, finish, or conclusion 2: to reach a summit or crest

— usu. used with *off* or *out* (the business-investment boom ... has

topped out — *Newsweek*)

3top *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being at the top: UPPERMOST 2:

CHIEF, LEADING (one of the world's ~ journalists) 3: of the

highest quality, amount, or degree (~ value) (~ form)

4top *n* [ME, fr. OE] a commonly cylindrical or conoidal device

that has a tapering usu. steel-shod point on which it is made to spin

and that is used esp. as a toy

top- or topo- comb form [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *topos* — more at

TOPIC]: place: locality (topology) (toponymy)

to-paz \ˈtō-,paz\ *n* [ME *topace*, fr. OF, fr. L *topazus*, fr. Gk *topazos*]

1 *a*: a mineral $Al_2SiO_4(F,OH)$ that is essentially a silicate of

aluminum and usu. occurs in orthorhombic translucent or trans-

parent crystals or in white translucent masses *b*: a usu. yellow to

brownish yellow transparent mineral topaz used as a gem *c*: a

yellow sapphire *d*: a yellow quartz (as cairngorm or altered cit-

rine) 2: either of two large brilliantly colored So. American

hummingbirds (*Topaza pella* and *T. pyra*)

top banana *n* [fr. a burlesque routine involving three comedians in

which the one that gets the punch line also gets a banana]: the

leading comedian in a burlesque show; broadly: KINGPIN 2

top billing *n* 1: the position at the top of a theatrical bill usu.

featuring the star's name 2: prominent emphasis, featuring, or

advertising

top boot *n*: a high boot often with light-colored leather bands

around the upper part

top-coat \ˈtäp-,kōt\ *n*: a lightweight overcoat

top-cross \-,krōs\ *n*: a cross between a superior or purebred male

and inferior female stock to improve the average quality of the

progeny; also: the product of such a cross

top dog *n*: a person or group in a position of authority esp.

through victory in a hard-fought competition

top-down \ˈtäp-,daun\ *adj* [fr. the phrase *from the top down*]

: closely organized, controlled, and directed

top drawer *n*: the highest level of society, authority, or excellence

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

top-dress \ˈtɒp-dres\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *topdressing*]: to apply material to (as land or a road) without working it in; *esp*: to scatter fertilizer over (land)

top-dress-ing \-ɪŋ\ *n*: a material used to top-dress soil

tope \ˈtɒp\ *vi* **toped**; **top-ing** [obs. *E tope* (interj. used to wish good health before drinking)]: to drink liquor to excess

tope *n* [origin unknown]: a small cosmopolitan shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*) with a liver very rich in vitamin A

tope *n* [Hindi *top*, perh. fr. Skt *stūpa*]: STUPA

to-pee or **to-pi** \tō-ˈpē, ˈtō-(j)pē\ *n* [Hindi *topi*]: a lightweight helmet-shaped hat made of pith or cork

top-er \ˈtɒ-pər\ *n*: one that topes; *esp*: DRUNKARD

top flight *n*: the highest level of achievement, excellence, or eminence — **top-flight** *adj*

Top 40 *n pl*: the forty best-selling phonograph records for a given period

Top 40 *adj*: constituting, playing, listing, or relating to the Top 40 (<Top 40 hits> <Top 40 stations> <Top 40 charts>)

top-ful or **top-full** \ˈtɒp-ˈfʊl\ *adj*: BRIMFUL

top-gal-lant \(')tɒp-ˈgal-ənt, tɒ-ˈgal-\ *adj* [*top* + *gallant*, *adj.*] **1**: of, relating to, or being a part next above the topmast and below the royal mast (<~ sails> <the ~ mast> **2**: raised above adjoining parts or structures

topgallant *n* **1**: a topgallant mast or sail **2**: the topmost point: SUMMIT (<the high ~ of my joy — Shak.)

top-ham-per \ˈtɒp-ˈham-pər\ *n* **1**: matter or weight (as spars or rigging) in the upper part of a ship **2**: unnecessary cumbersome matter

top hat *n*: a man's tall-crowned hat usu. of beaver or silk

top-heavy \ˈtɒp-ˈhev-ē\ *adj* **1**: having the top part too heavy for the lower part **2**: capitalized beyond what is prudent or safe

To-phet \ˈtɒ-fət\ *n* [ME, shrine south of ancient Jerusalem where human sacrifices were performed to Moloch (Jer 7:31), Gehenna, fr. Heb *tōpheth*]: HELL, GEHENNA

top-hole \ˈtɒp-ˈhɒl\ *adj*, chiefly Brit: EXCELLENT, FIRST-CLASS

to-phus \ˈtɒ-fəs\ *n*, *pl* **to-phi** \ˈtɒ-fi, -fē\ [L, *tufa*]: a deposit of urates in tissues (as cartilage) characteristic of gout

to-pi-ary \ˈtɒ-pē-er-ē\ *adj* [L *topiarius*, fr. *topia* ornamental gardening, irreg. fr. Gk *topos* place]: of, relating to, or being the practice or art of training, cutting, and trimming trees or shrubs into odd or ornamental shapes; *also*: characterized by such work

topiary *n*, *pl* **-aries**: topiary art or gardening; *also*: a topiary garden

top-ic \ˈtɒp-ik\ *n* [L *Topica* Topics (work by Aristotle), fr. Gk *Topika*, fr. *topika*, neut. pl. of *topikos* of a place, of a topos, fr. *topos* place, topos; akin to OE *thafian* to agree] **1 a**: one of the general forms of argument employed in probable reasoning **b**: ARGUMENT, REASON **2 a**: a heading in an outlined argument or exposition **b**: the subject of a discourse or of a section of a discourse

top-i-cal \-i-kəl\ *adj* **1 a**: of or relating to a place **b**: local or designed for local application (<a ~ remedy> <a ~ anesthetic> **2 a**: of, relating to, or arranged by topics (<set down in ~ form> **b**: referring to the topics of the day or place: of local or temporary interest — **top-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)lē\ *adv*

top-i-cal-i-ty \ˈtɒp-ə-ˈkal-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** **1**: the quality or state of being topical **2**: an item of merely topical interest

topic sentence *n*: a sentence that states the main thought of a paragraph or of a larger unit of discourse and is usu. placed at or near the beginning

top-kick \ˈtɒp-ˈkɪk\ *n*: FIRST SERGEANT 1

top-knot \-ˈnɒt\ *n* **1**: an ornament (as a knot of ribbons or a pom-pom) forming a headdress or worn as part of a coiffure **2**: a crest of feathers or hair on the top of the head

top-less \-ləs\ *adj* **1**: being without a top **2 archaic**: so high as to reach up beyond sight (<and burnt the ~ towers of Ilium — Christopher Marlowe> **3 a**: wearing no clothing on the upper body **b**: featuring topless waitresses or entertainers

top-lev-el \-ˈlev-əl\ *adj*: very high or highest in level of authority, importance, or quality (<~ management>)

top lift *n*: the bottom layer of a heel

top-lofty \ˈtɒp-ˈlɒf-tē\ *also* **top-loft-i-cal** \ˈtɒp-ˈlɒf-ti-kəl\ *adj* [prob. fr. the phrase *top loft*]: very superior in air or attitude — **top-loft-i-ly** \ˈtɒp-ˈlɒf-tē-lē\ *adv* — **top-loft-i-ness** \ˈtɒp-ˈlɒf-tē-nəs\ *n*

top-mast \ˈtɒp-ˈmɒst, -mɒst\ *n*: the mast that is next above the lower mast and is topmost in a fore-and-aft rig

top milk *n*: the upper layer of milk in a container enriched by whatever cream has risen

top-min-now \ˈtɒp-ˈmɪn-(j)ɒ, -ə(-w)\ *n* **1**: any of numerous small viviparous surface-feeding fishes constituting a family (Poeciliidae) **2**: KILLIFISH 1

top-most \ˈtɒp-ˈmɒst\ *adj*: highest of all: UPPERMOST

top-notch \-ˈnɒtʃ\ *adj*: of the highest quality: FIRST-RATE — **top-notch-er** \-ˈnɒtʃ-ər\ *n*

to-po-cen-tric \ˈtɒp-ə-ˈsen-trɪk, ˈtɒp-\ *adj* [*top-* + *-centric*]: relating to, measured from, or as if observed from a particular point on the earth's surface: having or relating to such a point as origin (<~ coordinates> — compare **GEOCENTRIC**)

topog *abbr* topography

to-po-graph \ˈtɒp-ə-ˈɡraf, ˈtɒp-\ *n* [back-formation fr. *topography*]: a detailed photograph of the surface of an object

to-pog-ra-pher \tə-ˈpɒg-rə-fər\ *n*: one skilled in topography

to-po-graph-ic \ˈtɒp-ə-ˈɡraf-ɪk, ˈtɒp-ə-\ *adj*: TOPOGRAPHICAL 1

to-po-graph-i-cal \-i-kəl\ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or concerned with topography (<a ~ engineer> **2**: of, relating to, or concerned with the artistic representation of a particular locality (<a ~ poem> (<~ painting> — **to-po-graph-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)lē\ *adv*

to-pog-ra-phy \tə-ˈpɒg-rə-fē\ *n* [ME *topographie*, fr. LL *topographia*, fr. Gk, fr. *topographein* to describe a place, fr. *topos* place + *graphein* to write — more at **CARVE**] **1 a**: the art or practice of graphic delineation in detail usu. on maps or charts of natural and man-made features of a place or region esp. in a way to show their relative positions and elevations; *also*: the practice of making topographs **b**: topographical surveying **2 a**: the configuration of a surface including its relief and the position of its natural

and man-made features **b**: the physical or natural features of an object or entity and their structural relationships

to-po-log-i-cal \ˈtɒp-ə-ˈlɒj-i-kəl, ˈtɒp-\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to topology **2**: being or involving properties unaltered under a homeomorphism (<continuity and connectedness are ~ properties> — **to-po-log-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)lē\ *adv*

topological group *n*: a mathematical group which is also a topological space, whose multiplicative operation is continuous such that given any neighborhood of a product there exist neighborhoods of the elements composing the product with the property that any pair of elements representing each of these neighborhoods form a product belonging to the given neighborhood, and whose operation of taking inverses is continuous such that for any neighborhood of the inverse of an element there exists a neighborhood of the element itself in which every element has its inverse in the other neighborhood

topologically equivalent *adj*: related by a homeomorphism

topological space *n*: a set with a collection of subsets satisfying the conditions that both the empty set and the set itself belong to the collection, the union of any number of the subsets is also an element of the collection, and the intersection of a finite number of the subsets is an element of the collection

topological transformation *n*: HOMEOMORPHISM

to-pol-o-gist \tə-ˈpɒl-ə-jəst, tō-\ *n*: a student of or specialist in topology

to-pol-o-gy \-jē\ *n*, *pl* **-gies** [ISV] **1**: topographical study of a particular place; *specif*: the history of a region as indicated by its topography **2 a**: a branch of mathematics concerned with those properties of geometric configurations (as point sets) which are unaltered by elastic deformations (as a stretching or a twisting) that are homeomorphisms **b**: CONFIGURATION (<~ of a molecule> (<~ of a magnetic field>)

top-onym \ˈtɒp-ə-nim, ˈtɒp-\ *n* [ISV, back-formation fr. *toponymy*]: PLACE-NAME

top-onym-ic \ˈtɒp-ə-nim-ɪk, ˈtɒp-\ *adj*: of or relating to toponyms or toponymy — **top-onym-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*

to-pon-y-my \tə-ˈpɒn-ə-mē, tō-\ *n* [ISV, fr. *top-* + Gk *onyma*, *onoma* name — more at **NAME**]: the place-names of a region or language or esp. the etymological study of them

to-pos \ˈtɒp-əs, ˈtɒp-\ *n*, *pl* **to-poi** \-ɔɪ\ [Gk, short for *koinos topos*, lit., common place — more at **TOPIC**]: a stock rhetorical theme or topic

top-per \ˈtɒp-ər\ *n* **1**: one that puts on or takes off tops **2**: one that is at or on the top **3 a**: SILK HAT **b**: OPERA HAT **4**: something (as a joke) that caps everything preceding **5**: a woman's usu. short and loose-fitting lightweight outer coat

top-ping \ˈtɒp-ɪŋ\ *n* **1**: something that forms a top: as **a**: a garnish (as a sauce, bread crumbs, or whipped cream) placed on top of a food for flavor or decoration **b**: a finishing layer of mortar on concrete **2**: the action of one that tops **3**: something removed by topping

topping *adj* **1**: highest in rank or eminence **2 NewEng**: PROUD **3 chiefly Brit**: EXCELLENT

top-ple \ˈtɒp-əl\ *vb* **top-pled**; **top-pling** \-(ə)lɪŋ\ [freq. of *2top*] *vi* **1**: to fall from or as if from being top-heavy **2**: to be or seem unsteady: TOTTER ~ *vt* **1**: to cause to topple **2**: OVERTHROW

top round *n*: meat (as steak) from the inner part of a round of beef

tops \ˈtɒps\ *adj* [*pl.* of *top*]: topmost in quality, ability, popularity, or eminence — used predicatively (<is ~ in his field>)

top-sail \ˈtɒp-səl, -səl\ *also* **top-s'l** \-səl\ *n* **1**: the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast in a square-rigged ship **2**: the sail set above and sometimes on the gaff in a fore-and-aft rigged ship

top secret *adj* **1**: demanding inviolate secrecy among those concerned **2**: containing information whose unauthorized disclosure could result in exceptionally grave danger to the nation — compare **CONFIDENTIAL**, **SECRET**

top sergeant *n*: FIRST SERGEANT 1

top-side \ˈtɒp-ˈsɪd\ *n* **1 pl**: the top portion of the outer surface of a ship on each side above the waterline **2**: the highest level of authority **3**: the upper portion of the ionosphere

2topside *adv* or *adj* **1**: on deck **2**: to or on the top or surface **3**: in a position of authority

top-soil \ˈtɒp-ˈsɔɪl\ *n*: surface soil usu. including the organic layer in which plants have most of their roots and which the farmer turns over in plowing

top spin *n* [*1top*]: a rotary motion imparted to a ball that causes it to rotate forward in the direction of its flight

top-stitch \ˈtɒp-ˈstɪtʃ\ *vt*: to make a line of stitching on the outside of (a garment) close to a seam

top-sy-tur-vi-ness \ˈtɒp-sē-ˈtər-vē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being topsy-turvy

1top-sy-tur-vy \ˈtɒp-sē-ˈtər-vē\ *adv* [prob. deriv. of *tops* (*pl.* of *top*) + obs. *E terve* (to turn upside down)] **1**: with the top or head downward: upside down **2**: in utter confusion or disorder

2topsy-turvy *adj*: turned topsy-turvy: totally disordered — **top-sy-tur-vi-ly** \-ˈtər-və-lē\ *adv* — **top-sy-tur-vy-dom** \-vəd-əm\ *n*

3topsy-turvy *n*: TOPSY-TURVINESS

top-work \ˈtɒp-ˈwɜrk\ *vt*: to graft scions of another variety on the main branches of (as fruit trees) usu. to obtain more desirable fruit

toque \ˈtɒk\ *n* [MF, soft hat with a narrow brim worn esp. in the 16th cent., fr. OSp *toca* headdress] **1**: a woman's small hat without a brim made in any of various soft close-fitting shapes **2**: TUQUE

tor \ˈtɒ(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *torr*]: a high craggy hill

To-rah \ˈtɒr-ə, ˈtɒr-, ˈtɔɪ-rə\ *n* [Heb *tōrah*] **1**: LAW 2b **2**: the body of wisdom and law contained in Jewish Scripture and other sacred literature and oral tradition **3**: a leather or parchment scroll of the Pentateuch used in a synagogue for liturgical purposes

1torch \ˈtɒ(ə)rʃ\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *torche*, fr. OF, bundle of twisted straw or tow, torch, fr. (assumed) VL *torca*; akin to L *torquere* to twist — more at **TORTURE**] **1**: a burning stick of resinous wood or twist of tow used to give light and usu. carried in the hand: FLAMBEAU **2**: something (as wisdom or knowledge) likened to a

torch as giving light or guidance **3** : any of various portable devices for emitting an unusually hot flame — compare BLOWTORCH
4 chiefly Brit : FLASHLIGHT

2 torch *vt* : to set fire to with or as if with a torch

torch-bearer \-ˈbər-ər, -ˈber- n **1** : one that carries a torch **2** : someone in the forefront of a campaign, crusade, or movement

torch-light \-ˈlīt n **1** : light given by torches **2** : TORCH

tor-chon \ˈtôr-shān n [F, duster, fr. OF, bundle of twisted straw, fr. *torche*] : a coarse bobbin or machine-made lace made with fan-shaped designs forming a scalloped edge

torch singer *n* : a singer of torch songs

torch song *n* : a popular sentimental song of unrequited love

torch-wood \ˈtôrç-wùd n **1** : a notably resinous or oily wood suitable for torches **2 a** : any of a genus (*Amyris*) usu. placed in the rue family of tropical American trees and shrubs with hard heavy fragrant resinous streaky yellowish brown wood **b** : the wood of a torchwood

tore *past of TEAR*

to-re-ador \ˈtôr-ē-ə-dô(ə)r, ˈtôr-, ˈtär- n [Sp, fr. *toreado*, pp. of *torear* to fight bulls, fr. *toro* bull, fr. L *taurus* — more at TAURINE] : TORERO, BULLFIGHTER

to-re-ro \tə-ˈre(ə)r-(ˈ)ō n, pl -ros [Sp, fr. LL *taurarius*, fr. L *taurus* bull] : a matador or a member of his cuadrilla

to-reu-tics \tə-ˈrüt-iks n *pl but sing in constr* [*toreutic*, adj., fr. Gk *toreutikos*, fr. *toreuein* to bore through, chase, fr. *toreus* boring tool; akin to Gk *tetrainein* to bore — more at THROW] : the art or process of working in metal esp. by embossing or chasing — **to-reu-tic** \-ˈrüt-ik adj

tori *pl of TORUS*

to-ric \ˈtôr-ik, ˈtôr- adj : of, relating to, or shaped like a torus or segment of a torus

to-rii \ˈtôr-ē-ē, ˈtôr- n, pl **torii** [Jap] : a Japanese gateway of light construction commonly built at the approach to a Shinto shrine

1 tor-ment \ˈtôr-ment n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *tormentum* torture, fr. *torquere* to twist — more at TORTURE] **1** : the infliction of torture (as by rack or wheel) **2** : extreme pain or anguish of body or mind : AGONY **3** : a source of vexation or pain

2 tor-ment \ˈtôr-ment, ˈtôr- v **1** : to cause severe usu. persistent or recurrent distress of body or mind to (cattle ~ed by flies) **2** : DISTORT, TWIST **syn** see AFFLICT

tor-men-til \ˈtôr-mən-til n [ME *turmentill*, fr. ML *tormentilla*, fr. L *tormentum*; fr. its use in allaying pain] : a yellow-flowered Eurasian potentilla (*Potentilla tormentilla*) with a root used in tanning and dyeing

tor-men-tor also **tor-ment-er** \ˈtôr-ment-ər, ˈtôr- n **1** : one that torments **2** : a fixed curtain or flat on each side of a theater stage that prevents the audience from seeing into the wings **3** : a covered screen used to prevent echo during the filming of motion-picture scenes

torn *past part of TEAR*

tor-na-dic \ˈtôr-nād-ik, -ˈnad- adj : relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a tornado

tor-na-do \ˈtôr-nād-(ˈ)ō n, pl -does or -dos [modif. of Sp *tronada* thunderstorm, fr. *tronar* to thunder, fr. L *tonare* — more at THUNDER] **1 archaic** : a tropical thunderstorm **2 a** : a squall accompanying a thunderstorm in Africa **b** : a violent destructive whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud that progresses in a narrow path over the land **3** : a violent or destructive windstorm : WHIRLWIND

tor-nil-lo \ˈtôr-nē-(ˈ)ō, -ˈnil-(ˈ)ō n, pl -los [Sp, lit., small lathe, screw, dim. of *torno* lathe, fr. L *tornus* — more at TURN] : SCREW-BEAN **1**

to-roid \ˈtō(ə)r-oid, ˈtō(ə)r- n [NL *torus*] **1** : a surface generated by a plane closed curve rotated about a line that lies in the same plane as the curve but does not intersect it **2** : a body whose surface has the form of a toroid

to-roi-dal \ˈtō-roid-əl adj : of, relating to, or shaped like a torus or toroid : doughnut-shaped (a ~ resistance coil) — **to-roi-dal-ly** \-ˈl-ē adv

1 tor-pe-do \ˈtôr-pēd-(ˈ)ō n, pl -does [L, lit., stiffness, numbness, fr. *torpēre* to be stiff or numb] **1** : ELECTRIC RAY **2** : an engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up; as **a** : a submarine mine **b** : a dirigible self-propelling cigar-shaped submarine projectile filled with an explosive charge **3 a** : a charge of explosive enclosed in a container or case **b** : a small firework that explodes when thrown against a hard object **4** : a professional gunman or assassin **5** : SUBMARINE **2**

2 torpedo *vt* **tor-pe-doe**; **tor-pe-do-ing** \-ˈpēd-ə-wiŋ **1** : to hit or sink (a ship) with a naval torpedo : strike or destroy by torpedo **2** : to destroy or nullify altogether : WRECK (~ a plan)

torpedo boat *n* : a boat designed for firing torpedoes; *specif* : a small very fast thinly plated boat with one or more torpedo tubes

torpedo-boat destroyer *n* : a large, swift, and powerfully armed torpedo boat orig. intended principally for the destruction of torpedo boats but later used also as a formidable torpedo boat

torpedo bomber *n* : a military airplane designed to carry torpedoes

torpedo plane *n* : TORPEDO BOMBER

tor-pid \ˈtôr-pəd adj [L *torpidus*, fr. *torpēre* to be stiff or numb; akin to L *stirps* trunk, stock, lineage, OE *starian* to stare — more at STARE] **1 a** : having lost motion or the power of exertion or feeling : DORMANT, NUMB **b** : sluggish in functioning or acting (a ~ frog) (a ~ mind) **2** : lacking in energy or vigor : APATHETIC, DULL **syn** see LETHARGIC — **tor-pid-i-ty** \ˈtôr-pid-ət-ē n — **tor-pid-ly** \ˈtôr-pəd-lē adv

tor-por \ˈtôr-pər n [L, fr. *torpēre*] **1** : a state of mental and motor inactivity with partial or total insensibility : extreme sluggishness or stagnation of function **2** : APATHY, DULLNESS

1 torque \ˈtō(ə)rk n [F, fr. L *torques*, fr. *torquere* to twist — more at TORTURE] : a usu. metal collar or neck chain worn by the ancient Gauls, Germans, and Britons

2 torque *n* [L *torquere* to twist] **1** : a force that produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion (an automobile engine delivers ~ to the drive shaft); also : a measure of the effectiveness of such a force that consists of the product of the force and the perpendicular distance from the line of action of the force to the axis of rotation **2** : a turning or twisting force

3 torque *vt* **torqued**; **torqu-ing** : to impart torque to : cause to twist (as about an axis) — **torquer** *n*

torque converter *n* : a device for transmitting and amplifying torque esp. by hydraulic means

torr \ˈtō(ə)r n, pl **torr** [Evangelista Torricelli] : a unit of pressure equal to $\frac{1}{760}$ of an atmosphere

1 tor-rent \ˈtôr-ənt, ˈtär- n [F, fr. L *torrent-*, *torrens*, fr. *torrent-*, *torrens* burning, seething, rushing, fr. prp. of *torrere* to parch, burn — more at THIRST] **1** : a violent stream of a liquid (as water or lava) **2** : a channel of a mountain stream **3** : a raging flood : a tumultuous outpouring : FLUX, RUSH

2 torrent *adj* : TORRENTIAL

tor-ren-tial \tō-ˈren-chəl, tē- adj **1 a** : relating to or having the character of a torrent (~ rains) **b** : caused by or resulting from action of rapid streams (~ gravel) **2** : resembling a torrent in violence or rapidity of flow — **tor-ren-tial-ly** \-ˈrench-(ə)-lē adv

tor-rid \ˈtôr-əd, ˈtär- adj [L *torridus*, fr. *torrere*] **1 a** : parched with heat esp. of the sun : HOT (~ sands) **b** : giving off intense heat : SCORCHING **2** : ARDENT, PASSIONATE (~ love letters) — **tor-rid-i-ty** \tō-ˈrid-ət-ē n — **tor-rid-ly** \ˈtôr-əd-lē, ˈtär- adv — **tor-rid-ness** *n*

torrid zone *n* : the belt of the earth between the tropics over which the sun is vertical at some period of the year

tor-sade \ˈtôr-sād, -ˈsād n [F, fr. obs. F *tors* twisted, fr. LL *torsus*] : a twisted cord or ribbon used esp. as a hat ornament

tor-sion \ˈtôr-shən n [LL *torsus*, pp. of L *torquere* to twist] **1** : the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of forces tending to turn one end or part about a longitudinal axis while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction; also : the state of being twisted **2** : the reactive torque that an elastic solid exerts by reason of being under torsion **3** : the twisting of a bodily organ on its own axis — **tor-sion-al** \ˈtôr-shnəl, -shən-əl adj — **tor-sion-al-ly** \-ē adv

torsion balance *n* : an instrument used to measure minute forces (as electrostatic or magnetic attraction and repulsion) by the torsion of a wire or filament

torsion bar *n* : a long metal element in an automobile suspension that has one end held rigidly to the frame end and the other twisted and connected to the axle and that acts as a spring

tor-so \ˈtôr-(ˈ)sō n, pl **torsos** or **tor-si** \ˈtôr-sē [It, lit., stalk, fr. L *thyrsus* stalk, thyrsus] **1** : the trunk of a sculptured representation of a human body; esp : the trunk of a statue whose head and limbs are mutilated **2** : something (as a piece of writing) that is mutilated or left unfinished **3** : the human trunk

tort \ˈtō(ə)rt n [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *tortum*, fr. L, neut. of *tortus* twisted, fr. pp. of *torquere*] : a wrongful act for which a civil action will lie except one involving a breach of contract

torte \ˈtōrt-ə, ˈtō(ə)rt n, pl **tor-ten** \ˈtōrt-n or **tortes** [G, prob. fr. It *torta*, fr. LL, round loaf of bread] : a cake made of many eggs and often grated nuts or dry bread crumbs and usu. covered with a rich frosting

tor-tel-li-ni \ˈtōrt-əl-ˈē-nē n [It] : pasta cut in rounds, filled, and boiled

tor-ti-col-lis \ˈtōrt-ə-ˈkāl-əs n [NL, fr. L *tortus* twisted + *-i-* + *collum* neck — more at COLLAR] : a more-or-less fixed twisting of the neck resulting in an abnormal carriage of the head — called also *wryneck*

tor-ti-lia \ˈtōrt-ˈtē-(y)ə n [AmerSp, dim. of Sp *torta* cake, fr. LL, round loaf of bread] : a round thin cake of unleavened cornmeal bread usu. eaten hot with a topping or filling of ground meat or cheese

tor-tious \ˈtôr-shəs adj : implying or involving tort — **tor-tious-ly** *adv*

tor-toise \ˈtōrt-əs n [ME *tortu*, *tortuce*, fr. MF *tortue* — more at TURTLE] **1** : any of an order (Testudinata) of reptiles that have a trunk more or less enclosed in a shell of bony dermal plates usu. covered externally with horny shields and jaws that are toothless and sheathed : TURTLE; esp : a land turtle **2** : someone or something regarded as slow or laggard

tortoise beetle *n* : any of a family (Chrysomelidae) of small tortoise-shaped beetles with larvae that feed on leaves

1 tor-toise-shell \ˈtōrt-ə-shel, -əs(h)-shel n **1** : the mottled horny substance of the shell of some turtles (as the hawksbill turtle) used in inlaying and in making various ornamental articles **2** : any of several showy nymphalid butterflies (genus *Nymphalis*)

2 tortoiseshell *adj* : made of or resembling tortoiseshell esp. in spotted brown and yellow coloring

tor-to-ni \ˈtōrt-ˈtō-nē n [prob. fr. *Tortoni*, 19th cent. It restaurateur in Paris] : ice cream made of heavy cream often with minced almonds and chopped maraschino cherries and often flavored with rum

tor-tri-cid \ˈtôr-trə-səd n [NL *Tortricidae*, group name, fr. *Tortric-*, *Tortrix*] : any of a family (Tortricidae) of small stout-bodied moths many of whose larvae feed in fruits — **tortricid** *adj*

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

tor-trix \tôr-triks\ *n* [NL *Tortric-*, *Tortrix*, genus of moths, fr. L *tortus*, pp. of *torquere* to twist; fr. the habit of twisting or rolling leaves to make a nest]: a tortricid moth

tor-tu-osity \tôr-chə-'wäs-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being tortuous 2: something winding or twisted: BEND

tor-tu-ous \tôr-ch(-ə)-wəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *tortueux*, fr. L *tortuosus*, fr. *tortus* twist, fr. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*] 1: marked by repeated twists, bends, or turns: WINDING 2 **a**: marked by devious or indirect tactics: CROOKED, TRICKY **b**: CIRCUITOUS, INVOLVED — **tor-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **tortu-ous-ness** *n*

tor-ture \tôr-chər\ *n* [F, fr. LL *tortura*, fr. L *tortus*, pp. of *torquere* to twist; akin to OHG *drāhsil* turner, Gk *atraktos* spindle] 1: the infliction of intense pain (as from burning, crushing, or wounding) to punish, coerce, or afford sadistic pleasure 2 **a**: anguish of body or mind: AGONY **b**: something that causes agony or pain 3: distortion or overrefinement of a meaning or an argument: STRAINING

torture *vt* **tor-tured**; **tor-turing** \tôr-ch(-ə)-rɪŋ\ 1: to punish or coerce by inflicting excruciating pain 2: to cause intense suffering to: TORMENT 3: to twist or wrench out of shape: DISTORT, WARP *syn* see AFFLICT — **tor-tur-er** \tôr-chər-ər\ *n*

tor-tur-ous \tôr-ch(-ə)-rəs\ *adj*: causing torture: cruelly painful — **tor-tur-ous-ly** *adv*

tor-u-la \tôr-(y)ə-lə, 'tär-\ *n*, *pl* -lae \-lē, -lī\ also -las [NL, fr. L *torus* protuberance]: any of various fungi and esp. yeasts that lack sexual spores, do not produce alcoholic fermentations, and are typically acid formers

to-rus \tôr-əs, 'tôr-\ *n*, *pl* to-ri \tô(ə)r-i, 'tô(ə)r-, -ē\ [NL, fr. L, protuberance, bulge, torus molding] 1: a smooth rounded anatomical protuberance 2: a large molding of convex profile commonly occurring as the lowest molding in the base of a column — see BASE illustration, MOLDING illustration 3 **a**: RECEPTACLE 2b **b**: the thickening of a membrane closing a wood-cell pit (as of gymnosperm tracheids) having the secondary cell wall arched over the pit cavity 4: a doughnut-shaped surface generated by a circle rotated about an axis in its plane that does not intersect the circle; *broadly*: TOROID

Tor-y \tôr-ē, 'tôr-\ *n*, *pl* **Tories** [IrGael *tōraidhe* pursued man, robber, fr. Mlr *tōir* pursuit] 1: an Irish papist or royalist outlaw chiefly of the 17th century 2 *obs*: BANDIT, OUTLAW 3 **a**: a member or supporter of a major British political group of the 18th and early 19th centuries favoring at first the Stuarts and later royal authority and the established church and seeking to preserve the traditional political structure and defeat parliamentary reform — compare WHIG **b**: CONSERVATIVE 1b 4: an American upholding the cause of the British Crown against the supporters of colonial independence during the American Revolution: LOYALIST 5 *often not cap*: an extreme conservative esp. in political and economic principles — **Tory** *adj*

Tory Democracy *n*: a political philosophy advocating preservation of established institutions and traditional principles combined with political democracy and a social and economic program designed to benefit the common man

Tor-y-ism \tôr-ē-'iz-əm, 'tôr-\ *n* 1: the principles and practices of or associated with Tories 2: the British Tory party or its members

tory-rory *adj* [origin unknown] *obs*: UPROARIOUS, ROISTERING

tosh \tāsh\ *n* [origin unknown]: sheer nonsense: BOSH, TWADDLE

toss \tôs, 'täs\ *vb* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *tossa* to spread, scatter] *vt* 1 **a**: to fling or heave continuously about, to and fro, or up and down <a ship ~ed by waves> **b**: BANDY 2c **c**: to mix lightly until well coated with a dressing <~ a salad> 2: to make uneasy: stir up: DISTURB 3 **a**: to throw with a quick, light, or careless motion or with a sudden jerk <~ a ball around> **b**: to throw up in the air <~ed by a bull> **c**: 2MATCH 5a 4 **a**: to fling or lift with a sudden motion <~es her head angrily> **b**: to tilt suddenly so as to empty by drinking <~ed his glass> 5: to accomplish, provide, or dispose of readily or easily <~ off a few verses> ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to move restlessly or turbulently; esp: to twist and turn repeatedly <~ed sleeplessly all night> **b**: to move with a quick or spirited gesture 2: to decide an issue by flipping a coin *syn* see THROW — **toss-er** *n*

toss *n* 1: the state or fact of being tossed 2: an act or instance of tossing: as **a**: an abrupt tilting or upward fling **b**: a deciding by chance and esp. by flipping a coin **c**: THROW, PITCH

toss-pot \-pät\ *n*: DRUNKARD, SOT

toss-up \-əp\ *n* 1: TOSS 2b 2: an even chance

tot \tät\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a small child: TODDLER 2: a small drink or allowance of liquor: SHOT

tot *vb* **tot-ted**; **tot-ting** [tot., abbr. of *total*] *vt*: to add together: TOTAL — *usu.* used with *up* <~s up the score> ~ *vi*: ADD

3tot *abbr* total

TOT *abbr* time on target

1to-tal \tôt-'l\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *totalis*, fr. L *totus* whole, entire] 1: comprising or constituting a whole: ENTIRE <the ~ amount> 2: COMPLETE, UTTER <a ~ failure> 3: concentrating all available personnel and resources on a single objective

2total *n* 1: a product of addition: SUM 2: an entire quantity: AMOUNT

3total *adv*: TOTALLY

4total *vt* **to-taled** or **to-talled**; **to-tal-ing** or **to-tal-ling** 1: to add up: COMPUTE 2: to amount to: NUMBER 3: to make a total wreck of (a car): DEMOLISH

total depravity *n*: a state of corruption due to original sin held in Calvinism to infect every part of man's nature and to make the natural man unable to know or obey God

total eclipse *n*: an eclipse in which one celestial body is completely obscured by the shadow or body of another

to-tal-ism \tôt-'l-'iz-əm\ *n*: TOTALITARIANISM — **to-tal-is-tic** \tôt-'l-'is-tik\ *adj*

1to-tal-i-tar-i-an \tô-'tal-ə-'ter-ē-ən\ *adj* [*total* + *-itarian* (as in *authoritarian*)] 1 **a**: of or relating to centralized control by an autocratic leader or hierarchy: AUTHORITARIAN, DICTATORIAL; esp: DESPOTIC **b**: of or relating to a political regime based on subor-

dination of the individual to the state and strict control of all aspects of the life and productive capacity of the nation esp. by coercive measures (as censorship and terrorism) 2 **a**: advocating or characteristic of totalitarianism **b**: completely regulated by the state esp. as an aid to national mobilization in an emergency **c**: exercising autocratic powers: tending toward monopoly

2totalitarian *n*: an advocate or practitioner of totalitarianism

to-tal-i-tar-i-an-ism \tô-'tal-ə-'ter-ē-ən-'iz-əm\ *n* 1: centralized control by an autocratic authority 2: the political concept that the citizen should be totally subject to an absolute state authority

to-tal-i-tar-i-an-ize \-niz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing: to make totalitarian <a society totalitarianized by the military-industrial complex — W. F. Buckley b1925>

to-tal-i-ty \tô-'tal-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: an aggregate amount: SUM, WHOLE 2 **a**: the quality or state of being total: WHOLENESS **b**: a period (as during an eclipse) during which totality exists

to-tal-iza-tor or **to-tal-isa-tor** \tôt-'l-'ə-'zāt-ər\ *n*: a pari-mutuel machine

to-tal-ize \tôt-'l-'iz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing 1: to add up: TOTAL 2: to express as a whole: SUMMARIZE

to-tal-iz-er \-ī-zər\ *n*: one that totalizes: as **a**: a pari-mutuel machine **b**: a device (as a meter) that records a remaining total (as of fuel)

to-tal-ly \tôt-'l-'ē\ *adv* 1: in a total manner: WHOLLY 2: as a whole: in toto

total recall *n*: the faculty of remembering with complete clarity and in complete detail

total utility *n*: the degree of utility of an economic good (as an article or service) considered as a whole

to-ta-quine \tôt-ə-'kwɪn-, -k(w)ēn-, -k(w)ən\ or **to-ta-qui-na** \tôt-ə-'kwɪ-nə-, -k(w)ē-\ *n* [NL *totaquina*, fr. ML *totalis* total + Sp *quina* cinchona; fr. its containing all the alkaloids of cinchona bark — more at QUININE]: an antimalarial drug containing alkaloids and esp. quinine extracted from American cinchona bark

1tote \tôt\ *vt* **toted**; **tot-ing** [origin unknown] 1: to carry by hand: bear on the person: LUG, PACK 2: HAUL, CONVEY

2tote *n* 1: BURDEN, LOAD 2: a large handbag — called also *tote bag*

3tote *vt* **toted**; **tot-ing** [E dial. *tote*, *n.* (total)]: ADD, TOTAL — *usu.* used with *up* <toted up his accomplishments — G. P. Morrill>

4tote *n* [short for *totalizer*]: a pari-mutuel machine

to-tem \tôt-əm\ *n* [Ojibwa *ototeman* his totem] 1 **a**: an object (as an animal or plant) serving as the emblem of a family or clan and often as a reminder of its ancestry; also: a usu. carved or painted representation of such an object **b**: a family or clan identified by a common totemic object 2: something that serves as an emblem or revered symbol

to-tem-ic \tô-'tem-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a totem or totemism <a ~ animal> 2: based on or practicing totemism <~ clan structure> — **to-tem-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

to-tem-ism \tôt-ə-'miz-əm\ *n* 1: belief in kinship with or a mystical relationship between a group or an individual and a totem 2: a system of social organization based on totemic affiliations

to-tem-ist \-məst\ *n*: a practitioner of or specialist in totemism

to-tem-is-tic \tôt-ə-'mis-tik\ *adj*: of or relating to totemists or totemism: TOTEMIC

to-tem-ite \tôt-ə-'mīt\ *n*: TOTEMIST

totem pole *n* 1: a pole or pillar carved and painted with a series of totemic symbols representing family lineage and often mythical or historical incidents and erected before the houses of Indian tribes of the northwest coast of No. America 2: an order of rank: HIERARCHY

tot-er \tôt-ər\ *n*: one that totes

toth-er or **t'oth-er** \təth-ər\ *pron* or *adj* [ME *tother*, alter. (resulting from incorrect division of *thet other* the other, fr. *thet* the — fr. OE *thæt* — + *other*) of *other* — more at THAT] chiefly dial: the other

toti- *comb* form [L *totus* whole, entire]: whole: wholly <totipotent>

to-ti-po-ten-cy \tô-'tip-ət-ən-sē, 'tôt-ə-'pôt-'n-\ *n*: ability to generate or regenerate a whole organism from a part

to-ti-po-tent \-ənt-, -nt\ *adj*: capable of development along any of the lines inherently possible to its kind <~ blastomeres each capable of developing into a complete embryo>

1tot-ter \tät-ər\ *vi* [ME *toteren*] 1 **a**: to tremble or rock as if about to fall: SWAY **b**: to become unstable: threaten to collapse 2: to move unsteadily: STAGGER, WOBBLE

2totter *n*: an unsteady gait: WOBBLE

tot-ter-ing *adj* 1 **a**: being in an unstable condition <a ~ building> **b**: walking unsteadily 2: lacking firmness or stability: INSECURE <a ~ regime> — **tot-ter-ing-ly** \-ə-rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

tot-tery \tät-ə-rē\ *adj*: of an infirm or precarious nature

Toua-reg *var* of TUAREG

tou-can \tū-'kan-, -kän, tü-\ *n* [F, fr. Pg *tucano*, fr. Tupi]: any of a family (Ramphastidae) of fruit-eating birds of tropical America with brilliant coloring and a very large but light and thin-walled beak

1touch \təch\ *vb* [ME *touchen*, fr. OF *tuchier*, fr. (assumed) VL *toccare* to knock, strike a bell, touch, of imit. origin] *vt* 1: to bring a bodily part into contact with esp. so as to perceive through the tactile sense: handle or feel gently *usu.* with the intent to understand or appreciate <loved to ~ the soft silk> 2: to strike or push lightly esp. with the hand or foot or an implement 3: to lay hands upon (one afflicted with scrofula) with intent to heal — compare KING'S EVIL 4 *archaic* **a**: to play on (a stringed instrument) **b**: to perform (a melody) by playing or singing 5 **a**: to take into the hands or mouth <never ~es alcohol> **b**: to put hands upon in any way or degree <don't ~ anything before the police come>; esp: to commit violence upon <swears he never ~ed the child> 6: to concern oneself with 7: to induce to give or lend <~ed him for ten dollars> 8: to cause



toucan

to be briefly in contact or conjunction with something (<~ed his spurs to his horse> <~ a match to the wick> **9 a** (1): to meet without overlapping or penetrating: **ADJOIN** (2): to get to: **REACH** (the speedometer needle ~ed 80) **b**: to be tangent to **c**: to rival in quality or value (nothing can ~ that cloth for durability) **10**: to speak or tell of esp. in passing (barely ~ed on the incident in his speech) **11**: to affect the interest of: **CONCERN** **12 a**: to leave a mark or impression on (few reagents will ~ gold) **b**: to harm slightly by or as if by contact: **TAINT**, **BLEMISH** (fruit ~ed by frost) (a horse ~ed in the wind) **c**: to give a delicate tint, line, or expression to (a smile ~ed her lips) **13**: to draw or delineate with light strokes **14 a**: to hurt the feelings of: **WOUND** **b**: to move to sympathetic feeling (<~ed by their loyalty> ~ *vi* **1 a**: to feel something with a body part (as the hand or foot) **b**: to lay hand or finger on a person to cure disease (as scrofula) **2**: to be in contact **3**: to come close: **VERGE** (his actions ~ on treason) **4**: to have a bearing: **RELATE** — used with *on* or *upon* **5 a**: to make a brief or incidental stop on shore during a trip by water (<~ed at several ports>) **b**: to treat a topic in a brief or casual manner — used with *on* or *upon* (<~ed upon many points>) — **touch-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **touch-er** *n*

syn **1** **TOUCH**, **FEEL**, **PALPATE**, **HANDLE**, **PAW** *shared meaning element*: to probe with a sensitive part of the body (as the fingers) so as to get or produce a sensation often in examination or exploration

2 see **AFFECT**

3 see **MATCH**

2touch *n* **1**: a light stroke, tap, or push **2**: the act or fact of touching **3**: the special sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived **4**: mental or moral sensitiveness, responsiveness, or tact (has a wonderful ~ in dealing with children) **5**: a specified sensation conveyed through the tactile receptors: **FEEL** (the velvety ~ of a fabric) **6 a**: the act of rubbing gold or silver on a touchstone to test its quality **b**: **TEST**, **TRIAL** — used chiefly in the phrase *put to the touch* **7 a**: a visible effect: **MARK** (a ~ of the tropical sun) **b**: **WEAKNESS**, **DEFECT** **8**: something slight of its kind: as **a**: a light attack (a ~ of fever) **b**: a small quantity: **TRACE** (a ~ of spring in the air) **c**: a transient emotion (a momentary ~ of compunction) **d**: a near approach: a close call (beaten in the championships by a mere ~) **e**: **BIT**, **LITTLE** — used adverbially with *a* (aimed a ~ too low and missed) **9 a** *archaic*: the playing of an instrument (as a lute or piano) with the fingers; *also*: musical notes or strains so produced **b**: a manner or method of touching or striking esp. the keys of a keyboard instrument **c**: particular action of a keyboard instrument with reference to the resistance of its keys to pressure (piano with a stiff ~) **10**: a set of changes in change ringing that is less than a peal **11**: an effective and subtle detail in creating or improving an artistic composition (applies the finishing ~es to his story) **12**: distinctive manner or method (the ~ of a master) **13**: a characteristic or distinguishing trait or quality (this room needs a woman's ~) **14** *slang*: an act of soliciting or getting a gift or loan **15**: the state or fact of being in contact or communication (lost ~ with her cousin) (let's keep in ~) (out of ~ with modern times) **16**: the area outside of the touchlines in soccer or outside of and including the touchlines in rugby

touch and go *n* **1**: rapid movement from point to point **2**: a highly uncertain or precarious situation

touch-back \-təch-,bək/ *n*: a situation in football in which the ball is down behind the goal line after a kick or intercepted forward pass after which it is put in play by the team defending the goal on its own 20-yard line — compare **SAFETY**

touch-down \-təch-,daʊn/ *n* **1**: the act of touching a football to the ground behind an opponent's goal; *specif*: the act of scoring six points in American football by being lawfully in possession of the ball on, above, or behind an opponent's goal line when the ball is declared dead **2**: the act or moment of touching down (as with an airplane or spacecraft)

touch down \-təch-,daʊn/ *vt*: to place (the ball in rugby) by hand on the ground on or over an opponent's goal line in scoring a try or behind one's own goal line as a defensive measure ~ *vi*: to reach the ground: **LAND**

touché \tū-'shā/ *interj* [F, fr. pp. of *toucher* to touch, fr. OF *tuchier*] — used to acknowledge a hit in fencing or the success of an argument, an accusation, or a witty point

touched \-təcht/ *adj* **1**: emotionally stirred (as with gratitude) **2**: slightly unbalanced mentally

touch football *n*: football played informally and chiefly characterized by the substitution of touching for tackling

touch-hole \-təch-,hōl/ *n*: the vent in old-time cannons or firearms through which the charge was ignited

1touch-ing *prep*: in reference to: **CONCERNING**

2touching *adj*: capable of arousing emotions of tenderness or compassion **syn** see **MOVING** — **touch-ing-ly** \-in-lē/ *adv*

touch-line \-təch-,līn/ *n*: either of the lines that bound the sides of the field of play in rugby and soccer

touch-mark \-,mārk/ *n*: an identifying maker's mark impressed on pewter

touch-me-not \-təch-mē-,nät/ *n* [fr. the bursting of the ripe pods and scattering of their seeds when touched] **1**: **IMPATIENS** **2**: a haughty, aloof, or prudish person; *esp*: a girl or woman inclined to be distant or cold

touch off *vt* **1**: to describe or characterize with precision **2 a**: to cause to explode by or as if by touching with fire **b**: to release or initiate with sudden intensity (the charges *touched off* a storm of protest — R. A. Billington)

touch-stone \-təch-,stōn/ *n* **1**: a black siliceous stone related to flint and formerly used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal **2**: a test or criterion for determining the quality or genuineness of a thing **syn** see **STANDARD**

touch system *n*: a method of typewriting that assigns a particular finger to each key and makes it possible to type without looking at the keyboard

touch-type \-təch-,tīp/ *vi*: to type by the touch system

touch-up \-təch-,əp/ *n*: an act or instance of touching up

touch up \-təch-,əp/ *vt* **1**: to improve or perfect by small additional strokes or alterations: make good the minor and usu. visible defects or damages of **2**: to stimulate by or as if by a flick of a whip

touch-wood \-təch-,wud/ *n*: **3PUNK**

touchy \-təch-,ē/ *adj* **touch-i-er**; **-est** **1**: marked by readiness to take offense on slight provocation **2 a** of a body part: acutely sensitive or irritable **b** of a chemical: highly explosive or inflammable **3**: calling for tact, care, or caution in treatment (a ~ subject among the members of his family) **syn** see **IRASCIBLE** **ant** **imperturbable** — **touch-i-ly** \-təch-,ē-lē/ *adv* — **touch-i-ness** \-təch-,ē-nəs/ *n*

1tough \-təf/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *tōh*; akin to OHG *zāhi* tough] **1 a**: strong or firm in texture but flexible and not brittle **b**: not easily chewed **2**: **GLUTINOUS**, **STICKY** **3**: characterized by severity or uncompromising determination (a ~ and inflexible foreign policy — *New Statesman & Nation*) **4**: capable of enduring strain, hardship, or severe labor **5**: very hard to influence: **STUBBORN** **6**: extremely difficult to cope with (a ~ question to answer) **7**: stubbornly fought (a ~ contest) **8**: **UNRULY**, **ROWDYISH** **9**: marked by absence of softness or sentimentality **10** *slang*: **EXCELLENT**, **GREAT** **syn** see **STRONG** **ant** **fragile** — **tough-ly** *adv* — **tough-ness** *n*

2tough *n*: a tough person; *esp*: **ROWDY**

3tough *adv*: in a tough manner (talks ~ and insensitively — A. E. Stevenson †1965)

tough-en \-təf-ən/ *vb* **tough-ened**; **tough-en-ing** \-(ə-)nɪŋ/ *vt*: to make tough ~ *vi*: to become tough

tough-ie *also* **toughy** \-təf-,ē/ *n*, *pl* **tough-ies**: one that is tough: as **a**: a loud rough rowdy person **b**: a difficult problem

tough-mind-ed \-təf-'mɪn-dəd/ *adj*: realistic or unsentimental in temper or habitual point of view — **tough-mind-ed-ness** *n*

tou-pee \tū-'pā/ *n* [F *toupet* forelock, fr. OF, dim. of *top*, *toup*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *zopf* tuft of hair — more at **TOP**] **1**: a curl or lock of hair made into a topknot on a periwig or natural coiffure; *also*: a periwig with such a topknot **2**: a wig or section of hair worn to cover a bald spot

1tour \tū(ə)r, / *1* is *also* \təu(ə)r/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF *tourn*, *tour* lathe, circuit, turn — more at **TURN**] **1 a**: one's turn in an orderly schedule: **SHIFT** **b**: a period during which an individual or unit is on a specific duty or at one place (served a ~ of duty in Europe) **2 a**: a journey for business, pleasure, or education in which one returns to the starting point **b**: a brief turn: **ROUND**

2tour *vi*: to make a tour ~ *vt* **1**: to make a tour of **2**: to present (as a theatrical production) on a tour

tou-ra-co \tūr-ə-'kō/ *n*, *pl* **-cos** [native name in western Africa] : any of a family (Musophagidae) of African birds that are related to the cuckoos and have a long tail, a short stout often colored bill, and red wing feathers

tour-bil-lion \tūr-'bil-yən/ or **tour-bil-lon** \tūr-bē-(y)ōn/ *n* [MF *tourbillon*, fr. L *turbin*, *turbo* — more at **TURBINE**] **1**: **WHIRLWIND** **2**: a vortex esp. of a whirlwind or whirlpool **3**: a firework having a spiral flight

tour de force \tū(ə)rd-ə-'fō(ə)rs, -'fō(ə)rs/ *n*, *pl* **tours de force** \same/ [F]: a feat of strength, skill, or ingenuity

tour-er \tūr-ər/ *n*: **TOURING CAR**

tour-ing \tū(ə)r-ɪŋ/ *n* **1**: participation in a tour **2**: cross-country skiing for pleasure

touring car *n*: an automobile suitable for distance driving: as **a**: a vintage automobile with two cross seats, usu. four doors, and a folding top **b**: a modern usu. 2-door sedan as distinguished from a sports car

tour-ism \tū(ə)r-'iz-əm/ *n* **1**: the practice of traveling for recreation **2**: the guidance or management of tourists **3 a**: the promotion or encouragement of touring **b**: the accommodation of tourists

tour-ist \tūr-əst/ *n* **1**: one that makes a tour for pleasure or culture **2**: **TOURIST CLASS** — **tourist** *adj*

tourist card *n*: a citizenship identity card issued to a tourist usu. for a stated period of time in lieu of a passport or a visa

tourist class *n*: economy accommodations (as on a ship)

tourist court *n*: **MOTEL**

tourist home *n*: a house in which rooms are available for rent to transients

tour-is-tic \tūr-'is-tik/ *adj*: of or relating to a tour, tourism, or tourists (<~ sites and monuments — R. J. Clements>) — **tour-is-tic-al-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

tour-ma-line \tūr-mə-'lən, -lēn/ *n* [Sinhalese *toramalli* carnelian] : a mineral (Na,Ca)(Li,Mg,Fe,Al)(Al,Fe)₆B₃Si₆O₂₇(O,OH,F)₄ of variable color that consists of a complex silicate and makes a striking gem when transparent and cut

tour-na-ment \tūr-nə-'mənt *also* \tər- or -tər-/ *n* [ME *tornement*, fr. OF *torneiment*, fr. *torneier*] **1 a**: a knightly sport of the middle ages between mounted combatants armed with blunted lances or swords and divided into two parties contesting for a prize or favor bestowed by the lady of the tournament **b**: the whole series of knightly sports, jousts, and tilts occurring at one time and place **2**: a championship series of games or athletic contests

tour-ne-dos \tūr-nə-'dō/ *n*, *pl* **tour-ne-dos** \-'dōz(ə)/ [F, fr. *tourner* to turn (fr. OF) + *dos* back, fr. L *dorsum* — more at **TURN**] : a small fillet of beef usu. cut from the tip of the tenderloin and encircled by a strip of suet, salt pork, or bacon for quick cooking

ə	abut	ʰ	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ü	loot	û	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

1 *tour-ney* \tū(ə)r-nē also *tər-* or *tōr-* \ *vi* **tour-neyed**; **tour-ney-ing** [ME *tourneyen*, fr. MF *torneier*, fr. OF, fr. *torn*, *tourn* lathe, circuit] : to perform in a tournament

2 *tourney* *n*, *pl* **tourneys** : TOURNAMENT

tour-ni-quet \tūr-ni-kət, *tər-* \ *n* [F, turnstile, tourniquet, fr. *tourner* to turn, fr. OF — more at **TURN**] : a device (as a bandage twisted tight with a stick) to check bleeding or blood flow

1 *touse* \tauz\ *vt* **toused**; **tous-ing** [ME *-tousen*; akin to OHG *zir-zūsōn* to pull to pieces] : RUMPLE, TOUSLE

2 *touse* *n* : a noisy disturbance

1 *tou-sle* \taū-zəl\ *vt* **tou-sled**; **tou-sling** \taūz-(ə)lɪŋ\ [ME *tou-selen*, freq. of *-tousen*] : DISHEVEL, RUMPLE

2 *tou-sle* \taū-zəl, *l* is also *tü-* \ *n* **1** Scot : rough dalliance : TUS-SLE **2** : a tangled mass (as of hair)

1 *tout* \taut\ *vb* [ME *tuten* to peer; akin to OE *tōtīan* to stick out, Norw *tyte* *vi* **1** : to canvass for customers **2** *a* chiefly Brit : to spy on racehorse trials or stable secrets for betting purposes *b* : to give a tip or solicit bets on a racehorse ~ *vt* **1** : to spy on : WATCH **2** *a* Brit : to spy out information about (as a racing stable or horse) *b* : to give a tip or solicit bets on (a racehorse) **3** : to solicit or peddle importunately

2 *tout* *n* : one who touts; as *a* : one who solicits patronage *b* chiefly Brit : one who spies out racing information for betting purposes *c* : one who gives tips or solicits bets on a racehorse

3 *tout* \taut, *tüt* \ *vt* [alter. of *toot*] : to praise or publicize loudly or extravagantly : BALLYHOO (<~ed as the ... most elaborate suburban shopping development — *Wall Street Jour.*)

tout-er \taut-ər\ *n* : **2** TOUT

to-va-rich or **to-va-rish** \tə-ˈvār-ish, -ich\ *n* [Russ *tovarishch*] : COM-RADE

1 *tow* \tō\ *vb* [ME *towen*, fr. OE *togian*; akin to OE *tēon* to draw, pull, OHG *ziohan* to draw, pull, L *ducere* to draw, lead] *vt* : to draw or pull along behind : HAUL ~ *vi* : to move in tow (trailers that ~ behind the family auto — Bob Munger)

2 *tow* *n* **1** : a rope or chain for towing **2** *a* : the act or an instance of towing *b* : the fact or state of being towed **3** : something towed (as a boat or car) **4** *a* : something (as a towboat or tugboat) that tows *b* : SKI TOW — **in tow** **1** : in the state of being towed (passed a wrecker with a car *in tow*) **2** *a* : under guidance or protection (taken *in tow* by a friendly native) *b* : in the position of a dependent or devoted follower or admirer (a young man passed with a good-looking girl *in tow*)

3 *tow* *n* [ME, fr. OE *tow-* spinning; akin to ON *tō* tuft of wool for spinning, OE *tawian* to prepare for use — more at **TAW**] **1** : short or broken fiber (as of flax, hemp, or synthetic material) that is used esp. for yarn, twine, or stuffing **2** *a* : yarn or cloth made of tow *b* : a loose essentially untwisted strand of synthetic fibers

4 *tow* *n* [ME (Sc), prob. fr. OE *tōh-* (in *tōhline* towline); akin to OE *togian* to tow] chiefly Scot & dial Eng : ROPE

tow-age \tō-ij\ *n* **1** : the act of towing **2** : the price paid for towing

1 *to-ward* \tō-(ə)rd, *tō-(ə)rd* \ *adj* [ME *toward*, fr. OE *tōweard* facing, imminent, fr. *tō*, prep., to + *-weard* -ward] **1** also **to-wards** \tō-(ə)rdz, *tō-(ə)rdz* \ [ME *toward*, fr. OE *tōweard*, prep., to-ward, fr. *tōweard*, *adj.*] *a* : coming soon : IMMINENT *b* : happening at the moment : AFOOT **2** *a* obs : quick to learn : APT *b* : PROPITIOUS, FAVORING (<a ~ breeze>)

2 *to-ward* or **to-wards** \('tō-(ə)rd(z), ('tō-(ə)rd(z), tə-ˈwōrd(z), ('twōrd(z), ('twōrd(z) \ *prep* **1** : in the direction of (driving ~ town) **2** *a* : along a course leading to (a long stride ~ disarmament) *b* : in relation to (an attitude ~ life) **3** *a* : at a point in the direction of : NEAR (a cottage somewhere up ~ the lake) *b* : in such a position as to be in the direction of (his back was ~ me) **4** : not long before (<~ the end of the afternoon>) **5** *a* : in the way of help or assistance in (did all he could ~ raising campaign funds) *b* : for the partial payment of (proceeds go ~ the establishment of a scholarship)

to-ward-li-ness \tōrd-lē-nəs, *tōrd-* \ *n*, *archaic* : the quality or state of being toward or towardly

to-ward-ly \tō-(ə)rd-lē, *tō-(ə)rd-* \ *adj*, *archaic* **1** : FAVORABLE, PROPITIOUS **2** : developing favorably : PROMISING **3** : PLEASANT, AFFABLE — **towardly** *adv*

tow-boat \tō-,bōt\ *n* **1** : TUGBOAT **2** : a compact shallow-draft boat with a squared bow designed and fitted for pushing tows of barges on inland waterways

1 *tow-el* \taū-(ə)l\ *n* [ME *towaille*, fr. OF *toaille*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *dwahila* towel; akin to OHG *dwahan* to wash, OPruss *twaxtan* bath cloth] : an absorbent cloth or paper for wiping or drying

2 *towel* *vb* **-eled** or **-elled**; **-eling** or **-elling** *vt* : to rub or dry (as the body) with a towel ~ *vi* : to use a towel

tow-el-ing or **tow-el-ling** \taū-(ə)lɪŋ\ *n* : a cotton or linen fabric often used for making towels

1 *tow-er* \taū-(ə)r\ *n* [ME *tour*, *tor*, fr. OE *torr* & OF *tor*, *tur*, both fr. L *turris*, fr. Gk *tyrsis*] **1** : a building or structure typically higher than its diameter and high relative to its surroundings that may stand apart (as a campanile), or be attached (as a church belfry) to a larger structure, and that may be fully walled in or of skeleton framework (as an observation or transmission tower) **2** : a towering citadel : FORTRESS **3** : one that provides support or protection : BULWARK (<a ~ of strength>) — **tow-ered** \taū-(ə)rd\ *adj* — **tow-er-like** \taū-(ə)r-lɪk\ *adj*

2 *tower* *vi* : to reach or rise to a great height

tower house *n* : a medieval fortified castle (as in Scotland)

tow-er-ing *adj* **1** : impressively high or great : IMPOSING (<pines>) **2** : reaching a high point of intensity : OVERWHELMING (<a ~ rage>) **3** : going beyond proper bounds : EXCESSIVE (<~ ambi-tions>) — **tow-er-ing-ly** \taū-(ə)r-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

tower wagon *n* : a wagon or motortruck with a high adjustable platform on which workmen can stand (as when repairing overhead wires)

tow-head \tō-,hed\ *n* **1** : a head of hair resembling tow esp. in being flaxen or tousled; also : a person having such a head of hair

2 : a low alluvial island or shoal in a river : SANDBAR — **tow-headed** \-hed-əd\ *adj*

to-wheel \tō-,hē, *tō-* \ *n* [imit.] **1** : a common finch (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) of eastern No. America having the male black, white, and rufous — called also *chewink* **2** : any of numerous American finches (genera *Pipilo* and *Chlorura*) that are related to the towhee

tow-ie \taū-ē\ *n* [origin unknown] : a form of contract bridge for three players

to wit \tə-ˈwɪt\ *adv* [ME *to witen*, lit., to know — more at **WIT**] : that is to say : NAMELY

tow-line \tō-,lɪn\ *n* : a line used in towing

tow-mond \tō-,mänd\ *n* [ME *towlmonyth*, fr. OE *twelf mōnath*, fr. *twelf* twelve + *mōnath* month] Scot : TWELVEMONTH, YEAR

town \taun\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tūn* enclosure, village, town; akin to OHG *zūn* enclosure, OIr *dūn* fortress] **1** dial Eng : a cluster or aggregation of houses recognized as a distinct place with a place-name : HAMLET **2** *a* : a compactly settled area as distinguished from surrounding rural territory *b* : a compactly settled area usu. larger than a village but smaller than a city *c* : a large densely populated urban area : CITY *d* : an English village having a periodic fair or market **3** : a neighboring city, capital city, or metropolis **4** : the city or urban life as contrasted with the country **5** : a New England territorial and political unit usu. containing both rural and unincorporated urban areas under a single town government — called also *township*; also : a New England community governed by a town meeting — **town** *adj* — **on the town** : in usu. carefree pursuit of entertainment or amusement (as city night-life) esp. as a relief from routine

town car *n* : a 4-door automobile with a permanently enclosed passenger compartment in the rear separated from the driver's compartment by a sliding glass partition

town clerk *n* : a public officer charged with recording the official proceedings and vital statistics of a town

town crier *n* : a town officer who makes public proclamations

town-ee \taū-ˈnē\ *n* : TOWNSMAN

town hall *n* : a public building used for town-government offices and meetings

town house *n* **1** : a house in town; *specif* : the city residence of one having a countryseat or having a chief residence elsewhere (<stayed at their *town house* during the social season>) **2** : a usu. single-family house of two or sometimes three stories that is usu. connected to a similar house by a common sidewalk

town-let \taun-lət\ *n* : a very small town

town manager *n* : an appointed town official having the status and functions of a city manager

town meeting *n* : a meeting of inhabitants or taxpayers constituting the legislative authority of a town

towns-folk \taunz-,fōk\ *n* *pl* : TOWNSPEOPLE

town-ship \taun-ˈship\ *n* **1** : an ancient unit of administration in England identical in area with or a division of a parish **2** *a* : TOWN **5** *b* : a unit of local government in some northeastern and north central states usu. having a chief administrative officer or board *c* : an unorganized subdivision of the county in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont *d* : an electoral and administrative district of the county in the southern U.S. **3** : a division of territory in surveys of U.S. public land containing 36 sections or 36 square miles

towns-man \taunz-mən\ *n* **1** *a* : a native or resident of a town or city *b* : an urban or urbane person **2** : a fellow citizen of a town

towns-people \-,pē-pəl\ *n* *pl* **1** : the inhabitants of a town or city : TOWNSMEN **2** : town-dwelling or town-bred persons

towns-woman \-,wum-ən\ *n* **1** : a female native or resident of a town or city **2** : a woman born or residing in the same town or city as another

town-wear \taun-,wa(ə)r, -,we(ə)r\ *n* : apparel (as of dark color or tailored style) that is suitable for wear in the city or to business

towny \taū-nē\ *n*, *pl* **town-ies** : TOWNSMAN

tow-path \tō-,path, -,pāth\ *n* : a path (as along a canal) traveled by men or animals towing boats — called also *towing path*

tow-rope \-,rōp\ *n* : a line used in towing something (as a boat)

tow sack \tō-'sak\ *n* [*3* *tow*] Midland & South : GUNNYSACK

tow truck *n* : WRECKER **2b**

tox- or **toxi-** or **tox-** *comb form* [LL, fr. L *toxicum* poison] : poisonous : poison (<toxemia>)

tox-a-phene \tāk-sə-,fēn\ *n* [fr. *Toxaphene*, a trademark] : a chlorinated camphene insecticide C₁₀H₁₀Cl₈

tox-emia \tāk-'sē-mē-ə\ *n* [NL] : an abnormal condition associated with the presence of toxic substances in the blood — **tox-emic** \-mɪk\ *adj*

tox-ic \tāk-sik\ *adj* [LL *toxicus*, fr. L *toxicum* poison, fr. Gk *toxi-kon* arrow poison, fr. neut. of *toxikos* of a bow, fr. *toxon* bow, arrow] **1** : of, relating to, or caused by a poison or toxin **2** : affected by a poison or toxin (<~ pregnant women>) **3** : POISONOUS — **tox-ic-i-ty** \tāk-'sɪs-ət-ē\ *n*

toxic- or **toxico-** *comb form* [NL, fr. L *toxicum*] : poison (<toxicology> (<toxicosis>))

1 *tox-i-cant* \tāk-si-kənt\ *n* [ML *toxicant-*, *toxicans*, prp. of *toxicare* to poison, fr. L *toxicum*] : a toxic agent; esp : one for insect control that kills rather than repels

2 *toxicant* *adj* : producing a toxic effect : POISONOUS (<~ diseases>)

tox-i-co-gen-ic \tāk-si-kō-'jen-ik\ *adj* : producing toxic products (<~ bacteria>)

tox-i-co-log-i-cal \-kə-'lāj-i-kəl\ or **tox-i-co-log-ic** \-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to toxicology or toxins — **tox-i-co-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tox-i-col-o-gy \-'käl-ə-jē\ *n* : a science that deals with poisons and their effect and with the problems involved (as clinical, industrial, or legal) — **tox-i-col-o-gist** \-jəst\ *n*

tox-i-co-sis \tāk-sə-'kō-səs\ *n*, *pl* **-co-ses** \-,sēz\ [NL] : a pathological condition caused by the action of a poison or toxin

toxi-gen-ic \tāk-sə-'jen-ik\ *adj* : producing toxin (<~ bacteria and fungi>) — **toxi-gen-ic-i-ty** \tāk-si-jə-'nis-ət-ē\ *n*

tox-in \ˈtāk-sən\ *n* [ISV] : a colloidal proteinaceous poisonous substance that is a specific product of the metabolic activities of a living organism and is usu. very unstable, notably toxic when introduced into the tissues, and typically capable of inducing antibody formation

tox-in-an-ti-tox-in \ˈtāk-sə-ˈnant-i-,tāk-sən\ *n* : a mixture of toxin and antitoxin used esp. formerly in immunizing against a disease (as diphtheria) for which they are specific

tox-oid \ˈtāk-soid\ *n* [ISV] : a toxin of a pathogenic organism treated so as to destroy its toxicity but leave it capable of inducing the formation of antibodies on injection

tox-oph-i-lite \tāk-ˈsāf-ə-līt\ *n* [Gk *toxōn* bow, arrow + *philos* dear, loving] : one fond of or expert at archery — **toxophilite** *adj* — **tox-oph-i-ly** \-lē\ *n*

toxoplas-ma \tāk-sə-ˈplaz-mə\ *n* [NL, genus name] : any of a genus (*Toxoplasma*) of parasitic microorganisms that are usu. held to be protozoans related to the sporozoans and that are typically serious pathogens of vertebrates — **toxoplas-mic** \-mik\ *adj*

toxoplas-mo-sis \-ˌplaz-ˈmō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -*mo-ses* \-sēz\ [NL] : infection of man, other mammals, or birds with disease caused by toxoplasmas that invade the tissues and may seriously damage the central nervous system esp. of infants

toy \ˈtōi\ *n* [ME *toye* dalliance] 1 *obs* **a** : flirtatious or seductive behavior **b** : PASTIME; also : a sportive or amusing act : ANTIC 2 **a** : something (as a preoccupation) that is paltry or trifling **b** : a literary or musical trifle or diversion **c** : TRINKET, BAUBLE 3 : something for a child to play with 4 : something diminutive; esp : a diminutive animal (as of a small breed or variety) 5 : something that can be toyed with 6 *Scot* : a headdress of linen or woolen hanging down over the shoulders and formerly worn by old women of the lower classes — **toy-like** \-līk\ *adj*

toy *vi* 1 : to engage in flirtation 2 : to act or deal with something lightly or without vigor or purpose 3 : to amuse oneself as if with a toy : PLAY *syn* see TRIFLE — **toy-er** \ˈtōi-ər\ *n*

toy *adj* 1 : designed or made for use as a toy (a ~ stove) 2 : resembling a toy esp. in diminutive size

toy Man-ches-ter terrier \-ˌman-ˈches-tər-, -ˈchə-stər-\ *n* : a Manchester terrier of a variety with erect ears of moderate size and weighing not more than 12 pounds — called also *toy Manchester*

toy-on \ˈtōi-ən\ *n* [AmerSp *tollon*] : an ornamental evergreen shrub (*Photinia arbutifolia*) of the rose family of the No. American Pacific coast having white flowers succeeded by persistent bright red berries

toy poodle *n* : a toy dog that was developed from the standard poodle and is not more than 10 inches high at the withers

tp *abbr* 1 title page 2 township

tpk or **tpke** *abbr* turnpike

TPN \tē-pē-ˈen\ *n* [triphosphopyridine nucleotide] : NADP

tps *abbr* 1 townships 2 troops

tr *abbr* 1 translated; translation; translator 2 transpose 3 troop 4 trustee

TR *abbr* 1 tons registered 2 transmit-receive

tra-be-at-ed \ˈtrā-bē-ˌāt-əd\ also **tra-be-ate** \-āt\ *adj* [L *trabes* beam] : designed or constructed with horizontal beams or lintels — **tra-be-ation** \trā-bē-ˈā-shən\ *n*

tra-be-cu-la \trā-ˈbēk-yə-lə\ *n*, *pl* -*læ* \-lē-, -lī\ also -*las* [NL, fr. L, little beam, dim. of *trabs*, *trabes* beam — more at THORP] 1 : a small bar, rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane in the framework of a body organ or part 2 : a fold, ridge, or bar projecting into or extending from a plant part; esp : a row of cells bridging an intercellular space — **tra-be-cu-lar** \-lər\ *adj* — **tra-be-cu-late** \-lət\ *adj*

trace \ˈtrās\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *tracier* to trace] 1 *archaic* : a course or path that one follows : ROAD 2 **a** : a mark or line left by something that has passed; also : FOOTPRINT **b** : a path beaten by or as if by feet : TRAIL 3 : a sign or evidence of some past thing : VESTIGE; esp : ENGRAM 4 : something (as a line) traced or drawn : as **a** : the marking made by a recording instrument (as a seismograph or kymograph) **b** : the ground plan of a military installation or position either on a map or on the ground 5 **a** : the intersection of a line or plane with a plane **b** : the usu. bright line or spot that moves across the screen of a cathode-ray tube; also : the path taken by such a line or spot 6 : a minute and often barely detectable amount or indication (a ~ of a smile); esp : an amount of a chemical constituent not quantitatively determined because of minuteness

syn TRACE, VESTIGE, TRACK *shared meaning element* : a perceptible sign left behind

trace *vb* **traced**; **trac-ing** [ME *tracen*, fr. MF *tracier*, fr. (assumed) VL *tractiare* to drag, draw, fr. L *tractus*, pp. of *trahere* to pull, draw — more at DRAW] *vt* 1 **a** : DELINEATE, SKETCH **b** : to form (as letters or figures) carefully or painstakingly **c** : to copy (as a drawing) by following the lines or letters as seen through a transparent superimposed sheet **d** : to impress or imprint (as a design or pattern) with a tracer **e** : to record a tracing of in the form of a curved, wavy, or broken line (the heart action) **f** : to adorn with linear ornamentation (as tracery or chasing) 2 *archaic* : to travel over : TRAVERSE 3 **a** : to follow the footprints, track, or trail of **b** : to follow or study out in detail or step by step (the history of the labor movement) **c** : to discover by going backward over the evidence step by step (one's ancestry back to the crusaders — Curtis Cate) **d** : to discover signs, evidence, or remains of 4 : to lay out the trace of (a military installation) ~ *vi* 1 : to make one's way; esp : to follow a track or trail 2 : to be traceable historically — **trace-abil-i-ty** \trā-sə-ˈbil-ət-ē\ *n* — **trace-able** \ˈtrā-sə-bəl\ *adj* — **trace-able-ness** *n* — **trace-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

trace *n* [ME *trais*, pl., traces, fr. MF, pl. of *trait* pull, draft, trace — more at TRAIT] 1 : either of two straps, chains, or lines of a harness for attaching a horse to something (as a vehicle) to be drawn 2 : LEADER 1e(2) 3 : one or more vascular bundles supplying a leaf or twig 4 : a connecting bar or rod pivoted at each end to another piece and used for transmitting motion

trace element *n* : a chemical element present in minute quantities; esp : one used by organisms and held essential to their physiology

trace-less \ˈtrā-sləs\ *adj* : having or leaving no trace — **trace-less-ly** *adv*

trac-er \ˈtrā-sər\ *n* 1 : one that traces, tracks down, or searches out; as **a** : a person who traces missing persons or property and esp. goods lost in transit **b** : an inquiry sent out in tracing a shipment lost in transit 2 : one (as a draftsman) who traces designs, patterns, or markings 3 : a device (as a stylus) used in tracing 4 **a** : ammunition containing a chemical composition to mark the flight of projectiles by a trail of smoke or fire **b** : a substance and esp. a labeled element or atom used to trace the course of a chemical or biological process

trac-ery \ˈtrās(-ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -*er-ies* 1 : architectural ornamental work with branching lines; esp : decorative openwork in the head of a Gothic window 2 : a decorative interlacing of lines suggestive of Gothic tracery — **trac-er-ied** \-rēd\ *adj*

trache- or tracheo- *comb form* [NL, fr. ML *trachea*] 1 : trachea (<tracheitis> <tracheotomy>) 2 : tracheal and (<tracheobronchial>)

tra-chea \ˈtrā-kē-ə\ *n*, *pl* -*che-ae* \-kē-ē-, -kē-ī\ also -*che-as* [ME, fr. ML, fr. LL *trachia*, fr. Gk *tracheia* (arteria) rough (artery), fr. fem. of *trachys* rough; akin to Gk *thrassin* to trouble — more at DARK] 1 : the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs in vertebrates — see LAR-YNX illustration 2 [NL, fr. ML] : VESSEL 3b; also : one of its constituent cellular elements 3 [NL] : one of the air-conveying tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects and many other arthropods — **tra-che-al** \-kē-əl\ *adj*

tra-che-ary \ˈtrā-kē-er-ē\ *adj* : of, relating to, or being plant tracheae

tra-che-ate \-kē-āt-, -ət\ also **tra-che-at-ed** \-āt-əd\ *adj* : having tracheae as breathing organs

tra-cheid \ˈtrā-kē-əd-, -kēd\ *n* [ISV] : a long tubular cell that is peculiar to xylem, functions in conduction and support, and has tapering closed ends and thickened lignified walls — **tra-cheid-al** \trā-ˈkē-əd-əl-, -kēd-əl\ *adj*

tra-che-itis \trā-kē-ˈit-əs\ *n* [NL] : inflammation of the trachea

tra-cheo-bron-chi-al \trā-kē-ō-ˈbrān-kē-əl\ *adj* : of or relating to both trachea and bronchi (< lesions>)

tra-che-ole \ˈtrā-kē-ōl\ *n* [NL *tracheola*, dim. of *trachea*] : one of the minute delicate endings of a branched trachea of an insect — **tra-che-o-lar** \trā-ˈkē-ə-lər\ *adj*

tra-cheo-phyte \ˈtrā-kē-ə-ˈfīt\ *n* [NL *Tracheophyta*, fr. *trache-* + Gk *phyton* plant; akin to Gk *phyein* to bring forth — more at BE] : any of a division (Tracheophyta) comprising green plants (as ferns and seed plants) with a vascular system that contains tracheids or tracheary elements

tra-che-ot-o-my \trā-kē-ˈāt-ə-mē\ *n*, *pl* -*mies* : the surgical operation of cutting into the trachea esp. through the skin

tra-cho-ma \trā-ˈkō-mə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *trachōma*, fr. *trachys* rough] : a chronic contagious conjunctivitis marked by inflammatory granulations on the conjunctival surfaces and caused by a rickettsia (*Chlamydia trachomatis*) — **tra-cho-ma-tous** \trā-ˈkō-mət-əs\ *adj*

tra-chyte \ˈtrak-īt-, ˈtrā-kīt\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *trachys* rough] : a usu. light-colored volcanic rock consisting chiefly of potash feldspar

tra-chyt-ic \trā-ˈkit-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to a texture of igneous rocks in which lath-shaped feldspar crystals are in almost parallel lines

trac-ing \ˈtrā-siŋ\ *n* 1 : the act of one that traces 2 : something that is traced; as **a** : a copy made on a superimposed transparent sheet **b** : a graphic record made by an instrument (as a seismograph) that registers some movement

tracing paper *n* : a semitransparent paper for tracing drawings

track \ˈtrak\ *n* [ME *trak*, fr. MF *trac*, perh. of Gmc origin; akin to MD *tracken*, *trecken* to pull, haul — more at TREK] 1 **a** : detectable evidence (as the wake of a ship, a line of footprints, or a wheel rut) that something has passed **b** : a path made by repeated footfalls : TRAIL **c** : a course laid out esp. for racing **d** : the parallel rails of a railroad **e** (1) : one of a series of parallel or concentric paths along which material (as music or information) is recorded (as on magnetic tape) (2) : BAND 7 2 **a** : a footprint whether recent or fossil (the huge ~ of a dinosaur) **b** *archaic* : a visible mark or sign : VESTIGE, TRACE 3 **a** : the course along which something moves **b** : one of several curricula of study to which students are assigned according to their needs or levels of ability **c** : the projection on the earth's surface of the path along which something (as a missile or an airplane) has actually flown 4 **a** : a sequence of events : a train of ideas : SUCCESSION **b** : a condition of being aware of a fact or progression (keep ~ of the costs) (lose ~ of the time) 5 **a** : the width of a wheeled vehicle from wheel to wheel and usu. from the outside of the rims **b** : the tread of an automobile tire **c** : either of two endless metal belts on which a tracklaying vehicle travels 6 : track-and-field sports; esp : those performed on a running track *syn* see TRACE — **track-less** \ˈtrak-ləs\ *adj* — **in one's tracks** : where one stands or is at the moment : on the spot (was stopped in his tracks)

track *vt* 1 **a** : to follow the tracks or traces of : TRAIL **b** : to pursue until caught up with (< down a criminal>) **c** : to search for until found (< down the source>) 2 **a** : to follow by vestiges : TRACE **b** : to observe or plot the moving path of (as a spacecraft)



tracery 1

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ò flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

or missile) instrumentally 3 : to pass over : TRAVERSE (<~ a desert> 4 a : to make tracks upon b : to carry (as mud) on the feet and deposit ~ vi 1 a of a phonograph needle : to follow the groove undulations of a recording b of a pair of wheels (1) : to maintain a constant distance apart on the straightaway (2) : to fit a track or rails c of a rear wheel of a vehicle : to follow accurately the corresponding fore wheel on a straightaway 2 : to leave tracks (as on a floor) — **track-er** *n*

track-age \ˈtræk-ij\ *n* 1 : lines of railway track 2 a : a right to use the tracks of another railroad line b : the charge for such right

track-and-field \ˈtræk-ən-ˈfēld\ *adj* : of, relating to, or being any of various competitive athletic events (as running, jumping, and weight throwing) performed on a running track and on the adjacent field

tracked \ˈtrakt\ *adj* 1 : traveling on endless metal belts instead of wheels 2 : moving along a rail (<a ~ air-cushion vehicle>)

track-ing \ˈtræk-ɪŋ\ *n* : the assigning of students to a curricular track

track-lay-er \ˈtræk-ˌlā-ər, -ˌle(-ə)r\ *n* 1 : a workman engaged in tracklaying 2 : a tracklaying vehicle

1track-lay-ing \-ˌlā-ɪŋ\ *n* : the laying of tracks on a railway line

2tracklaying *adj* : of, relating to, or being a vehicle that travels on two or more endless usu. metal belts

trackless trolley *n* : TROLLEYBUS

track-man \ˈtræk-mən, -ˌmən\ *n* : a runner on a track team

track record *n* [1track (track-and-field sports)] : a record of accomplishments

track-side \ˈtræk-sīd\ *adj* : of, relating to, or situated in the area immediately adjacent to a track

track-walk-er \ˈtræk-ˌwɔ-kər\ *n* : a worker employed to walk over and inspect a section of railroad tracks

1tract \ˈtrakt\ *n*, often *cap* [ME *tracte*, fr. ML *tractus*, fr. L, action of drawing, extension; fr. its being sung without a break by one voice] : verses of Scripture (as from the Psalms) used between the gradual and the Gospel at some masses (as during penitential seasons)

2tract *n* [ME, modif. of L *tractatus* tractate] : a pamphlet or leaflet of political or religious propaganda

3tract *n* [L *tractus* action of drawing, extension, fr. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere* to pull, draw — more at DRAW] 1 *archaic* : extent or lapse of time 2 : an area either large or small: as a : an indefinite stretch of land b : a defined area of land 3 : a system of body parts or organs that collectively serve some special purpose (<the digestive ~>); esp : a bundle of nerve fibers having a common origin, termination, and function

tract-a-ble \ˈtræk-tə-bəl\ *adj* [L *tractabilis*, fr. *tractare* to handle, treat] 1 : capable of being easily led, taught, or controlled : DOCILE (<a ~ horse> 2 : easily handled, managed, or wrought : MALLEABLE *syn* see OBEDEIENT *ant* intractable, unruly — **tract-a-bil-ity** \ˈtræk-tə-ˈbil-ə-ti\ *n* — **tract-a-ble-ness** \ˈtræk-tə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **tract-a-bly** \-bəl\ *adv*

Trac-tar-i-an \ˈtræk-ˈter-ē-ən\ *n* [fr. the fact that the Oxford movement was expounded in a series of pamphlets called *Tracts for the Times*] : a promoter or supporter of the Oxford movement

Trac-tar-i-an-ism \-ē-ən-ˌnɪz-əm\ *n* : a system of High Church principles set forth in a series of tracts at Oxford (1833–41)

tract-tate \ˈtræk-ˌtāt\ *n* [L *tractatus*, fr. *tractatus*, pp. of *tractare* to draw out, handle, treat — more at TREAT] : TREATISE, DISSERTATION

traction \ˈtræk-shən\ *n* [ML *traction-*, *tractio*, fr. L *tractus*, pp.] 1 : the act of drawing : the state of being drawn; also : the force exerted in drawing 2 : the drawing of a vehicle by motive power; also : the motive power employed 3 a : the adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves (<the ~ of a wheel on a rail> b : a pulling force exerted on a skeletal structure (as in a fracture) by means of a special device (<a ~ splint>); also : a state of tension created by such a pulling force (<a leg in ~> — **traction-al** \-shənəl, -shən-ˈl\ *adj*

trac-tive \ˈtræk-tiv\ *adj* [L *tractus*, pp.] 1 : serving to draw 2 : of or relating to traction : TRACTIONAL

trac-tor \ˈtræk-tər\ *n* [NL, fr. L *tractus*, pp.] 1 : a steam-powered vehicle used to draw other vehicles or equipment (as a threshing rig) over roads or fields and sometimes to provide power (as for sawing or threshing) 2 a : a 4-wheeled or tracklaying rider-controlled automotive vehicle used esp. for drawing implements (as agricultural) or for bearing and propelling such implements b : a smaller 2-wheeled apparatus controlled through handlebars by a walking operator c : a truck with short chassis and no body used in combination with a trailer for the highway hauling of freight 3 : an airplane having the propeller forward of the main supporting surfaces

trad \ˈtrəd\ *adj*, chiefly *Brit* : TRADITIONAL

1trade \ˈtrād\ *n* [ME, fr. MLG; akin to OHG *trata* track, course, OE *tredan* to tread] 1 a *obs* : a path traversed : WAY b *archaic* : a track or trail left by a man or animal : TREAD 1 2 : a customary course of action : PRACTICE (<thy sin's not accidental, but a ~ — Shak.) 3 a : the business or work in which one engages regularly : OCCUPATION b : an occupation requiring manual or mechanical skill : CRAFT c : the persons engaged in an occupation, business, or industry 4 a *obs* : dealings between persons or groups b (1) : the business of buying and selling or bartering commodities : COMMERCE (2) : BUSINESS, MARKET (<novelties for the tourist ~> (<did a good ~ in small appliances> 5 a : an act or instance of trading : TRANSACTION; also : an exchange of property usu. without use of money b : a firm's customers : CLIENTELE c : the group of firms engaged in a business or industry 6 : TRADE WIND *syn* see BUSINESS

2trade *vb* **trad-ed**; **trad-ing** *vt* 1 *archaic* : to do business with 2 a : to give in exchange for another commodity : BARTER; also : to make an exchange of (<traded places> b : to engage in frequent buying and selling of (as stocks or commodities) usu. in search of quick profits ~ vi 1 *obs* : to have dealings : NEGOTIATE 2 a : to engage in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods b : to make one's purchases : SHOP (<~s at his store> 3 : to give one thing in

exchange for another — **trad-able** also **trade-able** \ˈtrād-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **trade on** : to take often unscrupulous advantage of : EXPLOIT (<traded on their influence . . . in securing special favors — T. C. Pease>

3trade *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or used in trade 2 a : intended for or limited to persons in a business or industry (<a ~ publication> (<~ sales> b : serving others in the same business rather than the ultimate user or consumer (<a ~ printing house> 3 also **trades** : of, composed of, or representing the trades or trade unions (<a ~ committee> 4 : of or associated with a trade wind (<the ~ belts>

trade acceptance *n* : a time draft or bill of exchange for the amount of a specific purchase drawn by the seller on the buyer, bearing the buyer's acceptance, and often noting the place of payment (as a bank)

trade agreement *n* 1 : an international agreement on conditions of trade in goods and services 2 : an agreement resulting from collective bargaining

trade book *n* 1 : a book intended for general readership 2 : TRADE EDITION

trade discount *n* : a deduction from the list price of goods allowed by a manufacturer or wholesaler to a retailer

trade dollar *n* : a U.S. silver dollar weighing 420 grains .900 fine issued 1873–85 for use in oriental trade

trade down *vi* : to trade something in (as an automobile) for something less expensive or valuable of its kind

trade edition *n* : an edition of a book in a standard format intended for general distribution — compare TEXT EDITION

trade-in \ˈtrād-ɪn\ *n* : an item of merchandise (as an automobile or refrigerator) taken as payment or part payment for a purchase

trade in \ˈtrād-ɪn\ *vt* : to turn in as payment or part payment for a purchase or bill (<trade an old car in for a new one>

trade language *n* : a mongrel language (as a lingua franca or pidgin) used esp. in commercial communication

trade-last \ˈtrād-ˌlast\ *n* : a complimentary remark by a third person that a hearer offers to repeat to the person complimented if he will first report a compliment made about the hearer

1trade-mark \-ˌmɑrk\ *n* 1 : a device (as a word) pointing distinctly to the origin or ownership of merchandise to which it is applied and legally reserved to the exclusive use of the owner as maker or seller 2 : a distinguishing characteristic or feature firmly associated with a person or thing (<derringers . . . became almost a ~ of gamblers — Elmer Keith>

2trademark *vt* : to secure trademark rights for : register the trademark of

1trade name *n* 1 a : the name used for an article among traders b : an arbitrarily adopted name that is given by a manufacturer or merchant to an article or service to distinguish it as produced or sold by him and that may be used and protected as a trademark 2 : the name or style under which a concern does business

2trade name *vt* : to designate with a trade name

trade-off \ˈtrād-ˌɒf\ *n* 1 : a balancing of factors all of which are not attainable at the same time (<the education versus experience ~ which governs personnel practices — H. S. White> 2 : a giving up of one thing in return for another : EXCHANGE

trader \ˈtrād-ər\ *n* 1 : a person whose business is buying and selling or barter: as a : MERCHANT b : a person who buys and sells (as securities) for his own account in search of short-term profits 2 : a ship engaged in the coastal or foreign trade

trade route *n* 1 : a route followed by traders (as in caravans) 2 : one of the sea-lanes ordinarily used by merchant ships

trades-can-tia \ˈtrād-ə-ˈskan-č(ē)-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. John Tradescant †1638 E traveler & gardener] : any of a genus (*Tradescantia* of the family Commelinaceae) of American herbs : SPIDERWORT

trade school *n* : a secondary school teaching the skilled trades

trade secret *n* : a formula, process, or device used in a business that is not published or divulged and that thereby gives an advantage over competitors

trades-man \ˈtrādz-mən\ *n* 1 : one who runs a retail store : SHOP-KEEPER 2 : a workman in a skilled trade : CRAFTSMAN

trades-people \-ˌpē-pəl\ *n pl* : people engaged in trade

trade union also **trades union** *n* : LABOR UNION — **trade union-ism** *n* — **trade unionist** *n*

trade up *vi* : to trade something in (as an automobile) for something more expensive or valuable of its kind

tra-dev-man \trə-ˈdev-mən, ˈtrā-ˌ\ *n* [*training devices man*] : a petty officer in charge of naval training equipment

trade wind *n* : a wind blowing almost constantly in one direction; esp : a wind blowing almost continually toward the equator from the northeast in the belt between the northern horse latitudes and the doldrums and from the southeast in the belt between the southern horse latitudes and the doldrums

trading post *n* 1 : a station of a trader or trading company established in a sparsely settled region where trade in products of local origin (as furs) is carried on 2 : POST 3b

trading stamp *n* : a printed stamp of value given as a premium to a retail customer to be accumulated and redeemed in merchandise

tra-di-tion \trə-ˈdɪsh-ən\ *n* [ME *tradicioun*, fr. MF & L; MF *tradition*, fr. L *tradition-*, *traditio* action of handing over, tradition — more at TREASON] 1 : the handing down of information, beliefs, and customs by word of mouth or by example from one generation to another without written instruction 2 : an inherited pattern of thought or action (as a religious practice or a social custom) 3 : cultural continuity in social attitudes and institutions — **tra-di-tion-al** \-ˈdɪsh-nəl, -ən-ˈl\ *adj* — **tra-di-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv* — **tra-di-tion-less** \-ˈdɪsh-ən-ləs\ *adj*

tra-di-tion-al-ism \trə-ˈdɪsh-nə-ˌlɪz-əm, -ən-ˈl-iz-\ *n* 1 : the doctrines or practices of those who follow or accept tradition 2 : the beliefs of those opposed to modernism, liberalism, or radicalism — **tra-di-tion-al-ist** \-nə-ləst, -ən-ˈl-əst\ *n or adj* — **tra-di-tion-al-istic** \-ˈdɪsh-nə-ˈlɪs-tik, -ən-ˈl-ɪs-\ *adj*

tra-di-tion-al-ize \trə-ˈdɪsh-nə-ˌlɪz-, -ən-ˈl-iz-\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing : to make traditional : imbue with traditions or traditionalism

tra-di-tion-ary \trə-ˈdɪsh-ə-ˌner-ē\ *adj* : TRADITIONAL

tra-duce \trə-'d(y)ūs\ *vt* **tra-duced**; **tra-duc-ing** [L *traducere* to lead across, transfer, degrade, fr. *tra-*, *trans-* trans- + *ducere* to lead — more at TOW] 1: to expose to shame or blame by means of falsehood and misrepresentation 2: VIOLATE, BETRAY (<~ a principle of law>) **syn** see MALIGN — **tra-duce-ment** \-mənt\ *n* — **tra-duc-er** *n*

traf-fic \ˈtraf-ik\ *n*, often attrib [MF *trafique*, fr. OIt *traffico*, fr. *trafficare* to traffic] 1 **a**: import and export trade **b**: the business of bartering or buying and selling **c**: illegal or disreputable commercial activity (the drug ~) 2 **a**: communication or dealings between individuals or groups **b**: EXCHANGE (a lively ~ in ideas — F. L. Allen) 3 *archaic*: GOODS, WARES 4 **a**: the movement (as of vehicles or pedestrians) through an area or along a route **b**: the vehicles, pedestrians, ships, or planes moving along a route **c**: the information or signals transmitted over a communications system: MESSAGES 5 **a**: the passengers or cargo carried by a transportation system **b**: the business of transporting passengers or freight **syn** see BUSINESS

traffic *vb* **trafficked**; **traf-fick-ing** *vi*: to carry on traffic ~ *vt* 1: to travel over (heavily trafficked highways) 2: TRADE, BARTER — **traf-fick-er** *n*

traf-fic-able \ˈtraf-i-kə-bəl\ *adj* 1: suitable for trading: MARKETABLE 2: open to traffic (<~ roads>)

traffic circle *n*: ROTARY 2

traffic cone *n*: a conical marker used on a road or highway (as for indicating an area under repair)

traffic court *n*: a minor court for disposition of petty prosecutions for violations of statutes, ordinances, and local regulations governing the use of highways and motor vehicles

traffic engineering *n*: engineering dealing with the design of streets and control of traffic — **traffic engineer** *n*

traffic island *n*: a paved or planted island in a roadway designed to guide the flow of traffic

traffic light *n*: an electrically operated visual signal (as a system of colored lights) for controlling traffic

traffic manager *n* 1: a supervisor of the traffic functions of a commercial or industrial organization 2: the director of a large telegraph office

traffic signal *n*: a signal (as a traffic light) for controlling traffic

trag *abbr* tragedy; tragic

trag-a-canth \ˈtraj-ə-kan(t)th, ˈtrag-, -kən(t)th; also ˈtrag-ə-san(t)th\ *n* [MF *tragacantha*, fr. L *tragacantha*, fr. Gk *tragakantha*, fr. *tragos* goat + *akantha* thorn — more at ACANTH-] 1: a gum obtained from various Asiatic or East European leguminous plants (genus *Astragalus*, esp. *A. gummifer*) that swells in water and is used in the arts and in pharmacy 2: a plant yielding tragacanth

tra-ge-di-an \trə-ˈjēd-ē-ən\ *n* 1: a writer of tragedies 2: an actor specializing in tragic roles

tra-ge-di-enne \trə-ˈjēd-ē-ən\ *n* [F *tragédienne*, fr. MF, fr. *tragedie*] : an actress who plays tragic roles

tra-ge-dy \ˈtraj-əd-ē\ *n*, *pl* -dies [ME *tragedie*, fr. MF, fr. L *trag-oedia*, fr. Gk *tragōidia*, fr. *tragos* goat + *aeidein* to sing; prob. fr. the satyrs represented by the original chorus; akin to Gk *trōgein* to gnaw — more at TERSE, ODE] 1 **a**: a medieval narrative poem or tale typically describing the downfall of a great man **b**: a serious drama typically describing a conflict between the protagonist and a superior force (as destiny) and having a sorrowful or disastrous conclusion that excites pity or terror **c**: the literary genre of tragic dramas 2 **a**: a disastrous event: CALAMITY **b**: MISFORTUNE 3: tragic quality or element

trag-ic \ˈtraj-ik\ also **trag-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* [L *tragicus*, fr. Gk *tragicos*, irreg. fr. *tragōidia* tragedy] 1: of, marked by, or expressive of tragedy (the ~ significance of the atomic bomb — H. S. Truman) 2 **a**: dealing with or treated in tragedy (the ~ hero) **b**: appropriate to or typical of tragedy 3 **a**: regrettably serious or unpleasant: DEPLORABLE, LAMENTABLE (the ~ disparity between the actual and the ideal — *Current Biog.*) **b**: marked by a sense of tragedy — **trag-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tragic flaw *n*: a flaw in the character of the hero of a tragedy that brings about his downfall

tragic irony *n*: IRONY 3b

tragi-com-e-dy \ˈtraj-i-ˈkäm-əd-ē\ *n* [MF *tragicomedie*, fr. OIt *tragicomedia*, fr. OSP, fr. L *tragicomoedia*, fr. *tragicus* + *comœdia* comedy] : a drama or a situation blending tragic and comic elements — **tragi-com-ic** \-ˈkäm-ik\ also **tragi-com-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*

trago-pan \ˈtrag-ə-pan\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, an Ethiopian bird, fr. Gk, fr. *tragos* goat + *Pan* Pan] : any of several brilliantly colored Asiatic pheasants (genus *Tragopan*) having the back and breast usu. covered with white or buff ocelli

tra-gus \ˈtrā-gəs\ *n*, *pl* **tra-gi** \-gī-, -jī\ [NL, fr. Gk *tragos*, a part of the ear, lit., goat] : the prominence in front of the external opening of the ear

trail \ˈtrā(ə)l\ *vb* [ME *traillen*, fr. MF *trailler* to tow, fr. (assumed) VL *tragulare*, fr. L *tragula* sledge, dragnet] *vi* 1 **a**: to hang down so as to drag along or sweep the ground **b**: to extend over a surface in a loose or straggling manner (a vine that ~s over the ground) **c**: to grow to such length as to droop over toward the ground (<~ing branches of a weeping birch>) 2 **a**: to walk or proceed draggily, heavily, or wearily: PLOD, TRUDGE **b**: to lag behind: do poorly in relation to others 3: to move, flow, or extend slowly in thin streams (smoke ~ing from chimneys) 4 **a**: to extend in an erratic or uneven course or line: STRAGGLE **b**: DWINDLE (voice ~ing off) 5: to follow a trail: track game ~ *vt* 1 **a**: to draw or drag loosely along a surface: allow to sweep the ground **b**: HAUL, TOW 2 **a**: to drag (as a limb or the body) heavily or wearily **b**: to carry or bring along as an addition, burden, or encumbrance **c**: to draw along in one's wake 3 **a**: to follow upon the scent or trace of: TRACK **b**: to follow in the footsteps of: PURSUE **c**: to follow along behind **d**: to lag behind (as competitor) **syn** see FOLLOW

trail *n* 1: something that trails or is trailed: as **a**: a trailing plant **b**: the train of a gown **c**: a trailing arrangement (as of flowers): SPRAY **d**: the part of a gun carriage that rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered 2 **a**: something that fol-

lows or moves along as if being drawn along: TRAIN (a ~ of admirers) **b** (1): the streak produced by a meteor (2): a continuous line produced photographically by permitting the image of a celestial body (as a star) to move over the plate **c**: a chain of consequences: AFTERMATH (the ~ movement left a ~ of bitterness and prejudice behind it — Paul Blanshard) 3 **a**: a trace or mark left by something that has passed or been drawn along: SCENT, TRACK (a ~ of blood) **b** (1): a track made by passage esp. through a wilderness (2): a marked path through a forest or mountainous region **c**: a course followed or to be followed (hit the campaign ~) — **trail-less** \ˈtrā(ə)l-ləs\ *adj*

trail bike *n*: a small motorcycle designed for uses other than on highways and for easy transport (as on an automobile bumper)

trail-blaz-er \ˈtrā(ə)l-blā-zər\ *n* 1: one that blazes a trail to guide others: PATHFINDER 2: PIONEER 2 (a ~ in astrophysics)

trail-blaz-ing \-zɪŋ\ *adj*: making or pointing a new way (<~ legislation>)

trail-break-er \-,brā-kər\ *n*: TRAILBLAZER

trailer \ˈtrā-lər\ *n* 1: one that trails 2: a trailing plant 3 **a**: a highway or industrial-plant vehicle designed to be hauled (as by a tractor) **b**: a usu. automobile-drawn highway vehicle designed to serve wherever parked as a dwelling or as a place of business 4 **a**: PREVIEW 2 **b**: a short blank strip of film attached to the end of a reel

trailer *vt*: to transport (as a boat) by means of a trailer ~ *vi* 1: to live or travel in a trailer 2: to be transportable by trailer (a light boat that ~s easily) — **trailer-able** \-lə-rə-bəl\ *adj*

trailer-ist \-ə-rəst\ *n* 1: a person traveling or vacationing with a trailer 2: TRAILERITE 1

trailer-ite \-,rīt\ *n* 1: a person living in a mobile home 2: TRAILERIST 1

trailer park *n*: an area equipped to accommodate house trailers — called also *trailer camp*, *trailer court*

trailer-ship \ˈtrā-lər-,ship\ *n*: a ship designed to carry trucks and trailers

trailing arbutus *n*: an arbutus (*Epigaea repens*)

trailing edge *n*: the rearmost edge of an object that moves and esp. of an airfoil

trail-side \ˈtrāl-sid\ *adj*: of, relating to, or situated in the area immediately adjacent to a trail

train \ˈtrān\ *n* [ME *traine*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *trair* to betray, fr. L *tradere* — more at TRAITOR] *obs*: SCHEME, TRICK

train *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *trainer* to draw, drag] 1: a part of a gown that trails behind the wearer 2 **a**: RETINUE, SUITE **b**: a moving file of persons, vehicles, or animals 3: the vehicles, men, and sometimes animals that furnish supply, maintenance, and evacuation services to a combat unit 4 **a**: order designed to lead to some result **b**: an orderly succession (a ~ of thought) **c**: accompanying or resultant circumstances: AFTERMATH 5: a line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge 6: a series of moving mechanical parts (as gears) that transmit and modify motion 7 **a**: a connected line of railroad cars with or without a locomotive **b**: an automotive tractor with one or more trailer units 8: a series of parts or elements that together constitute a system for producing a result and esp. for carrying on a process (as of manufacture) automatically — **train-ful** \ˈtrān-fəl\ *n*

train *vb* [ME *trainen*, fr. MF *trainer*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *traginare*; akin to L *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] *vt* 1: TRAIL, DRAG 2: to direct the growth of (a plant) usu. by bending, pruning, and tying 3 **a**: to form by instruction, discipline, or drill **b**: to teach so as to make fit, qualified, or proficient 4: to make prepared (as by exercise) for a test of skill 5: to aim at an object or objective: DIRECT (<~ed his gaze at the deer>) (<~ing every effort toward success>) ~ *vi* 1: to undergo instruction, discipline, or drill 2: to go by train **syn** see TEACH — **train-abil-ity** \ˈtrā-nə-ˈbil-ət-ē\ *n* — **train-able** \ˈtrā-nə-bəl\ *adj* — **train-er** \ˈtrā-nər\ *n*

train-band \ˈtrān-,band\ *n* [alter. of *trained band*] : a 17th or 18th century militia company in England or America

train-bear-er \ˈtrān-,bar-ər-, -ber-\ *n*: an attendant who holds up (as on a ceremonial occasion) the train of a robe or gown

train case *n*: a small boxlike piece of luggage used esp. for toilet articles

train dispatcher *n*: a railroad employee who directs the movement of trains within a division and coordinates their movement from one division to another

train-ee \ˈtrā-nē\ *n*: one who is being trained for a job — **train-ee-ship** \-ˈnē-,ship\ *n*

train-ing *n* 1: the act, process, or method of one who trains 2: the state of being trained

training college *n*, *Brit*: TEACHERS COLLEGE

training school *n* 1: a school preparing students for a particular occupation 2: a correctional institution for the custody and reeducation of juvenile delinquents

training table *n*: a table where men under an athletic training regimen eat meals planned to help in their conditioning

train-load \ˈtrān-ˈlōd-, -lōd\ *n*: the full freight or passenger capacity of a railroad train

train-man \ˈtrān-mən-, -man\ *n*: a member of a train crew supervised by a conductor

train oil \ˈtrān-ol\ *n* [obs. *train* (train oil), fr. ME *trane*, fr. MD *trane* or MLG *trān*] : oil from a marine animal (as a whale)

train-sick \ˈtrān-sik\ *adj*: affected with motion sickness induced by riding on a train — **train sickness** *n*

traipse \ˈtrāps\ *vb* **traipsed**; **traips-ing** [origin unknown] *vi*: to walk or tramp about: GAD ~ *vt*: TRAMP, WALK — **traipse** *n*

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

trait \ˈtrāt, Brit usu ˈtrā\ *n* [MF, lit., act of drawing, fr. L *tractus* — more at TRACT] 1 **a**: a stroke of or as if of a pencil **b**: TOUCH, TRACE 2 **a**: a distinguishing quality (as of personal character) : PECULIARITY **b**: an inherited characteristic

traitor \ˈtrāt-ər\ *n* [ME *traitre*, fr. OF, fr. L *traditor*, fr. *traditus*, pp. of *tradere* to hand over, deliver, betray, fr. *trans-*, *tra-* *trans-* + *dare* to give — more at DATE] 1: one who betrays another's trust or is false to an obligation or duty 2: one who commits treason

traitorous \ˈtrāt-ə-rəs, ˈtrā-trəs\ *adj* 1: guilty or capable of treason 2: constituting treason (<~ activities> **syn** see FAITHLESS — **traitorously** *adv*

traitress \ˈtrā-trəs\ or **traitor-ess** \ˈtrāt-ə-rəs, ˈtrā-trəs\ *n*: a female traitor

traject \trəˈjekt\ *vt* [L *trajectus*, pp.] : TRANSMIT — **trajection** \-ˈjek-shən\ *n*

trajecto-ry \trəˈjek-t(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries [NL *trajectoria*, fr. fem. of *trajectorius* of passing, fr. L *trajectus*, pp. of *traicere* to cause to cross, cross, fr. *trans-*, *tra-* *trans-* + *jacere* to throw — more at JET] 1: the curve that a body (as a planet or comet in its orbit or a rocket) describes in space 2: a path, progression, or line of development resembling a physical trajectory

tram \ˈtram\ *n* [E dial., shaft of a wheelbarrow, prob. fr. LG *traam*, lit., beam] 1: any of various vehicles: as **a**: a boxlike wagon running on rails (as in a mine) **b** chiefly Brit: STREETCAR **c**: a carrier that travels on an overhead cable or rails 2 **a** *pl*, chiefly Brit: a streetcar line **b**: TRAMROAD

tram *vt* **trammed**; **tramming**: to haul in a tram or over a tramway

tram-car \ˈtram-kär\ *n* 1 chiefly Brit: STREETCAR 2: TRAM 1a

tram-line \-ˈlīn\ *n*, Brit: a streetcar line

trammel \ˈtram-əl\ *n* [ME *tramayle*, a kind of net, fr. MF *tremail*, fr. LL *tremaculum*, fr. L *tres* three + *macula* mesh, spot — more at THREE] 1: a net for catching birds or fish; **esp**: one having three layers with the middle one finer-meshed and slack so that fish passing through carry some of the center net through the coarser opposite net and are trapped 2: a shackle used for making a horse amble 3: something impeding activity, progress, or freedom : RESTRAINT — **usu.** used in *pl.* 4: an adjustable pothook for a fireplace crane 5 **a**: an instrument for drawing ellipses **b**: a compass for drawing large circles that consists of a beam with two sliding parts — **usu.** used in *pl.* **c**: any of various gauges used for aligning or adjusting machine parts

trammel *vt* **-meled** or **-melled**; **-mel-ing** or **-mel-ling** \-(ə-)līŋ\ 1: to catch or hold in or as if in a net : ENMESH 2: to prevent or impede the free play of : CONFINE **syn** see HAMPER

tramontane \trəˈmān-tān, ˈtram-ən-\ *adj* [It *tramontano*, fr. L *transmontanus*, fr. *trans-* + *mont-*, *mons* mountain — more at MOUNT] 1: TRANSALPINE 2: lying on or coming from the other side of a mountain range

tramontane *n*: one dwelling in a tramontane region; **broadly** : FOREIGNER

tramp \ˈtramp, *vi* 1 & *vt* 1 are also ˈträmp, ˈtrömp\ *vb* [ME *trampen*; akin to MLG *trampen* to stamp, OE *treppan* to tread — more at TRAP] *vi* 1: to walk, tread, or step **esp.** heavily 2 **a**: to travel about on foot : HIKE **b**: to journey as a tramp ~ *vt* 1: to tread on forcibly and repeatedly 2: to travel or wander through on foot (<has ~ed all the woods on his property>) — **tramp-er** *n*

tramp \ˈtramp, 3, 4 are also ˈträmp, ˈtrömp\ *n* 1 **a**: a foot traveler **b**: a begging or thieving vagrant **c**: a woman of loose morals; **specif**: PROSTITUTE 2: a walking trip : HIKE 3: the succession of sounds made by the beating of feet on a surface (as a road, pavement, or floor) 4: an iron plate to protect the sole of a shoe 5: a ship not making regular trips but taking cargo when and where it offers and to any port — **called also** *tramp steamer*

tramp \ˈtramp\ *adj*: having no fixed abode, connection, or destination (<a ~ dog>)

trample \ˈtram-pəl\ *vb* **tram-pled**; **tram-pling** \-p(ə-)līŋ\ [ME *trampen*, freq. of *trampen* to tramp] *vi* 1: TRAMP; **esp**: to tread heavily so as to bruise, crush, or injure 2: to inflict injury or destruction **esp.** contemptuously or ruthlessly — **usu.** used with *on*, *over*, or *upon* (<trampling on the rights of others>) ~ *vt*: to press down, crush, or injure by or as if by treading : STAMP — **trample** *n* — **trampler** \-p(ə-)lər\ *n*

tram-pole \ˈtram-pə-lēn, ˈtram-pə-\ *n* [Sp *trampolín*, fr. It *trampolino*, of Gmc origin; akin to MLG *trampen* to stamp]: a resilient canvas sheet or web supported by springs in a metal frame and used as a springboard in tumbling — **tram-pole-er** \-ˈlē-nər, -ˈlē-\ *n* — **tram-pole-ist** \-nəst\ *n*

tram-pole-in-ing *n*: the sport of jumping and tumbling on a tram-pole

tram-road \ˈtram-rōd\ *n*: a roadway for trams consisting of parallel tracks made usu. of metal-faced wooden beams, stone blocks, metal plates, or rails; **esp**: a railway in a mine

tram-way \-,wā\ *n*: a way for trams: as **a**: TRAMROAD **b** Brit: a streetcar line **c**: an overhead cable or rails for trams

trance \ˈtran(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *transe*, fr. *transire* to pass away, swoon, fr. L *transire* to pass, pass away — more at TRANSIENT] 1: a state of partly suspended animation or inability to function 2: a somnolent state (as of deep hypnosis) 3: a state of profound abstraction or absorption — **trance-like** \-,līk\ *adj*

trance *vt* **tranced**; **trancing**: ENTRANCE, ENRAPTURE

tran-gam \ˈtrāŋ-gəm\ *n* [origin unknown] **archaic**: TRINKET, GIMCRACK

tran-quiet \ˈtrāŋ-kwəl, ˈtran-\ *adj* [L *tranquillus*] 1 **a**: free from agitation of mind or spirit (<~ faith> **b**: free from disturbance or turmoil (<a ~ scene>) 2: unvarying in aspect : STEADY, STABLE **syn** see CALM **ant** troubled — **tran-quiet-ly** \-kwə-lē\ *adv* — **tran-quiet-ness** *n*

tran-quiet-ize or **tran-quiet-lize** \ˈtrāŋ-kwə-līz, ˈtran-\ *vb* -ized or -lized; **-iz-ing** or **-liz-ing** *vt*: to make tranquil or calm : PACIFY; **esp**: to relieve of mental tension and anxiety by means of drugs ~ *vi* 1: to become tranquil : RELAX 2: to make one tranquil

tran-quiet-ize also **tran-quiet-lize** \-,lī-zər\ *n* 1: one that tranquilizes 2: a drug used to reduce mental disturbance (as anxiety and tension) in people and animals

tran-quiet-ly or **tran-quiet-ty** \ˈtrāŋ-kwīl-ət-ē, ˈtrāŋ-\ *n*: the quality or state of being tranquil

trans *abbr* 1 transactions 2 transitive 3 translated; translation; translator 4 transportation 5 transverse

trans- *prefix* [L *trans-*, *tra-* across, beyond, through, so as to change, fr. *trans* across, beyond — more at THROUGH] 1: on or to the other side of : across : beyond (<transatlantic>) 2 **a**: beyond (a specified chemical element) in the periodic table (<transuranium>) **b** *usu ital*: characterized by having such atoms or groups on opposite sides of the molecule (<trans-dichloro-ethylene>) (<the isomer with trans-configuration>) 3: through (<transcutaneous>) 4: so or such as to change or transfer (<transliterate>) (<translocation>) (<transamination>) (<transship>)

trans-act \ˈtran(t)s-akt, ˈtranz-\ *vb* [L *transactus*, pp. of *transigere* to drive through, complete, transact, fr. *trans-* + *agere* to drive, do — more at AGENT] *vi*: to carry on business ~ *vt*: to carry out : PERFORM; **esp**: to carry on — **trans-act-or** \-ˈak-tər\ *n*

trans-act-i-nide \-ˈak-tə-nīd\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being actual or hypothetical elements with atomic weights higher than those of the actinide series (<~ chemistry>)

trans-action \-ˈak-shən\ *n* 1: an act, process, or instance of transacting 2 **a**: something transacted; **esp**: a business deal **b** *pl*: the often published record of the meeting of a society or association — **trans-action-al** \-shənəl, -shən-əl\ *adj*

trans-al-pine \ˈtran(t)s-ˈal-pīn, ˈtranz-\ *adj* [L *transalpinus*, fr. *trans-* + *Alpes* the Alps]: situated on the north side of the Alps (<Transalpine Gaul>) — **compare** CISALPINE

trans-am-i-nase \ˈtran(t)s-ˈam-ə-nās, ˈtranz-, -nās\ *n*: an enzyme promoting transamination — **called also** *aminotransferase*

trans-am-i-na-tion \ˈtran(t)s-ˈam-ə-nā-shən, ˈtranz-\ *n*: a reversible oxidation-reduction reaction in which an amino group is transferred typically from an alpha-amino acid to the carbonyl carbon atom of an alpha-keto acid

trans-at-lan-tic \ˈtran(t)s-ət-ˈlant-ik, ˈtranz-\ *adj* 1 **a**: crossing or extending across the Atlantic ocean (<a ~ cable>) **b**: relating to or involving crossing the Atlantic ocean (<~ air fares>) 2: situated beyond the Atlantic ocean

trans-ax-le \ˈtran(t)s-ˈak-səl, ˈtranz-\ *n* [transmission + *axle*]: a mechanical unit in an automotive vehicle that consists of a combined transmission and differential gear

trans-ceiv-er \ˈtran(t)s-ˈē-vər, ˈtranz-\ *n* [transmitter + receiver]: a radio transmitter-receiver that uses many of the same components for both transmission and reception

trans-cend \ˈtran(t)s-ˈend\ *vb* [L *transcendere* to climb across, transcend, fr. *trans-* + *scandere* to climb — more at SCAN] *vt* 1 **a**: to rise above or go beyond the limits of **b**: to be prior to, beyond, and above (the universe or material existence) 2: to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power ~ *vi*: to rise above or extend notably beyond ordinary limits **syn** see EXCEED

trans-scen-dence \-ˈen-dən(t)s\ *n*: the quality or state of being transcendent

trans-scen-den-cy \-dən-sē\ *n*: TRANSCENDENCE

trans-scen-dent \-dənt\ *adj* [L *transcendent-*, *transcendens*, prp. of *transcendere*] 1 **a**: exceeding usual limits : SURPASSING **b**: extending or lying beyond the limits of ordinary experience **c** *Kantianism*: being beyond the limits of all possible experience and knowledge 2: being beyond comprehension 3: transcending the universe or material existence — **trans-scen-dent-ly** *adv*

trans-scen-den-tal \ˈtran(t)s-ˈen-dent-əl, -ən-\ *adj* 1 *Kantianism* **a**: of or relating to experience as determined by the mind's makeup **b**: transcending experience but not human knowledge 2: TRANSCENDENT 1a 3 **a**: incapable of being the root of an algebraic equation with rational coefficients (< π is a ~ number>) **b**: being, involving, or representing a function (as $\sin x$, $\log x$, e^x) that cannot be expressed by a finite number of algebraic operations (<~ curves>) 4 **a**: TRANSCENDENT 1b **b**: SUPERNATURAL **c**: ABSTRACT, ABSTRACT **d**: of or relating to transcendentalism — **trans-scen-den-tal-ly** \-ˈl-ē\ *adv*

trans-scen-den-tal-ism \-ˈl-iz-əm\ *n* 1: a philosophy that emphasizes the a priori conditions of knowledge and experience or the unknowable character of ultimate reality or that emphasizes the transcendent as the fundamental reality 2: a philosophy that asserts the primacy of the spiritual and transcendental over the material and empirical 3: the quality or state of being transcendental; **esp**: visionary idealism — **trans-scen-den-tal-ist** \-ˈl-əst\ *adj* or *n*

trans-con-ti-nen-tal \ˈtran(t)s-känt-ˈn-ent-əl\ *adj*: extending or going across a continent (<a ~ railroad>)

trans-scribe \ˈtran(t)s-ˈkrīb\ *vt* **trans-scribed**; **trans-scrib-ing** [L *transcribere*, fr. *trans-* + *scribere* to write — more at SCRIBE] 1 **a**: to make a written copy of **b**: to make a copy of (dictated or recorded matter) in longhand or on a typewriter **c**: to paraphrase or summarize in writing **d**: to write down : RECORD 2 **a**: to represent (speech sounds) by means of phonetic symbols **b**: TRANSLATE 2a **c**: to transfer (data) from one recording form to another **d**: to record (as on magnetic tape) for later broadcast 3: to make a musical transcription of 4: to broadcast by electrical transcription 5: to cause (as DNA) to undergo genetic transcription — **trans-scrib-er** *n*

trans-script \ˈtran(t)s-ˈkript\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *transcriptum*, fr. L, neut. of *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*] 1 **a**: a written, printed, or typed copy; **esp**: a usu. typewritten copy of dictated or recorded material **b**: an official or legal and often published copy (<a court reporter's ~>); **esp**: an official copy of a student's educational record 2: a representation (as of experience) in an art form

trans-scrip-tion \ˈtran(t)s-ˈkrip-shən\ *n* 1: an act, process, or instance of transcribing 2: COPY, TRANSCRIPT: as **a**: an arrangement of a musical composition for some instrument or voice other than the original **b**: ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTION 3: the process of constructing a messenger RNA molecule using a DNA molecule as a template with resulting transfer of genetic information to the

messenger RNA — compare TRANSLATION 2 — **transcriptional** \-shnəl, -shən-əl/ *adj* — **transcriptionally** \-ē/ *adv*

transcutaneous \,tran(t)s-kyū-'tā-nē-əs/ *adj*: passing or entering through the skin (<~ infection> <~ inoculation>)

transduce \tran(t)s-'d(y)ūs, tranz-/ *vt* **transduced**; **transducing** [L *transducere* to lead across, transfer, fr. *trans-* + *ducere* to lead — more at TOW] 1: to convert (as energy or a message) into another form (essentially sense organs ~ physical energy into a nervous signal) 2: to bring about the transfer of (as a gene) from one microorganism to another by means of a viral agent

transducer \-'d(y)ü-sər/ *n* [L *transducere* to lead across, fr. *trans-* + *ducere* to lead — more at TOW]: a device that is actuated by power from one system and supplies power usu. in another form to a second system (as a telephone receiver that is actuated by electric power and supplies acoustic power to the surrounding air)

transduction \-'dæk-shən/ *n* [L *transductus*, pp. of *transducere*]: the action or process of transducing; *esp*: the transfer of genetic determinants from one microorganism to another by a viral agent (as a bacteriophage) — **transductional** \-shnəl, -shən-əl/ *adj*

transsect \tran(t)s-'ekt/ *vt* [*trans-* + *-sect*]: to cut transversely — **transsection** \-'ek-shən/ *n*

transsect \tran(t)s-'ekt/ *n*: a sample area (as of vegetation) usu. in the form of a long continuous strip

transept \tran(t)s-'ept/ *n* [NL *transeptum*, fr. L *trans-* + *septum*, *saepum* enclosure, wall — more at SEPTUM]: the part of a cruciform church that crosses at right angles to the greatest length between the nave and the apse or choir; *also*: either of the projecting ends of a transept — see BASILICA illustration — **transeptal** \tran(t)s-'ep-təl/ *adj*

transf *abbr* transfer; transferred

transfer \tran(t)s-'fər, 'tran(t)s-/ *vb* **transferred**; **transferring** [ME *transferren*, fr. L *transferre*, fr. *trans-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] *vt* 1 *a*: to convey from one person, place, or situation to another: TRANSPORT *b*: to cause to pass from one to another: TRANSMIT *c*: TRANSFORM, CHANGE 2: to make over the possession or control of: CONVEY 3: to print or otherwise copy from one surface to another by contact ~ *vi* 1: to move to a different place, region, or situation; *esp*: to withdraw from one educational institution to enroll at another 2: to change from one vehicle or transportation line to another — **transferability** \tran(t)s-'fər-ə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **transferable** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **transferal** \-əl/ *n* — **transferer** \-ər/ *n*

syn TRANSFER, CONVEY, ALIENATE, DEED *shared meaning element*: to make over (property) from one owner to another

transferee \tran(t)s-'fər/ *n* 1 *a*: conveyance of right, title, or interest in real or personal property from one person to another *b*: removal or acquisition of property by mere delivery with intent to transfer title 2 *a*: an act, process, or instance of transferring: TRANSFERENCE 2 *b*: the carry-over or generalization of learned responses from one type of situation to another 3: one that transfers or is transferred; *esp*: a graphic image transferred by contact from one surface to another 4: a place where a transfer is made (as of trains to ferries or as where one form of power is changed to another) 5: a ticket entitling a passenger on a public conveyance to continue his journey on another route

transferase \tran(t)s-'(f)ər-'ās, -'āz/ *n*: an enzyme that promotes transfer of a group from one molecule to another

transferee \tran(t)s-'(f)ər-'ē/ *n* 1: a person to whom a conveyance is made 2: one who is transferred

transference \tran(t)s-'fər-ən(t)s, 'tran(t)s-/ *n* 1: an act, process, or instance of transferring: CONVEYANCE, TRANSFER 2: the redirection of feelings and desires and *esp*. of those unconsciously retained from childhood toward a new object (as a psychoanalyst conducting therapy) — **transferenceal** \tran(t)s-'fər-ən-shəl/ *adj*

transferor \tran(t)s-'(f)ər-'ō(r)/ *n*: one that conveys a title, right, or property

transfer payment *n* 1: a public expenditure made for a purpose (as veterans' benefits or unemployment compensation) other than procuring goods or services — *usu.* used in pl. 2 *pl*: money (as welfare payments or pensions) that is received by individuals or families and that is neither compensation for goods or services currently supplied nor income from investments

transferrin \tran(t)s-'fər-ən/ *n* [*trans-* + L *ferrum* iron]: a beta globulin in blood plasma capable of combining with ferric ions and transporting iron in the body

transfer RNA \tran(t)s-'fər-/ *n*: a relatively small RNA that transfers a particular amino acid to a growing polypeptide chain at the ribosomal site of protein synthesis during translation

transfiguration \tran(t)s-'fig-(y)ə-'rā-shən/ *n* 1 *a*: a change in form or appearance: METAMORPHOSIS *b*: an exalting, glorifying, or spiritual change 2 *cap*: August 6 observed as a Christian feast in commemoration of the transfiguration of Christ on a mountaintop with three disciples looking on

transfigure \tran(t)s-'fig-yər, *esp* Brit -'fig-ər/ *vt* **-ured**; **-uring** [ME *transfiguren*, fr. L *transfigurare*, fr. *trans-* + *figurare* to shape, fashion, fr. *figura* figure]: to give a new and typically exalted or spiritual appearance to: transform outwardly and *usu.* for the better *syn* see TRANSFORM

transfinite \tran(t)s-'fi-nīt/ *adj* [G *transfinit*, fr. *trans-* (fr. L) + *finit* finite, fr. L *finitus*] 1: going beyond or surpassing any finite number, group, or magnitude 2: being or relating to cardinal and ordinal numbers of sets with an infinite number of elements

transfix \tran(t)s-'fiks/ *vt* [L *transfixus*, pp. of *transfigere*, fr. *trans-* + *figere* to fasten, pierce — more at DIKE] 1: to pierce through with or as if with a pointed weapon: IMPALE 2: to hold motionless by or as if by piercing — **transfixion** \-'fik-shən/ *n*

transform \tran(t)s-'fō(r)m/ *vb* [ME *transformen*, fr. L *transformare*, fr. *trans-* + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form] *vt* 1 *a*: to change in composition or structure *b*: to change the outward form or appearance of *c*: to change in character or condition: CONVERT 2: to subject to mathematical transformation 3: to change (a current) in potential (as from high voltage to low) or in type (as from alternating to direct) 4: to cause (a cell) to un-

dergo genetic transformation ~ *vi*: to become transformed

: CHANGE — **transformable** \-'fōr-mə-bəl/ *adj* — **transformative** \-'fōr-mət-iv/ *adj*

syn TRANSFORM, METAMORPHOSE, TRANSMUTE, CONVERT, TRANSMOGRIFY, TRANSFIGURE *shared meaning element*: to change a thing into another or from one form to another

transform \tran(t)s-'fōrm/ *n* 1: a mathematical element obtained from another by transformation 2: TRANSFORMATION 3: a linguistic structure (as a sentence) produced by means of a transformation (<"the duckling is killed by the farmer" is a ~ of "the farmer kills the duckling">)

transformation \tran(t)s-'fər-'mā-shən, -fōr-/ *n* 1: an act, process, or instance of transforming or being transformed 2 *a* (1): the operation of changing (as by rotation or mapping) one configuration or expression into another in accordance with a mathematical rule; *esp*: a change of variables or coordinates in which a function of new variables or coordinates is substituted for each original variable or coordinate (2): the formula that effects a transformation *b*: FUNCTION 5a 3: one of an ordered set of rules that converts the deep structures of a language into surface structures 4: genetic modification of a cell and *esp.* of a bacterium by introduction of DNA from a genetically different source

transformational \-shnəl, -shən-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by linguistic transformation

transformational grammar *n*: a grammar that generates the deep structures of a language and converts these to the surface structures by means of transformations

transformationalist \tran(t)s-'fər-'mā-shnəl-əst, -shən-əl-/ *n*: an exponent of transformational grammar

transformer \tran(t)s-'fōr-mər/ *n*: one that transforms; *specif*: a device employing the principle of mutual induction to convert variations of current in a primary circuit into variations of voltage and current in a secondary circuit

transfuse \tran(t)s-'fyüz/ *vt* **transfused**; **transfusing** [ME *transfusen*, fr. L *transfusio*, pp. of *transfundere*, fr. *trans-* + *fundere* to pour — more at FOUND] 1 *a*: to cause to pass from one to another: TRANSMIT *b*: to diffuse into or through: PERMEATE (<sunlight ~s the bay>) 2 *a*: to transfer (as blood) into a vein of a man or animal *b*: to subject (a patient) to transfusion — **transfusible** or **transfusible** \-'fyü-zə-bəl/ *adj*

transfusion \tran(t)s-'fyü-zhən/ *n*: an act, process, or instance of transfusing; *esp*: the process of transfusing fluid into a vein or artery — **transfusional** \-'fyüzh-nəl, -ən-/ *adj*

transgress \tran(t)s-'gres, tranz-/ *vb* [F *transgresser*, fr. L *transgressus*, pp. of *transgredi* to step beyond or across, fr. *trans-* + *gradi* to step — more at GRADE] *vt* 1: to go beyond limits set or prescribed by: VIOLATE (<~ the divine law>) 2: to pass beyond or go over (a limit or boundary) ~ *vi* 1: to violate a command or law: SIN 2: to go beyond a boundary or limit — **transgressive** \-'gres-iv/ *adj* — **transgressor** \-'gres-ər/ *n*

transgression \-'gresh-ən/ *n*: an act, process, or instance of transgressing: as *a*: infringement or violation of a law, command, or duty *b*: the spread of the sea over land areas and the consequent unconformable deposit of sediments on older rocks

tranship *var* of TRANSSHIP

transhumance \tran(t)s-'(h)yü-mən(t)s, tranz-/ *n* [F, fr. *transhumere* to practice transhumance, fr. Sp *trashumar*, fr. *tras-* (fr. L *trans-*) + L *humus* earth — more at HUMBLE]: seasonal movement of livestock and *esp.* sheep between mountain and lowland pastures either under the care of herders or in company with the owners — **transhumant** \-mənt/ *adj* or *n*

transience \tranch-ən(t)s; 'tranz-ē-ən(t)s, 'tran(t)s-'ē-, 'tranch-ē-, 'tranzh-ən(t)s, 'tranz-/ *n*: the quality or state of being transient

transience \-ən-sē/ *n*: TRANSCIENCE

transient \-ənt/ *adj* [L *transire*, *transiens*, prp. of *transire* to go across, pass, fr. *trans-* + *ire* to go] 1 *a*: passing *esp.* quickly into and out of existence: TRANSITORY *b*: passing through or by a place with only a brief stay or sojourn 2: affecting something or producing results beyond itself — **transiently** *adv*

syn TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, EPHEMERAL, MOMENTARY, FLEETING, FUGITIVE, EVANESCENT, SHORT-LIVED *shared meaning element*: lasting or staying only a short time *ant* perpetual

transient *n* 1: one that is transient: as *a*: a transient guest *b*: a person traveling about *usu.* in search of work 2 *a*: a temporary oscillation that occurs in a circuit because of a sudden change of voltage or of load *b*: a transient current or voltage

transilluminate \tran(t)s-'lū-mə-nāt, tranz-/ *vt*: to cause light to pass through; *esp*: to pass light through (a body part) for medical examination — **transillumination** \-'lū-mə-'nā-shən/ *n* — **transilluminator** \-'lū-mə-nāt-ər/ *n*

transistor \tranz-'is-tər, tran(t)s-/ *n* [*transfer* + *resistor*; fr. its transferring an electrical signal across a resistor] 1: an electronic device that is similar to the electron tube in use (as amplification and rectification) and consists of a small block of a semiconductor (as germanium) with at least three electrodes 2: a transistorized radio

transistorize \-tə-rīz/ *vt* **-ized**; **-izing**: to equip (a device) with transistors — **transistorization** \-'is-tə-rə-'zā-shən/ *n*

transit \tran(t)s-'ət, 'tranz-/ *n* [L *transitus*, fr. *transire*, pp. of *transire* to go across, pass] 1 *a*: an act, process, or instance of passing through or over: PASSAGE *b*: CHANGE, TRANSITION *c* (1): conveyance of persons or things from one place to another (2): *usu.* local transportation *esp.* of people by public conveyance; *also*: vehicles or a system engaged in such transportation 2 *a*: passage of a celestial body over the meridian of a place or through the field of a telescope *b*: passage of a smaller body (as

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ò flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

Venus) across the disk of a larger (as the sun) **3** : a theodolite with the telescope mounted so that it can be transited — **in transit** : in passage

transit *vi* : to make a transit ~ *vt* **1 a** : to pass over or through : TRAVERSE **b** : to cause to pass over or through **2** : to pass across (a meridian, a celestial body, or the field of view of a telescope) **3** : to turn (a telescope) over about the horizontal transverse axis in surveying

transit instrument *n* **1** : a telescope at right angles to a horizontal east-west axis and used with a clock and chronograph for observing the time of transit of a celestial body over the meridian of a place **2** : TRANSIT **3**

trans-ition \tran(t)s-'ish-ən, tranz-, chiefly Brit tran(t)s-'izh-ən *n* [L *transitiō-*, *transitiō*, fr. *transitus*, pp. of *transire*] **1 a** : passage from one state, stage, or place to another : CHANGE **b** : a movement, development, or evolution from one form, stage, or style to another **2 a** : a musical modulation **b** : a musical passage leading from one section of a piece to another **3** : an abrupt change in energy state or level (as of an atomic nucleus or a molecule) usu. accompanied by loss or gain of a single quantum of energy **4** : a genetic mutation in RNA or DNA that results from the substitution of one purine base for the other or of one pyrimidine base for the other — **trans-ition-al** \-'ish-nəl, -'izh-, -ən-əl *adj* — **trans-ition-al-ly** \-ē *adv*

transition element *n* [fr. their being transitional between the more highly electropositive and the less highly electropositive elements] : any of various metallic elements (as chromium, iron, and nickel) that have valence electrons in two shells instead of only one — called also *transition metal*

trans-i-tive \tran(t)s-ət-iv, 'tranz-, 'tran(t)s-tiv *adj* [LL *transitivus*, fr. L *transitus*, pp. of *transire*] **1** : characterized by having or containing a direct object (a ~ verb) (a ~ construction) **2** : being or relating to a relation with the property that if the relation holds between a first element and a second and between the second element and a third, it holds between the first and third elements (equality is a ~ relation) **3** : of, relating to, or characterized by transition — **trans-i-tive-ly** *adv* — **trans-i-tive-ness** *n* — **trans-i-tiv-i-ty** \tran(t)s-ə-'tiv-ət-ē, 'tranz- *n*

trans-i-to-ry \tran(t)s-ə-'tōr-ē, 'tranz-, -tōr- *adj* [ME *transitorie*, fr. MF *transitoire*, fr. LL *transitorius*, fr. L, of or allowing passage, fr. *transitus*, pp. of *transire*] **1** : tending to pass away : not persistent **2** : of brief duration : TEMPORARY *syn* see TRANSIENT *ant* enduring — **trans-i-to-ri-ly** \tran(t)s-ə-'tōr-ē-lē, 'tranz-, -tōr- *adv* — **trans-i-to-ri-ness** \tran(t)s-ə-'tōr-ē-nəs, 'tran(z)-, -tōr- *n*

transl *abbr* translated; translation

trans-late \tran(t)s-'lāt, tranz- *vb* **trans-lat-ed; trans-lat-ing** [L *translatu*s (pp. of *transferre* to transfer, translate), fr. *trans-* + *latu*s, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at TOLERATE, BEAR] *vt* **1 a** : to bear, remove, or change from one place, state, form, or appearance to another : TRANSFER, TRANSFORM (a country boy *translated* to the city) (~ ideas into action) **b** : to convey to heaven or to a non-temporal condition without death **c** : to transfer (a bishop) from one see to another **2 a** : to turn into one's own or another language **b** : to transfer or turn from one set of symbols into another : TRANSCRIBE **c** (1) : to express in different words : PARAPHRASE (2) : to express in more comprehensible terms : EXPLAIN **3** : ENRAPTURE **4** : to subject to mathematical translation **5** : to subject (as genetic information) to translation in protein synthesis ~ *vi* **1** : to practice translation or make a translation; also : to admit of or be adaptable to translation (a word that doesn't ~ easily) **2** : to undergo a translation — **trans-lat-abil-i-ty** \tran(t)s-'lāt-ə-'bil-ət-ē, (,)tranz- *n* — **trans-lat-able** \tran(t)s-'lāt-ə-bəl, tranz- *adj* — **trans-la-tor** \-'lāt-ər *n*

trans-la-tion \tran(t)s-'lā-shən, tranz- *n* **1** : an act, process, or instance of translating: as **a** : a rendering from one language into another; also : the product of such a rendering **b** : a change to a different substance, form, or appearance : CONVERSION **c** (1) : a transformation of coordinates in which the new axes are parallel to the old ones (2) : uniform motion of a body in a straight line **2** : the process of forming a protein molecule at a ribosomal site of protein synthesis from information contained in messenger RNA — compare TRANSCRIPTION **3** — **trans-la-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-əl *adj*

trans-la-tive \-'lāt-iv *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or involving removal or transference from one person or place to another **2** : of, relating to, or serving to translate from one language or system into another

trans-la-to-ry \tran(t)s-'lā-tōr-ē, 'tranz-, -tōr-; tran(t)s-'lāt-ə-rē, tranz- *adj* : of, relating to, or involving uniform motion in one direction

trans-lit-er-ate \tran(t)s-'lit-ə-rāt, tranz- *vt* **-at-ed; -at-ing** [*trans-* + L *littera* letter] : to represent or spell in the characters of another alphabet — **trans-lit-er-a-tion** \tran(t)s-'lit-ə-'rā-shən, (,)tranz- *n*

trans-lo-cate \trans(t)s-'lō-kāt, 'tranz-, (,)tran(t)s-, (,)tranz- *vt* [prob. back-formation fr. *translocation*] : to transfer (as food materials or products of metabolism) from one location to another in the plant body

trans-lo-ca-tion \trans(t)s-'lō-'kā-shən, 'tranz- *n* : a change of location : DISPLACEMENT: as **a** : the conduction of soluble material from one part of a plant to another **b** : the exchange of parts between nonhomologous chromosomes

trans-lu-cence \tran(t)s-'lūs-ən(t)s, tranz- *n* : the quality or state of being translucent

trans-lu-cen-cy \-'n-sē *n, pl -cies* **1** : TRANSLUCENCE **2** : something that is translucent

trans-lu-cent \-'nt *adj* [L *translucens*, *translucens*, prp. of *translucere* to shine through, fr. *trans-* + *lucere* to shine — more at LIGHT] **1** : permitting the passage of light: **a** : CLEAR, TRANSPARENT (the water was ~, and I could readily watch from the side of the canoe what was going on — V. G. Heiser) **b** : transmitting and diffusing light so that objects beyond cannot be seen clearly (which looks like honey, ~ and sunny, from clover-tops — Elinor Wylie) **2** : free from disguise or falseness (his ~ patriotism —

Newsweek) (gave one of her ~ performances of a dreaming, wounded . . . young girl — Stark Young) — **trans-lu-cent-ly** *adv*

trans-ma-rine \tran(t)s-'mā-rēn, 'tranz- *adj* [L *transmarinus*, fr. *trans-* + *mare* sea — more at MARINE] **1** : being or coming from beyond or across the sea (a ~ people) **2** : passing over or extending across the sea

trans-mem-brane \(')tran(t)s-'mem-brān, (')tranz- *adj* : taking place or existing across a membrane (a ~ potential)

trans-mi-grate \(')tran(t)s-'mī-grāt, (')tranz-, 'tran(t)s-, 'tranz- *vb* [L *transmigratus*, pp. of *transmigrare* to migrate to another place, fr. *trans-* + *migrare* to migrate] *vi* **1 of the soul** : to pass at death from one body or being to another **2** : MIGRATE ~ *vt* : to cause to transmigrate — **trans-mi-gra-tion** \tran(t)s-'mī-grā-shən, 'tranz- *n* — **trans-mi-gra-tor** \(')tran(t)s-'mī-grāt-ər, (')tranz-, 'tran(t)s-, 'tranz- *n* — **trans-mi-gra-to-ry** \tran(t)s-'mī-grā-tōr-ē, 'tranz-, -tōr- *adj*

trans-mis-si-ble \tran(t)s-'mis-ə-bəl, tranz- *adj* : capable of being transmitted — **trans-mis-si-bil-i-ty** \tran(t)s-'mis-ə-'bil-ət-ē, (,)tranz- *n*

trans-mis-sion \tran(t)s-'mish-ən, tranz- *n* [L *transmissio-*, *transmissio*, fr. *transmissus*, pp. of *transmittere* to transmit] **1** : an act, process, or instance of transmitting (~ of a nerve impulse across a synapse) **2** : the passage of radio waves in the space between transmitting and receiving stations; also : the act or process of transmitting by radio or television **3** : an assembly of parts including the speed-changing gears and the propeller shaft by which the power is transmitted from an automobile engine to a live axle; also : the speed-changing gears in such an assembly **4** : something that is transmitted : MESSAGE — **trans-mis-sive** \-'mis-iv *adj* — **trans-mis-siv-i-ty** \tran(t)s-(,)mis-'iv-ət-ē, 'tranz- *n*

trans-mis-som-e-ter \tran(t)s-(,)mis-'ām-ət-ər, 'tranz- *n* : an instrument for measuring the transmission of light through a fluid (as the atmosphere)

trans-mit \tran(t)s-'mit, tranz- *vb* **trans-mit-ted; trans-mit-ting** [ME *transmitten*, fr. L *transmittere*, fr. *trans-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] *vt* **1 a** : to send or transfer from one person or place to another : FORWARD **b** : to cause or allow to spread: as (1) : to convey by or as if by inheritance or heredity : hand down (2) : to convey (infection) abroad or to another **2 a** (1) : to cause (as light or force) to pass or be conveyed through space or a medium (2) : to admit the passage of : CONDUCT (glass ~s light) **b** : to send out (a signal) either by radio waves or over a wire ~ *vi* : to send out a signal either by radio waves or over a wire — **trans-mit-ta-ble** \-'mit-ə-bəl *adj* — **trans-mit-tal** \-'mit-əl *n*

trans-mit-tance \-'mit-ən(t)s *n* **1** : TRANSMISSION **2** : the fraction of radiant energy that having entered a layer of absorbing matter reaches its farther boundary

trans-mit-ter \-'mit-ər *n* : one that transmits: as **a** (1) : a part on a telephone into which one speaks and which contains a mechanism for converting sound waves into equivalent electric waves **a** (2) : the portion of a telegraph instrument by which the message is sent **b** : a radio or television transmitting set **c** : NEUROTRANSMITTER

trans-mog-ri-fy \tran(t)s-'māg-rə-'fī, tranz- *vt* **-fied; -fy-ing** [origin unknown] : to change or alter greatly and often with grotesque or humorous effect *syn* see TRANSFORM — **trans-mog-ri-fi-ca-tion** \tran(t)s-'māg-rə-'fī-'kā-shən, (,)tranz- *n*

trans-mon-tane \(')tran(t)s-'mān-tān, (')tranz-, 'tran(t)s-(,)mān-, 'tranz- *adj* [L *transmontanus*] : TRAMONTANE

trans-moun-tain \(')tran(t)s-'maunt-ən, (')tranz- *adj* : crossing or extending over or through a mountain (a ~ road) (a ~ tunnel)

trans-mu-ta-tion \tran(t)s-'myū-'tā-shən, 'tranz- *n* : an act or instance of transmuting or being transmuted: as **a** : the conversion of base metals into gold or silver **b** : the conversion of one element or nuclide into another either naturally or artificially — **trans-mut-a-tive** \tran(t)s-'myūt-ət-iv, tranz- *adj*

trans-mute \tran(t)s-'myūt, tranz- *vb* **trans-mut-ed; trans-mut-ing** [ME *transmuten*, fr. L *transmutare*, fr. *trans-* + *mutare* to change — more at MISS] *vt* **1** : to change or alter in form, appearance, or nature and esp. to a higher form **2** : to subject (as an element) to transmutation ~ *vi* : to undergo transmutation *syn* see TRANSFORM — **trans-mut-a-ble** \-'myūt-ə-bəl *adj*

trans-na-tion-al \(')tran(t)s-'nash-nəl, (')tranz-, -ən-əl *adj* : extending or going beyond national boundaries

trans-nat-u-ral \-'nach-(ə-)rəl *adj* : being above or beyond nature

trans-oce-an-ic \tran(t)s-'ō-shē-'an-ik, 'tranz- *adj* **1** : lying or dwelling beyond the ocean **2** : crossing or extending across the ocean (a ~ telephone cable)

trans-som \tran(t)s-'səm *n* [ME *transsom*, prob. fr. L *transtrum*, fr. *trans* across — more at THROUGH] **1** : a transverse piece in a structure : CROSSPIECE: as **a** : LINTEL **b** : a horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, or between a door and a window or fanlight above it **c** : the horizontal bar or member of a cross or gallows **d** : any of several transverse timbers or beams secured to the sternpost of a boat; also : the planking forming the stern of a square-ended boat **2** : a window above a door or other window built on and commonly hinged to a transom

tran-son-ic also **trans-son-ic** \tran(t)s-'sān-ik, tran-'sān- *adj* [*trans-* + *-sonic* (as in *supersonic*)] **1** : being or relating to a speed approximating the speed of sound in air which is a speed of about 1087 feet per second or about 741 miles per hour at sea level — often used of aeronautical speeds between 600 and 900 miles per hour **2** : moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving at a transonic speed

transp *abbr* transportation

trans-pa-cif-ic \tran(t)s-pə-'sif-ik *adj* **1 a** : crossing or extending across the Pacific ocean (~ airlines) **b** : relating to or involving crossing the Pacific ocean (~ air fares) **2** : situated beyond the Pacific ocean

trans-par-ence \tran(t)s-'par-ən(t)s, -'per- *n* : TRANSPARENCY **1**

trans-par-en-cy \-ən-sē *n, pl -cies* **1** : the quality or state of being transparent **2** : something transparent: as **a** : a picture or design on glass, thin cloth, paper, or film designed to be viewed by light shining through it or by projection **b** : a framework covered

with thin cloth or paper bearing a device for public display (as for advertisement) and lighted from within

trans-parent \-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *transparent-*, *transparens*, prp. of *transparere* to show through, fr. L *trans-* + *parere* to show oneself — more at **APPEAR**] 1 **a** (1): having the property of transmitting light without appreciable scattering so that bodies lying beyond are entirely visible: **PELLUCID** (2): pervious to a specified form of radiation (as X rays or ultraviolet light) **b**: fine or sheer enough to be seen through: **DIAPHANOUS** 2 **a**: free from pretense or deceit: **FRANK** **b**: easily detected or seen through: **OBVIOUS** **c**: readily understood: **CLEAR** — **trans-parent-ly** *adv* — **trans-parent-ness** *n*

trans-parent-ize \-ən-tīz\ *vt* -ized; -izing: to make transparent or more nearly transparent (<~ tracing paper>)

trans-person-al \(')tran(t)s-'pərs-nəl, -ən-'l\ *adj*: extending or going beyond the personal or individual

trans-pic-u-ous \tran(t)s-'pik-yə-wəs\ *adj* [NL *transpicuus*, fr. L *transpicere* to look through, fr. *trans-* + *specere* to look, see — more at **SPY**]: clearly seen through or understood

trans-pierce \tran(t)s-'pi(ə)rs\ *vt* [MF *transpercer*, fr. OF, fr. *trans-* (fr. L) + *percer* to pierce]: to pierce through: **PENETRATE**

trans-pi-ra-tion \tran(t)s-pə-'rā-shən\ *n*: the act or process or an instance of transpiring; *esp*: the passage of watery vapor from a living body through a membrane or pores

trans-pire \tran(t)s-'pi(ə)r\ *vb* **trans-pired**; **trans-pir-ing** [MF *transpirer*, fr. L *trans-* + *spirare* to breathe — more at **SPIRIT**] *vt*: to pass off or give passage to (a fluid) through pores or interstices; *esp*: to excrete (as water) in the form of a vapor through a living membrane (as the skin) ~ *vi* 1: to give off vaporous material; *specif*: to give off or exude watery vapor *esp*. from the surfaces of leaves 2: to pass in the form of a vapor from a living body 3 **a**: to become known or apparent: **DEVELOP** **b**: to be revealed: come to light 4: to come to pass: **OCCUR** *syn* see **HAPPEN**

trans-pla-cen-tal \tran(t)s-plə-'sent-'l\ *adj* [ISV]: passing through or occurring by way of the placenta (<~ immunization>) — **trans-pla-cen-tal-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

trans-plant \tran(t)s-'plant\ *vb* [ME *transplaunten*, fr. LL *transplantare*, fr. L *trans-* + *plantare* to plant] *vt* 1: to lift and reset (a plant) in another soil or situation 2: to remove from one place and settle or introduce elsewhere: **TRANSPORT** 3: to transfer (an organ or tissue) from one part or individual to another ~ *vi*: to admit of being transplanted — **trans-plant-abil-i-ty** \tran(t)s-'plant-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **trans-plant-able** \tran(t)s-'plant-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **trans-plan-ta-tion** \tran(t)s-'plan-'tā-shən\ *n* — **trans-plant-er** \tran(t)s-'plant-ər\ *n*

trans-plant \tran(t)s-'plant\ *n* 1: the act or process of transplanting 2: something transplanted

trans-po-lar \(')tran(t)s-'pō-lər\ *adj*: crossing or extending across either of the polar regions

trans-pon-der \tran(t)s-'pān-dər\ *n* [*transmitter* + *responder*]: a radio or radar set that upon receiving a designated signal emits a radio signal of its own

trans-pon-tine \tran(t)s-'pān-tīn\ *adj* [*trans-* + L *pont-*, *pons* bridge — more at **FIND**] 1: situated on the farther side of a bridge 2: resembling or characteristic of melodramas once popular in the theaters of London south of the Thames

trans-port \tran(t)s-'pō(ə)rt, -'pō(ə)rt, 'tran(t)s-\ *vt* [ME *transporten*, fr. MF or L; MF *transporter*, fr. L *transportare*, fr. *trans-* + *portare* to carry — more at **FARE**] 1: to transfer or convey from one place to another (mechanisms of ~ing ions across a living membrane) 2: to carry away with strong and often intensely pleasant emotion 3: to send to a penal colony overseas — **trans-port-abil-i-ty** \(')tran(t)s-'pōrt-ə-'bil-ət-ē, -'pōrt-\ *n* — **trans-port-able** \tran(t)s-'pōrt-ə-bəl, -'pōrt-\ *adj*

syn 1 see **CARRY**

2 **TRANSPORT**, **RAVISH**, **ENRAPTURE**, **ENTRANCE** *shared meaning element*: to carry away by strong and usu. pleasant emotion

3 see **BANISH**

trans-port \tran(t)s-'pō(ə)rt, -'pō(ə)rt\ *n* 1: an act or process of transporting: **TRANSPORTATION** 2: strong and often intensely pleasurable emotion (<~s of joy>) 3 **a**: a ship for carrying soldiers or military equipment **b**: a vehicle (as a truck) used to transport persons or goods **c**: a system of public conveyance 4: a transported convict 5: a mechanism for moving tape and *esp*. magnetic tape past a sensing or recording head *syn* see **EC-STASY**

trans-por-ta-tion \tran(t)s-pər-'tā-shən\ *n* 1: an act, process, or instance of transporting or being transported 2: banishment to a penal colony 3 **a**: means of conveyance or travel from one place to another **b**: public conveyance of passengers or goods *esp*. as a commercial enterprise — **trans-por-ta-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shən-'l\ *adj*

trans-port-er \tran(t)s-'pōrt-ər, -'pōrt-, 'tran(t)s-\ *n*: one that transports; *esp*: a vehicle for transporting large or heavy loads

trans-pose \tran(t)s-'pōz\ *vt* **trans-posed**; **trans-pos-ing** [ME *transposen*, fr. MF *transposer*, fr. L *transponere* (perf. indic. *transposui*) to change the position of, fr. *trans-* + *ponere* to put, place — more at **POSITION**] 1: to change in form or nature: **TRANSFORM** 2: to render into another language, style, or manner of expression: **TRANSLATE** 3: to transfer from one place or period to another: **SHIFT** 4: to change the relative place or normal order of: alter the sequence of (<~ letters to change the spelling>) 5: to write or perform (a musical composition) in a different key 6: to bring (a term) from one side of an algebraic equation to the other with change of sign *syn* see **REVERSE** — **trans-pos-able** \-'pō-zə-bəl\ *adj*

trans-pose \tran(t)s-'pōz\ *n*: a matrix formed by interchanging the rows and columns of a given matrix

trans-po-si-tion \tran(t)s-pə-'zish-ən\ *n* [ML *transposition-*, *transpositio*, fr. L *transpositus*, pp. of *transponere* to transpose] 1: an act, process, or instance of transposing or being transposed 2 **a**: the transfer of any term of an equation from one side over to the other side with a corresponding change of the sign **b**: a mathe-

matical permutation or interchange of two letters or symbols — **trans-po-si-tion-al** \-'zish-nəl, -ən-'l\ *adj*

transposition cipher *n*: a cipher in which the letters of the plaintext are systematically rearranged into another sequence — compare **SUBSTITUTION CIPHER**

trans-sex-u-al \(')tran(t)s-'seksh(-ə)-wəl, -'sek-shəl\ *n*: a person genetically of one sex with a psychological urge to belong to the opposite sex that may be carried to the point of undergoing surgery to modify the sex organs to mimic the opposite sex — **trans-sex-u-al-ism** \-wə-'liz-əm, -shə-'liz-\ *n*

trans-shape \tran(ch)-'shāp, tran(t)s-\ *vt*, *archaic*: to change into another shape: **TRANSFORM**

trans-ship \tran(ch)-'ship, tran(t)s-\ *vt*: to transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another ~ *vi*: to change from one ship or conveyance to another — **trans-ship-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

trans-tho-rac-ic \tran(t)s-thə-'ras-ik\ *adj*: done or made by way of the thoracic cavity — **trans-tho-rac-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

trans-sub-stan-tial \tran(t)s-əb-'stan-chəl\ *adj*: changed or capable of being changed from one substance to another

trans-sub-stan-ti-ate \tran(t)s-əb-'stan-chē-'āt\ *vb* -ated; -ating [ML *transubstantiatus*, pp. of *transubstantiare*, fr. L *trans-* + *substantia* substance] *vt* 1: to change into another substance: **TRANSMUTE**: to to effect transubstantiation in (sacramental bread and wine) ~ *vi*: to undergo transubstantiation

trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tion \-stan-chē-'ā-shən\ *n* 1: an act or instance of transubstantiating or being transubstantiated 2: the miraculous change by which according to Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox dogma the eucharistic elements at their consecration become the body and blood of Christ while keeping only the appearances of bread and wine

trans-su-date \tran(t)s-(y)üd-ət, tranz-, -āt; 'tran(t)s-(y)ü-'dāt, 'tranz-\ *n*: a product of transudation

trans-su-da-tion \tran(t)s-(y)ü-'dā-shən, tranz-\ *n* 1: the act or process of transuding or being transuded 2: **TRANSUDATE**

trans-sude \tran(t)s-(y)üd, tranz-\ *vb* **trans-suded**; **trans-sud-ing** [NL *transudare*, fr. L *trans-* + *sudare* to sweat — more at **SWEAT**] *vi*: to pass through a membrane or permeable substance: **EXUDE** ~ *vt*: to permit passage of

trans-ura-nic \tran-shə-'ran-ik, -'rā-nik, 'tran-zhə-, 'tran(t)s-yü-, 'tranz-yü-\ *n*: a transuranium element

trans-ura-ni-um \-'rā-nē-əm\ or **trans-ura-nic** \-'ran-ik, -'rā-nik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an element with an atomic number greater than that of uranium

trans-val-u-ate \(')tran(t)s-'val-yə-wāt, (')tranz-\ *vt* -ated; -ating [back-formation fr. *transvaluation*]: **TRANSVALUE**

trans-val-u-a-tion \tran(t)s-'val-yə-'wā-shən, tranz-\ *n*: the act or process of transvaluing

trans-val-ue \(')tran(t)s-'val-(y)ü, (')tranz-, -'val-yə-(w)\ *vt* -val-ued; -valu-ing: to reevaluate *esp*. on a basis that repudiates accepted standards

trans-ver-sal \tran(t)s-'vər-səl, tranz-\ *adj*: **TRANSVERSE** (<~ line>)

transversal *n*: a line that intersects a system of lines

trans-verse \tran(t)s-'vərs, tranz-, 'tran(t)s-, 'tranz-\ *adj* [L *transversus*, fr. pp. of *transvertere* to turn across, fr. *trans-* + *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**] 1: lying or being across: set crosswise 2: made at right angles to the anterior-posterior axis of the body (<a ~ section>) — **trans-verse-ly** *adv*

trans-verse \tran(t)s-'vərs, 'tranz-\ *n*: something (as a piece, section, or part) that is transverse

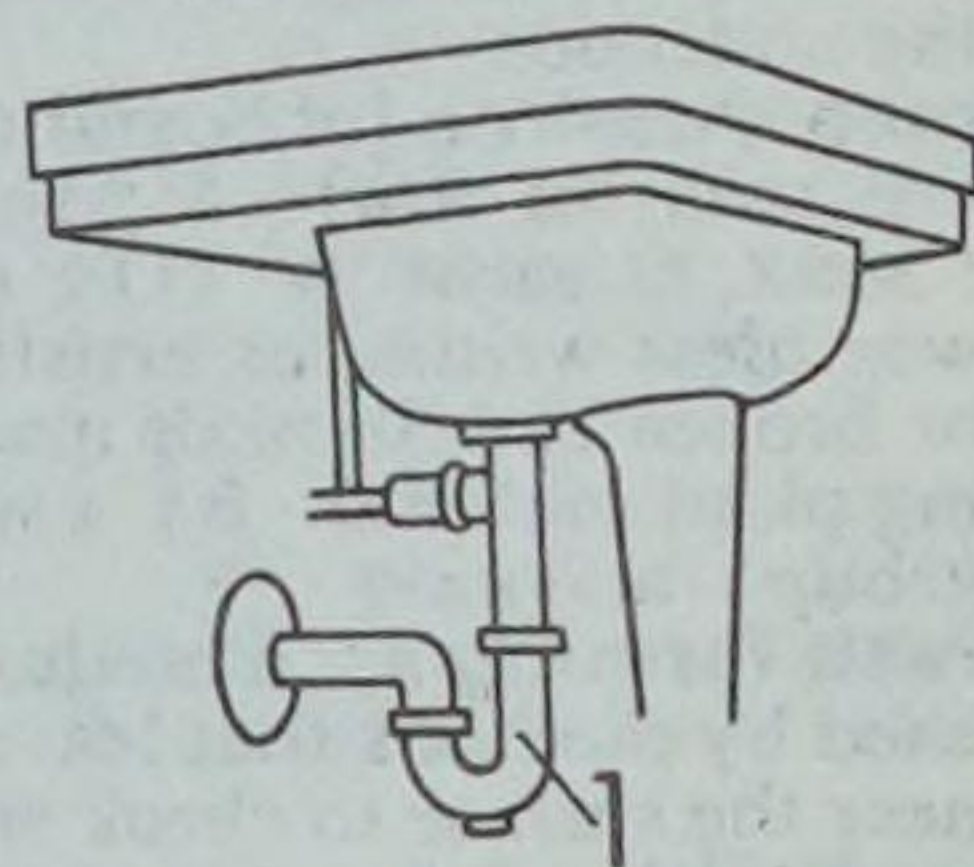
transverse colon *n*: the middle portion of the colon that extends across the abdominal cavity

transverse process *n*: a lateral process of a vertebra — see **VERTEBRA** illustration

transverse wave *n*: a wave in which the vibrating element moves in a direction perpendicular to the direction of advance of the wave

trans-vest-ism \tran(t)s-'ves-tiz-əm, tranz-\ *n* [G *transvestismus*, fr. L *trans-* + *vestire* to clothe — more at **VEST**]: adoption of the dress and often the behavior of the opposite sex — **trans-vest-ite** \-,tīt\ *adj* or *n*

trap \trap\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *treppe* & OF *trape* (of Gmc origin); akin to MD *trappe* trap, stair, OE *treppan* to tread, Skt *dravati* he runs] 1: a device for taking game or other animals; *esp*: one that holds by springing shut suddenly 2 **a**: something by which one is caught or stopped unawares **b**: a football play in which a defensive player is allowed to cross the line of scrimmage and then is blocked from the side while the ballcarrier advances through the spot vacated by the defensive player 3 **a**: a device for hurling clay pigeons into the air **b**: **SAND TRAP** **c**: a piece of leather or section of interwoven leather straps between the thumb and forefinger of a baseball glove that forms an extension of the pocket 4 *slang*: **MOUTH** 5: a light usu. one-horse carriage with springs 6: any of various devices for preventing passage of something often while allowing other matter to proceed; *esp*: a device for drains or sewers consisting of a bend or partitioned chamber in which the liquid forms a seal to prevent the passage of sewer gas 7 *pl*: a group of percussion instruments (as a bass drum, snare drums, and cymbals) used *esp*. in a dance or jazz band 8 *pl* [*speed trap*]: a



1, trap 6

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

measured stretch of a course over which electronic timing devices measure the speed of a vehicle (as a racing car or dragster)

2trap *vb* **trapped**; **trap-ping** *vt* **1 a**: to catch or take in or as if in a trap: ENTRAP **b**: to place in a restricted position: CONFINE (trapped in the burning wreck) **2**: to provide or set (a place) with traps **3 a**: STOP, HOLD (these mountains ~ rains and fogs generated over the ocean — *Amer. Guide Series: Calif.*) **b**: to separate out (as water from steam) **4 a**: to catch (as a baseball) immediately after a bounce **b**: to block out (a defensive football player) by means of a trap ~ *vi*: to engage in trapping animals (as for furs) **syn** see CATCH — **trap-per** *n*

3trap *vt* **trapped**; **trap-ping** [ME *trappen*, fr. *trappe* cloth, modif. of MF *drap* — more at DRAB]: to adorn with or as if with trappings

4trap *n* [Sw *trapp*, fr. *trappa* stair, fr. MLG *trappe*; akin to MD *trappe* stair]: any of various dark-colored fine-grained igneous rocks (as basalt or amygdaloid) used esp. in road making

trap-door \trə-'dō(ə)r, -'dō(ə)r\ *n*: a lifting or sliding door covering an opening (as in a roof, ceiling, or floor)

trap-door spider *n*: any of various often large burrowing spiders (esp. family Ctenizidae) that construct a tubular subterranean silk-lined nest topped with a hinged lid

tra-peze \trə-'pēz also trə-\ *n* [F *trapeze*, fr. NL *trapezium*]: a gymnastic or acrobatic apparatus consisting of a short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes

tra-pe-zist \-'pē-zəst\ *n*: a performer on the trapeze — called also *trapeze artist*

tra-pe-zi-um \trə-'pē-zē-əm, trə-\ *n*, *pl* **-zi-ums** or **-zia** \-zē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *trapezion*, lit., small table, dim. of *trapeza* table, fr. *tra-* four (akin to *tetters* four) + *peza* foot; akin to Gk *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at FOUR, FOOT]

1 a: a quadrilateral having no two sides parallel **b** *Brit*: TRAPEZOID **1b** **2**: a bone in the wrist at the base of the thumb

tra-pe-zi-us \-zē-əs\ *n* [NL, fr. *trapezium*; fr. the pair on the back forming together the figure of a trapezium]: a large flat triangular superficial muscle of each side of the back

tra-pe-zo-he-dron \trə-'pē-zō-'hē-drən, ,trap-ə-\ *n*, *pl* **-drons** or **-dra** \-drə\ [NL, fr. *trapezium* + *-o-* + *-hedron*]: a crystalline form whose faces are trapeziums

trap-e-zoid \trap-ə-'zōid\ *n* [NL *trapezoides*, fr. Gk *trapezoidēs* trapezium-shaped, fr. *trapeza* table] **1 a** *Brit*: TRAPEZIUM **1a** **b**: a quadrilateral having only two sides parallel **2**: a bone in the wrist at the base of the forefinger — **trap-e-zoi-dal** \trap-ə-'zōid-'l\ *adj*

1trap-nest \trap-'nest\ *n*: a nest equipped with a hinged door designed to trap and confine a hen so that individual egg production may be determined

2trap-nest *vt*: to determine the productivity of (individual domestic fowls) by means of a trapnest

trap-ping \trap-'in\ *n* [ME, fr. gerund of *trappen* to adorn] **1**: CAPARISON **1** — usu. used in pl. **2 pl**: outward decoration or dress: ornamental equipment; also: outward signs (conventional men with all the ~s... of banality — Robert Plank)

Trap-pist \trap-'əst\ *n* [F *trappiste*, fr. La Trappe, France]: a member of a reformed branch of the Roman Catholic Cistercian Order established by the Abbot de Rancé in 1664 at the monastery of La Trappe in Normandy — **Trappist** *adj*

trap-rock \trap-'rāk\ *n*: ⁴TRAP

traps \traps\ *n* *pl* [ME *trappe* cloth — more at TRAP]: personal belongings: LUGGAGE

trap-shoot-er \trap-'shūt-ər\ *n*: one who engages in trapshooting

trap-shoot-ing \-'shūt-in\ *n*: shooting at clay pigeons sprung into the air from a trap

tra-pun-to \trə-'pün-(t)ō, -'pün-\ *n*, *pl* **-tos** [It]: a decorative quilted design in high relief worked through at least two layers of cloth by outlining the design in running stitch and padding it from the underside

trash \trash\ *n* [of Scand origin; akin to Norw *trask* trash; akin to OE *teran* to tear] **1**: something worth little or nothing: as **a**: JUNK, RUBBISH **b** (1): empty talk: NONSENSE (2): inferior or worthless writing or artistic matter **2**: something in a crumbled or broken condition or mass; esp: debris from pruning or processing plant material **3**: a worthless person; also: such persons as a group: RIFFRAFF

trash farming *n*: a method of cultivation in which the soil is loosened by methods that leave vegetational residues (as stubble) on or near the surface to check erosion and serve as a mulch

trash fish *n* **1**: ROUGH FISH **2**: any of various sea fishes that have no market value as human food but are sometimes processed for oil or meal for domestic animals

trash-man \trash-'man, -mən\ *n*: one who collects and hauls away trash

trashy \trash-'ē\ *adj* **trash-i-er**; **-est**: resembling or containing trash: of inferior quality — **trash-i-ness** *n*

trass \tras\ *n* [D]: a light-colored volcanic tuff that resembles pozzolana in composition and is sometimes ground and used together with lime or portland cement in a hydraulic cement mixture

trat-to-ria \trät-ə-'rē-ə\ *n*, *pl* **-ri-as** or **-rie** \-'rē-ā\ [It]: RESTAURANT

trau-ma \trau-'mə, 'trō-\ *n*, *pl* **trau-ma-ta** \-mət-ə\ or **traumas** [Gk *traumat-*, *trauma* wound — more at THROE] **1 a**: an injury (as a wound) to living tissue caused by an extrinsic agent (surgical ~) **b**: a disordered psychic or behavioral state resulting from mental or emotional stress or physical injury **2**: an agent, force, or mechanism that causes trauma — **trau-mat-ic** \trə-'mat-ik, trō-, trau-\ *adj* — **trau-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

trau-ma-tism \trau-'mə-tiz-əm, 'trō-\ *n*: the development or occurrence of trauma; also: TRAUMA

trau-ma-tize \-'tiz\ *vt* **-tized**; **-tizing**: to inflict a trauma upon — **trau-ma-ti-za-tion** \trau-'mət-ə-'zā-shən, ,trō-\ *n*

trav *abbr* travel; traveler; travels

1tra-vail \trə-'vā(ə)l, 'trav-'āl\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *travaillier* to torture, travail, fr. (assumed) VL *tripaliare* to torture, fr. *tripalium* instrument of torture, fr. L *tripalis* having three stakes, fr. *tri-* + *palus* stake — more at POLE] **1 a**: work esp. of a painful or laborious nature: TOIL **b**: a physical or mental exertion or piece of work: TASK, EFFORT **c**: AGONY, TORMENT **2**: LABOR, PARTURITION **syn** see WORK

2travail \like 1; in prayer-book communion service usu 'trav-'āl\ *vi* [ME *travailen*, fr. OF *travaillier*] **1**: to labor hard: TOIL **2**: LABOR **3**

trave \trāv\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, beam, fr. L *trabs* — more at THORP] **1**: a traverse beam **2**: a division or bay (as in a ceiling) made by or as if by traverse beams

1trav-el \trav-'əl\ *vb* **-eled** or **-elled**; **-eling** or **-elling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *travillen* to travail, journey, fr. OF *travaillier* to travail] *vi* **1 a**: to go on or as if on a trip or tour: JOURNEY **b** (1): to go as if by traveling: PASS (the news ~ed fast) (2): ASSOCIATE (with a sophisticated crowd) **c**: to go from place to place as a salesman or business agent **2 a**: to move or undergo transmission from one place to another (goods ~ing by plane) **b**: to move in a given direction or path or through a given distance (the stylus ~s in a groove) **c**: to move rapidly (a car that can really ~) **3**: to walk or run with a basketball in violation of the rules ~ *vt* **1 a**: to journey through or over **b**: to follow (a course or path) as if by traveling **2**: to traverse (a specified distance) **3**: to cover (a place or region) as a commercial traveler — **travel light**: to travel with a minimum of equipment or baggage

2travel *n* **1 a**: the act of traveling: PASSAGE **b**: a journey esp. to a distant or unfamiliar place: TOUR, TRIP — often used in pl. **2 pl**: an account of one's travels **3**: the number traveling: TRAFFIC **4 a**: MOVEMENT, PROGRESSION (the ~ of satellites around the earth) **b**: the motion of a piece of machinery; esp: reciprocating motion

travel agency *n*: an agency engaged in selling and arranging personal transportation and accommodations for travelers — called also *travel bureau*

travel agent *n*: a person engaged in selling and arranging personal transportation, tours, or trips for travelers

trav-eled or **trav-elled** \trav-'eld\ *adj* **1**: experienced in travel (a widely ~ journalist) **2**: used by travelers (a well-traveled highway)

trav-el-er or **trav-el-ler** \trav-(ə-)lər\ *n* **1**: one that travels: as **a**: one that goes on a trip or journey **b**: TRAVELING SALESMAN **2 a**: an iron ring sliding along a rope, bar, or rod of a ship **b**: a rod on the deck on which such a ring slides **3**: any of various devices for handling something that is being transported laterally

traveler's check *n*: a draft purchased from a bank or express company and signed by the purchaser at the time of purchase and again at the time of cashing as a precaution against forgery

trav-el-ing or **trav-el-ling** \trav-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *adj* **1**: that travels (a ~ opera company) (a ~ executive) **2**: carried, used by, or accompanying a traveler (a ~ alarm clock) (a ~ companion)

traveling bag *n*: a bag carried by hand and designed to hold a traveler's clothing and personal articles

traveling case *n*: a usu. stiff and box-shaped traveling bag

traveling fellowship *n*: a fellowship whose terms permit or direct the holder to travel or go abroad for study or research

traveling salesman *n*: a traveling representative of a business concern who solicits orders usu. in an assigned territory

trav-el-ogue or **trav-el-og** \trav-'ə-lōg, -lāg\ *n* [travel + -logue] **1**: a talk or lecture on travel usu. accompanied by a film or slides **2**: a narrated motion picture about travel

tra-vers-al \trə-'vər-səl also trə-' or 'tra-\ *n*: the act or an instance of traversing

1tra-verse \trə-'vərs also -,vərs, esp for 6 & 8 also trə-' or tra-\ *n* [ME *travers*, fr. MF *traverse*, fr. *traverser* to cross, fr. LL *transversare*, fr. L *transversus*, pp. of *transvertere* — more at TRANSVERSE]

1: something that crosses or lies across **2**: OBSTACLE, ADVERSITY **3**: a formal denial of a matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in a legal pleading **4 a**: a compartment or recess formed by a partition, curtain, or screen **b**: a gallery or loft of communication from side to side in a large building **5**: a route or way across or over: as **a**: a zigzag course of a sailing ship with contrary winds **b**: a curving or zigzag way up a steep grade **c**: the course followed in traversing **6**: the act or an instance of traversing: CROSSING **7**: a protective projecting wall or bank of earth in a trench **8 a**: a lateral movement (as of the saddle of a lathe carriage); also: a device for imparting such movement **b**: the lateral movement of a gun about a pivot or on a carriage to change direction of fire **9**: a line surveyed across a plot of ground

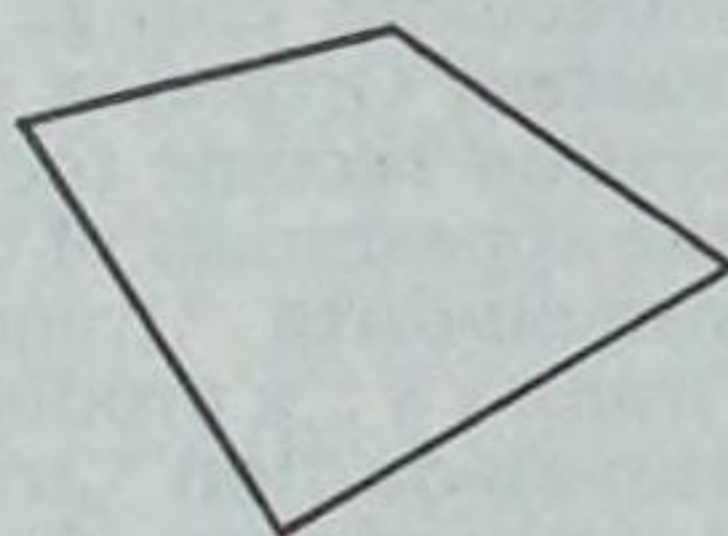
2tra-verse \trə-'vərs also trə-' or 'tra-\ *vb* **tra-versed**; **tra-vers-ing** *vt* **1 a**: to go against or act in opposition to: OPPOSE, THWART **b**: to deny (as an allegation of fact or an indictment) formally at law **2**: to pass through: PENETRATE (light rays tra-versing a crystal) **3 a**: to go or travel across or over **b**: to move along or through **4**: to make a study of: EXAMINE **5**: to lie or extend across: CROSS (the bridge ~s a brook) **6 a**: to move to and fro over or along **b**: to ascend, descend, or cross (a slope or gap) at an angle **c**: to move (a gun) to right or left on a pivot **7**: to make or carry out a traverse survey of ~ *vi* **1**: to move back and forth or from side to side **2**: to move or turn laterally: SWIVEL **3 a**: to climb at an angle or in a zigzag course **b**: to ski across rather than straight down a hill **4**: to make a traverse survey — **tra-vers-able** \-'vər-sə-bəl, -(ə)vər-\ *adj* — **tra-vers-er** *n*

3tra-verse \trə-'(ə)vərs, trə-', tra-\ *adj*: lying across: TRANSVERSE

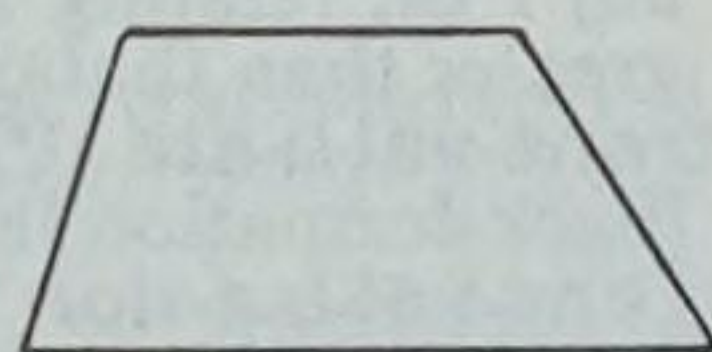
trav-erse jury \trav-'ərs-\ *n*: PETIT JURY

traverse rod *n*: a metal rod or track with a pulley mechanism for drawing curtains

trav-er-tine \trav-'ər-,tēn, -tən\ *n* [F *travertin*]: a mineral consisting of a massive usu. layered calcium carbonate (as aragonite or



trapezium 1a



trapezoid 1b

calcite) formed by deposition from spring waters or esp. from hot springs

trav-es-ty \trav-ə-stē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [obs. *E* travesty, disguised, parodied, fr. *F* *travesti*, pp. of *travestir* to disguise, fr. *It* *travestire*, fr. *tra-* across (fr. *L* *trans-*) + *vestire* to dress, fr. *L*, fr. *vestis* garment — more at WEAR] 1: a burlesque translation or literary or artistic imitation usu. grotesquely incongruous in style, treatment, or subject matter 2: a debased, distorted, or grossly inferior imitation (a ~ of justice) **syn** see CARICATURE

travesty *vt* -tied; -ty-ing: to make a travesty of: PARODY

tra-vois \trə-'vɔɪ, 'trav-'ɔɪ\ *n*, *pl* tra-vois also tra-voises \-'vɔɪz, -'ɔɪz\ [CanF *travois*]: a primitive vehicle used by Plains Indians consisting of two trailing poles serving as shafts and bearing a platform or net for the load

trawl \trɒl\ *vb* [prob. fr. obs. *D* *tragelen*] *vi* 1: to fish with a trawl 2: TROLL 2 ~ *vt*: to catch (fish) with a trawl

trawl *n* 1: a large conical net dragged along the sea bottom in gathering fish or other marine life 2: SETLINE

trawler \trɒ-lər\ *n* 1: a person who fishes by trawling 2: a boat used in trawling

trawler-man \-mən\ *n*: a fisherman who uses a trawl or mans a trawler

tray \trā\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *trīg*, *trēg*; akin to OE *trēow* tree — more at TREE]: an open receptacle with a flat bottom and a low rim for holding, carrying, or exhibiting articles — **tray-ful** \-fʊl\ *n*

treach-er-ous \trech-(ə)-rəs\ *adj* 1: characterized by or manifesting treachery: PERFIDIOUS 2 *a*: likely to betray trust: UNRELIABLE (a ~ memory) *b*: providing insecure footing or support (~ quicksand) *c*: marked by hidden dangers, hazards, or perils **syn** see FAITHLESS — **treach-er-ous-ly** *adv* — **treach-er-ous-ness** *n*

treach-ery \trech-(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -er-ies [ME *trecherie*, fr. OF, fr. *trechier* to deceive] 1: violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence: TREASON 2: an act of perfidy or treason

treacle \trē-kəl\ *n* [ME *triacle*, fr. MF, fr. *L* *theriaca*, fr. Gk *thēriakē* antidote against a poisonous bite, fr. fem. of *thēriakos* of a wild animal, fr. *thērion* wild animal, dim. of *thēr* wild animal — more at FIERCE] 1: a medicinal compound formerly in wide use as a remedy against poison 2 chiefly Brit: MOLASSES 3: something (as a tone of voice) heavily sweet and cloying

treacly \-k(ə)-lē\ *adj*: resembling treacle (as in quality or appearance) (~ sentimentality)

tread \tred\ *vb* **trod** \träd\ also **tread-ed**; **trod-den** \träd-'n\ or **trod**; **treading** [ME *treden*, fr. OE *tredan*; akin to OHG *tretan* to tread] *vt* 1 *a*: to step or walk on or over *b*: to walk along: FOLLOW 2 *a*: to beat or press with the feet: TRAMPLE *b*: to subdue or repress as if by trampling: CRUSH 3: to copulate with — used of a male bird 4 *a*: to form by treading: BEAT (~ a path) *b*: to execute by stepping or dancing (~ a measure) ~ *vi* 1: to move on foot: WALK 2 *a*: to set foot *b*: to put one's foot: STEP 3: COPULATE 1 — **tread-er** *n* — **tread on one's toes**: to give offense (as by encroaching on one's rights or feelings) — **tread water**: to keep the body nearly upright in the water and the head above water by a treading motion of the feet usu. aided by the hands

tread *n* 1: a mark (as a footprint or the imprint of a tire) made by or as if by treading 2 *a* (1): the action of treading (2): an act or instance of treading: STEP *b*: manner of stepping *c*: the sound of treading 3 *a*: the part of a sole that touches the ground; also: the pattern on the bottom of a sole *b* (1): the part of a wheel or tire that makes contact with a road or rail (2): the pattern of ridges or grooves made or cut in the face of a tire 4: the distance between the points of contact with the ground of the two front wheels or the two rear wheels of a vehicle 5 *a*: the upper horizontal part of a step *b*: the width of such a tread — **tread-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

treadle \tred-'l\ *n* [ME *tredel* step of a stair, fr. OE, fr. *tredan*]: a swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to drive a machine

treadle *vb* **trea-dled**; **trea-dling** \tred-'lɪŋ, -'lɪŋ\ *vi*: to operate a treadle ~ *vt*: to operate (as a machine) by a treadle

tread-mill \tred-'mɪl\ *n* 1 *a*: a mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis and used formerly in prison punishment *b*: a mill worked by an animal treading an endless belt 2: a wearisome or monotonous routine resembling continued activity on a treadmill

treas *abbr* treasurer; treasury

treason \trēz-'n\ *n* [ME *tresoun*, fr. OF *trason*, fr. ML *tradition-*, *traditio*, fr. *L*, act of handing over, fr. *traditus*, pp. of *tradere* to hand over, betray — more at TRAITOR] 1: the betrayal of a trust: TREACHERY 2: the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance or to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family

treason-able \trēz-nə-bəl, -'n-ə-bəl\ *adj*: relating to, consisting of, or involving treason — **treason-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

treason-ous \trēz-nəs, -'n-əs\ *adj*: TREASONABLE

treasure-able \trezh-(ə)-rə-bəl, 'trāzh-ə\ *adj*: worthy of being treasured: PRECIOUS

treasure \trezh-ər, 'trāzh-ə\ *n* [ME *tresor*, fr. OF, fr. *L* *thesaurus*, fr. Gk *thēsauros*] 1 *a* (1): wealth (as money, jewels, or precious metals) stored up or hoarded (buried ~) (2): wealth of any kind or in any form: RICHES *b*: a store of money in reserve 2: something of great worth or value; also: a person esteemed as rare or precious 3: a collection of precious things

treasure *vt* **trea-sured**; **trea-sur-ing** \-(ə)-rɪŋ\ 1: to collect and store up (something of value) for future use: HOARD 2: to hold or keep as precious: CHERISH, PRIZE (she treasured those memories) **syn** see APPRECIATE

treasure hunt *n*: a game in which each player or team tries to be first to find whatever has been hidden

treasure-er \trezh-rər, 'trāzh-ər\ *n* 1: a guardian of a collection of treasures: CURATOR 2: an officer entrusted with the receipt, care, and disbursement of funds: as *a*: a governmental officer charged with receiving, keeping, and disbursing public reve-

nues *b*: the executive financial officer of a club, society, or business corporation — **treasure-er-ship** \-,ship\ *n*

treasure trove \-,trōv\ *n* [AF *tresor trové* lit., found treasure] 1: treasure that anyone finds; *specif*: gold or silver in the form of money, plate, or bullion which is found hidden and whose ownership is not known 2: a valuable or productive discovery

treasure \trezh-(ə)-rē, 'trāzh-ə\ *n*, *pl* -sur-ies 1 *a*: a place in which stores of wealth are kept *b*: the place of deposit and disbursement of collected funds; *esp*: one where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed *c*: funds kept in such a depository 2 *obs*: TREASURE 3 *cap* *a*: a governmental department in charge of finances and esp. the collection, management, and expenditure of public revenues *b*: the building in which the business of such a governmental department is transacted 4 *cap*: a government security (as a note or bill) issued by the Treasury 5: a repository for treasures (a ~ of poems)

treasury note *n*: a currency note issued by the U.S. Treasury in payment for silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890

treasury of merits: the superabundant satisfaction of Christ for men's sins and the excess of merit of the saints which according to Roman Catholic theology is effective for salvation of others and is available for dispensation through indulgences

treasury stock *n*: issued stock reacquired by a corporation and held as an asset

treat \trēt\ *vb* [ME *treten*, fr. OF *traitier*, fr. *L* *tractare* to handle, deal with, fr. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] *vi* 1: to discuss terms of accommodation or settlement: NEGOTIATE 2: to deal with a matter esp. in writing: DISCOURSE — *usu.* used with *of* (a book ~ing of conservation) 3: to pay another's expenses (as for a meal or drink) esp. as a compliment or as an expression of regard or friendship ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to deal with in speech or writing: EXPOUND *b*: to present or represent artistically *c*: to deal with: HANDLE (food is plentiful and ~ed with imagination — Cecil Beaton) 2 *a*: to bear oneself toward: USE (~ a horse cruelly) *b*: to regard and deal with in a specified manner — *usu.* used with *as* 3 *a*: to provide with free food, drink, or entertainment *b*: to provide with enjoyment or gratification 4: to care for or deal with medically or surgically (~ a disease) 5: to act upon with some agent esp. to improve or alter (~ a metal with acid) — **treat-er** *n*

syn TREAT, DEAL, HANDLE *shared meaning element*: to have to do with in a specified manner

treat *n* 1: an entertainment given without expense to those invited 2: an esp. unexpected source of joy, delight, or amusement

treat-able \trēt-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being treated: yielding or responsive to treatment — **treat-abil-i-ty** \trēt-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n*

treatise \trēt-əs also -əz\ *n* [ME *tretis*, fr. AF *tretiz*, fr. OF *traitier* to treat] 1: a systematic exposition or argument in writing including a methodical discussion of the facts and principles involved and conclusions reached (a ~ on higher education) 2 *obs*: ACCOUNT, TALE

treat-ment \trēt-mənt\ *n* 1 *a*: the act or manner or an instance of treating someone or something: HANDLING, USAGE *b*: the techniques or actions customarily applied in a specified situation (the new recruit got the ~ from a sergeant) 2 *a*: a substance or technique used in treating *b*: an experimental condition

treat-ty \trēt-ē\ *n*, *pl* treaties [ME *tretee*, fr. MF *traité*, fr. ML *tractatus*, fr. *L*, handling, treatment, fr. *tractatus*, pp. of *tractare* to treat] 1: the action of treating and esp. of negotiating 2 *a*: an agreement or arrangement made by negotiation: (1): PRIVATE TREATY (2): a contract in writing between two or more political authorities (as states or sovereigns) formally signed by representatives duly authorized and usu. ratified by the lawmaking authority of the state *b*: a document in which such a contract is set down

treaty port *n*: any of numerous ports and inland cities in China, Japan, and Korea formerly open by treaty to foreign commerce

treble \treb-əl\ *n* [ME, perh. fr. MF, trio, fr. *treble*, *adj.*] 1 *a*: the highest voice part in harmonic music: SOPRANO *b*: one that performs a treble part; also: a member of a family of instruments having the highest range *c*: a high-pitched or shrill voice, tone, or sound *d*: the upper half of the whole vocal or instrumental tonal range — compare BASS *e*: the higher portion of the audio frequency range in sound recording and broadcasting 2: something treble in construction, uses, amount, number, or value

treble *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L* *tripus* — more at TRIPLE] 1 *a*: having three parts or uses: THREEFOLD *b*: triple in number or amount 2 *a*: relating to or having the range or part of a treble *b*: high-pitched: SHRILL *c*: of, relating to, or having the range of treble in sound recording and broadcasting (~ frequencies) — **treb-ly** \treb-(ə)-lē\ *adv*

treble *vb* **tre-bled**; **tre-bling** \treb-(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vt*: to increase threefold ~ *vi* 1: to sing treble 2: to grow to three times the size, amount, or number

treble clef *n* [fr. its use for the notation of treble parts] 1: a clef that places G above middle C on the second line of the staff 2: TREBLE STAFF

treble staff *n*: the musical staff carrying the treble clef

treb-u-chet \treb-(y)ə-'shet, -'chet\ or **treb-uc-ket** \treb-ə-'ket\ *n* [ME *trebochet*, fr. MF *trebuchet*]: a medieval military engine for hurling missiles with great force

tre-cent-to \trā-'chen-(t)ō\ *n*, *pl* -tos [It, lit., three hundred, fr. *L* *tres* three + *centum* hundred — more at THREE, HUNDRED]: the 14th century; *specif*: the 14th century in Italian literature and art

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

tre-de-cil-lion \trē-dē-sil-yən\ *n*, often attrib [L *tredecim* thirteen (fr. *tres* three + *decem* ten) + E *-illion* (as in *million*) — more at THREE, TEN] — see NUMBER table

tree \trē\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *trēow*; akin to ON *trē* tree, Gk *drys*, Skt *dāru* wood] 1 **a**: a woody perennial plant having a single usu. elongate main stem generally with few or no branches on its lower part **b**: a shrub or herb of arborescent form (rose ~) (a banana ~) 2 **a** (1): a piece of wood (as a post or pole) usu. adapted to a particular use or forming part of a structure or implement (2) *archaic*: the cross on which Jesus was crucified **b** *archaic*: GALLOWS 3: something in the form of or felt to resemble a tree: as **a**: a diagram or graph that branches usu. from a simple stem without forming loops or polygons (genealogical ~) **b**: an arborescent aggregation of crystals **c**: a much-branched system of channels esp. in an animal body (the vascular ~) — **tree-less** \lēs\ *adj* — **tree-like** \-lik\ *adj*

tree *vt* **treed**; **tree-ing** 1 **a**: to drive to or up a tree (treed by a bull) (dogs ~ing game) **b**: to put into a position of extreme disadvantage: CORNER; esp: to bring to bay 2: to furnish or fit (as a shoe) with a tree

treed \trēd\ *adj*: planted or grown with trees: WOODED

tree farm *n*: an area of forest land managed to ensure continuous commercial production

tree fern *n*: a fern (chiefly of families Cyatheaaceae and Marattiaceae) of arborescent habit with a woody caudex

tree frog *n*: any of numerous tailless amphibians (esp. family Hylidae) of arboreal habits

tree-hopper \trē-ˈhāp-ər\ *n*: any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects (family Membracidae) living on a sap from branches and twigs

tree house *n*: a structure (as a playhouse) built among the branches of a tree

tree line *n*: TIMBERLINE

tree-nail also **tre-nail** \trē-nāl, ˈtren-ˈl, ˈtrən-ˈl\ *n*: a wooden peg made usu. of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened

tree of heaven: an Asiatic ailanthus (*Ailanthus glandulosa*) that has foliage similar to that of the sumacs, has ill-scented staminate flowers, and is widely grown as a shade and ornamental tree

tree peony *n*: a shrubby Chinese peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa*) that has large showy flowers and is the source of many horticultural varieties

tree shrew *n*: any of a family (Tupaiaidae) of arboreal insectivorous mammals sometimes classified as true insectivores and sometimes as primitive primates

tree sparrow *n* 1: a European sparrow (*Passer montanus*) that has a black spot on the ear coverts 2: an American sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) that breeds in northern No. America and winters in the U.S.

tree surgeon *n*: a specialist in tree surgery

tree surgery *n*: operative treatment of diseased trees esp. for control of decay; broadly: practices forming part of the professional care of specimen or shade trees

tree toad *n*: TREE FROG

tree-top \trē-ˈtāp\ *n* 1: the topmost part of a tree 2 *pl*: the height or line marked by the tops of a group of trees

tre-foil \trē-ˈfōil, ˈtrē-ˈfōil\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *trefeuil*, fr. L *trifolium*, fr. *tri-* + *folium* leaf] 1 **a**: CLOVER; broadly: any of several trifoliate leguminous herbs **b**: a trifoliate leaf 2: an ornament or symbol in the form of a stylized trifoliate leaf

tre-ha-lase \tri-ˈhāl-ās, -āz\ *n* [ISV *trehalose* + *-ase*]: an enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of trehalose and is found in yeasts and molds

tre-ha-lose \-ˈhāl-ōs, -ōz\ *n* [ISV *trehala* (a sweet substance constituting the pupal covering of a beetle): a crystalline disaccharide C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ stored instead of starch by many fungi and found in the blood of many insects]

treil-lage \trē-ˈyāzh\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *treille* vine arbor, fr. L *trichila*] *n*: latticework for vines: TRELLIS

trek \trek\ *n* [Afrik, fr. MD *treck* pull, haul, fr. *trecken*] 1 chiefly So Afr: a journey by ox wagon; esp: an organized migration by a group of settlers 2: a trip or movement esp. when involving difficulties or complex organization

trek *vi* **trekked**; **trek-king** [Afrik, fr. MD *trecken* to pull, haul, migrate; akin to OHG *trechan* to pull] 1 chiefly So Afr **a**: to travel by ox wagon **b**: to migrate by ox wagon or in a train of such 2: to make one's way arduously; broadly: to go on a journey — **trek-ker** *n*

trellis \trél-əs\ *n* [ME *trellis*, fr. MF *treiliz* fabric of coarse weave, trellis, fr. (assumed) VL *trilicius* woven with triple thread, fr. L *tri-* + *liceum* thread] 1: a frame of latticework used as a screen or as a support for climbing plants 2: a construction (as a summerhouse) chiefly of latticework 3: an arrangement that forms or gives the effect of a lattice (a ~ of interlacing streams)

trellis *vi* 1: to provide with a trellis; esp: to train (as a vine) on a trellis 2: to cross or interlace on or through: INTERWEAVE

trellised \trél-əst\ *adj*: having or furnished with a trellis

trellis-work \trél-ə-swərk\ *n*: LATTICEWORK

trem-a-to-de \trēm-ə-tōd\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *trēmātōdēs* pierced with holes, fr. *trēmat-*, *trēma* hole, fr. *tetrainein* to bore — more at THROW]: any of a class (Trematoda) of parasitic flatworms including the flukes — **trematode** *adj*

trem-ble \trēm-bəl\ *vi* **trem-bled**; **trem-bling** \-b(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *tremblen*, fr. MF *trembler*, fr. ML *tremulare*, fr. L *tremulus* tremulous, fr. *tremere* to tremble; akin to Gk *tremein* to tremble] 1: to shake involuntarily (as with fear or cold): SHIVER 2: to move, sound, pass, or come to pass as if shaken or tremulous (the building trembled from the blast) 3: to be affected with fear or doubt (~ for the safety of another) — **trem-bler** \-b(ə-)lər\ *n*

tremble *n* 1: an act or instance of trembling: as **a**: a fit or spell of involuntary shaking or quivering **b**: a tremor or series of tremors 2 *pl* but sing in constr: severe poisoning of livestock and esp. cattle by a toxic alcohol present in a snakeroot and rayless

goldenrod that is characterized by muscular tremors, weakness, and constipation

trem-bly \trēm-b(ə-)lē\ *adj*: marked by trembling: TREMULOUS

tre-men-dous \tri-ˈmen-dəs\ *adj* [L *tremendus*, fr. gerundive of *tremere*] 1: being such as may excite trembling or arouse dread, awe, or terror 2 **a**: astonishing by reason of extreme size, power, greatness, or excellence **b**: unusually large: HUGE *syn* see MONSTROUS — **tre-men-dous-ly** *adv* — **tre-men-dous-ness** *n*

trem-o-lant \trēm-ə-lənt\ *n* [It *tremolante*, fr. *tremolante* tremulant, fr. ML *tremulans*, *tremulans*] 1: an organ pipe producing a tremulant tone 2: a device to impart a vibration causing a tremulant sound

tremolant *adj*: marked by tremolo

trem-o-lite \trēm-ə-līt\ *n* [F *trémolite*, fr. *Tremola*, valley in Switzerland]: a white or gray mineral Ca₂Mg₅Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂ of the amphibole group that is a calcium magnesium silicate — **trem-o-lit-ic** \trēm-ə-līt-ik\ *adj*

trem-o-lo \trēm-ə-lō\ *n*, *pl* -los [It, fr. *tremolo* tremulous, fr. L *tremulus*] 1 **a**: the rapid reiteration of a musical tone or of alternating tones to produce a tremulous effect **b**: a perceptible rapid variation of pitch in the voice esp. in singing similar to the vibrato of a stringed instrument 2: a mechanical device in an organ for causing a tremulous effect

trem-or \trēm-ər\ *n* [ME *tremour*, fr. MF, L *tremor*, fr. *tremere*] 1: a trembling or shaking usu. from physical weakness, emotional stress, or disease 2: a quivering or vibratory motion; esp: a discrete small movement following or preceding a major seismic event 3 **a**: a feeling of uncertainty or insecurity **b**: a cause of such a feeling

trem-u-lant \trēm-yə-lənt\ *adj* [ML *tremulans*, *tremulans*, prp. of *tremulare* — more at TREMBLE]: TREMULOUS, TREMBLING

trem-u-lous \lēs\ *adj* [L *tremulus* — more at TREMBLE] 1: characterized by or affected with trembling or tremors 2: affected with timidity: TIMOROUS 3: such as is caused by a tremulous state (~ handwriting) 4: exceedingly sensitive: easily shaken or disordered — **trem-u-lous-ly** *adv* — **trem-u-lous-ness** *n*

trench \trenç\ *n* [ME *trenche* track cut through a wood, fr. MF, act of cutting, fr. *trenchier* to cut] 1: a long cut in the ground: DITCH; esp: one used for military defense often with the excavated dirt thrown up in front 2: a long, narrow, and usu. steep-sided depression in the ocean floor — compare TROUGH

trench *vt* 1: to make a cut in: CARVE 2 **a**: to protect with or as if with a trench **b**: to cut a trench in: DITCH ~ *vi* 1 **a**: ENTRENCH, ENCROACH (~ing on other domains which were more vital — Sir Winston Churchill) **b**: to come close: VERGE 2: to dig a trench

tren-chan-cy \tren-çən-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being trenchant

tren-chant \-çənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, prp. of *trenchier*] 1: KEEN, SHARP 2: vigorously effective and articulate (a ~ analysis); also: CAUSTIC (~ remarks) 3 **a**: sharply perceptive: PENETRATING **b**: CLEAR-CUT, DISTINCT (the ~ divisions between right and wrong — Edith Wharton) *syn* see INCISIVE — **tren-chant-ly** *adv*

trench coat *n* 1: a waterproof overcoat with a removable lining designed for wear in trenches 2: a double-breasted raincoat with deep pockets, wide belt, and straps on the shoulders

trenched \trençt\ *adj* 1: furrowed or drained by trenches 2: provided with protective trenches

tren-cher \tren-çər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *trencheoir*, fr. *trenchier* to cut]: a wooden platter for serving food

trencher *adj* 1: of or relating to a trencher or to meals 2 *archaic*: having the nature of a parasite: SYCOPHANTIC

trench-er \tren-çər\ *n* [2 *trench*]: one that digs trenches

tren-cher-man \tren-çər-mən\ *n* 1: a hearty eater 2 *archaic*: HANGER-ON, SPONGER

trench fever *n*: a rickettsial disease marked by fever and pain in muscles, bones, and joints and transmitted by the body louse

trench foot *n*: a painful foot disorder resembling frostbite and resulting from exposure to cold and wet

trench knife *n*: a knife with a strong double-edged blade about 8 inches long suited for use in hand-to-hand fighting

trench mouth *n* 1: VINCENT'S ANGINA 2: VINCENT'S INFECTION

trench warfare *n*: warfare in which the opposing forces attack and counterattack from a relatively permanent system of trenches protected by barbed-wire entanglements

trend \trend\ *vi* [ME *trenden* to turn, revolve, fr. OE *trendan*; akin to MHG *trendel* disk, spinning top, OE *teran* to tear — more at TEAR] 1 **a**: to extend in a general direction: follow a general course (mountain ranges ~ing north and south) **b**: to veer in a new direction: BEND (coastline that ~s westward) 2 **a**: to show a tendency: INCLINE (prices ~ing upward) **b**: to become deflected: SHIFT (opinions ~ing toward conservatism)

trend *n* 1: a line of general direction or movement (the ~ of the coast turned toward the west) 2 **a**: a prevailing tendency or inclination: DRIFT **b**: a general movement: SWING (the ~ toward suburban living) **c**: a current style or preference: VOGUE (new fashion ~s) **d**: a line of development: APPROACH 3: the general movement in the course of time of a statistically detectable change; also: a statistical curve reflecting such a change *syn* see TENDENCY

trendy \tren-dē\ *adj* **trend-i-er**; -est chiefly Brit: very fashionable: UP-TO-DATE (he's a ~ dresser — *Sunday Mirror*) — **trend-i-ly** \-dē-lē\ *adv* — **trend-i-ness** \-dē-nəs\ *n*

tre-pan \trē-ˈpan, tri-ˈpan\ *n* [ME *trepane*, fr. ML *trepanum*, fr. Gk *trypanon* auger, fr. *trypan* to bore, fr. *trypa* hole; akin to Gk *tetrainein* to pierce — more at THROW] 1: TREPHINE 2: a heavy tool used in boring mine shafts

tre-pan \tri-ˈpan\ *vt* **tre-panned**; **tre-pan-ning** 1: to use a trephine on (the skull) 2: to remove a disk or cylindrical core (as from metal for testing) — **tre-pa-na-tion** \trēp-ə-ˈnā-shən\ *n*

tre-pan \tri-ˈpan\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *archaic*: TRICKSTER 2 *archaic*: a deceptive device: SNARE

tre-pan \tri-ˈpan\ *vt* **tre-panned**; **tre-pan-ning** *archaic*: ENTRAP, LURE

tre-pang \tri-'pɑŋ, 'trē-\ *n* [Malay *tēripang*]: any of several large sea cucumbers (esp. genera *Actinopyga* and *Holothuria*) that are taken mostly in northern Australia and the East Indies, boiled, dried, and used esp. by the Chinese for making soup — called also *bêche-de-mer*

treph-i-na-tion \tref-ə-'nā-shən\ *n*: an act or instance of perforating the skull with a surgical instrument

tre-phine \trē-'fin\ *n* [F *tréphine*, fr. obs. E *trefine*, *trafine*, fr. L *tres fines* three ends, fr. *tres* three + *fines*, pl. of *finis* end — more at THREE]: a surgical instrument for cutting out circular sections (as of bone or corneal tissue)

tre-phine \trē-'fin, tri-\ *vt* **tre-phined**; **tre-phin-ing**: to operate on with or extract by means of a trephine

trep-id \trēp-əd\ *adj* [L *trepidus*]: TIMOROUS

trep-i-dant \trēp-əd-ənt\ *adj* [L *trepidant-*, *trepidans*, prp. of *trepidare*]: TIMID, TREMBLING

trep-i-da-tion \trēp-ə-'dā-shən\ *n* [L *trepidation-*, *trepidatio*, fr. *trepidatus*, pp. of *trepidare* to tremble, fr. *trepidus* agitated; akin to OE *thraflan* to urge, push, Gk *trapein* to press grapes] 1 *archaic*: a tremulous motion: TREMOR 2: timorous uncertain agitation: APPREHENSION *syn* see FEAR

trepo-ne-ma \trēp-ə-'nē-mə\ *n*, pl **-ma-ta** \mät-ə\ or **-mas** [NL *Treponemat-*, *Treponema*, genus name, deriv. of Gk *trepein* to turn + *nēma* thread, fr. *nēn* to spin — more at TROPE, NEEDLE]: any of a genus (*Treponema*) of spirochetes that parasitize man and other warm-blooded animals and include organisms causing syphilis and yaws — **trepo-ne-mal** \mäl\ or **trepo-nem-a-tous** \nem-ət-əs\ *adj*

trepo-ne-ma-to-sis \-nē-mə-'tō-səs, -nem-ə-\ *n*, pl **-to-ses** \-sēz\ [NL]: infection with or disease caused by treponemata

trepo-neme \trēp-ə-'nēm\ *n*: TREPONEMA

tres-pass \trēs-'pas, -pas\ *n* [ME *trespas*, fr. OF, crossing, trespass, fr. *trespasser* to go across] 1 *a*: a violation of moral or social ethics: TRANSGRESSION; esp: SIN *b*: an unwarranted infringement 2 *a* (1): an unlawful act committed on the person, property, or rights of another (2): the action for injuries done by such an act *b*: the tort of wrongful entry on real property

trespass \same; -pas more often than for\ *vb* [ME *trespassen*, fr. MF *trespasser*, fr. OF, lit., to go across, fr. *tres* across (fr. L *trans*) + *passer* to pass — more at THROUGH, PASS] *vi* 1 *a*: ERR, SIN *b*: to make an unwarranted or uninvited incursion 2: to commit a trespass; esp: to enter unlawfully upon the land of another ~ *vt*: VIOLATE (~ the bounds of good taste) — **tres-pass-er** *n*

syn TRESPASS, ENCROACH, ENTRENCH, INFRINGE, INVADE *shared meaning element*: to make inroads upon the property, territory, or rights of another

tress \trēs\ *n* [ME *trasse*, fr. OF *trece*] 1 *archaic*: a plait of hair: BRAID 2: a long lock of hair; esp: the long unbound hair of a woman — usu. used in pl.

tressed \trēs\ *adj* 1 *obs*: being braided: PLAITED 2: having tresses — usu. used in combination (golden-tressed)

tres-tine \trēs-'tīn\ *n* [prob. fr. L *tres* three + E *tine*]: ROYAL ANTLER

tres-tle also **tres-sel** \trēs-'əl also 'trēs-\ *n* [ME *trestel*, fr. MF, modif. of (assumed) VL *transtellum*, fr. L *transtillum*, dim. of *transstrum* traverse beam, transom — more at TRANSOM] 1: HORSE 2b 2: a braced frame serving as a support (as for a table top) 3: a braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork for carrying a road or railroad over a depression

tres-tle-tree \-(t)trē\ *n*: one of a pair of timber crosspieces fixed fore and aft on the masthead to support the crosstrees, top, and fid of the mast — usu. used in pl.

tres-tle-work \-wərk\ *n*: a system of connected trestles supporting a structure (as a bridge)

trews \trüz\ *n* pl [ScGael *triubhas*] 1: tight-fitting trousers usu. of tartan 2: close-cut tartan shorts worn under the kilt in Highland dress

treys \trā\ *n*, pl **treys** [ME *treys*, *treis*, fr. MF *treie*, *treis*, fr. L *tres* three] 1: the side of a die or domino that has three spots 2: a card numbered three or having three main pips

TRF *abbr* tuned radio frequency

tri- *comb form* [ME, fr. L (fr. *tri-*, *tres*) & Gk, fr. *tri-*, *treis* — more at THREE] 1: three (<tricastate>): having three elements or parts (<trigraph>) 2: into three (<trisect>) 3: thrice (<triweekly>): every third (<trimonthly>)

tri-able \trī-ə-bəl\ *adj*: liable or subject to judicial or quasi-judicial examination or trial (a case ~ without a jury) — **tri-able-ness** *r*.

tri-ac-e-tate \(')trī-'as-ə-'tāt\ *n* [ISV] 1: an acetate containing three acetate groups 2: a textile fiber or fabric consisting of a triacetate of cellulose

tri-ac-id \-'as-əd\ *adj* [ISV] 1: able to react with three molecules of a monobasic acid or one of a triacid to form a salt or ester — used esp. of bases 2: containing three hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals — used esp. of acid salts

tri-acid *n*: an acid having three acid hydrogen atoms

tri-ad \trī-'ad also -əd\ *n* [L *triad-*, *trias*, fr. Gk, fr. *treis* three] 1: a union or group of three and esp. of three closely related or associated persons, beings, or things: TRINITY 2: a chord of three tones consisting of a root with its third and fifth and constituting the harmonic basis of tonal music — called also *common chord* — **tri-ad-ic** \trī-'ad-ik\ *adj* — **tri-ad-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tri-age \trē-'āzh, 'trē-\ *n* [F, sorting, sifting, fr. *trier* to sort, fr. OF — more at TRY]: the sorting of and allocation of treatment to patients and esp. battle and disaster victims according to a system of priorities designed to maximize the number of survivors

tri-al \trī-(ə)\ *n* [AF, fr. *trier* to try] 1 *a*: the action or process of trying or putting to the proof: TEST *b*: a preliminary contest (as in a sport) 2: the formal examination before a competent tribunal of the matter in issue in a civil or criminal cause in order to determine such issue 3: a test of faith, patience, or stamina by suffering or temptation; *broadly*: a source of vexation or annoyance 4 *a*: a tryout or experiment to test quality, value, or use-

fulness *b*: one of a number of repetitions of an experiment (what is the probability of getting *k* successes in *n* ~s) 5: ATTEMPT

trial *adj* 1: of, relating to, or used in a trial 2: made or done as a test or experiment 3: used or tried out in a test or experiment

trial and error *n*: a finding out of the best way to reach a desired result or a correct solution by trying out one or more ways or means and by noting and eliminating errors or causes of failure; *also*: the trying of this and that until something succeeds

trial balance *n*: a list of the debit and credit balances of accounts in a double-entry ledger at a given date prepared primarily to test their equality

trial balloon *n* 1: a balloon sent up to test air currents and wind velocity 2: a project or scheme tentatively announced in order to test public opinion

trial court *n*: the court before which issues of fact and law are first determined as distinguished from an appellate court

trial examiner *n*: a person appointed to hold hearings and to investigate and report facts sometimes with recommendations to an administrative or quasi-judicial agency or tribunal

trial horse *n*: one set up as an opponent for a champion in trial competitions or workouts (he offered his 12-meter yacht... as a trial horse — *Life*)

trial jury *n*: a jury impaneled to try a cause: PETIT JURY

trial lawyer *n*: a lawyer who engages chiefly in the trial of cases before courts of original jurisdiction

tri-alogue \trī-ə-'lɔg, -lāg\ *n* [tri- + -logue (as in *dialogue*)] : a scene, discourse, or colloquy in which three persons share

trial run *n*: a testing exercise: EXPERIMENT

tri-am-cin-o-lone \trī-'am-'sin-'l, -ōn\ *n* [tri- + -amcin- (of unknown origin) + prednisolone]: a corticoid drug C₂₁H₂₇FO₆ used esp. in treating psoriasis and allergic skin and respiratory disorders

tri-angle \trī-'aŋ-gəl\ *n* [ME, fr. L *triangulum*, fr. neut. of *triangulus* triangular, fr. tri- + *angulus* angle] 1: a polygon having three sides — compare SPHERICAL TRIANGLE 2 *a*: a percussion instrument consisting of a rod of steel bent into the form of a triangle open at one angle and sounded by striking with a small metal rod *b*: a drafting instrument consisting of a thin flat right-angled triangle of wood or plastic with acute angles of 45 degrees or of 30 degrees and 60 degrees 3: a situation involving the love of two persons of one sex for one of the opposite sex with the resulting complications (the eternal ~)

triangle inequality *n* [fr. its application to the distances between three points in a coordinate system]: an inequality stating that the absolute value of a sum is less than or equal to the sum of the absolute value of the terms

tri-an-gu-lar \trī-'aŋ-gyā-lər\ *adj* [LL *triangularis*, fr. L *triangulum*] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or having the form of a triangle (a ~ plot of land) *b*: having a triangular base or principal surface (a ~ table) (a ~ pyramid) 2 *a* (1): of, relating to, or involving three elements (2) of a military group: based primarily on three units (~ division) *b*: of or relating to a love triangle (a ~ love affair) — **tri-an-gu-lar-i-ty** \(')trī-'aŋ-gyā-'lar-ət-ē\ *n* — **tri-an-gu-lar-ly** \trī-'aŋ-gyā-lər-lē\ *adv*

tri-an-gu-late \trī-'aŋ-gyā-lət\ *adj* [ML *triangulatus*, pp. of *triangulare* to make triangles, fr. L *triangulum*] : consisting of or marked with triangles — **tri-an-gu-late-ly** *adv*

tri-an-gu-late \-lāt\ *vt* -lat-ed; -lat-ing 1 *a*: to divide into triangles *b*: to give triangular form to 2: to survey, map, or determine by triangulation

tri-an-gu-la-tion \(')trī-'aŋ-gyā-'lā-shən\ *n*: the measurement of the elements necessary to determine the network of triangles into which any part of the earth's surface is divided in surveying; *broadly*: any similar trigonometric operation for finding a position or location by means of bearings from two fixed points a known distance apart

tri-ar-chy \trī-'är-kē\ *n*, pl **-chies** [Gk *triarchia*, fr. tri- + -archia -archy] 1: government by three persons: TRIUMVIRATE 2: a country under three rulers

Tri-as-sic \trī-'as-ik\ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *trias* triad; fr. the three subdivisions of the European Triassic — more at TRIAD]: of, relating to, or being the earliest period of the Mesozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks — **Triassic** *n*

tri-at-ic stay \(')trī-'at-ik-\ *n* [origin unknown]: a stay running horizontally between the heads of the foremast and mainmast

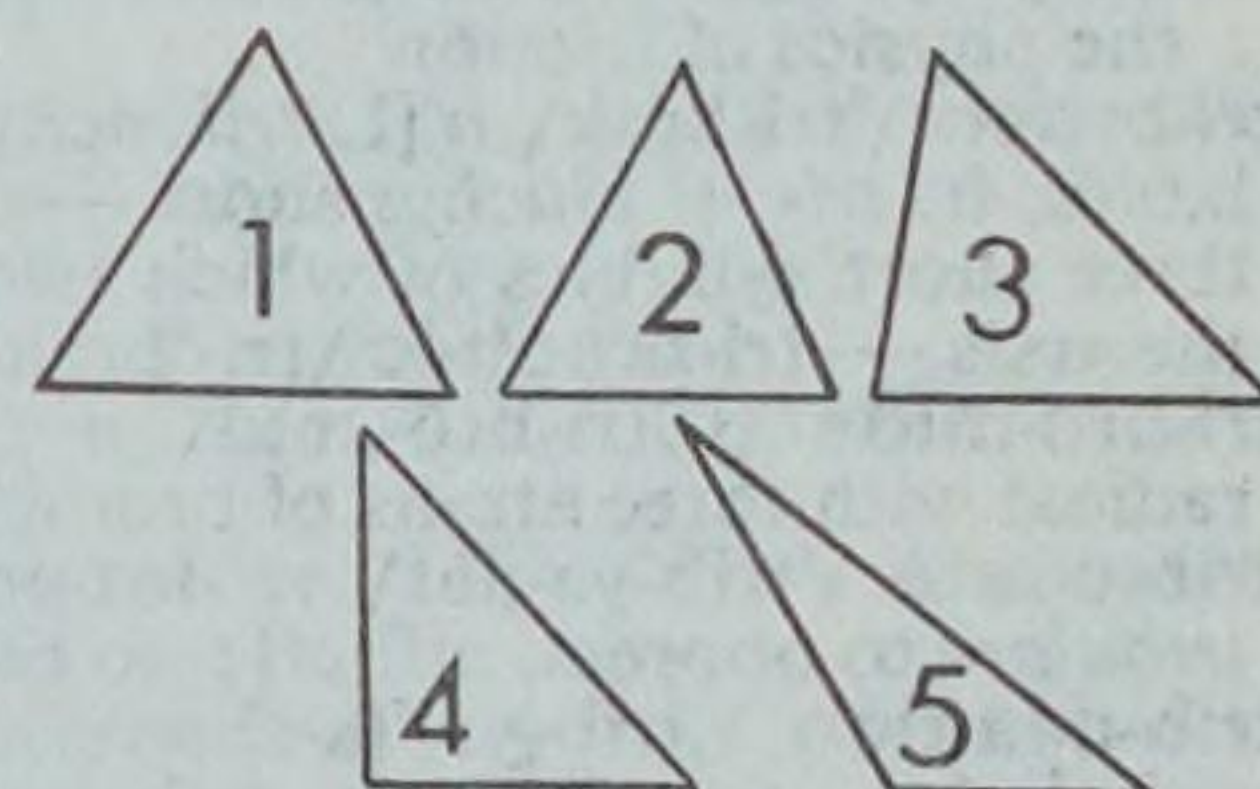
tri-at-om-ic \trī-ə-'tām-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1: having three atoms in the molecule (ozone is ~ oxygen) 2: having three replaceable atoms or radicals

tri-ax-i-al \(')trī-'ak-sē-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: having or involving three axes — **tri-ax-i-al-i-ty** \(')trī-'ak-sē-'al-ət-ē\ *n*

tri-azine \trī-ə-'zēn, tri-'az-'ēn\ *n* [ISV]: any of three compounds C₃H₃N₃ containing a ring composed of three carbon and three nitrogen atoms; *also*: any of various derivatives of these including several used as herbicides

trib *abbr* tributary

trib-al \trī-bəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a tribe (~ customs) — **trib-al-ly** \-bəl-lē\ *adv*



triangles: 1 equilateral, 2 isosceles, 3 scalene, 4 right-angled, 5 obtuse

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ô flaw oi coin th thin th this
 ü loot ù foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

trib-al-ism \bā-liz-əm/ *n* 1: tribal consciousness and loyalty; esp: exaltation of the tribe above other groups 2: strong ingroup loyalty

tri-ba-sic (°)tri-'bā-sik/ *adj* 1: having three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals — used of acids 2: containing three atoms of a univalent metal or their equivalent 3: having three basic hydroxyl groups and able to react with three molecules of a monobasic acid — used of bases and basic salts

tribe 'trib/ *n* [ME, fr. L *tribus*, a division of the Roman people, tribe] 1 *a*: a social group comprising numerous families, clans, or generations together with slaves, dependents, or adopted strangers *b*: a political division of the Roman people orig. representing one of the three primitive tribes of ancient Rome *c*: PHYLE 2: a group of persons having a common character, occupation, or interest 3 *a*: a category of taxonomic classification sometimes equivalent to or ranking just below a suborder or ranking below a subfamily; also: a natural group irrespective of taxonomic rank (the cat ~) (rose ~) *b*: a group of closely related animals or strains within a breed

tribes-man 'tribz-mən/ *n*: a member of a tribe

tribo- *comb form* [F, fr. Gk *tribein* to rub; akin to L *terere* to rub — more at THROW]: friction (triboluminescence)

tri-bo-elec-tric-i-ty \tri-'bō-i-'lek-'tris-ət-ē, 'trib-ō-, -'tris-tē/ *n*: a charge of electricity generated by friction (as by rubbing glass with silk) — **tri-bo-elec-tric** \-'lek-'trik/ *adj*

tri-bol-o-gy \tri-'bāl-ə-jē, 'trib-'āl-/ *n* [tribo-] *Brit*: a science that deals with the design, friction, wear, and lubrication of interacting surfaces in relative motion (as in bearings or gears) — **tri-bol-log-i-cal** \tri-'bāl-'lāj-i-kəl, 'trib-ə-/ *adj*, *Brit* — **tri-bol-o-gist** \tri-'bāl-ə-jəst, 'trib-'āl-/ *n*, *Brit*

tri-bo-lu-mi-nes-cence \tri-'bō-lū-mə-'nes-ən(t)s, 'trib-ō-/ *n* [ISV]: luminescence due to friction — **tri-bo-lu-mi-nes-cent** \-'nt/ *adj*

tri-bo-phys-ics \tri-'bō-fiz-iks, 'trib-ō-/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: the physics of friction

tri-brach \tri-'brak/ *n* [L *tribrachys*, fr. Gk, having three short syllables, fr. *tri-* + *brachys* short — more at BRIEF]: a metrical foot of three short syllables of which two belong to the thesis and one to the arsis — **tri-brach-ic** \tri-'brak-ik/ *adj*

tri-bro-mide (°)tri-'brō-mid/ *n*: a compound of an element or radical with three atoms of bromine

trib-u-late \tri-'yū-lāt/ *vt* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [LL *tribulatus*, pp. of *tribulare* to oppress, afflict]: to cause to endure tribulation

trib-u-la-tion \tri-'yū-lā-shən/ *n* [ME *tribulacion*, fr. OF, fr. L *tribulation*-, *tribulatio*, fr. *tribulatus*, pp. of *tribulare* to press, oppress, fr. *tribulum* drag used in threshing, fr. *terere* to rub — more at THROW]: distress or suffering resulting from oppression or persecution; also: a trying experience

tri-bu-nal \tri-'byū-nəl, 'trib-'yū-n-/ *n* [L, platform for magistrates, fr. *tribunus* tribune] 1: the seat of a judge: TRIBUNE 2: a court or forum of justice 3: something that decides or determines (the ~ of public opinion)

tri-bu-nate \tri-'yū-nāt, 'trib-'yū-nət/ *n*: the office, function, or term of office of a tribune

tri-bune \tri-'yūn, 'trib-/ *n* [ME, fr. L *tribunus*, fr. *tribus* tribe] 1: a Roman official under the monarchy and the republic with the function of protecting the plebeian citizen from arbitrary action by the patrician magistrates 2: an unofficial defender of the rights of the individual — **tri-bune-ship** \-'ship/ *n*

tribune *n* [F, fr. It *tribuna*, fr. L *tribunal*]: a dais or platform from which an assembly is addressed

trib-u-tary \tri-'yū-ter-ē/ *adj* 1: paying tribute to another to acknowledge submission, to obtain protection, or to purchase peace: SUBJECT 2: paid or owed as tribute 3: channeling material or supplies into something more inclusive: CONTRIBUTORY

tributary *n*, *pl* -tar-ies 1: a ruler or state that pays tribute to a conqueror 2: a stream feeding a larger stream or a lake

trib-ute \tri-'yūt, -yət/ *n* [ME *tribut*, fr. L *tributum*, fr. neut. of *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere* to allot, bestow, grant, pay, fr. *tribus* tribe] 1 *a*: a payment by one ruler or nation to another in acknowledgment of submission or as the price of protection; also: the tax levied for such a payment *b* (1): an excessive tax, rental, or tariff imposed by a government, sovereign, lord or landlord (2): an exorbitant charge levied by a person or group having the power of coercion *c*: the liability to pay tribute 2 *a*: something given or contributed voluntarily as due or deserved; esp: a gift or service showing respect, gratitude, or affection (floral ~) *b*: something (as material evidence or a formal attestation) that bespeaks the worth, virtue, or effectiveness of the one in question (will receive so many ~s that it may seem unnecessary to add... to the general paean — Harold Nicolson) (the vote was a ~ to their good sense) *syn* see ENCOMIUM

tri-car-box-yl-ic \tri-'kār-'bāk-'sil-ik/ *adj*: containing three carboxyl groups in the molecule

tricarboxylic acid cycle *n*: KREBS CYCLE

tri-car-pel-late (°)tri-'kār-pə-lāt, -lāt/ or **tri-car-pel-lary** \-'ler-ē/ *adj*: having or made up of three usu. fused carpels

trice \tris/ *vt* triced; **tric-ing** [ME *trisen*, *tricen* to pull, trice, fr. MD *trisen* to hoist]: to haul up or in and lash or secure (as a sail) with a small rope

trice *n* [ME *trise*, lit., pull, fr. *trisen*]: a brief space of time: INSTANT — used chiefly in the phrase *in a trice*

tri-ceps \tri-'seps/ *n*, *pl* tri-ceps-es also **triceps** [NL *tricipit*-, *triceps*, fr. L, three-headed, fr. *tri-* + *capit*-, *caput* head — more at HEAD]: a muscle that arises from three heads; esp: the great extensor muscle along the back of the upper arm

tri-cer-a-tops (°)tri-'ser-ə-täps/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *tri-* + *cerat* + Gk *ōps* face — more at EYE]: any of a genus (*Triceratops*) of large herbivorous Cretaceous dinosaurs with three horns, a bony hood or crest on the neck, and hooved toes

-trices *pl* of -TRIX

trich- or **tricho-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *trich-*, *thrix* hair; akin to MlIr *gairbdrich* bristle]: hair: filament (*trichogyne*)

tri-chi-a-sis \tri-'ī-ə-səs/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *trich* + *-iasis*]: a turning inward of the eyelashes often causing irritation of the eyeball

tri-chi-na \tri-'ī-nə/ *n*, *pl* -nae \-(j)nē/ also -nas [NL, fr. Gk *trichinos* made of hair, fr. *trich-*, *thrix* hair] 1: a small slender nematode worm (*Trichinella spiralis*) that in the larval state is parasitic in the voluntary muscles of flesh-eating mammals (as man and swine) 2: TRICHINOSIS — **tri-chi-nal** \-'īn-əl/ *adj*

trich-i-nize \tri-'ē-nīz/ *vt* -nized; -niz-ing: to infest with trichinae

trich-i-no-sis \tri-'ē-nō-səs/ *n* [NL]: infestation with or disease caused by trichinae and marked esp. by muscular pain, dyspnea, fever, and edema

tri-chi-nous \tri-'ē-nəs, tri-'ī-/ *adj* [ISV] 1: infested with trichinae (~ meat) 2: of, relating to, or involving trichinae or trichinosis (~ infection)

trich-ite \tri-'it/ *n* [G *trichit*, fr. Gk *trich-*, *thrix* hair]: a minute acicular body

tri-chlor-fon (°)tri-'klō(ə)r-fän, -'klō(ə)r-/ *n* [tri- + *chlor-* + *-fon* (irreg. fr. *phosphonate* — a salt derived from phosphine)]: a crystalline compound $C_4H_8Cl_3O_4P$ that is used as an insecticide and anthelmintic

tri-chlo-ride (°)tri-'klō(ə)r-īd, -'klō(ə)r-/ *n* [ISV]: a compound of an element or radical with three atoms of chlorine

tri-chlo-ro-ace-tic acid \tri-'klōr-ō-ə-sēt-ik-, -'klōr-/ *n* [ISV]: a strong vesicant pungent acid $C_2Cl_3HO_2$ used in weed control and in medicine as a caustic and astringent

tricho-cyst \tri-'ē-sist/ *n*: any of the minute lassoing or stinging organs on the body of protozoans and esp. of many ciliates — **tricho-cys-tic** \tri-'ē-sis-tik/ *adj*

tricho-gyne \-'jin, -gīn/ *n* [ISV]: a slender terminal prolongation of the ascogonium of a fungus or lichen that may serve as a fertilization tube; also: a similar reproductive structure in a red alga

tri-choid \tri-'ōid, 'tri-'kōid/ *adj* [Gk *trichoeidēs*, fr. *trich-*, *thrix*]: resembling a hair: CAPILLARY

tri-chome \tri-'ōm, 'tri-'kōm/ *n* [G *trichom*, fr. Gk *trichōma* growth of hair, fr. *trichoun* to cover with hair, fr. *trich-*, *thrix* hair — more at TRICH-]: a filamentous outgrowth; esp: an epidermal hair structure on a plant — **tri-cho-mic** \tri-'ām-ik, -'ōm-, tri-'kām-, -'kōm-/ *adj*

tricho-mo-na-cide \tri-'ē-mō-nə-sīd/ *n* [*trichomonad* + *-cide*]: an agent used to destroy trichomonads — **tricho-mo-na-cid-al** \-'mō-nə-sīd-əl/ *adj*

tricho-mo-nad \tri-'ē-mō-nad, -nəd/ *n* [NL *Trichomonad*-, *Trichomonas*, genus name, fr. *trich-* + LL *monad*-, *monas* monad]: any of a genus (*Trichomonas*) of flagellated protozoans parasitic in many animals including man — **trichomonad** or **tricho-mo-nad-al** \-'mō-nəd-əl/ or **tricho-mo-nal** \-'mōn-əl/ *adj*

tricho-mo-ni-a-sis \tri-'ē-mə-nī-ə-səs/ *n*, *pl* -a-ses \-'sēz/ [NL, fr. *Trichomonas* + *-iasis*]: infection with or disease caused by trichomonads: as *a*: a human vaginitis characterized by a persistent discharge and caused by a trichomonad (*Trichomonas vaginalis*) that sometimes also invades the male urethra and bladder *b*: a venereal disease of domestic cattle marked by abortion and sterility *c*: one or more diseases of various birds resembling blackhead

tri-chop-ter-an \tri-'āp-tə-rən/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *trich-*, *thrix* hair + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER]: any of an order (Trichoptera) of insects consisting of the caddis flies — **trichopteran** *adj*

tri-chot-o-mous \tri-'kāt-ə-məs/ *adj* [LGk *trichotomein* to trisect, fr. Gk *tricha* in three (fr. *treis* three) + *-tomein* (akin to *temnein* to cut) — more at THREE, TOME]: divided or dividing into three parts or into threes (~ branching) — **tri-chot-o-mous-ly** *adv*

tri-chot-o-my \-'mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies: division into three parts, elements, or classes

-tri-chous \tri-'kəs/ *adj* *comb form* [Gk *-trichos*, fr. *trich-*, *thrix* hair — more at TRICH-]: having (such) hair (peritrichous)

tri-chro-mat \tri-'krō-mat, (°)tri-/ *n* [back-formation fr. *trichromatic*]: a person with normal color vision requiring that three primary colors be mixed in order to match the spectrum as he sees it

tri-chro-matic \tri-'krō-mat-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or consisting of three colors (~ light) 2 *a*: relating to or being the theory that human color vision involves three types of retinal sensory receptors *b*: characterized by trichromatism (~ vision)

tri-chro-ma-tism (°)tri-'krō-mə-tiz-əm/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being trichromatic: the use of three colors (as in photography) 2: vision in which all of the fundamental colors are perceived though not necessarily with equal facility

trich-u-ri-a-sis \tri-'yū-ri-ə-səs/ *n*, *pl* -a-ses \-'sēz/ [NL, fr. *Trichuris*, genus of worms]: infestation with or disease caused by whipworms (genus *Trichuris*)

trick \trik/ *n* [ME *trik*, fr. ONF *trique*, fr. *trikier* to deceive, cheat] 1 *a*: a crafty procedure or practice meant to deceive or defraud *b*: a mischievous act: PRANK *c*: an indiscreet or childish action *d*: a deceptive, dexterous, or ingenious feat designed to puzzle or amuse (a juggler's ~s) 2 *a*: an habitual peculiarity of behavior or manner (a horse with the ~ of shying) *b*: a characteristic and identifying feature (a ~ of speech) *c*: a delusive appearance esp. when caused by art or legerdemain: an optical illusion (a mere ~ of the light) 3 *a*: a quick or artful way of getting a result: KNACK *b*: a technical device (as of an art or craft) (the ~s of stage technique) 4: the cards played in one round of a card game often used as a scoring unit 5 *a*: a turn of duty at the helm usu. lasting for two hours *b*: SHIFT 4b(1) *c*: a trip taken as part of one's employment 6: an attractive child or pretty young woman (a cute little ~)

syn TRICK, RUSE, STRATAGEM, MANEUVER, ARTIFICE, WILE, FEINT *shared meaning element*: an indirect means to gain an end

trick *adj* 1 *a*: of or relating to or involving tricks or trickery (~ photography) (~ dice) *b*: skilled in or used for tricks (a ~ horse) 2: TRIG 3 *a*: somewhat defective and unreliable (a ~ lock) *b*: inclined to give way unexpectedly (a ~ knee)

trick *vt* 1: to deceive by cunning or artifice: CHEAT 2: to dress or adorn fancifully or ornately: ORNAMENT (~ed in a gaudy uniform) *syn* see DUPE

trick-er \tri-'kər/ *n*: one that tricks: TRICKSTER

trick-ery \tri-'(ə)rē/ *n*: the practice of crafty underhand ingenuity to deceive or cheat

trick-ish \ˈtrɪk-ɪʃ\ *adj*: given to or characterized by tricks or trickery: **TRICKY** — **trick-ish-ly** *adv* — **trick-ish-ness** *n*
1 **trick-le** \ˈtrɪk-əl\ *vi* **trick-led**; **trick-ling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *triklen*] **1**
a: to issue or fall in drops **b**: to flow in a thin gentle stream **2**
a: to move or go one by one or little by little **b**: to dissipate slowly (his enthusiasm *trickled* away)
2 **trickle** *n*: a thin, slow, or intermittent stream or movement
trick or treat *n*: a children's Halloween practice of asking for treats from door to door under threat of playing tricks on householders who refuse — **trick-or-treat** *vi*
trick-ster \ˈtrɪk-stər\ *n*: one who tricks: as **a**: a dishonest person who defrauds others by trickery **b**: a person (as a stage magician) skilled in the use of tricks and illusion
tricksy \ˈtrɪk-sē\ *adj* **tricks-i-er**; **-est** [tricks, pl. of *trick*] **1** *archaic*: smartly attired: **SPRUCE** **2**: full of tricks: **PRANKISH** **3** *a* *archaic*: having the craftiness of a trickster **b**: difficult to cope with or handle: **TRYING** (a ~ job) — **tricks-i-ness** *n*
tricky \ˈtrɪk-ē\ *adj* **trick-i-er**; **-est** **1**: inclined to or marked by trickery **2** **a**: giving a deceptive impression of easiness, simplicity, or order: **TICKLISH** (a ~ path through the swamp) **b**: **TRICK** **3**: requiring skill, knack, or caution (as in doing or handling); also: **INGENUOUS** (a ~ rhythm) *syn* see **SLY** — **trick-i-ly** \ˈtrɪk-ə-lē\ *adv* — **trick-i-ness** \ˈtrɪk-ē-nəs\ *n*
tri-clad \ˈtri-kləd\ *n* [NL *Tricladida*, group name, fr. *tri-* + Gk *klados* branch — more at **GLADIATOR**]: any of an order (*Tricladida*) of turbellarian flatworms (as a planarian) that have the intestine composed of a median anterior division and two lateral posterior divisions with side branches — **triclād** *adj*
tri-clin-ic \(\)ˈtri-ˈklin-ɪk\ *adj* [ISV]: having three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles — used esp. of a crystal
tri-clin-i-um \tri-ˈklin-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* **-ia** \-ē-ə\ [L, fr. Gk *triklinion*, fr. *tri-* + *klinein* to lean, recline — more at **LEAN**] **1**: a couch used by ancient Romans for reclining at meals, extending round three sides of a table, and usu. divided into three parts **2**: a dining room furnished with a tricladium
tri-o-lette \ˈtri-ə-ˈlet\ *n* [tricot + *-lette* (as in *flannelette*)] *a* usu. silk or rayon knitted fabric used esp. for women's clothing
1 **tri-col-or** \ˈtri-kəl-ər\ also *trē-*, *esp* Brit *ˈtri-kəl-ər* \n [F *tricolore*, fr. *tricolore* three-colored, fr. LL *tricolor*, fr. L *tri-* + *color*]: a flag of three colors (the French ~)
2 **tricolor** *adj* [F *tricolore*] **1** **a** or **tri-col-ored** \ˈtri-kəl-ərd\ *adj*: having or using three colors **b** of a dog: having a coat of black, tan, and white **2**: of, relating to, or characteristic of a tricolor or a nation whose flag is a tricolor; *esp*: **FRENCH**
tri-corn \ˈtri-kɔ(ə)rən\ *adj* [L *tricornis*]: having three horns or corners
tri-corne or **tri-corn** \ˈtri-kɔ(ə)rən\ *n* [F *tricorne*, fr. *tricorne* three-cornered, fr. L *tricornis*, fr. *tri-* + *cornu* horn — more at **HORN**]: **COCKED HAT** **1**
tri-cor-nered \ˈtri-kɔ(r)-nərd\ *adj*: having three corners
tri-cot \ˈtri-(k)kō, ˈtri-kət\ *n* [F, fr. *tricot* to knit] **1**: a plain warp-knitted fabric of nylon, wool, rayon, silk, or cotton with a close inelastic knit and used esp. in clothing (as underwear) **2**: a twilled clothing fabric of wool with fine warp ribs or of wool and cotton with fine weft ribs
tri-co-tine \ˈtri-kə-ˈtēn, ˈtrē-kə-\ *n* [F, fr. *tricot*]: a sturdy suiting woven of tightly twisted yarns in a double twill
tri-cot-y-le-don-ous \ˈtri-kāt-ˈl-ēd-nəs, -ˈn-əs\ *adj*: having three cotyledons (a ~ seedling)
tric-trac \ˈtrɪk-trak\ *n* [F, of imit. origin; fr. the sound made by the pegs]: an old form of backgammon played with pegs
1 **tri-cus-pid** \(\)ˈtri-kəs-pəd\ *adj* [L *tricuspid-*, *tricuspis*, fr. *tri-* + *cuspid-*, *cuspis* point]: having three cusps (a ~ molar)
2 **tricuspid** *n*: a tricuspid anatomical structure; *esp*: a tooth having three cusps
tricuspid valve *n*: a valve of three flaps that prevents reflux of blood from the right ventricle to the right atrium
tri-cy-cle \ˈtri-sik-əl\ *n* [F, fr. *tri-* + Gk *kyklos* wheel — more at **WHEEL**]: a 3-wheeled vehicle propelled by pedals, hand levers, or a motor
tri-cy-clic \(\)ˈtri-ˈsɪ-klik, -ˈsɪk-lik\ *adj* [tri + *cyclic*]: containing three usu. fused rings in the molecular structure
1 **tri-dent** \ˈtri-d-ənt\ *n* [L *trident-*, *tridens*, fr. *trident-*, *tridens* having three teeth, fr. *tri-* + *dent-*, *dens* tooth — more at **TOOTH**] **1**: a 3-pronged spear serving in classical mythology as the attribute of a sea-god **2**: a 3-pronged spear used by ancient Roman retiarii **3**: a 3-pronged fish spear
2 **trident** *adj* [L *trident-*, *tridens*]: having three teeth, processes, or points
Tri-den-tine \ˈtri-d-ən-tīn, -tēn; ˈtri-d-ən-, ˈtri-d-\ *adj* [NL *Tridentinus*, fr. L *Tridentum* Trent]: of or relating to Trent, Italy, or to a Roman Catholic Church council held there from 1545 to 1563
tri-di-men-sion-al \ˈtri-d-ə-ˈmench-nəl, ˈtri-d-ī-, -ən-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or concerned with three dimensions (~ space) — **tri-di-men-sion-al-i-ty** \-,men-chə-nal-ət-ē\ *n*
tri-d-u-um \ˈtri-jə-wəm, ˈtri-d-yə-\ *n* [L, space of three days, fr. *tri-* + *-duum* (akin to *dies* day) — more at **DEITY**]: a period of three days of prayer usu. preceding a Roman Catholic feast
tried \ˈtri-d\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *trien* to try, test] **1**: found good, faithful, or trustworthy through experience or testing (a ~ recipe)
2: subjected to trials or distress (a kind but much-tried father)
tried and true *adj*: proved good, desirable, or feasible: shown or known to be worthy (a *tried and true* sales technique)
tri-ene \ˈtri-ēn\ *n*: a chemical compound containing three double bonds
tri-en-ni-al \(\)ˈtri-ˈen-ē-əl\ *adj* **1**: consisting of or lasting for three years **2**: occurring or being done every three years — **triennial** *n* — **tri-en-ni-al-ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv*
tri-en-ni-um \ˈtri-ˈen-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* **-ni-ums** or **-nia** \-ē-ə\ [L, fr. *tri-* + *annus* year — more at **ANNUAL**]: a period of three years
tri-er \ˈtri-(ə)r\ *n* **1**: someone or something that tries **2**: an implement (as a tapered hollow tube) used in obtaining samples of bulk material for examination and testing

tri-er-arch \ˈtri-(ə)-rärk\ *n* [L *trierarchus*, fr. Gk *triērarchos*, fr. *triērēs* trireme (fr. *tri-* + *-ērēs* — akin to L *rēmus* oar) + *-archos* -arch — more at **ROW**] **1**: the commander of a trireme **2**: an Athenian citizen who had to fit out a trireme for the public service
tri-er-ar-chy \-,rär-kē\ *n*: the ancient Athenian plan whereby individual citizens furnished and maintained triremes as a civic duty
tries *pl* of **TRY**
tri-eth-yl \(\)ˈtri-ˈeth-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: containing three ethyl groups in the molecule
tri-fa-cial \-ˈfä-shəl\ *adj* [ISV]: **TRIGEMINAL**
tri-fec-ta \ˈtri-fek-tə, ˈtri-\ *n* [tri- + *perfecta*]: a variation of the perfecta in which a bettor wins by selecting the first three finishers of a race in the correct order of finish
tri-fid \ˈtri-fid, -fəd\ *adj* [L *trifidus* split into three, fr. *tri-* + *findere* to split — more at **BITE**]: being deeply and narrowly cleft into three teeth, processes, or points (a ~ tablespoon)
1 **tri-ple** \ˈtri-fəl\ *n* [ME *trufle*, *trifle*, fr. OF *trufe*, *trufle* mockery] **1**: something of little value or importance; *esp*: an insignificant amount (as of money) **2**: a dessert of sponge cake spread with jam or jelly, soaked in wine, and served with custard and whipped cream **3**: a pewter of moderate hardness used esp. for small utensils — **a trifle**: to some small degree (a *trifle* annoyed)
2 **trifle** *vb* **tri-fled**; **tri-fling** \-f(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *truflen*, *triflen*, fr. OF *trufer*, *trufler* to mock, trick] *vi* **1** **a**: to talk in a jesting or mocking manner or with intent to delude or mislead **b**: to act heedlessly or frivolously: **PLAY** **2**: to waste time: **DALLY** **3**: to handle something idly: **TOY** ~ *vt*: to spend or waste in trifling or on trifles (trifling his time away) — **tri-fler** \-f(ə-)lər\ *n*
syn **TRIFLE**, **TOY**, **DALLY**, **FLIRT**, **COQUET** *shared meaning element*: to deal with or act toward without serious purpose
tri-fling \ˈtri-flɪŋ\ *adj*: lacking in significance or solid worth: as **a**: **FRIVOLOUS** (~ talk) **b**: **TRIVIAL** (a ~ gift) **c** chiefly *dial*: **LAZY**, **SHIFTLESS** (a ~ fellow)
tri-flu-ra-lin \tri-ˈflūr-ə-lən\ *n* [tri- + *fluor-* + *aniline*]: an herbicide $C_{13}H_{16}F_3N_3O_4$ used in the control of weeds (as pigweed and annual grasses)
1 **tri-fo-cal** \(\)ˈtri-ˈfō-kəl\ *adj*: having three focal lengths
2 **trifocal** *n* **1**: a trifocal glass or lens **2** *pl*: eyeglasses with trifocal lenses
tri-fo-li-ate \(\)ˈtri-ˈfō-lē-ət\ *adj* **1**: having three leaves (a ~ plant) **2**: **TRIFOLIOLATE**
trifoliolate orange *n*: a hardy deciduous Chinese orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*) with trifoliolate leaves that is widely grown for ornament and esp. as a stock for budding other oranges
tri-fo-li-o-late \(\)ˈtri-ˈfō-lē-ə-lāt\ *adj* [ISV]: having three leaflets (a ~ leaf)
tri-fo-li-um \tri-ˈfō-lē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, trefoil — more at **TREFOIL**]: any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of leguminous herbs comprising the typical clovers
tri-fo-ri-um \tri-ˈfōr-ē-əm, -ˈfōr-\ *n*, *pl* **-ria** \-ē-ə\ [ML]: a gallery forming an upper story to the aisle of a church and typically an arcaded story between the nave arches and clerestory
tri-form \ˈtri-fɔrm\ *adj* [L *triformis*, fr. *tri-* + *forma* form]: having a triple form or nature
tri-fur-cate \(\)ˈtri-ˈfər-kət, -kāt; ˈtri-(f)ər-kāt\ *adj* [L *trifurcus*, fr. *tri-* + *furca* fork]: having three branches or forks: **TRICHOTOMOUS** — **tri-fur-cate** \ˈtri-(f)ər-kāt, ˈtri-ˈfər-\ *vi* — **tri-fur-ca-tion** \ˈtri-(f)ər-ˈkā-shən\ *n*
1 **trig** \ˈtrɪg\ *adj* [ME, trusty, nimble, of Scand origin; akin to ON *tryggr* faithful; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful — more at **TRUE**] **1**: stylishly or jauntily trim **2**: extremely precise: **PRIM** **3** *dial* chiefly *Brit*: **FIRM**, **VIGOROUS** *syn* see **NEAT**
2 **trig** *vt* **trigged**; **trig-ging** *dial* chiefly *Brit*: to put in order: **TIDY** — usu. used with *up*
3 **trig** *vt* **trigged**; **trig-ging** [perh. of Scand origin; akin to ON *tryggja* to make firm, *tryggr* faithful] chiefly *dial*: to restrain from moving or shifting: as **a**: to stop or slow the motion of (a wheel) usu. with a block **b**: to support with props or wedges
4 **trig** *n*, chiefly *dial*: a stone or block used as a support in trigging
5 **trig** *n*: **TRIGONOMETRY**
tri-gem-i-nal \tri-ˈjem-ən-əl\ *adj* [NL *trigeminus* trigeminal nerve, fr. L, threefold, fr. *tri-* + *geminus* twin]: of or relating to the trigeminal nerve
trigeminal nerve *n*: either of a pair of large mixed nerves that are the fifth cranial nerves and supply motor and sensory fibers mostly to the face — called also *trigeminal*
trigeminal neuralgia *n*: an intense paroxysmal neuralgia involving one or more branches of the trigeminal nerve
1 **tri-ger** \ˈtri-ər\ *n* [alter. of earlier *tricker*, fr. D *trekker*, fr. MD *trecker* one that pulls, fr. *trecken* to pull — more at **TREK**] **1**: a piece (as a lever) connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; *esp*: the part of the action moved by the finger to fire a gun **2**: a stimulus that initiates a physiological or pathological process — **trigger** *adj* — **triggered** \-ərd\ *adj*
2 **trigger** *vb* **trig-gered**; **trig-ger-ing** \ˈtri-g(ə-)rɪŋ\ *vt* **1** **a**: to release or activate by means of a trigger; *esp*: to fire by pulling a mechanical trigger (~ a rifle) **b**: to cause the explosion of (~ a missile with a proximity fuze) **2**: to initiate, actuate, or set off as if by pulling a trigger (an indiscreet remark that ~ed a fight) ~ *vi*: to release a mechanical trigger
tri-ger-fish \ˈtri-ər-fɪʃ\ *n*: any of numerous deep-bodied plecognath fishes (as of the genus *Balistes*) of warm seas having an anterior dorsal fin with two or three stout erectile spines
tri-ger-hap-py \-,hap-ē\ *adj* **1**: irresponsible in the use of firearms; *esp*: inclined to shoot before clearly identifying the target

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

2 a: inclined to be irresponsible in matters that might precipitate war **b**: aggressively belligerent in attitude

trig-ger-man \-mən, -man\ *n*: a gunman who shoots the victim in a gangland murder; also: a gangster's personal bodyguard

tri-glyc-er-ide \(')trī-'glis-ə-'rid\ *n* [ISV]: an ester of glycerol that contains three ester groups and involves one, two, or three acids

tri-glyph \(')trī-'glif\ *n* [L *triglyphus*, fr. Gk *triglyphos*, fr. *tri-* + *glyphein* to carve — more at CLEAVE]: a slightly projecting rectangular tablet in a Doric frieze with two vertical channels of V section and two corresponding chamfers or half channels on the vertical sides — **tri-glyph-ic** \trī-'glif-ik\ or **tri-glyph-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*

tri-gon \(')trī-'gən\ *n* [L *trigonum*, fr. Gk *trigōnon*, fr. neut. of *trigōnos* triangular, fr. *tri-* + *gōnia* angle — more at -GON] **1**: TRIANGLE **2 a**: TRIPPLICITY **1 b**: TRINE **2 3**: an ancient triangular harp

tri-go-nal \trī-'gōn-əl\ *adj* **1**: TRIANGULAR **2**: of, relating to, or being the division of the hexagonal crystal system or the forms belonging to it characterized by a vertical axis of threefold symmetry — **tri-go-nal-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

trig-o-no-met-ric \trig-ə-nə-'me-trik\ also **trig-o-no-met-ri-cal** \-tri-kəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being in accordance with trigonometry — **trig-o-no-met-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

trigonometric function *n* **1**: a function (as the sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, or cosecant) of an arc or angle most simply expressed in terms of the ratios of pairs of sides of a right-angled triangle — called also *circular function* **2**: the inverse (as the arc sine, arc cosine, arc tangent, arc cotangent, arc secant, or arc cosecant) of a trigonometric function

trig-o-nom-e-try \trig-ə-'nām-ə-'trē\ *n* [NL *trigonometria*, fr. Gk *trigōnon* + *-metria* -metry]: the study of the properties of triangles and trigonometric functions and of their applications

tri-go-nous \trī-'gō-nəs, 'trig-ə-\ *adj* [L *trigonus* triangular, fr. Gk *trigōnos*]: triangular in cross section <a ~ achene>

tri-graph \trī-'graf\ *n* **1**: three letters spelling a single consonant, vowel, or diphthong <eau of beau is a ~> **2**: a cluster of three successive letters <the letters the are a high frequency ~> — **tri-graph-ic** \(')trī-'graf-ik\ *adj*

tri-he-dral \-'hē-drəl\ *adj* **1**: having three faces <~ angle> **2**: of or relating to a trihedral angle — **trihedral** *n*

tri-hy-brid \-'hī-brəd\ *n*: an individual or strain that is heterozygous for three pairs of genes

tri-hy-droxy \trī-'hī-drək-sē, -hə-\ *adj* [ISV *tri-* + *hydroxy*]: containing three hydroxyl groups in the molecule

tri-iodo-thy-ro-nine \trī-'ī-əd-ō-'thī-rə-'nēn\ *n* [*tri-* + *iod-* + *thyronine* (an amino acid of which thyroxine is a derivative)]: an iodine-containing amino acid $C_{15}H_{12}I_3NO_4$ that is made synthetically, may be formed naturally from thyroxine by loss of one iodine atom per molecule, and is used esp. in the treatment of hypothyroidism

tri-jet \trī-'jet\ *adj*: powered with three jet engines <a ~ airplane> — **tri-jet** \-jet\ *n*

tri-lat-er-al \(')trī-'lat-ə-rəl, -'la-trəl\ *adj* [L *trilaterus*, fr. *tri-* + *later-*, *latus* side]: having three sides <a triangle is ~> — **tri-lat-er-al-i-ty** \trī-'lat-ə-'rəl-ət-ē\ *n* — **tri-lat-er-al-ly** \(')trī-'lat-ə-rə-lē, -'la-trə-\ *adv*

tril-by \trī-'bē\ *n*, *pl* **trilbies** [fr. the fact that such a hat was worn in the London stage version of *Trilby*, novel by George du Maurier] chiefly Brit: a soft felt hat with indented crown

tri-lin-ear \(')trī-'lin-ē-ər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving three lines

tri-lin-gual \(')trī-'līŋ-g(yə)-wəl\ *adj*: consisting of, having, or expressed in three languages; also: familiar with or able to use three languages — **tri-lin-gual-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

tri-lit-er-al \-'lit-ə-rəl, -'li-trəl\ *adj* [*tri-* + L *littera* letter]: consisting of three letters and esp. of three consonants <~ roots in Semitic languages> — **tri-lit-er-al-ism** \-iz-əm\ *n*

triliteral *n*: a root or word that is triliteral

trill \trīl\ *vb* [ME *trillen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *trilla* to roll; akin to MD *trillen* to vibrate] *vi* **1**: TWIRL, REVOLVE **2**: to flow in a small stream or in drops: TRICKLE ~ *vt*: to cause to flow in a small stream

trill *n* [It *trillo*, fr. *trillare* to trill, prob. fr. D *trillen* to vibrate; akin to MD *trappe* step, trap] **1 a**: the alternation of two musical tones a diatonic second apart — called also *shake* **b**: VIBRATO **c**: a rapid reiteration of the same tone esp. on a percussion instrument **2**: a sound resembling a musical trill: WARBLE **3 a**: the rapid vibration of one speech organ against another (as of the tip of the tongue against the teethridge) **b**: a speech sound made by a trill

trill *vt*: to utter as or with a trill <~ the r> ~ *vi*: to play or sing with a trill: QUAVER — **trill-er** *n*

tril-lion \trīl-'yən\ *n* [F, fr. *tri-* + *-illion* (as in *million*)] **1** — see NUMBER table **2**: a very large number — **trillion** *adj* — **tril-lionth** \-yən(t)h\ *adj* or *n*

tril-li-um \trīl-'ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Sw *trilling* triplet; fr. its three leaves]: any of a genus (*Trillium*) of herbs of the lily family with short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl of three leaves and a large solitary flower

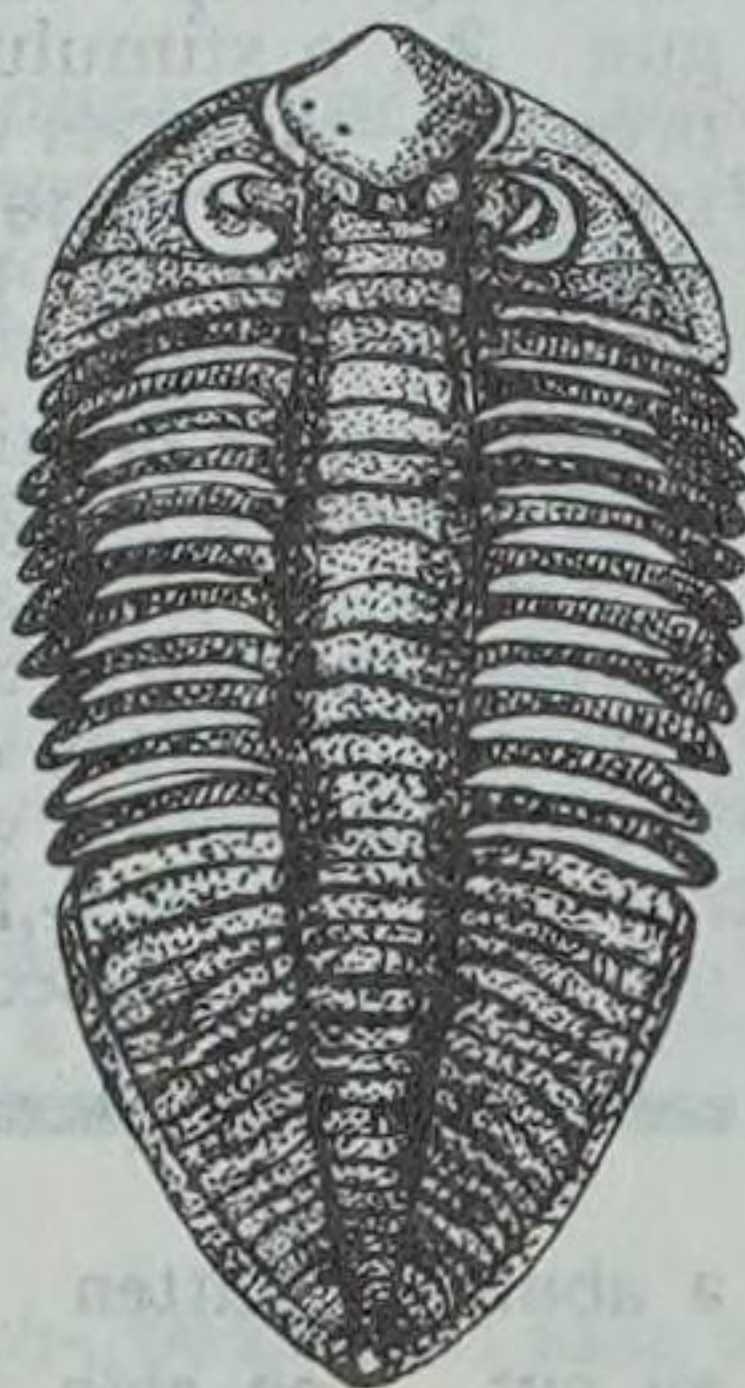
tri-lo-bate \(')trī-'lō-bāt\ *adj*: TRILOBED — **tri-lo-ba-tion** \trī-'lō-'bā-shən\ *n*

tri-lobed \trī-'lōbd\ *adj*: having three lobes <a ~ leaf>

tri-lo-bite \trī-'lō-bīt\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *trilobos* three-lobed, fr. *tri-* + *lobos* lobe]: any of numerous extinct Paleozoic marine arthropods (group Trilobita) having the segments of the body divided by furrows on the dorsal surface into three lobes

tri-loc-u-lar \(')trī-'lāk-yə-lər\ *adj* [ISV]: having three cells or cavities

tri-loc-u-late \-lət, -lāt\ *adj*: TRILOCULAR



trilobite

tril-o-gy \trīl-ə-'jē\ *n*, *pl* **-gies** [Gk *trilogia*, fr. *tri-* + *-logia* -logy]: a series of three dramas or literary works or sometimes three musical compositions that are closely related and develop a single theme

trim \trīm\ *vb* **trimmed**; **trim-ming** [(assumed) ME *trimmen* to prepare, put in order, fr. OE *trymian*, *trymman* to strengthen, arrange, fr. *trum* strong, firm; akin to Skt *dāru* wood — more at TREE] *vt* **1 a**: to embellish with ribbons, lace, or ornaments: ADORN **b**: to arrange a display of goods in (a shop window) **2 a** (1): to administer a beating to: THRASH (2): to defeat resoundingly <trimmed him at chess> **b**: CHEAT, SWINDLE **3 a**: to make trim and neat esp. by cutting or clipping **b**: to free of excess or extraneous matter by or as if by cutting <~ a tree> <~ a budget> **c**: to remove by or as if by cutting <trimmed thousands from federal payrolls — Grit> **4 a** (1): to cause (as a ship) to assume a desirable position in the water by arrangement of ballast, cargo, or passengers (2): to adjust (as an airplane or submarine) for horizontal movement or for motion upward or downward **b**: to adjust (as cargo or a sail) to a desired position ~ *vi* **1 a**: to maintain neutrality between opposing parties or to favor each equally **b**: to change one's views for reasons of expediency **2**: to assume or cause a boat to assume a desired position in the water <a boat that ~s badly>

trim *adj* **trim-mer**; **trim-mest** **1 obs**: EXCELLENT, FINE; also: PLEASANT **2 archaic**: suitably adjusted, equipped, or prepared for service or use **3**: exhibiting neatness, good order, or compactness of line or structure <~ houses> <a ~ figure> **syn** see NEAT **ant** frowzy — **trim-ly** *adv* — **trim-ness** *n*

trim *adv*: in a trim manner: TRIMLY — used chiefly in combination <the trim-cut forest vistas — W. M. Thackeray>

trim *n* **1**: the readiness of a person or thing for action or use **2 a**: one's clothing or appearance **b**: material used for ornament or trimming **c**: the lighter woodwork in the finish of a building esp. around openings **d**: the interior furnishings of an automobile **e**: WINDOW DRESSING **3 a**: the position of a ship or boat esp. with reference to the horizontal; also: the difference between the draft of a ship forward and that aft **b**: the relation between the plane of a sail and the direction of the ship **c**: the buoyancy status of a submarine **d**: the attitude of a lighter-than-air craft relative to a fore-and-aft horizontal plane **e**: the attitude with respect to wind axes at which an airplane will continue in level flight with free controls **4**: something that is trimmed off or cut out

tri-ma-ran \trī-'mā-ran, -'trī-mā-\ *n* [*tri-* + *-maran* (as in *catamaran*)]: a fast pleasure sailboat with three hulls side by side

tri-mer \trī-'mər\ *n* [ISV *tri-* + *-mer* (as in *polymer*)]: a polymer formed from three molecules of a monomer — **tri-mer-ic** \trī-'mer-ik\ *adj*

trim-er-ous \trīm-ə-rəs\ *adj* [NL *trimerus*, fr. Gk *tri-* + *meros* part — more at MERIT]: having the parts in threes — used of a flower and often written 3-merous

tri-mes-ter \(')trī-'mes-tər, 'trī-\ *n* [F *trimestre*, fr. L *trimestris* of three months, fr. *tri-* + *mensis* month — more at MOON] **1**: a period of three or about three months **2**: one of three terms into which the academic year is sometimes divided — **tri-mes-tral** \trī-'mes-trəl\ also **tri-mes-trial** \-trē-əl\ *adj*

trim-e-ter \trīm-ət-ər\ *n* [L *trimetrus*, fr. Gk *trimetros* having three measures, fr. *tri-* + *metron* measure — more at MEASURE]: a line of verse consisting of either three dipodies (as in classical iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse) or three metrical feet (as in modern English verse)

tri-met-ro-gon \trī-'me-trə-'gən\ *n* [*tri-* + Gk *metron* measure + E *-gon*]: a system of aerial mapping involving the use of sets of one vertical and two oblique aerial photographs taken simultaneously over the area being mapped

trim-mer \trīm-ər\ *n* **1 a**: one that trims articles; esp: one that stows coal or freight on a ship so as to distribute the weight properly **b**: an instrument or machine with which trimming is done **c**: a circuit element (as a condenser) used to tune a circuit to a desired frequency **2**: a beam that receives the end of a header in floor framing — see HEADER illustration **3**: a person who modifies his policy, position, or opinions out of expediency

trim-ming *n* **1 a**: the act of one who trims **b**: pieces cut off in trimming something: SCRAPS **2 a**: a decorative accessory or additional item that serves to finish or complete <~s for a hat> **b**: an additional garnishing that is not essential but adds to the interest or attractiveness of a main item <turkey and all the ~s> **3**: DEFEAT, BEATING

tri-month-ly \(')trī-'mən(t)h-lē\ *adj*: occurring every three months

tri-morph \trī-'mōrf\ *n* [ISV, back-formation fr. *trimorphous*]: any of the three crystalline forms of a trimorphous substance

tri-mor-phic \(')trī-'mōr-fik\ *adj* [Gk *trimorphos* having three forms, fr. *tri-* + *-morphos* -morphous]: occurring in or having three distinct forms — **tri-mor-phism** \-fiz-əm\ *n*

tri-mor-phous \-fəs\ *adj*: TRIMORPHIC

tri-mo-tor \trī-'mōt-ər, -'mōt-\ *n*: an airplane powered by three engines

trim size *n*: the actual size (as of a book page) after excess material required in production has been cut off

Tri-mur-ti \trī-'mū(ə)rt-ē\ *n* [Skt *-trimūrti*, fr. *trimūrti* having three forms, fr. *tri-* + *mūrti* body, form]: the great triad of Hindu gods comprising Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva

tri-nal \trī-'nəl\ *adj* [LL *trinalis*, fr. L *trini* three each — more at TRINE]: THREEFOLD

tri-na-ry \trī-'nə-rē\ *adj* [LL *trinarius*, fr. L *trini* three each]: TERNARY

trin-dle \trīn-(d)l\ *n* [ME *trindel*, fr. OE *trendel*, *tryndel* circle, ring — more at TRUNDLE] *dial Eng*: a round or circular object; *specif*: the wheel of a wheelbarrow

trindle *vi* **trin-dled**; **trin-dling** \trīn-(d)līŋ, -(d)l-īŋ\ *dial*: ROLL, TRUNDLE

trine \trīn\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *trin*, fr. L *trinus*, back-formation fr. *trini* three each; akin to L *tres* three — more at THREE] **1**: THREE-

FOLD, TRIPLE 2: of, relating to, or being the favorable astrological aspect of two celestial bodies 120 degrees apart

trine *n* **1**: a group of three: TRIAD **2**: the trine astrological aspect of two celestial bodies

trine immersion *n*: the practice of immersing a candidate for baptism three times in the names of the members of the Trinity

trin-i-tar-i-an \trī-ə-ter-ē-ən\ *adj* **1** *cap*: of or relating to the Trinity, the doctrine of the Trinity, or adherents to that doctrine **2**: having three parts or aspects: THREEFOLD

Trinitarian *n* **1**: a member of a religious teaching and nursing order for men founded in France in 1198 by John of Matha and Philip of Valois **2**: one who subscribes to the doctrine of the Trinity — **Trin-i-tar-i-an-ism** \-ē-ə-niz-əm\ *n*

tri-ni-tro-tol-u-ene \trī-nī-trō-tāl-yə-wēn\ *n* [ISV]: a flammable toxic derivative C₇H₅N₃O₆ of toluene obtained by nitrating toluene and used as a high explosive and in chemical synthesis — called also **TNT**

Trin-i-ty \trī-ət-ē\ *n* [ME *trinite*, fr. OF *trinité*, fr. LL *trinitat*, *trinitas* state of being threefold, fr. L *trinus* trine] **1**: the unity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as three persons in one Godhead according to Christian dogma **2** *not cap*: a group of three closely related persons or things **3**: the Sunday after Whitsunday observed as a feast in honor of the Trinity

Trin-i-ty-tide \-tīd\ *n*: the season of the church year between Trinity Sunday and Advent

trin-ket \trīŋ-kət\ *n* [perh. fr. ME *trenket* small knife, fr. ONF *trenquet*] **1**: a small article of equipment **2**: a small ornament (as a jewel or ring) **3**: a thing of little value: TRIFLE

trinket *vi* [perh. fr. *trinket*]: to deal clandestinely: INTRIGUE — **trin-ket-er** *n*

trin-ket-ry \-kə-trē\ *n*: small items of personal ornament

trin-kums \trīŋ-kəmz\ *n pl* [alter. of *trinkets*]: TRINKETS

trin-oc-u-lar \trī-näk-yə-lər\ *adj* [alter. (influenced by *binocular*) of earlier *trioocular*]: relating to or being a binocular microscope equipped with a lens for photographic recording during direct visual observation

tri-no-mi-al \trī-nō-mē-əl\ *n* [*tri-* + *-nomial* (as in *binomial*)] **1**: a polynomial of three terms **2**: a trinomial name

trinomial *adj* **1**: consisting of three mathematical terms **2**: of, relating to, or being biological taxa of three terms of which the first designates the genus, the second the species, and the third the subspecies or variety

tri-nu-cle-o-tide \trī-n(y)ü-klē-ə-tīd\ *n*: a nucleotide consisting of three mononucleotides in combination: CODON

trio \trē-(j)ō\ *n, pl tri-os* [F, fr. It, fr. *tri-* (fr. L)] **1 a**: a musical composition for three voice parts or three instruments **b**: the secondary or episodic division of a minuet or scherzo, a march, or of various dance forms **2**: the performers of a musical or dance trio **3**: a group or set of three

tri-ode \trī-ōd\ *n*: an electron tube with an anode, a cathode, and a controlling grid

tri-ol \trī-ōl, -ōl\ *n*: a chemical compound containing three hydroxyl groups

tri-o-let \trē-ə-lət, trī-\ *n* [F]: a poem or stanza of eight lines in which the first line is repeated as the fourth and seventh and the second line as the eighth with a rhyme scheme of *ABaAabAB*

tri-ose \trī-ōs, -ōz\ *n* [ISV]: either of two simple sugars C₃H₆O₃ containing three carbon atoms

tri-ox-ide \trī-äk-sīd\ *n* [ISV]: an oxide containing three atoms of oxygen

trip \trīp\ *vb* tripped; trip-ping [ME *trippen*, fr. MF *triper*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *treppan* to tread — more at **TRAP**] *vi* **1 a**: to dance, skip, or caper with light quick steps **b**: to walk with light quick steps **2**: to catch the foot against something so as to stumble **3**: to make a mistake or false step (as in morality or accuracy) **4**: to stumble in articulation when speaking **5**: to make a journey **6**: to run past the pallet of an escapement without previously locking — used of a tooth of the escapement wheel of a watch **7 a**: to actuate a mechanism **b**: to become operative **8**: to get high on a psychedelic drug (as LSD): turn on — often used with *out* ~ *vt* **1 a**: to cause to stumble **b**: to cause to fail: OBSTRUCT **2**: to detect in a misstep, fault, or blunder; also: EXPOSE **3** *archaic*: to perform (as a dance) lightly or nimbly **4**: to raise (an anchor) from the bottom so as to hang free **5 a**: to pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering **b**: to hoist (a topmast) far enough to enable the fid to be withdrawn preparatory to housing or lowering **6**: to release or operate (a mechanism) esp. by releasing a catch or detent

trip *n* **1**: a stroke or catch by which a wrestler is made to lose footing **2 a**: VOYAGE, JOURNEY **b**: a single round or tour on a business errand **3**: ERROR, MISSTEP **4**: a quick light step **5**: a faltering step caused by stumbling **6 a**: the action of tripping mechanically **b** (1): a device for tripping a mechanism (as a catch or detent) (2): TUP **2** **7**: an intense visionary experience undergone by a person who has taken a psychedelic drug (as LSD)

tri-pack \trī-pak\ *n*: a combination of three superposed films or emulsions each sensitive to a different primary color for simultaneous exposure in one camera

tri-par-tite \trī-pär-tīt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *tripartitus*, fr. *tri-* + *partitus* partite] **1**: divided into or composed of three parts **2**: having three corresponding parts or copies **3**: made between or involving three parties (a ~ treaty) — **tri-par-tite-ly** *adv*

tri-par-ti-tion \trī-(j)pär-tīsh-ən\ *n*: a division by threes or into three parts; also: the taking of a third part

tripe \trīp\ *n* [ME, fr. OF] **1**: stomach tissue of a ruminant and esp. of the ox for use as a food: **a**: that of the rumen wall **b**: that of the reticulum wall **2**: something poor, worthless, or offensive: TRASH

trip-ham-mer \trīp-ham-ər\ *n*: a massive power hammer having a head that is tripped and allowed to fall by cam or lever action

tri-phe-nyl-meth-ane \trī-fen-ēl-meth-ān, -fēn-\ *n* [ISV]: a crystalline hydrocarbon CH(C₆H₅)₃ that is the parent compound of many dyes

tri-phib-i-an \trī-fīb-ē-ən\ *n* [*tri-* + *-phibian* (as in *amphibian*)] **1**: a triphibian airplane

triphibian *adj* **1**: designed for or equipped to operate from a solid surface (as of land or ice) or water as well as in the air (a ~ airplane) **2**: TRIPHIBIOUS **1** (a ~ military operation)

tri-phib-i-ous \-ē-əs\ *adj* [*tri-* + *-phibious* (as in *amphibious*)] **1**: employing, involving, or constituted by land, naval, and air forces and often including airborne troops in coordinated attack (~ operations) **2**: TRIPHIBIAN **1** (~ marines)

tri-phos-phate \trī-fās-fāt\ *n*: a salt or acid that contains three phosphate groups and is derived from a complex acid anhydride of orthophosphoric acid

tri-phos-pho-pyr-i-dine nucleotide \trī-fās-fō-pir-ə-dēn-\ *n*: NADP

triph-thong \trīf-thŋ, trīp-\ *n* [*tri-* + *-phthong* (as in *diphthong*)] **1**: a speech item consisting of three successive sounds that serves or is capable of serving as a monosyllable **2**: TRIGRAPH — **triph-thon-gal** \trīf-thŋ-(g)əl, trīp-\ *adj*

tri-pin-nate \trī-pīn-āt\ *adj*: bipinnate with each division pinnate — **tri-pin-nate-ly** *adv*

tri-plane \trī-plān\ *n*: an airplane with three main supporting surfaces superposed

tri-ple \trīp-əl\ *vb* tri-pled; tri-pling \-(ə-)līŋ\ [ME *trip-len*, fr. LL *trip-lare*, fr. L *trip-lus*, *adj.*] *vt* **1**: to make three times as great or as many **2 a**: to score (a base runner) by a triple **b**: to bring about the scoring of (a run) by a triple ~ *vi* **1**: to become three times as great or as numerous **2**: to make a triple in baseball

triple *n* [ME, fr. L *trip-lus*, *adj.*] **1 a**: a triple sum, quantity, or number **b**: a combination, group, or series of three **2**: a base hit that allows the batter to reach third base safely **3**: a system of betting (as on horse races) in which the bettor must pick the first, second, and third place finishers in this sequence in a specified race in order to win — compare PERFECTA

triple *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *trip-lus*, fr. *tri-* + *-plus* multiplied by — more at **DOUBLE**] **1**: having three units or members **2**: being three times as great or as many **3**: having a threefold relation or character (worked as a double or even ~ agent — *Time*) **4**: three times repeated: TREBLE **5**: marked by three beats per musical measure (~ meter) **6 a**: having units of three components (~ feet) **b** of rhyme: involving correspondence of three syllables (as in *unfortunate-impfortunate*)

triple counterpoint *n*: three-part musical counterpoint so written that any part may be transposed above or below any other

Triple Crown *n* **1**: an unofficial title in horse racing representing the championship achieved by a horse that wins the three classic races for a designated category **2**: the unofficial title representing the championship attained by a baseball player who at the end of a single season leads his league in batting average, home runs, and RBIs

tri-ple-head-er \trīp-əl-hed-ər\ *n*: a sports program consisting of three consecutive contests — compare **DOUBLEHEADER**

triple jump *n*: a jump for distance in track-and-field athletics usu. from a running start and combining a hop, a stride, and a jump in succession

triple play *n*: a play in baseball by which three players are put out

triple point *n*: the condition of temperature and pressure under which the gaseous, liquid, and solid phases of a substance can exist in equilibrium

tri-ple-space \trīp-əl-spās\ *vt*: to type (text) leaving two blank lines between lines of copy ~ *vi*: to type on every third line

trip-let \trīp-lət\ *n* [*triple*] **1**: a unit of three lines of verse **2 a**: a combination, set, or group of three **b**: a group of three elementary particles (as positive, negative, and neutral pions) with different charge states but otherwise similar properties **c** or **trip-let state**: any state of an elementary particle having one quantum unit of spin **3**: one of three children or offspring born at one birth **4**: a group of three musical notes or tones performed in the time of two of the same value

tri-ple-tail \trīp-əl-tāl\ *n*: a large edible marine percoid fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) of the warm western Atlantic in which the long dorsal and anal fins extend backward and with the caudal fin appear like a 3-lobed tail

triple threat *n*: a football player adept at running, kicking, and passing

tri-ple-tongue \trīp-əl-tŋ\ *vi*: to articulate the notes of triplets in fast tempo on a wind instrument by using the tongue positions for *t*, *t*, *k* for the notes of each successive triplet

tri-plex \trīp-leks, trī-pleks\ *adj* [L, fr. *tri-* + *-plex* -fold — more at **SIMPLE**] **1**: THREEFOLD, TRIPLE (~ windows) **2 a**: containing three apartments (~ buildings) **b**: having three floors (~ apartments)

triplex *n*: something (as a building or apartment) that is triplex

tri-pli-cate \trīp-li-kət\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *triplicatus*, pp. of *triplicare* to triple, fr. *triplic-*, *triplex* threefold] **1**: consisting of or existing in three corresponding or identical parts or examples (~ invoices) **2**: being the third of three things exactly alike (file the ~ copy)

tri-pli-cate \-lə-kāt\ *vt* -cat-ed; -cat-ing **1**: to make triple or threefold **2**: to prepare in triplicate

tri-pli-cate \-li-kət\ *n* **1**: one of three things exactly alike; *specif*: one of three identical copies **2**: three copies all alike — used with *in* (typed in ~)

trip-li-ca-tion \trīp-lə-kā-shən\ *n*: the action of tripling, making threefold, or adding three together; also: something that is triplicated or threefold

tri-ple-i-ty \trīp-lis-ət-ē, trī-plis-\ *n, pl -ties* [ME *triplicite*, fr. LL *triplicitas* condition of being threefold, fr. L *triplic-*, *triplex*] **1**

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw oi coin th thin th this
 ü loot ù foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

: one of the groups of three signs each distant 120 degrees from the other two into which the signs of the zodiac are divided — called also *trigon* 2: the quality or state of being triple or threefold

trip-lite \ˈtrip-līt\ *n* [G *triplit*, fr. L *tripplus* triple; fr. its threefold cleavage]: a dark brown monoclinic mineral that consists of a basic phosphate of manganese, iron, magnesium, and calcium

trip-lo-blas-tic \ˈtrip-lōˈblas-tik\ *adj* [L *tripplus* + E *-o-* + *-blastic*]: having three primary germ layers

trip-loid \ˈtrip-lōid\ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *tripplus* triple]: having or being a chromosome number three times the monoploid number — **trip-loid** *n* — **trip-loi-dy** \-lōid-ē\ *n*

tri-ple \ˈtri-(ə)-lē\ *adv*: in a triple degree, amount, or manner

tri-pod \ˈtri-pād\ *n* [L *tripod-*, *tripus*, fr. Gk *tripod-*, *tripous*, fr. *tri-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT] 1: a vessel (as a caldron) resting on three legs 2: a stool, table, or altar with three legs 3: a three-legged stand (as for a camera) — **tripod** or **tri-po-dal** \ˈtrip-əd-əl, ˈtri-pād-əl\ *adj*

trip-o-li \ˈtrip-ə-lē\ *n* [F, fr. *Tripoli*, region of Africa] 1: an earth consisting of very friable soft schistose deposits of silica and including diatomite and kieselguhr 2: an earth consisting of friable dustlike silica not of diatomaceous origin

tri-pos \ˈtri-pās\ *n* [modif. of L *tripus*] 1 *archaic*: TRIPOD 2 [fr. the three-legged stool occupied by a participant in a disputation at the degree ceremonies]: a final honors examination at Cambridge university orig. in mathematics

trip-per \ˈtrip-ər\ *n* 1 *chiefly Brit*: one that takes a trip: EXCURSIONIST 2: a tripping device (as for operating a railroad signal)

trip-pet \ˈtrip-ət\ *n* [ME *tripet* tipcat peg, fr. *trippen* to trip]: a cam, wiper, or projecting piece that strikes another piece at definite times

trip-ping-ly \ˈtrip-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*: NIMBLY; also: FLUENTLY (speak the speech . . . ~ on the tongue — Shak.)

trip-tane \ˈtrip-tān\ *n* [irreg. fr. *tri-* + *butane*]: a liquid hydrocarbon C₇H₁₆ of high antiknock properties used esp. in aviation gasolines to increase their power

trip-tych \ˈtrip-(t)ik\ *n* [Gk *triptychos* having three folds, fr. *tri-* + *ptychē* fold] 1: an ancient Roman writing tablet with three waxed leaves hinged together 2: a picture or carving in three panels side by side; esp.: an altarpiece with a central panel and two flanking panels half its size that fold over it

tri-que-trous \tri-ˈkwē-trās, -ˈkwe-\ *adj* [L *triquetrus* three-cornered, fr. *tri-*]: having three acute angles (< ~ stems)

tri-ra-di-ate (ˈtri-ˈrād-ē-ət, -ē, -āt\ *adj*: having three rays or radiating branches (< a ~ sponge spicule)

tri-reme \ˈtri-rēm\ *n* [L *triremis*, fr. *tri-* + *remus* oar — more at ROW]: an ancient galley having three banks of oars

tris- \tris\ *prefix* [Gk *tris* — more at TER-]: thrice: tripled — esp. in complex chemical expressions

tri-sac-char-ide (ˈtri-ˈsək-ə-rid\ *n* [ISV]: a sugar that yields on complete hydrolysis three monosaccharide molecules

tri-sect \ˈtri-sekt, tri-\ *vt*: to divide into three usu. equal parts — **tri-sec-tion** \ˈtri-sek-shən, tri-\ *n* — **tri-sec-tor** \ˈtri-sek-tər, tri-\ *n*

tri-skel-ion \tri-ˈskel-ē-ən, tris-ˈkel-\ or **tri-skele** \ˈtri-skēl, ˈtris-kēl\ *n* [*triskelion*, fr. NL, fr. Gk *triskelēs* three-legged, fr. *tri-* + *skelos* leg; *triskele* fr. Gk *triskelēs*]: a figure composed of three usu. curved or bent branches radiating from a center

tris-mus \ˈtriz-məs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *trismos* gnashing (of teeth), fr. *trizein* to squeak, gnash; akin to L *stridere* to creak — more at STRIDENT]: spasm of the muscles of mastication: LOCKJAW

tris-oc-ta-he-dron \tris-ˈäk-tə-ˈhē-drən\ *n*: a solid (as a crystal) having 24 congruent faces meeting on the edges of a regular octahedron

tri-so-di-um \tri-ˈsōd-ē-əm\ *adj*: containing three atoms of sodium in the molecule

tri-so-mic (ˈtri-ˈsō-mik\ *adj*: having one or a few chromosomes triploid in an otherwise diploid set — **trisomic** or **tri-some** \ˈtri-sōm\ *n* — **tri-so-my** \-sō-mē\ *n*

Tris-tan \ˈtris-tən, -tān, -tan\ *n*: TRISTRAM

triste \ˈtrist\ *adj* [F, fr. L *tristis*]: SAD, MOURNFUL; also: WISTFUL

tri-stea-rin (ˈtri-ˈstē-ə-rən, -ˈsti-(ə)-rən\ *n* [ISV]: the crystallizable triglyceride C₅₇H₁₁₀O₆ of stearic acid that is found esp. in hard fats

tris-te-za \tris-ˈtā-zə\ *n* [Pg, lit., sadness, fr. L *tristitia*, fr. *tristis* sad]: a highly infectious viral disease of citrus trees grafted on sour orange rootstocks that is characterized by rotting of the rootlets and eventually causes the death of the trees

trist-ful \ˈtrist-fəl\ *adj* [ME *trist* sad, fr. MF *triste*]: SAD, MELANCHOLY — **trist-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **trist-ful-ness** *n*

tri-stim-u-lus (ˈtri-ˈstim-yə-ləs\ *adj*: of or relating to values giving the amounts of the three colored lights red, green, and blue that when combined additively produce a match for the color being considered

Tris-tram \ˈtris-t(r)əm\ *n* [ME *Tristrem*, fr. AF *Tristan*, fr. OW *Trystan*]: the lover of Isolde of Ireland and husband of Isolde of Brittany in medieval legend

tri-sub-sti-tut-ed \tri-ˈsəb-stə-(y)üt-əd\ *adj*: having three substituent atoms or groups in the molecule

tri-sul-fide (ˈtri-ˈsəl-fid\ *n*: a compound of an element or radical with three atoms of sulfur

tri-syl-lab-ic \tri-ˈsə-ˈlab-ik\ *adj* [L *trisyllabus*, fr. Gk *trisyllabos*, fr. *tri-* + *syllabē* syllable]: having three syllables (< a ~ word) — **tri-syl-lab-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tri-syl-la-ble \tri-ˈsil-ə-bəl, (ˈtri-\ *n*: a word of three syllables

trit *abbr* triturate

trite \ˈtrit\ *adj* **trit-er**; **trit-est** [L *tritrus*, fr. pp. of *terere* to rub, wear away — more at THROW]: hackneyed from much use: STALE — **trite-ly** *adv* — **trite-ness** *n*

tri-the-ism \ˈtri-thē-iz-əm\ *n*: the doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods — **tri-the-ist** \-(t)hē-əst\ *n*



triskelion

or *adj* — **tri-the-is-tic** \ˈtri-thē-ˈis-tik\ or **tri-the-is-ti-cal** \-ˈis-ti-kəl\ *adj*

tri-thing \ˈtri-θɪŋ\ *n* [ME, alter. of (assumed) OE *thrithing*, *thriding*] *archaic*: 1 RIDING 1

tri-ti-at-ed \ˈtrit-ē-āt-əd, ˈtrish-ē-\ *adj*: containing and esp. labeled with tritium

trit-i-ca-le \ˈtrit-ə-ˈkā-lē\ *n* [NL, blend of *Triticum*, genus of wheat + *Secale*, genus of rye]: an amphidiploid hybrid between wheat and rye that has a high yield and rich protein content

tri-ti-um \ˈtrit-ē-əm, ˈtrish-ē-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *tritos* third — more at THIRD]: a radioactive isotope of hydrogen with atoms of three times the mass of ordinary light hydrogen atoms

trit-o-ma \ˈtrit-ə-mə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *tritomos* cut thrice, fr. *tri-* + *temnein* to cut; fr. their trimorous flowers — more at TOME]: any of a genus (*Khaphofia*) of African herbs of the lily family that are often grown for their spikes of showy red or yellow flowers

1 tri-ton \ˈtrit-ən\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Tritōn*] 1 *cap*: a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite described as a demigod of the sea with the lower part of his body like that of a fish 2 [NL, genus name, fr. L *Triton*] *a*: any of various large marine gastropod mollusks (esp. family Cymatiidae) with a heavy elongated conical shell; also: this shell *b*: any of various aquatic salamanders: NEWT, EFT

2 tri-ton \ˈtri-tən\ *n* [*tritium* + *-on*]: the nucleus of tritium

tri-tone \ˈtri-tōn\ *n* [Gk *tritonon*, fr. *tri-* + *tonos* tone]: a musical interval of three whole steps

1 trit-u-rate \ˈtrich-ə-rāt\ *vt* **-rat-ed**; **-rat-ing** [LL *tritutus*, pp. of *tritutare* to thresh, fr. L *tritura* act of rubbing, threshing, fr. *tritrus*, pp. of *terere* to rub — more at THROW] 1: CRUSH, GRIND 2: to pulverize and comminute thoroughly by rubbing or grinding — **trit-u-ra-ble** \ˈtrich-ə-rə-bəl\ *adj* — **trit-u-ra-tor** \-rāt-ər\ *n*

2 trit-u-rate \-rāt\ *n*: a triturated substance: TRITURATION 2

trit-u-ra-tion \ˈtrich-ə-ˈrā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of triturating: the state of being triturated: COMMINATION 2: a triturated powder; esp.: one made by triturating a substance with lactose as a diluent

1 tri-umph \ˈtri-əm(p)f\ *n*, *pl* **tri-umphs** \-əm(p)fs, -əm(p)s\ [ME *triumphe*, fr. MF, fr. L *triumphus*] 1: a ceremony attending the entering of Rome by a general who had won a decisive victory over a foreign enemy — compare OVATION 1 2: the joy or exultation of victory or success 3 *a*: a military victory or conquest *b*: a notable success *syn* see VICTORY — **tri-um-phal** \tri-ˈəm(p)-fəl\ *adj*

2 triumph *vi* 1 *a*: to receive the honor of a triumph *b*: to celebrate victory or success boastfully or exultingly 2: to obtain victory: PREVAIL

tri-um-phant \tri-ˈəm(p)-fənt\ *adj* 1: VICTORIOUS, CONQUERING 2 *archaic*: of or relating to a triumph: TRIUMPHAL 3: rejoicing for or celebrating victory: EXULTANT — **tri-um-phant-ly** *adv*

tri-um-vir \tri-ˈəm-vər\ *n*, *pl* **-virs** also **-vi-ri** \-və-ri, -rē\ [L, back-formation fr. *triumviri*, pl., commission of three men, fr. *triumvirum* of three men]: one of a commission or ruling body of three — **tri-um-vi-ral** \-və-rəl\ *adj*

tri-um-vi-rate \-və-rāt\ *n* 1: the office or government of triumvirs 2: a body of triumvirs 3: a group or association of three

1 tri-une \tri-(y)ün\ *n* [L *tri-* + *unus* one — more at ONE] *often cap*: TRINITY 1

2 triune *adj*, *often cap*: three in one; esp.: of or relating to the Trinity (the ~ God)

1 tri-val-ent (ˈtri-ˈvā-lənt\ *adj* [ISV]: having a valence of three

2 trivalent *n*: a group of three synapsed homologous chromosomes in meiosis

triv-et \ˈtriv-ət\ *n* [ME *trevet*, fr. OE *trefet*, prob. modif. of LL *triped-*, *tripes*, fr. L, three-footed, fr. *tri-* + *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at FOOT] 1: a three-legged stand: TRIPOD 2: a usu. metal stand with short feet for use under a hot dish at table

triv-ia \ˈtriv-ē-ə\ *n* *pl* but sometimes *sing* in constr [L, crossroads, pl. of *trivium*, influenced in meaning by E *trivial*]: unimportant matters: TRIFLES

triv-ial \ˈtriv-ē-əl\ *adj* [L *trivialis* found everywhere, commonplace, trivial, fr. *trivium* crossroads, fr. *tri-* + *via* way — more at VIA] 1: COMMONPLACE, ORDINARY 2 *a*: of little worth or importance *b*: relating to or being the mathematically simplest case; *specif*: characterized by having all variables equal to zero (< a ~ solution to an equation) 3: SPECIFIC 4 — **triv-ial-ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*

triv-ial-i-ty \ˈtriv-ē-əl-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1: the quality or state of being trivial 2: something trivial: TRIFLE

triv-ial-ize \ˈtriv-ē-ə-līz\ *vt* **-ized**; **-iz-ing**: to make trivial: reduce to triviality — **triv-ial-iza-tion** \ˈtriv-ē-ə-lə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*

trivial name *n* 1: SPECIFIC EPITHET 2: a common or vernacular name of an organism or chemical

triv-i-um \ˈtriv-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* **triv-ia** \-ē-ə\ [ML, fr. L, meeting of three ways, crossroads]: a group of studies consisting of grammar, rhetoric, and logic and forming the lower division of the seven liberal arts in medieval universities — compare QUADRIVIVUM

1 tri-week-ly (ˈtri-ˈwē-klē\ *adj* 1: occurring or appearing three times a week 2: occurring or appearing every three weeks — **tri-weekly** *adv*

2 triweekly *n*, *pl* **-lies**: a triweekly publication

-trix \-(t)riks\ *n* *suffix*, *pl* **-tri-ces** \trə-sēz, ˈtri-(s)ēz\ or **-trix-es** \-(t)rik-səz\ [ME, fr. L, fem. of *-tor*, suffix denoting an agent, fr. *-tus*, pp. ending + *-or* — more at -ED] 1: female that does or is associated with a (specified) thing (<aviatrix>) 2: geometric line, point, or surface (<generatrix>)

tRNA \tē-är-en-ā, ˈtē-är-en-ā\ *n*: TRANSFER RNA

tro-car also **tro-char** \trō-kär\ *n* [F *trocart*, fr. *trois* three (fr. L *tres*) + *carre* side of a sword blade, fr. *carrer* to make square, fr. L *quadrare* — more at THREE, QUADRATE]: a sharp-pointed instrument fitted with a cannula and used esp. to insert the cannula into a body cavity as a drainage outlet

tro-cha-ic \trō-ˈkā-ik\ *adj* [MF *trochaïque*, fr. L *trochaicus*, fr. Gk *trochaikos*, fr. *trochaïos* trochee]: of, relating to, or consisting of trochees — **trochaic** *n*

tro-chal \ˈtrō-kəl, ˈtrāk-əl\ *adj* [Gk *trochos* wheel] : resembling a wheel (the ~ disc at the anterior end of a rotifer's body)

tro-chan-ter \trōˈkant-ər\ *n* [Gk *trochantēr*; akin to Gk *trechein* to run] 1 : a rough prominence at the upper part of the femur of many vertebrates 2 : the second segment counting from the base of the leg of an insect — **tro-chan-ter-al** \-ə-rəl\ or **tro-chan-ter-ic** \trō-kən-ˈter-ik, -kan-\ *adj*

tro-che \ˈtrō-kē, Brit also ˈtrōsh\ *n* [alter. of earlier *trochisk*, fr. LL *trochiscus*, fr. Gk *trochiskos*, fr. dim. of *trochos* wheel] : a usu. circular medicinal tablet or lozenge; esp : one used as a demulcent

tro-chee \trō-(k)ē\ *n* [F *trochée*, fr. L *trochaeus*, fr. Gk *trochaios*, fr. *trochaios* running, fr. *trochē* run, course, fr. *trechein* to run; akin to Gk *trochos* wheel, OIr *droch*] : a metrical foot consisting of one long syllable followed by one short syllable or of one stressed syllable followed by one unstressed syllable (as in *apple*) — compare **IAMB**

troch-i-lus \ˈtrāk-ə-ləs\ *n*, pl -li \-li, -lē\ [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *trochilos* crocodile bird; akin to Gk *trechein* to run] : CROCODILE BIRD

troch-lea \ˈtrāk-lē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. L, block of pulleys, fr. Gk *trochileia*, akin to Gk *trechein* to run] : an anatomical structure that is held to resemble a pulley; esp : the articular surface on the medial condyle of the humerus that articulates with the ulna

troch-le-ar \-ər\ *adj* 1 **a** : of, relating to, or being a trochlea **b** : of, relating to, or being a trochlear nerve 2 : round and narrow in the middle like the wheel of a pulley (a ~ plant embryo)

trochlear nerve *n* : either of the fourth pair of cranial nerves that supply some of the eye muscles with motor fibers — called also **trochlear**

tro-choid \ˈtrō-kōid, ˈtrāk-ōid\ *n* [Gk *trochoeidēs* like a wheel, fr. *trochos* wheel] : the curve generated by a point on the radius of a circle or the radius extended as the circle rolls on a fixed straight line — **tro-choi-dal** \trōˈkōid-əl, trā-\ *adj*

trocho-phore \ˈtrāk-ə-fō(ə)r, -fō(ə)r\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *trochos* wheel + *pherein* to carry — more at **BEAR**] : a free-swimming ciliate larva typical of marine annelid worms but occurring in several invertebrate groups

trod *past of TREAD*

trodden *past part of TREAD*

trof-fer \ˈträf-ər, ˈtróf-\ *n* [blend of *trough* and *coffer*] : an inverted trough serving as a support and reflector usu. for a fluorescent lighting unit

trog-lo-dyte \ˈträg-lə-dīt\ *n* [L *trogodytae*, pl., fr. Gk *trōglodytai*, fr. *trōglē* hole, cave + *dyein* to enter; akin to Gk *trōgein* to gnaw] 1 : a member of a primitive people dwelling in caves 2 : a person felt to resemble a troglodyte; esp : an unsocial seclusive person 3 : an anthropoid ape — **trog-lo-dyt-ic** \träg-lə-dit-ik\ *adj*

tro-gon \ˈtrō-gän\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *trōgōn*, prp. of *trōgein* to gnaw] : any of numerous nonpasserine tropical birds (family Trogonidae) with brilliant lustrous plumage

troi-ka \ˈtrōi-kə\ *n* [Russ *troika*, fr. *troie* three; akin to OE *thrie* three] 1 : a Russian vehicle drawn by three horses abreast; also : a team for such a vehicle 2 : a group of three closely related persons or things; as **a** : an administrative or ruling body of three (replaced by a ~ of three coequal secretaries-general — *Newsweek*) **b** : a group of three (astrology, yoga, and poetry are the ~ of humanities that most interest him — A. J. Liebling)

troi-lite \ˈtrō-ə-līt, ˈtrōi-līt\ *n* [G *troilit*, fr. Domenico *Troili*, 18th cent. It scientist + G -it-ite] : a mineral FeS that is a widely but sparsely distributed (as on earth, in meteorites, and in lunar soil samples) variety of pyrrhotite

Troi-lus \ˈtrōi-ləs, ˈtrō-ə-ləs\ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *Trōilos*] : a son of Priam who in medieval legend loved Cressida and lost her to Diomedes

Tro-jan \ˈtrō-jən\ *n* [ME, fr. L *trojanus* of Troy, fr. *Troia*, *Troja* Troy, fr. Gk *Trōia*] 1 : a native or inhabitant of Troy 2 : one who shows qualities (as pluck, endurance, or determined energy) attributed to the defenders of ancient Troy 3 : a gay, irresponsible, or disreputable companion

Trojan adj 1 : of, relating to, or resembling ancient Troy or its inhabitants 2 : of, relating to, or constituting a Trojan horse

Trojan horse *n* [fr. the large hollow wooden horse filled with Greek soldiers and introduced within the walls of Troy by a stratagem during the Trojan War] : someone or something intended to undermine or subvert from within

Trojan War *n* : a 10-year war between the Greeks and Trojans brought on by the abduction of Helen by Paris and ended with the destruction of Troy

troll \trōl\ *vb* [ME *trollen*] *vt* 1 : to cause to move round and round : **ROLL** 2 **a** : to sing the parts of (as a round or catch) in succession **b** : to sing loudly **c** : to celebrate in song 3 : to speak or recite in a rolling voice 4 *obs* : to move rapidly : **WAG** 5 **a** : to angle for with a hook and line drawn through the water **b** : to angle in (~ lakes) **c** : to pull through the water in angling (~ a lure) ~ *vi* 1 : to move around : **RAMBLE** 2 : to fish esp. by trolling a hook 3 : to sing or play in a jovial manner 4 : to speak rapidly — **troll-er** *n*

troll *n* 1 : a lure or a line with its lure and hook used in trolling 2 : a song sung in parts successively : **ROUND**

troll *n* [Norw *troll* & Dan *trolde*, fr. ON *troll* giant, demon; akin to MHG *trolle* monster, OE *treppan* to tread — more at **TRAP**] : a dwarf or giant of Teutonic folklore inhabiting caves or hills

trol-ley or **trol-ly** \ˈträl-ē\ *n*, pl **trolleys** or **trolleys** [prob. fr. *troll*] 1 *dial Eng* : a cart of any of various kinds 2 **a** : a current collector operating in connection with a trolley wire **b** : **TROLLEY CAR** 3 : a wheeled carriage running on an overhead rail or track (as of a parcel railway in a store) 4 *chiefly Brit* : a table or shelved stand equipped with wheels and usu. a handle and used for conveying something (as food or books)

trolley or **trolly** *vb* **trol-leyed** or **trol-lyed**; **trol-ley-ing** or **trol-ly-ing** *vt* : to convey by a trolley ~ *vi* : to ride on a trolley

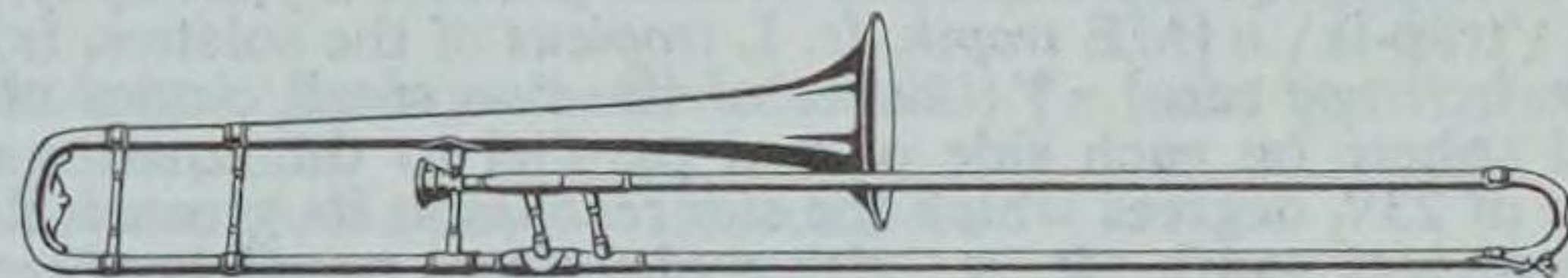
trol-ley-bus \ˈträl-ē-bəs\ *n* : a bus electrically propelled by power from two overhead wires and similar in appearance to a motor bus

trolley car *n* : a public conveyance for passengers that runs on tracks with motive power derived through a trolley

trol-lop \ˈträl-əp\ *n* [prob. irreg. fr. G dial. *trolle*, fr. MHG *trulle* prostitute — more at **TRULL**] 1 : a slovenly woman : **SLATTERN** 2 : a loose woman : **WANTON**

trom-bi-di-a-sis \trām-bəˈdī-ə-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. *Trombidium*, genus of mites] : infestation with chiggers

trom-bone \trāmˈbōn, (t)trām-, ˈtrām-\ *n* [It, aug. of *tromba* trumpet, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *trumba*, *trumpa* trumpet] : a brass instrument consisting of a long cylindrical metal tube with two turns and having a movable slide for varying the tone and a usual range one octave lower than that of the trumpet — **trom-bon-ist** \-bō-nəst, -bō-\ *n*



trombone

trom-mel \ˈtrām-əl\ *n* [G, drum, fr. MHG *trummel*, dim. of *trumme* drum — more at **DRUM**] : a usu. cylindrical or conical revolving screen used esp. for screening or sizing rock, ore, or coal

tromp \ˈträmp, ˈtrōmp\ *vb* [by alter.] *vi* 1 : **TRAMP** 1 (a lot of knocking on doors, ~ing from room to room — Sara Davidson) 2 : to step hard : **STAMP** (<~ed on the brake> ~ *vt* 1 : **TRAMP** 2 : **STAMP** (<~s the accelerator to the floor — Jim Becker> 3 **a** : to give a physical beating to **b** : to defeat decisively)

trompe l'oeil \(')trōmp-l'oi, trōnp-l'oi\ *n* [F *trompe-l'oeil*, lit., deceive the eye] 1 : a style of painting in which objects are depicted with photographically realistic detail; also : the use of similar technique in interior decorating 2 : a trompe l'œil painting or effect

-tron \trän\ *n* *suffix* [Gk, suffix denoting an instrument; akin to OE -thor, suffix denoting an instrument, L -trum] 1 : vacuum tube (<magnetron>) 2 : device for the manipulation of subatomic particles (<cyclotron>)

tro-na \ˈtrō-nə\ *n* [Sw] : a gray-white or yellowish white monoclinic mineral $\text{Na}_3\text{H}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ consisting of a hydrous acid sodium carbonate

trone \ˈtrōn\ *n* [AF] *chiefly Scot* : a weighing machine for heavy wares

troop \ˈtrüp\ *n* [MF *trope*, *troupe* company, herd, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *thorp*, *thorp* village — more at **THORP**] 1 **a** : a group of soldiers **b** : a cavalry unit corresponding to an infantry company **c** : armed forces : **SOLDIERS** — usu. used in pl. 2 : a collection of people or things : **COMPANY** 3 : a flock of mammals or birds 4 : a unit of boy or girl scouts under a leader

troop *vi* 1 : to move or gather in crowds : **ASSEMBLE** 2 : to consort in company : **ASSOCIATE** — usu. used with *with* 3 : to move in large numbers : **THRONG**

troop carrier *n* : a transport airplane used to carry troops

troop-er \ˈtrü-pər\ *n* 1 **a** (1) : an enlisted cavalryman (2) : the horse of a cavalryman **b** : **PARATROOPER** **c** : **SOLDIER** 2 **a** : a mounted policeman **b** : a state policeman

troop-ship \ˈtrüp-ship\ *n* : a ship for carrying troops : **TRANSPORT**

troost-ite \ˈtrü-stīt, ˈtrō-\ *n* [Gerard *Troost* †1850 Am geologist] : a variety of willemite occurring in large reddish crystals in which the zinc is partly replaced by manganese

trop *abbr* **tropic**; **tropical**

trop- or tropo- comb form [ISV, fr. Gk *tropos*] 1 : turn : turning : change (<troposphere>) 2 : tropism (<tropic>)

tropae-o-lum \trōˈpē-ə-ləm\ *n* [NL, genus name, dim. of L *tropaeum* trophy — more at **TROPHY**] : any of a genus (*Tropaeolum*) of tropical American diffuse or climbing pungent herbs (as a nasturtium) having lobed or dissected peltate leaves and showy flowers

trope \ˈtröp\ *n* [L *tropus*, fr. Gk *tropos* turn, way, manner, style, trope, fr. *trepein* to turn; akin to L *trepit* he turns] 1 : the use of a word or expression in a figurative sense : **FIGURE OF SPEECH** 2 : a phrase or verse added as an embellishment or interpolation to the sung parts of the Mass in the medieval period

troph- or tropho- comb form [F, fr. Gk, fr. *trophē* nourishment] : nutritive (<trophoplasm>)

troph-al-lax-is \trō-fəˈlak-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. *troph-* + Gk *allaxis* exchange, fr. *allassein* to change, exchange, fr. *allos* other — more at **ELSE**] : exchange of food (as from special glands) between organisms; also : the association of different organisms and esp. social insects on the basis of such a unilateral or mutual exchange

troph-ic \ˈtrō-fik\ *adj* [F *trophique*, fr. Gk *trophikos*, fr. *trophē* nourishment, fr. *trephein* to nourish — more at **ATROPHY**] 1 : of or relating to nutrition : **NUTRITIONAL** (<~ disorders>) 2 : **TROPIC** — **troph-ic-al-ly** \-fi-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

-troph-ic \ˈtrō-fik\ *adj* *comb form* [NL -*trophia* -trophy] 1 **a** : of, relating to, or characterized by (such) nutrition (<ectotrophic>) **b** : requiring or utilizing (such) a kind of nutrition (<polytrophic>) 2 : **TROPIC** (<lipotrophic>)

trophic level *n* : one of the hierarchical strata of a food web characterized by organisms which are the same number of steps removed from the primary producers

tro-pho-blast \ˈtrō-fə-blast\ *n* [ISV] : a layer of ectoderm that forms the outer surface of the blastodermic vesicle of many mammals and functions in the nutrition and implantation of the embryo — **tro-pho-blas-tic** \trō-fəˈblas-tik\ *adj*

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ò flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

trophozoite \trō-fə-'zō-īt\ *n* : a vegetative protozoan as distinguished from a reproductive or resting form

trophy \trō-fē\ *n*, *pl* **trophies** [MF *trophee*, fr. L *tropaeum*, *trophaeum*, fr. Gk *tropaion*, fr. neut. of *tropaïos* of a turning, of a rout, fr. *tropē* turn, rout, fr. *trepein* to turn — more at **TROPE**] 1 **a** : a memorial of an ancient Greek or Roman victory raised on the field of battle or in case of a naval victory on the nearest land **b** : a representation of such a memorial (as on a medal); also : an architectural ornament representing a group of military weapons 2 : something gained or given in victory or conquest esp. when preserved or mounted as a memorial

trophy *vt* **tro-phied**; **tro-phy-ing** : to honor or adorn with a trophy

-trophy \trō-fē\ *n* *comb form* [NL *-trophia*, fr. Gk, fr. *-trophos* nourishing, fr. *trephein*] : nutrition : nurture : growth (<hypotrophy>)

tropic \trō-pik\ *n* [ME *tropik*, fr. L *tropicus* of the solstice, fr. Gk *tropikos*, fr. *tropē* turn] 1 : either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere on each side of and parallel to the equator at a distance of 23½ degrees which the sun reaches at its greatest declination north or south 2 **a** : either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics — compare **TROPIC OF CANCER**, **TROPIC OF CAPRICORN** **b** *pl*, often *cap* : the region lying between these parallels of latitude

tropic *adj* : of, relating to, or occurring in the tropics : **TROPICAL**

tropic \trō-pik\ *adj* [*trop-*] 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of tropism or of a tropism 2 *of a hormone* : influencing the activity of a specified gland

-tropik \trō-pik\ *adj* *comb form* [F *-tropicque*, fr. Gk *-tropos* -tropic] 1 : turning, changing, or tending to turn or change in a (specified) manner or in response to a (specified) stimulus (<geotrophic>) 2 : attracted to or acting upon (something specified) (<neurotropic>)

tropi-cal \for 1 'trāp-i-kəl, for 2 'trōp- also 'trāp-\ *adj* 1 **a** : of, located in, or used in the tropics **b** *of a sign of the zodiac* : beginning at one of the tropics 2 [L *tropicus*, fr. Gk *tropikos*, fr. *tropos* trope] : **FIGURATIVE 2** — **tropi-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tropical aquarium *n* : an aquarium kept at a uniform warmth and used esp. for tropical fish

tropical cyclone *n* : a cyclone in the tropics characterized by winds rotating at the rate of 75 miles an hour or more

tropical fish *n* : any of various small usu. showy fishes of exotic origin often kept in the tropical aquarium

tropi-cal-ize \trāp-i-kə-'līz\ *vt* -ized; -izing 1 : to make tropical (as in character, conditions, or appearance) 2 : to fit or adapt for use in a tropical climate esp. by measures designed to combat the effects of fungi and moisture

tropical storm *n* : a tropical cyclone with strong winds of less than hurricane intensity

tropic bird *n* : any of several web-footed birds (genus *Phaethon*) that are related to the gannets, are found chiefly in tropical seas often far from land, and are marked by mostly white satiny plumage with a little black, a greatly elongated central pair of tail feathers, and a bright-colored bill

tropic of Cancer [fr. the sign of the zodiac which its celestial projection intersects] : the parallel of latitude that is approximately 23½ degrees north of the equator and that is the northernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun

tropic of Capricorn [fr. the sign of the zodiac which its celestial projection intersects] : the parallel of latitude that is approximately 23½ degrees south of the equator and that is the southernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun

tropism \trō-'piz-əm\ *n* [ISV *-tropism*] 1 **a** : involuntary orientation by an organism or one of its parts that involves turning or curving and is a positive or negative response to a source of stimulation **b** : a reflex reaction involving a tropism 2 : an innate tendency to react in a definite manner to stimuli — **tropi-s-tic** \trō-'pis-tik\ *adj*

-tropism \trō-'piz-əm, -'trō-, -'trō-\ *n* *comb form* [ISV, fr. *trop-*] : tropism (<heliotropism>)

tropo- — see **TROP-**

tropo-col-la-gen \trāp-ə-'käl-ə-jən, 'trōp-\ *n* [*trop-*] : a soluble precursor of collagen with elongated molecules that form the elementary building units of collagen fibers

tropo-log-i-cal \trōp-ə-'lāj-i-kəl, 'trāp-\ also **tropo-log-ic** \-ik\ *adj* 1 : characterized or varied by tropes : **FIGURATIVE 2** : of, relating to, or involving tropology; also : **MORAL** — **tropo-log-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tropo-log-y \trō-'pāl-ə-jē\ *n* [LL *tropologia*, fr. LGk, fr. Gk *tropos* trope + *-logia* -logy] 1 : a figurative mode of speech or writing 2 : a mode of biblical interpretation stressing moral metaphor

tropo-my-o-sin \trāp-ə-'mī-ə-sən, 'trōp-\ *n* [*trop-*] : a crystallizable rod-shaped protein of muscle that is responsible in part for the calcium sensitivity of myofibrils

tropo-pause \trōp-ə-'pōz, 'trāp-\ *n* [ISV *troposphere* + *pause*] : the region at the top of the troposphere; also : a comparable layer of a celestial body

tropo-ph-i-lous \trō-'pāf-ə-ləs\ *adj* : physiologically adjusted to or thriving in an environment that undergoes marked periodic changes esp. in temperature, moisture, or light

tropo-sphere \trōp-ə-'sfī(ə)r, 'trāp-\ *n* [ISV] : the portion of the atmosphere which is below the stratosphere, which extends outward about 7 to 10 miles from the earth's surface, and in which generally temperature decreases rapidly with altitude, clouds form, and convection is active — **tropo-spher-ic** \trōp-ə-'sfī(ə)r-ik, 'trāp-, -'sfer-\ *adj*

tropo-tax-is \trōp-ə-'tak-səs, 'trāp-\ *n* [NL] : a taxis in which an organism orients itself through a process of simultaneous comparison of stimuli of different intensity acting on separate end organs

-tropous \trō-pəs\ *adj* *comb form* [Gk *-tropos*, fr. *trepein* to turn — more at **TROPE**] : turning or curving in (such) a way : exhibiting (such) a tropism (<anotropous>)

-tro-py \trō-pē\ *n* *comb form* [F *-tropie*, fr. Gk *-tropia*, fr. *-tropos*] : condition of turning or curving in (such) a way or of exhibiting (such) a tropism (<phototropy>)

tro-t \trāt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *troter* to trot, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *trottōn* to tread, OE *tredan*] 1 **a** (1) : a moderately fast gait of a quadruped (as a horse) in which the legs move in diagonal pairs (2) : a jogging gait of man that falls between a walk and a run **b** : a ride on horseback 2 **a** : a small child **b** : an old woman 3 : a literal translation of a foreign text

tro-t *vb* **tro-ted**; **tro-ting** *vi* 1 : to ride, drive, or proceed at a trot (<the fox trotted over the knoll>) 2 : to proceed briskly : **HURRY** ~ *vt* 1 : to cause to go at a trot 2 : to traverse at a trot

tro-t *n* : **TROTLIN**; also : one of the short lines with hooks that are attached to it at intervals

troth \trāth, 'trōth, 'trōth, or with th\ *n* [ME *trouth*, fr. OE *trēowth* — more at **TRUTH**] 1 : loyal or pledged faithfulness : **FIDELITY** 2 : one's pledged word; also : **BETROTHAL**

troth *vt* : **PLEDGE**, **BETROTH**

troth-plight \trāth-'plīt, 'trōth-, 'trōth-\ *n*, *archaic* : **BETROTHAL**

trothplight *vt*, *archaic* : **BETROTH**

trot-line \trāt-'līn\ *n* [prob. fr. *tro-t*] : **SETLINE**; esp : a comparatively short setline used near shore or along streams

trot out *vt* 1 : to lead out and show the paces of (as a horse) 2 : to bring forward for display

Trots-ky-ism \trāt-skē-'iz-əm, 'trōt-\ *n* : the political, economic, and social principles advocated by Trotsky; esp : the theory and practice of communism developed by or associated with Trotsky and usu. including adherence to the concept of worldwide revolution as opposed to socialism in one country — **Trots-ky-ist** \-skē-'ist\ *n* or *adj* — **Trots-ky-ite** \-skē-'it\ *n* or *adj*

trot-ter \trāt-ər\ *n* 1 : one that trots; *specif* : a standardbred horse trained for harness racing 2 : a pig's foot used as food

trou-ba-dour \trū-bə-'dō(ə)r, -'dō(ə)r, -'dū(ə)r\ *n* [F, fr. OProv *troubador*, fr. *trobar* to compose, prob. fr. (assumed) VL *tropare*, fr. L *tropus* trope] : one of a class of lyric poets and poet-musicians often of knightly rank who flourished from the 11th to the end of the 13th century chiefly in the south of France and the north of Italy and whose major theme was courtly love — compare **TROUVÈRE**

trou-ble \trəb-əl\ *vb* **trou-bled**; **trou-bling** \trəb-(ə)-līŋ\ [ME *troublen*, fr. OF *troubler*, *troubler*, fr. (assumed) VL *turbulare*, alter. of L *turbidare*, fr. *turbidus* turbid, troubled] *vt* 1 **a** : to agitate mentally or spiritually : **WORRY**, **DISTURB** **b** (1) *archaic* : **MISTREAT**, **OPPRESS** (2) : to produce physical disorder in : **AFFLICT** (<troubled with deafness>) **c** : to put to exertion or inconvenience 2 : to put into confused motion (<the wind troubled the sea>) ~ *vi* 1 : to become mentally agitated : **WORRY** (<refused to ~ over trifles>) 2 : to make an effort : be at pains (<do not ~ to come>) — **trou-ble-er** \-(ə)-lər\ *n*

syn **TROUBLE**, **DISTRESS**, **AIL** *shared meaning element* : to cause to be uneasy or upset

trouble *n* 1 **a** : the quality or state of being troubled : **MISFORTUNE** **b** : an instance of distress, annoyance, or perturbation 2 : a cause of disturbance, annoyance, or distress : as **a** : public unrest or demonstrations of dissatisfaction (<labor ~>) **b** : an effort made : **EXERTION** (<went to some ~ to match the silk>) **c** (1) : a condition of physical distress (2) : **DISEASE**, **AILMENT** (<heart ~>) (3) : **MAJFUNCTION** (<engine ~>) (<~ with the plumbing>) **d** : pregnancy out of wedlock — usu. used in the phrase *in trouble* **e** : a personal characteristic that is a handicap or a source of distress (<his greatest ~ was his gullibility>) 3 : **SITUATION**, **FACT** (<the ~ is, the... war will be "lost" even if it is "won"> — H. B. Hoffman) *syn* see **EFFORT**

trou-ble-mak-er \trəb-əl-'mā-kər\ *n* : a person who consciously or unconsciously causes trouble

trou-ble-shoot \-,shūt\ *vb* -shot \-,shāt\; -shoot-ing [back-formation fr. *troubleshooter*] *vi* : to operate or serve as a troubleshooter (<is ~ing for an electronics firm>) ~ *vt* : to investigate or deal with in the role of troubleshooter (<~s TV receivers>)

trou-ble-shooter \-,shūt-ər\ *n* 1 : a skilled workman employed to locate trouble and make repairs in machinery and technical equipment 2 : one who is expert in resolving diplomatic or political disputes : a mediator of disputes that are at an impasse

trou-ble-some \-səm\ *adj* 1 : giving trouble or anxiety : **VEXTIOUS** 2 *archaic* : characterized by disturbance : **TURBULENT** 3 *archaic* : full of trouble or distress 4 : **DIFFICULT**, **BURDENSOME** — **trou-ble-some-ly** *adv* — **trou-ble-some-ness** *n*

trou-blous \trəb-(ə)-ləs\ *adj* 1 : full of trouble : **AFFLICTED**; also : **STORMY**, **AGITATED** 2 : causing trouble : **TURBULENT** — **trou-blous-ly** *adv* — **trou-blous-ness** *n*

trou-de-loup \trüd-'l-'ü\ *n*, *pl* **trous-de-loup** \trüd-'l-'ü(z)\ [F, lit., wolf's hole] : a sloping pit with a pointed stake in the middle to form one of a group constructed as obstacles to the movements of an enemy — usu. used in *pl*

trough \trōf, 'trōth, by bakers often 'trō\ *n*, *pl* **troughs** \trōfs, 'trōvz; 'trōths, 'trō(th)z; 'trōz\ [ME, fr. OE *trog*; akin to OE *trēow* tree, wood — more at **TREE**] 1 **a** : a long shallow often V-shaped receptacle for the drinking water or feed of domestic animals **b** : any of various domestic or industrial containers 2 **a** : a conduit, drain, or channel for water; esp : a gutter along the eaves of a building **b** : a long and narrow or shallow channel or depression (as between waves or hills); esp : a long but shallow depression in the bed of the sea — compare **TRENCH** 3 : the minimum point of a complete cycle of a periodic function : as **a** : an elongated area of low barometric pressure **b** : the low point in a business cycle

trounce \traun(t)s\ *vt* **trounced**; **trounc-ing** [origin unknown] : to thrash or punish severely : as **a** : **FLOG**, **CUDGEL** **b** : to defeat decisively

troupe \trüp\ *n* [F, fr. MF — more at **TROOP**] : **COMPANY**, **TROOP**; esp : a group of theatrical performers

troupe *vi* **trouped**; **trou-ping** : to travel in a troupe; also : to perform as a member of a theatrical troupe — **trou-per** *n*

trou-pi-al \trü-pē-əl\ *n* [F *troupiat*, fr. *troupe*; fr. its living in flocks] : any of a family (Icteridae) of birds including the American blackbirds, grackles, and orioles; *specif* : one of the large showy orioles (as *Icterus icterus*) of Central and So. America

trou-ser \ˈtrau-zər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or designed for trousers (<~ pockets)

trou-sers \ˈtrau-zərz\ *n pl* [alter. of earlier *trouse*, fr. ScGael *triubhas*] 1 or **trou-sers**: an outer garment extending from the waist to the ankle or sometimes only to the knee, covering each leg separately, and worn typically by men and boys 2: baggy pantaloons worn by both sexes in the Near East

trous-seau \ˈtri-(s)ō, tri-(s)\ *n, pl* **trous-seaux** \-(s)ōz, -(s)ōz\ or **trousseaus** [F, fr. OF, dim. of *trousse* bundle, fr. (*trousser* to truss)]: the personal possessions of a bride usu. including clothes, accessories, and household linens and wares

trout \ˈtraut\ *n, pl* **trout** also **trouts** [ME, fr. OE *trūht*, fr. LL *trocta*, *tructa*, a fish with sharp teeth, fr. Gk *trōktēs*, lit., gnawer, fr. *trōgein* to gnaw — more at TERSE] 1: any of various food and sport fishes (family Salmonidae) mostly smaller than the typical salmon and restricted to cool clear fresh waters: a: any of various Old or New World fishes (genus *Salmo*) some of which are anadromous — compare RAINBOW TROUT b: any of various No. American fishes (genera *Salvelinus* or *Cristivomer*): CHAR 2: any of various fishes (as the largemouth bass) held to resemble the true trouts

trout lily *n* [prob. fr. its speckled leaves]: DOGTOOTH VIOLET

trout-perch \ˈtraut-pərç\ *n*: a small freshwater fish (*Percopsis omiscomaycus*) of the central and eastern U.S.

trouty \ˈtraut-ē\ *adj* **trout-i-er**; -**est**: containing or likely to contain abundant trout

trou-vère \ˈtri-(v)ə\ *n* [F, fr. OF *troveor*, *troverre*, fr. *trover* to compose, find, fr. (assumed) VL *tropare* — more at TROUBADOUR]: one of a school of poets who flourished from the 11th to the 14th centuries and who composed mostly narrative works (as *chansons de geste* and *fabliaux*) — compare TROUBADOUR

trove \ˈtrōv\ *n* [short for *treasure trove*] 1: DISCOVERY, FIND 2: a valuable collection: TREASURE; also: HAUL

tro-ver \ˈtrō-vər\ *n* [MF *trover* to find]: a common law action to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted by another to his own use

trow \ˈtrō\ *vb* [ME *trowen*, fr. OE *trēowan*; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful, true — more at TRUE] 1 *obs*: BELIEVE 2 *archaic*: THINK

1 trow-el \ˈtrau(-ə)l\ *n* [ME *truel*, fr. MF *truelle*, fr. LL *truella*, fr. L *trulla*, dim. of *trua* ladle; akin to L *turbare* to disturb — more at TURBID]: any of various hand tools used to apply, spread, shape, or smooth loose or plastic material; also: a scoop-shaped or flat-bladed garden tool for taking up and setting small plants

2 trowel *vt* -**eled** or -**elled**; -**eling** or -**elling**: to smooth, mix, or apply with or as if with a trowel — **trow-el-er** *n*

troy \ˈtroi\ *adj* [ME *troye*, fr. Troyes, France]: expressed in troy weight

troy weight *n*: a series of units of weight based on a pound of 12 ounces and the ounce of 20 pennyweights or 480 grains — see WEIGHT table

tru-an-cy \ˈtri-ən-sē\ *n, pl* -**cies**: an act or instance of playing truant: the state of being truant

1 tru-ant \ˈtri-ənt\ *n* [ME, vagabond, idler, fr. OF, vagrant, of Celt origin; akin to ScGael *truaghan* wretch]: one who shirks duty; esp: one who stays out of school without permission

2 tru-ant *adj*: being, resembling, or characteristic of a truant

3 tru-ant *vi*: to idle away time esp. while playing truant

tru-ant officer *n*: one employed by a public-school system to investigate the continued absences of pupils

tru-ant-ry \ˈtri-ən-trē\ *n, pl* -**ries**: TRUANCY

1 truce \ˈtrūs\ *n* [ME *trewes*, pl. of *trew* agreement, fr. OE *trēow* fidelity; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful — more at TRUE] 1: a suspension of fighting esp. of considerable duration by agreement of opposing forces: ARMISTICE, CEASE-FIRE 2: a respite esp. from a disagreeable or painful state or action

2 truce *vb* **truced**; **truc-ing** *vi*: to make a truce ~ *vt*: to end with a truce

1 truck \ˈtræk\ *vb* [ME *trukken*, fr. OF *troquer*] *vt* 1: to give in exchange: SWAP 2: to barter or dispose of by barter ~ *vi* 1: to exchange commodities: BARTER 2: to negotiate or traffic esp. in an underhanded way: have dealings

2 truck *n* 1: BARTER 2: commodities appropriate for barter or for small trade 3: close association: DEALINGS 4: payment of wages in goods instead of cash 5: vegetables grown for market 6: heterogeneous small articles often of little value; also: RUBBISH

3 truck *n* [prob. fr. L *trochus* iron hoop, fr. Gk *trochos* wheel — more at TROCHEE] 1: a small wheel; *specif*: a small strong wheel for a gun carriage 2: a small wooden cap at the top of a flagstaff or a masthead usu. having holes for reeving flag or signal halyards 3: a wheeled vehicle for moving heavy articles: as a: a strong horse-drawn or automotive vehicle for hauling; also: an automotive vehicle equipped with a swivel for hauling a trailer b: a small barrow consisting of a rectangular frame having at one end a pair of handles and at the other end a pair of small heavy wheels and a projecting edge to slide under a load — called also *hand truck* c: a small heavy rectangular frame supported on four wheels for moving heavy objects d: a small flat-topped car pushed or pulled by hand e: a shelved stand mounted on casters 4 a *Brit*: an open railroad freight car b: a swiveling carriage consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels and springs to carry and guide one end (as of a railroad car) in turning sharp curves

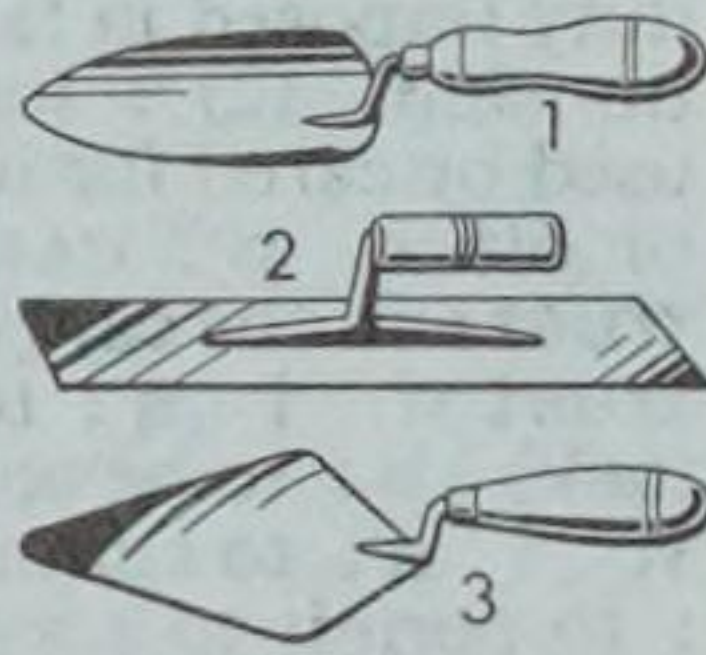
4 truck *vt*: to load or transport on a truck ~ *vi* 1: to transport goods by truck 2: to be employed in driving a truck

truck-age \ˈtræk-ij\ *n* 1: money paid for conveyance on a truck 2: conveyance by truck

1 truck-er \ˈtræk-ər\ *n* 1: one that barter 2 *Scot*: PEDDLER

2 trucker *n* 1: one whose business is transporting goods by truck 2: a truck driver

truck farm *n* [*2 truck*]: a farm devoted to the production of vegetables for the market — **truck farmer** *n*



trowels: 1 garden-er's, 2 plasterer's, 3 bricklayer's

truck-ing *n*: the process or business of transporting goods on trucks

truck-le \ˈtræk-əl\ *vi* **truck-led**; **truck-ling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [fr. the lower position of the truckle bed]: to act in a subservient manner: SUBMIT *syn* see FAWN — **truck-ler** \-(ə-)lər\ *n*

truckle bed *n* [*truckle* (small wheel), fr. ME *trocle*, fr. L *trochlea* block of pulleys — more at TROCHLEA]: TRUNDLE BED

truck-line \ˈtræk-līn\ *n*: a transportation line using trucks

truck-load \-lōd, -lōd\ *n* 1: a load that fills a truck 2: the minimum weight required for shipping at truckload rates

truck-man \-mən\ *n* 1: ²TRUCKER 2: a member of a fire department unit that operates a hook and ladder truck

truck-master \-,mas-tər\ *n, archaic*: an officer in charge of trade with Indians esp. among the early settlers

truck system *n*: the system of paying wages in goods instead of cash

tru-cu-lence \ˈtræk-yə-lən(t)s also ˈtrūk-\ *n*: the quality or state of being truculent

tru-cu-len-cy \-lən-sē\ *n*: TRUCULENCE

tru-cu-lent \-lənt\ *adj* [L *truculentus*, fr. *truc-*, *trux* fierce] 1: feeling or displaying ferocity: CRUEL, SAVAGE 2: DEADLY, DESTRUCTIVE 3: scathingly harsh: VITRIOLIC 4: aggressively self-assertive: BELLIGERENT — **tru-cu-lent-ly** *adv*

1 trudge \ˈtrəj\ *vb* **trudged**; **trudg-ing** [origin unknown] *vi*: to walk or march steadily and usu. laboriously (<trudged through deep snow>) ~ *vt*: to trudge along or over — **trudg-er** *n*

2 trudge *n*: a long tiring walk: TRAMP

trud-gen stroke \ˈtrəj-ən-\ *n* [John Trudgen, 19th cent. E swimmer]: a swimming stroke consisting of alternating overarm strokes and a scissors kick

1 true \ˈtri\ *adj* **tru-er**; **tru-est** [ME *trew*, fr. OE *trēowe* faithful; akin to OHG *gitriuwi* faithful, Skt *dāruṇa* hard, *dāru* wood — more at TREE] 1 a: STEADFAST, LOYAL b: HONEST, JUST c *archaic*: TRUTHFUL 2 a (1): being in accordance with the actual state of affairs (<~ description>) (2): conformable to an essential reality b: IDEAL, ESSENTIAL c: being that which is the case rather than what is manifest or assumed (<the ~ dimension of the problem>) d: CONSISTENT (<~ to expectations>) 3 a: properly so called (<~ love>) (<the ~ faith>) (<the ~ stomach>) b (1): possessing the basic characters of and belonging to the same natural group as (<a whale is a ~ but not a typical mammal>) (2): TYPICAL (<the ~ cats>) 4: LEGITIMATE, RIGHTFUL (<our ~ and lawful king>) 5 a: that is fitted or formed or that functions accurately b: conformable to a standard or pattern: ACCURATE 6: determined with reference to the earth's axis rather than the magnetic poles (<~ north>) 7: logically necessary 8: NARROW, STRICT (<in the truest sense>) 9: corrected for error *syn* see REAL *ant* false

2 true *n* 1: TRUTH, REALITY — usu. used with *the* 2: the quality or state of being accurate (as in alignment or adjustment) — used in the phrases *in true* and *out of true*

3 true *vi* **true-d**; **true-ing** also **tru-ing**: to make level, square, balanced, or concentric: bring or restore to a desired mechanical accuracy or form (<~ up a board>) (<~ up an engine cylinder>)

4 true *adv* [ME *trew*, fr. *trew*, *adj.*, true] 1: in accordance with fact or reality 2 a: without deviation (<the bullet flew straight and ~>) b: without variation from type (<breed ~>)

true bill *n*: a bill of indictment endorsed by a grand jury as warranting prosecution of the accused

true-blue *adj*: marked by unswerving loyalty (as to a party)

true blue *n* [fr. the old association of blue with constancy]: one who is true-blue

true-born \ˈtri-ˈbō(ə)rən\ *adj*: genuinely such by birth (<a ~ Englishman — Shak.)

true-false test \ˈtri-ˈfōls-\ *n*: a test consisting of a series of statements to be marked as true or false

true-heart-ed \-ˈhært-əd\ *adj*: FAITHFUL, LOYAL — **true-heart-ed-ness** *n*

true-life \ˈtri-,lɪf\ *adj*: true to life (<a ~ story>)

true-love \ˈtri-,ləv\ *n*: one truly beloved or loving: SWEETHEART

true lover's knot *n*: a complicated ornamental knot not readily untied and symbolic of mutual love — called also *truelove knot*; see KNOT illustration

true-ness \ˈtri-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being true

true-pen-ny \ˈtri-,pen-ē\ *n*: an honest or trusty person

true rib *n*: one of the ribs having costal cartilages connected directly with the sternum and in man constituting the first seven pairs

truf-fle \ˈtrəf-əl, ˈtruf-\ *n* [modif. of MF *truffe*, fr. OProv *trufa*, fr. (assumed) VL *tufera*, alter. of L *tuber* — more at TUBER]: the usu. dark and rugose edible subterranean fruiting body of several European ascomycetous fungi (genus *Tuber*); also: one of these fungi

truf-fled \-əld\ *adj*: cooked, stuffed, or garnished with truffles

tru-ism \ˈtri-,iz-əm\ *n*: an undoubted or self-evident truth; esp: one too obvious or unimportant for mention — **tru-is-tic** \ˈtri-'is-tik\ *adj*

trull \ˈtrəl\ *n* [*obs.* G *trulle*, fr. MHG; akin to ON *troll* giant, demon — more at TROLL]: PROSTITUTE, STRUMPET

tru-ly \ˈtri-lē\ *adv* 1: SINCERELY — often used with *yours* as a complimentary close 2: in agreement with fact: TRUTHFULLY 3: with exactness of construction or operation: ACCURATELY 4 a: INDEED — often used as an intensive (<~, she is fair>) or interjectionally to express astonishment or doubt b: without feigning, falsity, or inaccuracy in truth or fact 5: PROPERLY

1 trump \ˈtrəmp\ *n* [ME *trompe*, fr. OF] 1 a: TRUMPET b *chiefly* *Scot*: JEW'S HARP 2: a sound of or as if of trumpeting

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

trump *n* [alter. of *triumph*] **1** *a*: a card of a suit any of whose cards will win over a card that is not a trump **b**: the suit whose cards are trumps for a particular hand — often used in pl. **2**: an influential factor or final resource **3**: a dependable and exemplary person

trump *vt* **1**: to play a trump on (a card or trick) when another suit was led **2**: to get the better of: OUTDO ~ *vi*: to play a trump when another suit was led

trump card *n* **1**: ²TRUMP **la** **2**: a telling argument or decisive factor: CLINCHER

trumped-up *\trəm(p)-'təp\ adj*: fraudulently concocted: SPURIOUS (~ charges)

trumpery *\trəm-p(ə)-rē\ n* [ME *tromperie* deceit, fr. MF, fr. *tromper* to deceive] **1** *a*: trivial or useless articles: JUNK (a wagon loaded with household ~ — Washington Irving) **b**: worthless nonsense **2** *archaic*: tawdry finery — **trumpet** *adj*

trumpet *\trəm-pət\ n* [ME *trompette*, fr. MF, fr. OF *trompe* trumpet] **1** *a*: a wind instrument consisting of a conical or cylindrical usu. metal tube, a cup-shaped mouthpiece, and a flared bell; *specif*: a valved brass instrument having a cylindrical tube with two turns and a usual range from F sharp below middle C upward for 2 1/2 octaves **b**: a musical instrument (as a cornet) resembling a trumpet **2**: a trumpet player **3**: something that resembles a trumpet or its tonal quality: as *a*: a funnel-shaped instrument (as a megaphone) for collecting, directing, or intensifying sound *b* (1): a stentorian voice (2): a penetrating cry (as of an elephant)

trumpet *vi* **1**: to blow a trumpet **2**: to make a sound suggestive of that of a trumpet ~ *vt*: to sound or proclaim on or as if on a trumpet

trumpet creeper *n*: a No. American woody vine (*Campsis radicans* of the family Bignoniaceae, the trumpet-creeper family) having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers

trumpet-er *\trəm-pət-ər\ n* **1** *a*: a trumpet player; *specif*: one that gives signals with a trumpet **b**: one that praises or advocates: EULOGIST, SPOKESMAN **2** *a*: any of several large gregarious long-legged long-necked So. American birds (genus *Psophia*) related to the cranes and often kept to protect poultry **b**: TRUMPETER SWAN **c**: any of an Asiatic breed of pigeons with a rounded crest and heavily feathered feet **3**: any of several Australian and New Zealand marine spiny-finned food fishes (family Latrididae)

trumpeter swan *n*: a rare pure white No. American wild swan (*Olor buccinator*) noted for its sonorous voice

trumpet flower *n* **1**: any of various plants (as a trumpet creeper or a datura) with trumpet-shaped flowers **2**: the flower of a trumpet flower

trumpet honeysuckle *n*: a No. American honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with coral-red or orange flowers and a trumpet-shaped corolla

trumpet-like *\trəm-pət-'līk\ adj*: resembling a trumpet in shape or sound

trumpet vine *n*: TRUMPET CREEPER

trumpet-weed *\trəm-pət-'wēd\ n*: any of several weedy herbs (esp. genus *Eupatorium*)

trump up *vt* **1**: to concoct esp. with intent to deceive: FABRICATE, INVENT **2** *archaic*: to cite as support for an action or claim

truncate *\trən-'kāt, 'trən-\ vt* **truncat-ed; truncat-ing** [L *truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, fr. *truncus* trunk] **1**: to shorten by or as if by cutting off **2**: to replace (an edge or corner of a crystal) by a plane

truncate *adj*: having the end square or even (the ~ leaves of the tulip tree)

truncat-ed *\-'kāt-əd\ adj* **1**: having the apex replaced by a plane section and esp. by one parallel to the base (~ cone) **2** *a*: cut short: CURTAILED **b**: lacking an expected or normal element (as a syllable) at the beginning or end: CATALECTIC

truncation *\trən-'kā-shən, 'trən-\ n* **1**: an act or instance of truncating **2**: the quality or state of being truncated

truncation *\trən-'chən\ n* [ME *tronchoun*, fr. MF *tronchon*, fr. (assumed) VL *truncion-*, *truncio*, fr. L *truncus* trunk] **1**: a shattered spear or lance **2** *a* *obs*: CLUB, BLUDGEON **b**: BATON **2** *c*: a policeman's billy

truncation *vt*, *archaic*: to beat with a truncheon

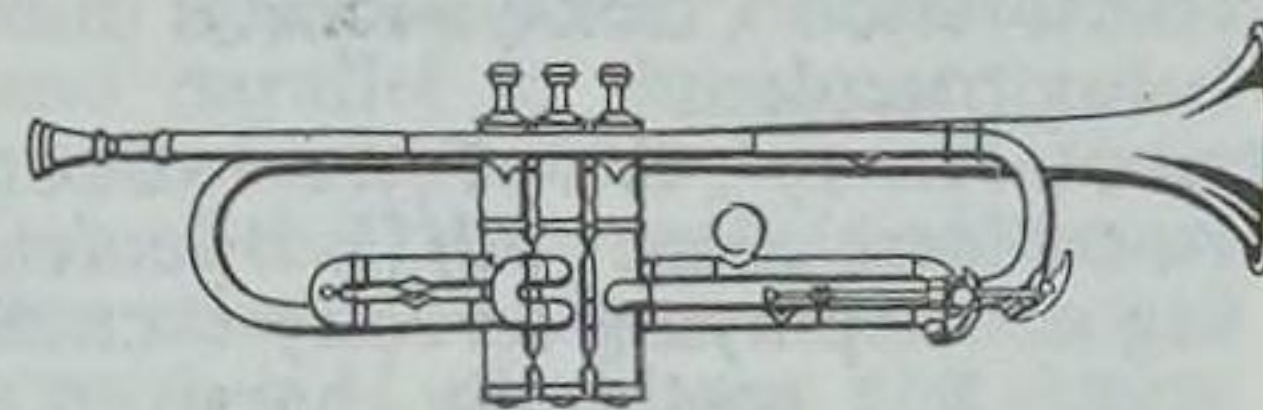
trundle *\trən-'dī\ n* [alter. of earlier *trendle*, fr. ME, circle, ring, wheel, fr. OE *trendel*; akin to OE *trendan* to revolve — more at TREND] **1**: a small wheel or roller **2**: a round or oval wooden tub **3** *a*: a low-wheeled cart or truck **b**: TRUNDLE BED **4**: the motion or sound of something rolling

trundle *vb* **trundled; trundling** *\-(d)līn, -d'l-īn\ vt* **1** *a*: to propel by causing to rotate: ROLL **b** *archaic*: to cause to revolve: SPIN **2**: to transport in a wheeled vehicle: HAUL, WHEEL ~ *vi* **1**: to progress by revolving **2**: to move on or as if on wheels: ROLL — **trundler** *\-(d)lār, -d'l-ər\ n*

trundle bed *n*: a low bed usu. on casters that can be slid under a higher bed — called also *truckle bed*

trundle-tail *\trən-'dī-'tāl\ n*, *archaic*: a curly-tailed dog

trunk *\træŋk\ n* [ME *tronke* box, trunk, fr. MF *tronc*, fr. L *truncus* trunk, torso] **1** *a*: the main stem of a tree apart from limbs and roots — called also *bole* **b** (1): the human or animal body apart from the head and appendages: TORSO (2): the thorax of an insect **c**: the central part of anything; *specif*: the shaft of a column or pilaster **2** *a* (1): a large rigid piece of luggage used usu. for transporting clothing and personal effects (2): the luggage compartment of an automobile **b** (1): a superstructure over a ship's hatches usu. level with the poop deck (2): the part of the cabin of a boat projecting above the deck (3): the housing for a centerboard or rudder **3**: PROBOSCIS; *esp*: the long muscular proboscis of the elephant **4** *pl*: men's shorts worn chiefly for sports **5** *a*: a usu. major channel or passage (as a chute or shaft) **b**: a circuit between two telephone exchanges for making connections



trumpet 1a

between subscribers; *broadly*: a usu. electronic path over which information is transmitted (as between computer memories) **6**: TRUNK LINE

trunked *\træŋ(k)t\ adj*: having a trunk esp. of a specified kind — usu. used in combination (a gray-trunked tree)

trunk-fish *\træŋk-'fīsh\ n*: any of numerous small bright-colored fishes (family Ostraciidae) of tropical seas with the body and head enclosed in a bony carapace

trunk hose *\træŋk-\ n pl* [prob. fr. obs. E *trunk* (to truncate)]: short full breeches reaching about halfway down the thigh that were worn chiefly in the late 16th and early 17th centuries

trunk line *n* **1**: a system handling long-distance through traffic **2** *a*: a main supply channel **b**: a direct link

trun-nel *\trən-'nē\ var of* TREENAIL

trun-nion *\trən-'yən\ n* [F *trognon* core, stump]: a pin or pivot on which something can be rotated or tilted; *esp*: either of two opposite gudgeons on which a cannon is swiveled

truss *\trəs\ vt* [ME *trussen*, fr. OF *troussier*] **1** *a*: to secure tightly: BIND **b**: to arrange for cooking by binding close the wings or legs of (a fowl) **2**: to support, strengthen, or stiffen by a truss — **trusser** *n*

truss *n* **1**: an iron band around a lower mast **2** *a*: BRACKET **b**: an assemblage of members (as beams) forming a rigid framework **3**: a device worn to reduce a hernia by pressure **4**: a compact flower or fruit cluster

truss bridge *n*: a bridge supported mainly by trusses — see BRIDGE illustration

truss-ing *\trəs-īŋ\ n* **1**: the members forming a truss **2**: the trusses and framework of a structure

trust *\trəst\ n* [ME, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *traust* trust; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful — more at TRUE] **1** *a*: assured reliance on the character, ability, strength, or truth of someone or something **b**: one in which confidence is placed **2** *a*: dependence on something future or contingent: HOPE **b**: reliance on future payment for property (as merchandise) delivered: CREDIT **3** *a*: a property interest held by one person for the benefit of another **b**: a combination of firms or corporations formed by a legal agreement; *esp*: one that reduces or threatens to reduce competition **4** *archaic*: TRUSTWORTHINESS **5** *a* (1): a charge or duty imposed in faith or confidence or as a condition of some relationship (2): something committed or entrusted to one to be used or cared for in the interest of another **b**: responsible charge or office **c**: CARE, CUSTODY (child committed to his ~) — **in trust**: in the care or possession of a trustee

trust *vi* **1** *a*: to place confidence: DEPEND (~ in God) (~ to luck) **b**: to be confident: HOPE **2**: to sell or deliver on credit ~ *vt* **1** *a*: to commit or place in one's care or keeping: ENTRUST **b**: to permit to stay or go or to do something without fear or misgiving **2** *a*: to rely on the truthfulness or accuracy of: BELIEVE **b**: to place confidence in: rely on **c**: to hope or expect confidently **3**: to extend credit to **syn** see RELY — **trust-abil-ity** *\trəs-tə-'bīl-ət-ē\ n* — **trust-able** *\trəs-tə-bəl\ adj* — **trust-er** *n* — **trust-ing-ly** *\trəs-tīŋ-lē\ adv*

trust-buster *\trəs(t)-,bəs-tər\ n* [*trust* + *buster*]: one who seeks to break up business trusts; *specif*: a federal official who prosecutes trusts under the antitrust laws — **trust-bust-ing** *\-tīŋ\ n*

trust company *n*: an incorporated trustee; *broadly*: a corporation that functions as a corporate and personal trustee and usu. also engages in the normal activities of a commercial bank

trust-ee *\trəs-'tē\ n* **1** *a*: one to whom something is entrusted **b**: a country charged with the supervision of a trust territory **2** *a*: a natural or legal person to whom property is legally committed to be administered for the benefit of a beneficiary (as a person or a charitable organization) **b**: one (as a corporate director) occupying a position of trust and performing functions comparable to those of a trustee

trustee *vb* **trust-ee-d; trust-ee-ing** *vt*: to commit to the care of a trustee ~ *vi*: to serve as trustee

trust-ee-ship *\trəs-'tē-,shīp\ n* **1**: the office or function of a trustee **2**: supervisory control by one or more countries over a trust territory

trust-ful *\trəst-fəl\ adj*: full of trust: CONFIDING — **trust-ful-ly** *\-fəl-lē\ adv* — **trust-ful-ness** *n*

trust fund *n*: property (as money or securities) settled or held in trust

trust-i-ness *\trəs-tē-nəs\ n*: the quality or state of being trusty

trust-less *\trəst-ləs\ adj* **1**: not deserving of trust: FAITHLESS **2**: DISTRUSTFUL

trust territory *n*: a non-self-governing territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations

trust-wor-thi-ness *\trəst-,wər-'thē-nəs\ n*: the quality or state of being trustworthy

trust-wor-ty *\-thē\ adj*: worthy of confidence: DEPENDABLE — **trust-wor-thi-ly** *\-thē-lē\ adv*

trust-y *\trəs-tē\ adj* **trust-i-er; -est**: TRUSTWORTHY, DEPENDABLE

trust-y *\trəs-tē also, 'trəs-tē\ n, pl* **trust-ies**: a trusty or trusted person; *specif*: a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges

truth *\truθ\ n, pl* **truths** *\'truθz, 'truθs* [ME *trouthe*, fr. OE *trēowth* fidelity; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful — more at TRUE] **1** *a* *archaic*: FIDELITY, CONSTANCY **b**: sincerity in action, character, and utterance **2** *a* (1): the state of being the case: FACT (2): the body of real things, events, and facts: ACTUALITY (3) *often cap*: a transcendent fundamental or spiritual reality **b**: a judgment, proposition, or idea that is true or accepted as true (~s of thermodynamics) **c**: the body of true statements and propositions **3** *a*: the property (as of a statement) of being in accord with fact or reality **b** *chiefly Brit*: TRUE **2** *c*: fidelity to an original or to a standard **4** *cap*, *Christian Science*: GOD

syn TRUTH, VERACITY, VERITY, VERISIMILITUDE *shared meaning element*: the quality or property of keeping close to fact and avoiding distortion or misrepresentation **ant** untruth, lie, falsehood — **in truth**: in accordance with fact: ACTUALLY

truth-ful \ˈtrüth-fəl\ *adj*: telling or disposed to tell the truth — **truth-ful-ly** \-fəl\ *adv* — **truth-ful-ness** *n*
truth serum *n*: a hypnotic or anesthetic held to induce a subject under questioning to talk freely
truth set *n*: a mathematical or logical set containing all the elements that make a given statement of relationships true when substituted in it (the equation $x + 7 = 10$ has as its *truth set* the single number 3)
truth table *n*: a table that shows the truth-value of a compound statement for every truth-value of its component statements; *also*: a similar table (as for a computer logic circuit) showing the value of the output for each value of each input

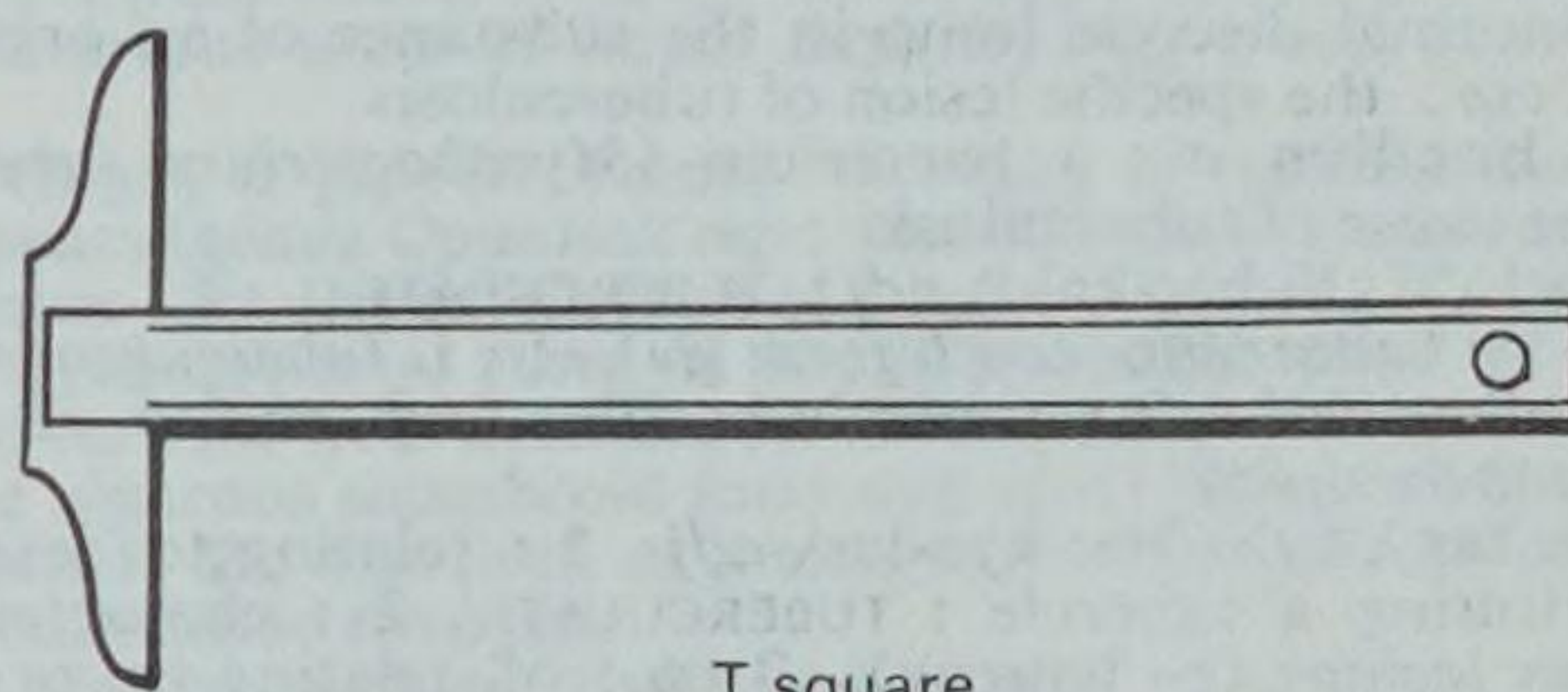
TRUTH TABLE

<i>p</i> a statement	<i>q</i> a statement	not <i>p</i> denial	<i>p</i> and <i>q</i> conjunction	<i>p</i> or <i>q</i> (inclusive) disjunction	<i>p</i> or <i>q</i> (exclusive) disjunction	if <i>p</i> then <i>q</i> conditional	<i>p</i> if and only if <i>q</i> biconditional
<i>p</i>	<i>q</i>	$\sim p$	$p \cdot q$	$p \vee q$	$p + q$	$p \supset q$	$p \equiv q$
T	T	F	T	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	T	F
F	F	T	F	F	F	T	T

T = true F = false

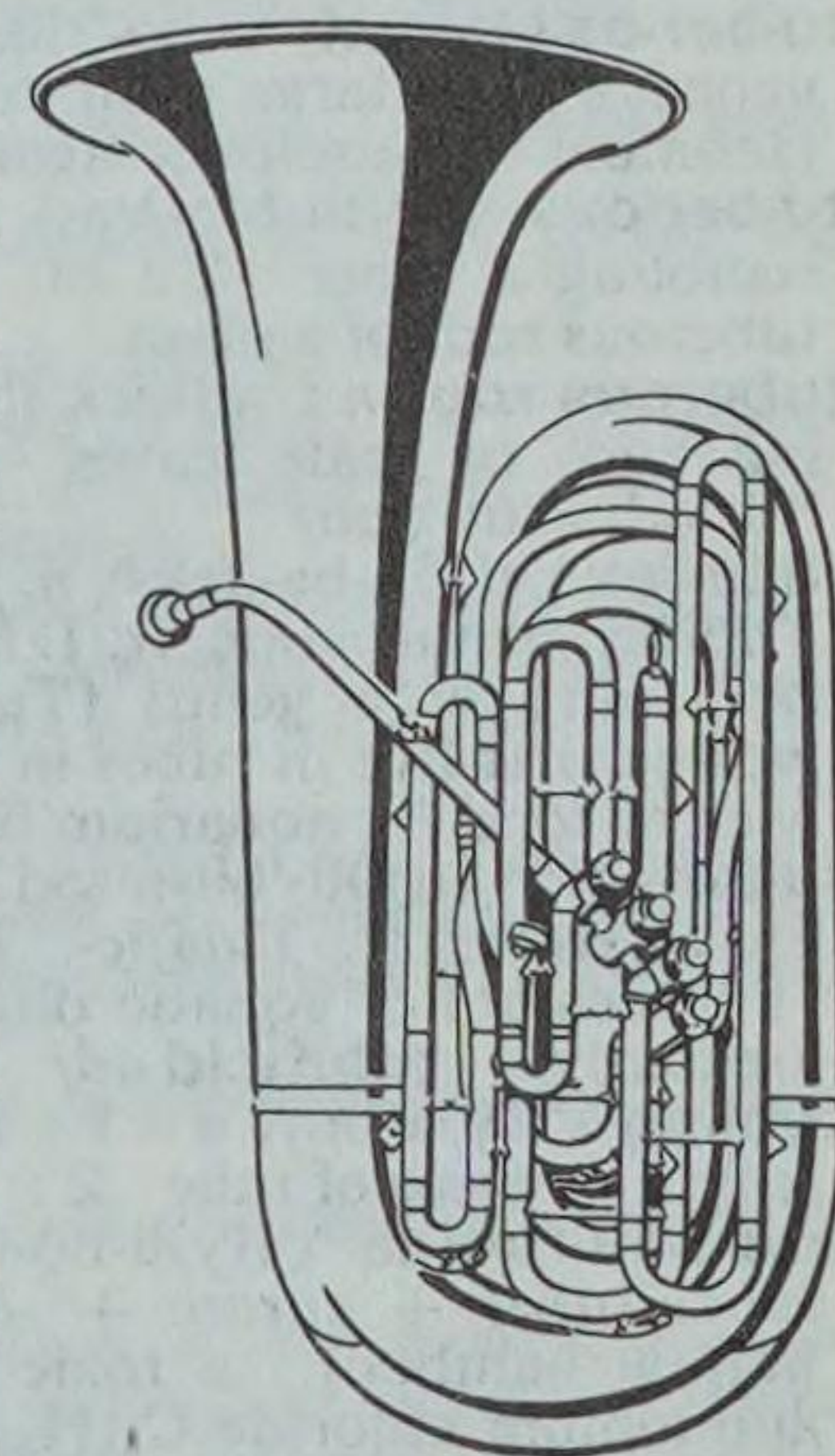
truth-value *n*: the truth or falsity of a proposition or statement
try \ˈtri\ *vb* **tried**; **try-ing** [ME *trien*, fr. AF *trier*, fr. OF, to pick out, sift, prob. fr. LL *tritare* to rub to pieces, fr. *trit*, pp. of *terere* to rub — more at **THROW**] *vt* **1 a**: to examine or investigate judicially **b** (1): to conduct the trial of (2): to participate as counsel in the judicial examination of **2 a**: to put to test or trial **b**: to subject to something (as undue strain or excessive hardship or provocation) that tests the powers of endurance **c**: DEMONSTRATE, PROVE **3 a** *obs*: PURIFY, REFINE **b**: to melt down and procure in a pure state: RENDER (~ out whale oil from blubber) **4**: to fit or finish with accuracy **5**: to make an attempt at — often used with an infinitive ~ *vi*: to make an attempt *syn* see AFFLICT, ATTEMPT — **try conclusions**: to test one's skill or strength against opposition — **try one's hand**: to attempt something for the first time
try *n*, *pl* **tries** **1**: an experimental trial: ATTEMPT **2**: a play in rugby that is similar to a touchdown in football, scores usu. four points, and entitles the scoring side to attempt a placekick at the goal for additional points; *also*: the score made on a try
try for point: an attempt made after scoring a touchdown in football to kick a goal so as to score an additional point or to again carry the ball across the opponents' goal line or complete a forward pass in the opponents' end zone so as to score two additional points
try-ing \ˈtri-ɪŋ\ *adj*: severely straining the powers of endurance — **try-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*
try on \(')tri-ˈɒn, -ˈæn\ *vt* **1**: to put on (a garment) in order to test the fit **2**: to use or test experimentally — **try-on** \ˈtri-ˈɒn, -ˈæn\ *n*
try-out \ˈtri-ˈaʊt\ *n*: an experimental performance or demonstration: as **a**: a test of the ability (as of an athlete or actor) to fill a part or meet standards **b**: a performance of a play prior to its official opening to determine response and discover weaknesses
try out *vi*: to compete for a position esp. on an athletic team or for a part in a play
try-pano-some \ˈtrip-ˈan-ə-sōm\ *n* [NL *Trypanosoma*, genus name, fr. Gk *trypanon* auger + NL *-soma* -some — more at **TREPAN**]: any of a genus (*Trypanosoma*) of parasitic flagellate protozoans that infest the blood of various vertebrates including man, are usu. transmitted by the bite of an insect, and include some that cause serious disease (as sleeping sickness)
try-pano-so-mi-a-sis \ˈtrip-ˈan-ə-sə-ˈmī-ə-səs\ *n*, *pl* **-a-ses** \-,sēz\ : infection with or disease caused by trypanosomes
try-ars-amide \ˈtrip-ˈär-sə-mīd\ *n* [fr. *Tryparsamide*, a trademark]: an organic arsenical $C_8H_{10}AsN_2O_4Na \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ used in the treatment of African sleeping sickness and syphilis
try-pot \ˈtri-pāt\ *n*: a metallic pot used on a whaler or on shore to try out whale oil from blubber
try-sin \ˈtrip-sən\ *n* [Gk *tryein* to wear down + ISV *-psin* (as in *pepsin*); akin to L *terere* to rub — more at **THROW**]: a proteolytic enzyme from pancreatic juice active in an alkaline medium; *also*: any of several similar enzymes
try-sin-o-gen \ˈtrip-sin-ə-jən\ *n* [ISV]: the inactive substance released by the pancreas into the duodenum to form trypsin
trypt-amine \ˈtrip-tə-mēn\ *n* [tryptophan + amine]: a crystalline amine $C_{10}H_{12}N_2$ derived from tryptophan; *also*: any of various substituted derivatives of this amine of which some are significantly hallucinogenic or neurotoxic
trypt-ic \ˈtrip-tik\ *adj* [ISV, fr. *trypsin*, after such pairs as ISV *pep-sin*: *peptic*] **1**: of or relating to trypsin or its action **2**: produced by trypsin (~ digestion)
trypt-to-phan \ˈtrip-tə-fan\ or **trypt-to-phane** \-,fān\ *n* [ISV *tryptic* + -o- + -phane]: a crystalline amino acid $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$ that is widely distributed in proteins and is essential to animal life

try-sail \ˈtri-sāl, -səl\ *n* [obs. at *try* (lying to)]: a fore-and-aft sail bent to a gaff and hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast close abaft
try square *n*: an instrument used for laying off right angles and testing whether work is square
try-st \ˈtrɪst, esp Brit ˈtrɪst\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *triste* watch post, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *traust* trust] **1**: an agreement (as between lovers) to meet **2**: an appointed meeting or meeting place
try-works \ˈtri-wəks\ *n pl*: a brick furnace in which try-pots are placed; *also*: the furnace with the pots
ts *abbr* tensile strength
tsa-de \(')t(s)äd-ə, -ē\ *n* [Heb *šādhē*]: SADHE
tsar \ˈzär, (')t(s)är\ *var of* CZAR
tset-se \(')t(s)et-sē, 'tēt-, (')t(s)et-, 'tēt-\ *n*, *pl* **tsetse** or **tsetses** [Afrik, fr. Tswana *tsêtsê*]: any of several two-winged flies (genus *Glossina*) that occur in Africa south of the Sahara desert and include vectors of human and animal trypanosomes
TSgt *abbr* technical sergeant
TSH *abbr* thyroid-stimulating hormone
Tshi \ˈchwē, chə-ˈwē, 'twē, 'chē\ *var of* TWI
Tshi-lu-ba \chi-ˈlü-bə\ *n*: one of the major trade languages of Congo esp. in the southern part
T-shirt \ˈtē-shərt\ *n* [fr. its being shaped like a T]: a collarless short-sleeved or sleeveless cotton undershirt for men; *also*: a cotton or wool jersey outer shirt of similar design
tsp *abbr* teaspoon; teaspoonful
T square *n*: a ruler with a crosspiece or head at one end used in making parallel lines



T square

tsu-na-mi \(')sü-ˈnäm-ē\ *n* [Jap]: a great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption — **tsu-na-mic** \-ik\ *adj*
tsu-tsu-ga-mu-shi disease \(')süt-sə-gə-ˈmü-shē-, ˈtüt-, -ˈgām-ū-shē-\ *n* [Jap *tsutsugamushi* scrub typhus mite, fr. *tsutsuga* sickness + *mushi* insect]: an acute febrile rickettsial disease resembling louse-borne typhus that is widespread in the western Pacific area and is transmitted by mite larvae — called also *scrub typhus*, *tsutsugamushi*
TT *abbr* **1** telegraphic transfer **2** teletypewriter **3** Trust Territories **4** tuberculin tested
Tu *abbr* Tuesday
TU *abbr* **1** trade union **2** transmission unit
Tu-a-mo-tu \tū-ə-ˈmō-(-)tū\ *n*: the Polynesian language of the Tuamotu archipelago
Tua-reg \ˈtwä-reg\ *n*, *pl* **Tuareg** or **Tuaregs** [Ar *Tawāriq*]: a member of the dominant nomadic people of the central and western Sahara and along the Middle Niger from Timbuktu to Nigeria who have preserved their Hamitic speech but have adopted the Muslim religion
tu-a-ta-ra \tū-ə-ˈtär-ə\ *n* [Maori *tuatara*]: a large spiny quadrupedal reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*) of islands off the coast of New Zealand that is the only surviving rhynchocephalian
tub \ˈtəb\ *n* [ME *tubbe*, fr. MD; akin to MLG *tubbe* tub] **1**: a wide low vessel orig. formed with wooden staves, round bottom, and hoops **2**: an old or slow boat **3**: BATHTUB; *also*: BATH **4**: the amount that a tub will hold — **tub-ful** \-fəl\ *n*
2 tub *vb* **tubbed**; **tub-bing** *vt* **1**: to wash or bathe in a tub **2**: to put or store in a tub ~ *vi* **1**: BATHE **2**: to undergo washing — **tub-ba-ble** \ˈtəb-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **tub-ber** *n*
tu-ba \(')t(y)ü-bə\ *n* [It, fr. L, trumpet]: a large low-pitched brass instrument usu. oval in shape and having a conical tube, a cup-shaped mouthpiece, and a usual range an octave lower than that of the euphonium
tub-al \(')t(y)ü-bəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving a tube and esp. a fallopian tube
tub-by \ˈtəb-ē\ *adj* **tub-bi-er**; **-est** **1**: PUDGY, FAT **2**: sounding dull and without proper resonance or freedom of sound (< a ~ violin)
tube \(')t(y)üb\ *n* [F, fr. L *tubus*; akin to L *tuba* trumpet] **1 a**: a hollow elongated cylinder; *esp*: one to convey fluids **b** (1): a slender channel



tuba

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw òi coin th thin th this
 ü loot ú foot y yet yü few yú furious zh vision

within a plant or animal body : DUCT (2) : the narrow basal portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx 2 : any of various usu. cylindrical structures or devices: as **a** : a round metal container from which a paste is dispensed by squeezing **b** (1) : TUNNEL (2) *Brit* : SUBWAY **c** : the basically cylindrical section between the mouthpiece and bell that is the fundamental part of a wind instrument 3 : an airtight tube of rubber placed inside the casing of a pneumatic tire to hold air under pressure 4 : ELECTRON TUBE 5 : VACUUM TUBE 6 : TELEVISION TUBE; *broadly* : TELEVISION — **tubed** \t(y)übd\ *adj* — **tube-like** \t(y)ü-,blik\ *adj*
tube foot *n* : one of the small flexible tubular processes of most echinoderms that are extensions of the water-vascular system and are used esp. in locomotion and grasping
tube-less \t(y)ü-bləs\ *adj* : lacking a tube; *specif* : being a pneumatic tire that does not depend on an inner tube for airtightness
tube nucleus *n* : the one of the two nuclei formed by mitotic division of a microspore during the formation of a pollen grain that is held to control subsequent growth of the pollen tube and that does not divide again — compare GENERATIVE NUCLEUS
tu-ber \t(y)ü-bər\ *n* [L. lump, tuber, truffle; akin to L. *tumēre* to swell — more at THUMB] 1 **a** : a short fleshy usu. underground stem bearing minute scale leaves each of which bears a bud in its axil and is potentially able to produce a new plant — compare BULB, CORM **b** : a fleshy root or rhizome resembling a tuber 2 : an anatomical prominence : TUBEROSITY
tu-ber-cle \t(y)ü-bər-kəl\ *n* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*] 1 : a small knobby prominence or excrescence esp. on a plant or animal : NODULE; as **a** : a protuberance near the head of a rib that articulates with the transverse process of a vertebra **b** : any of several prominences in the central nervous system **c** : NODULE **b** 2 : a small abnormal discrete lump in the substance of an organ or in the skin; *esp* : the specific lesion of tuberculosis
tubercle bacillus *n* : a bacterium (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) that is the cause of tuberculosis
tu-ber-cled \t(y)ü-bər-kəld\ *adj* : TUBERCULATE
tubercul- or tuberculo- *comb form* [NL, fr. L. *tuberculum*] 1 : tubercle <tubercular> 2 : tubercle bacillus <tuberculin> 3 : tuberculosis <tuberculous>
tu-ber-cu-lar \t(y)ü-'bər-kyə-lər\ *adj* 1 : relating to, resembling, or constituting a tubercle : TUBERCULATE 2 : characterized by tubercular lesions <~ leprosy> 3 **a** : of, relating to, or affected with tuberculosis : TUBERCULOUS **b** : caused by the tubercle bacillus <~ meningitis> — **tu-ber-cu-lar-ly** *adv*
2tubercular *n* : a person with tuberculosis
tu-ber-cu-late \t(y)ü-'bər-kyə-lət\ or **tu-ber-cu-lat-ed** \-lāt-əd\ *adj* 1 : having a tubercle : characterized by or beset with tubercles 2 : TUBERCULAR — **tu-ber-cu-la-tion** \-bər-kyə-'lā-shən\ *n*
tu-ber-cu-lin \t(y)ü-'bər-kyə-lən\ *n* [ISV] : a sterile liquid containing the growth products of or specific substances extracted from the tubercle bacillus and used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis esp. in children and cattle
tuberculin test *n* : a test for hypersensitivity to tuberculin as an indication of past or present tubercular infection
tu-ber-cu-loid \t(y)ü-'bər-kyə-'lōid\ *adj* [ISV] : resembling tuberculosis esp. in the presence of tubercles <~ leprosy>
tu-ber-cu-lo-sis \t(y)ü-'bər-kyə-'lō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -**lo-ses** \-sēz\ [NL] : a highly variable communicable disease of man and some other vertebrates caused by the tubercle bacillus and characterized by toxic symptoms or allergic manifestations which in man primarily affect the lungs
tu-ber-cu-lous \t(y)ü-'bər-kyə-ləs\ *adj* 1 : constituting or affected with tuberculosis <a ~ process> 2 : caused by or resulting from the presence or products of the tubercle bacillus <~ peritonitis> — **tu-ber-cu-lous-ly** *adv*
tube-rose \t(y)ü-'brōz (by folk etymology), also -bə-,rōz, -bə-,rōs\ *n* [NL *tuberosa*, specific epithet, fr. L. fem. of *tuberosus* tuberous, fr. *tuber*] : a Mexican bulbous herb (*Polianthes tuberosa*) of the amaryllis family cultivated for its spike of fragrant white single or double flowers
tu-ber-os-i-ty \t(y)ü-'bə-'räs-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -**ties** : a rounded prominence; *esp* : a large prominence on a bone usu. serving for the attachment of muscles or ligaments
tu-ber-ous \t(y)ü-b(ə)-rəs\ *adj* 1 : consisting of, bearing, or resembling a tuber 2 : of, relating to, or being a plant tuber or tuberous root of a plant
tuberous root *n* : a thick fleshy storage root like a tuber but lacking buds or scale leaves — **tu-ber-ous-root-ed** \t(y)ü-b(ə)-rəs-'rüt-əd, -'rüt-\ *adj*
tu-bi-fex \t(y)ü-'bə-'feks\ *n*, *pl* **tubifex** or **tu-bi-fex-es** [NL *Tubific-*, *Tubifex*, genus name, fr. L. *tubus* tube + *facere* to make — more at DO] : any of a genus (*Tubifex*) of slender reddish oligochaete worms that live in tubes in fresh or brackish water and are widely used as food for aquarium fish
tu-bif-i-cid \t(y)ü-'bif-ə-səd, (t(y)ü-'bə-'fis-əd\ *n* [NL *Tubificidae*, group name, fr. *Tubific-*, *Tubifex*, type genus] : any of a family (*Tubificidae*) of aquatic oligochaete worms that do not reproduce asexually — **tubificid** *adj*
tub-ing \t(y)ü-biŋ\ *n* 1 : material in the form of a tube; *also* : a length or piece of tube 2 : a series or system of tubes
tu-bo-cu-ra-rine \t(y)ü-'bō-kyū-'rär-ən, -'rēn\ *n* [ISV *tubo-* (fr. L. *tubus* tube) + *curare* + *-ine*; fr. its being shipped in sections of hollow bamboo] : a toxic alkaloid or its crystalline quaternary ammonium chloride $C_{38}H_{44}Cl_2N_2O_6 \cdot 5H_2O$ that is obtained chiefly from the bark and stems of a So. American vine (*Chondrodendron tomentosum* of the family *Minispermaceae*) and in its dextrorotatory form constitutes the chief active constituent of curare and is used esp. as a skeletal muscle relaxant
tu-bu-lar \t(y)ü-byə-lər\ *adj* 1 **a** : having the form of or consisting of a tube <a ~ calyx> **b** : made or provided with tubes 2 : of, relating to, or sounding as if produced through tubes — **tu-bu-lar-i-ty** \t(y)ü-byə-'lar-ət-ē\ *n* — **tu-bu-lar-ly** \t(y)ü-byə-lər-lē\ *adv*
tu-bule \t(y)ü-(,)byü(ə)\ *n* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*] : a small tube; *esp* : a slender elongated anatomical channel

tu-bu-lous \t(y)ü-byə-ləs\ *adj* : having the form of a tube or containing tubular elements
TUC *abbr* Trades Union Congress
tu-chun \dū-'jün, -'jün\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *tu' chün'*] 1 : a Chinese military governor (as of a province) 2 : a Chinese warlord
1tuck \tək\ *vb* [ME *tucken* to pull up sharply, scold, fr. OE *tūcian* to ill-treat; akin to OE *togian* to pull — more at TOW] *vt* 1 **a** : to pull up into a fold **b** : to make a tuck in 2 : to put into a snug often concealing or isolating place <cottage ~ed away in the hill> 3 **a** : to push in the loose end of so as to hold tightly <~ in your shirt> **b** : to cover by tucking in bedclothes 4 : EAT — *usu.* used with *away* or *in* 5 : to put into a tuck position ~ *vi* 1 : to draw together into tucks or folds 2 : to eat heartily — *usu.* used with *into* 3 : to fit snugly
2tuck *n* 1 : a fold stitched into cloth to shorten, decorate, or control fullness 2 : the part of a vessel where the ends of the lower planks meet under the stern 3 **a** : an act or instance of tucking **b** : something tucked or to be tucked in 4 **a** : a body position (as in diving) in which the knees are bent, the thighs drawn tightly to the chest, and the hands clasped around the shins **b** : a skiing position in which the skier squats forward and holds his ski poles under his arms and parallel to the ground
3tuck *n* [obs. E *tuk* (to beat the drum)] : a sound of or as if of a drumbeat
4tuck *n* [MF *estoc*, fr. OF, tree trunk, sword point, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *stoc* stump of a tree — more at STOCK] *archaic* : RAPIER
5tuck *n* [prob. fr. ²tuck] : VIGOR, ENERGY <seemed to kind of take the ~ all out of me — Mark Twain>
tuck-a-hoe \tək-ə-'hō\ *n* [*tockawhough* (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)] 1 : either of two American arums (*Peltandra virginica* and *Orantium aquaticum*) with rootstocks used as food by the Indians 2 : the large edible sclerotium of a subterranean fungus (*Poria cocos*)
1tuck-er \tək-ər\ *n* 1 : one that tucks 2 : a piece of lace or cloth in the neckline of a dress
2tucker *vt* **tuck-ered**; **tuck-er-ing** \tək-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [obs. E *tuck* (to reproach) + *-er* (as in *batter*)] : EXHAUST — often used with *out*
tuck-er-bag \tək-ər-'bag\ *n* [Austral slang *tucker* (food, rations)] chiefly Austral : a bag used esp. by travelers in the bush to hold food
tuck-et \tək-ət\ *n* [prob. fr. obs. E *tuk* (to beat the drum, sound the trumpet)] : a fanfare on a trumpet
tuck-point \-,pɔɪnt\ *vt* : to finish (the mortar joints between bricks or stones) with a narrow ridge of putty or fine lime mortar
tuck-shop \-,shäp\ *n* [Brit slang *tuck* (food, confectionery)] *Brit* : confectioner's shop : CONFECTIONERY
-tude \t(y)üd\ *n* *suffix* [MF or L; MF, fr. L. *-tudin-*, *-tudo*] : -NESS <plentitude>
Tu-dor \t(y)üd-ər\ *adj* [Henry Tudor (Henry VII of England)] 1 : of or relating to the English royal house that ruled from 1485 to 1603 2 : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Tudor period — **Tudor** *n*
Tudor arch *n* : a low elliptical 3-, 4-, or 5-centered arch; *esp* : a 4-centered pointed arch — see ARCH illustration
Tues or Tue *abbr* Tuesday
Tues-day \t(y)üz-dē\ *n* [ME *tiwesday*, fr. OE *tiwesdæg*; akin to OHG *ziostag* Tuesday; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc compound whose components are represented by OE *Tiw*, god of war and by OE *dæg* day — more at DEITY] : the 3d day of the week — **Tues-days** \-dēz\ *adv*
tu-fa \t(y)ü-fə\ *n* [It *tufo*, fr. L. *tophus*] 1 : TUFF 2 : a porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams — **tu-fa-ceous** \t(y)ü-'fā-shəs\ *adj*
tuff \təf\ *n* [MF *tuf*, fr. OIt *tufo* tufa] : a rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus usu. fused together by heat — **tuff-a-ceous** \tə-'fā-shəs\ *adj*
tuf-fet \təf-ət\ *n* [alter. of *tuft*] 1 : TUFT 1a 2 : a low seat
1tuft \təft\ *n* [ME, modif. of MF *tufe*] 1 **a** : a small cluster of elongated flexible outgrowths attached or close together at the base and free at the opposite ends; *esp* : a growing bunch of grasses or close-set plants **b** : a bunch of soft fluffy threads cut off short and used as ornament 2 : CLUMP, CLUSTER 3 : MOUND — **tuft-ed** \təf-təd\ *adj* — **tufty** \təf-tē\ *adj*
2tuft *vt* 1 : to provide or adorn with a tuft 2 : to make (as a mattress) firm by stitching at intervals and sewing on tufts ~ *vi* : to form into or grow in tufts — **tufter** *n*
1tug \təg\ *vb* **tugged**; **tug-ging** [ME *tuggen*; akin to OE *togian* to pull — more at TOW] *vi* 1 : to pull hard 2 : to struggle in opposition : CONTEND 3 : to exert oneself laboriously : LABOR ~ *vt* 1 : to pull or strain hard at 2 **a** : to move by pulling hard : HAUL **b** : to carry with difficulty : LUG 3 : to tow with a tugboat **syn** see PULL — **tug-ger** *n*
2tug *n* 1 **a** : TRACE 1 **b** : a short leather strap or loop **c** : a rope or chain used for pulling 2 **a** : an act or instance of tugging : PULL **b** : a strong pulling force 3 **a** : a straining effort **b** : a struggle between two people or opposite forces 4 : TUGBOAT
tug-boat \təg-'bōt\ *n* : a strongly built powerful boat used for towing and pushing — called also *towboat*
tug-of-war \təg-ə(v)-'wō(ə)r\ *n*, *pl* **tugs-of-war** 1 : a struggle for supremacy 2 : an athletic contest in which two teams pull against each other at opposite ends of a rope
tu-grik \tū-'grik\ *n* [Mongolian *dughurik*, lit., round thing, wheel] — see MONEY table
tui \tū-ē\ *n* [Maori] : a predominantly glossy black New Zealand honey eater (*Prothemadera novaeseelandiae*) with white markings on throat, neck, and wings that is a notable mimic and is often kept as a cage bird
tuille \twe(ə)\ *n* [ME *toile*, fr. MF *tuille* tile, fr. *tegula* — more at TILE] : one of the hinged plates before the thigh in plate armor — see ARMOR illustration
tu-ition \t(y)ü-'ish-ən\ *n* [ME *tuicioun* protection, fr. OF *tuicion*, fr. L. *tuition-*, *tuitio*, fr. *tuitus*, pp. of *tueri* to look at, look after] 1 *archaic* : CUSTODY, GUARDIANSHIP 2 : the act or profession of teaching : INSTRUCTION <pursued his studies under private ~> 3

: the price of or payment for instruction — **tu-ition-al** \-'ish-nəl, -ən-'l\ *adj*

tu-la-re-mia \t(y)ü-lə-'rē-mē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *Tulare* county, Calif.] : an infectious disease of rodents, man, and some domestic animals that is caused by a bacterium (*Pasteurella tularensis*), is transmitted esp. by the bites of insects, and in man is marked by symptoms (as fever) of toxemia — **tu-la-re-mic** \-mīk\ *adj*

tu-le \t(y)ü-lē\ *n* [Sp, fr. Nahuatl *tullin*] : either of two large bulrushes (*Scirpus lacustris* and *S. acutus*) growing on overflowed land in the southwestern U.S.

tu-lip \t(y)ü-ləp\ *n* [NL *tulipa*, fr. Turk *tülbent* turban] : any of a genus (*Tulipa*) of Eurasian bulbous herbs of the lily family that have linear or broadly lanceolate leaves and are widely grown for their showy flowers; also : the flower or bulb of a tulip

tulip tree *n* 1 : a tall No. American timber tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) of the magnolia family having large greenish yellow tulip-shaped flowers and soft white wood used esp. for cabinet-work and woodenware 2 : any of various trees other than the tulip tree with tulip-shaped flowers

tu-lip-wood \t(y)ü-ləp-'wüd\ *n* 1 : wood of the No. American tulip tree : WHITEWOOD 2 *a* : any of several showily striped or variegated woods; esp : the rose-colored wood of a Brazilian tree (*Physocalymma scaberrimum* of the family Lythraceae) that is much used by cabinetmakers for inlaying *b* : a tree that yields tulipwood

tulle \tül\ *n* [F, fr. *Tulle*, France] : a sheer often stiffened silk, rayon, or nylon net used chiefly for veils, evening dresses, or ballet costumes

tul-li-bee \təl-ə-bē\ *n* [CanF *toulibi*] : any of several whitefishes of central and northern No. America; esp : a common cisco (*Leucichthys artedii*) that is a commercially important food fish

tum-ble \təm-bəl\ *vb* **tum-bled**; **tum-bling** \-b(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *tumbelen*, freq. of *tumben* to dance, fr. OE *tumbian*; akin to OHG *tūmōn* to reel] *vi* 1 *a* : to perform gymnastic feats in tumbling *b* : to turn end over end in falling or flight 2 *a* : to fall suddenly and helplessly (~s to the ground) *b* : to suffer a sudden downfall, overthrow, or defeat *c* : to decline suddenly and sharply (as in price) : DROP (the stock market *tumbled*) *d* : to fall into ruin : COLLAPSE 3 : to roll over and over, to and fro, or end over end : TOSS 4 : to issue forth hurriedly and confusedly 5 : to come by chance : STUMBLE 6 : to come to understand : catch on ~ *vt* 1 : to cause to tumble (as by pushing, tossing, or toppling) 2 *a* : to throw together in a confused mass *b* : RUMPLE, DISORDER 3 : to whirl in a tumbling barrel (as in drying clothes)

tumble *n* 1 *a* : a random collection : HEAP *b* : a disorderly state 2 : an act or instance of tumbling

tum-ble-bug \təm-bəl-'bæg\ *n* : any of various scarabaeid beetles (esp. genera *Scarabaeus*, *Canthon*, *Copris*, or *Phanaeus*) that roll dung into small balls, bury them in the ground, and lay eggs in them

tum-ble-down \təm-bəl-'daʊn\ *adj* : DILAPIDATED, RAMSHACKLE (a ~ house at the edge of town — Sherwood Anderson)

tum-bler \təm-blər\ *n* 1 : one that tumbles : as *a* : one that performs tumbling feats : ACROBAT *b* : any of various domestic pigeons that tumble or somersault backward in flight or on the ground 2 : a drinking glass without foot or stem and orig. with pointed or convex base 3 *a* : a movable obstruction in a lock (as a lever, latch, wheel, slide, or pin) that must be adjusted to a particular position (as by a key) before the bolt can be thrown *b* : a piece on which the mainspring acts in a gunlock *c* (1) : a projecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft for actuating another piece (2) : the movable part of a reversing or speed-changing gear 4 : a device or mechanism for tumbling (as a revolving cage in which clothes are dried) 5 : a worker that operates a tumbler — **tum-bler-ful** \-fʊl\ *n*

tum-ble-weed \təm-bəl-'wēd\ *n* : a plant (as Russian thistle or any of several amaranths or pigweeds) that breaks away from its roots in the autumn and is driven about by the wind as a light rolling mass

tum-bling \təm-b(ə-)lɪŋ\ *n* : the skill, practice, or sport of executing gymnastic feats (as somersaults and handsprings) without the use of apparatus

tumbling *adj* : tipped or slanted out of the vertical — used esp. of a cattle brand

tumbling barrel *n* : a revolving cask in which objects or materials undergo a process (as drying) by being whirled about

tumbling verse *n* : an early modern English type of verse having four stresses but no prevailing type of foot and no regular number of syllables

tum-bril or **tum-bril** \təm-brəl\ *n* [ME *tombrel*, fr. OF *tumberel* tipcart, fr. *tomber* to tumble, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *tūmōn* to reel — more at TUMBLE] 1 : a farm tipcart 2 : a vehicle carrying condemned persons (as political prisoners during the French Revolution) to a place of execution

tu-me-fac-tion \t(y)ü-mə-'fak-shən\ *n* [MF, fr. L *tumefactus*, pp. of *tumefacere* to cause to swell, fr. *tumēre* to swell + *facere* to make, do — more at THUMB, DO] 1 : an action or process of swelling or becoming tumorous 2 : SWELLING

tu-me-fac-tive \-fak-tiv\ *adj* : producing swelling

tu-mes-cence \t(y)ü-'mes-'n(t)s\ *n* : the quality or state of being tumescent; esp : readiness for sexual activity marked esp. by vascular congestion of the sex organs

tu-mes-cent \-'nt\ *adj* [L *tumescent*-, *tumescens*, prp. of *tumescere* to swell up, fr. *tumēre* to swell] : somewhat swollen (~ tissue)

tu-mid \t(y)ü-məd\ *adj* [L *tumidus*, fr. *tumēre*] 1 : marked by swelling : SWOLLEN, ENLARGED (a badly infected ~ leg) 2 : PRO-TUBERANT, BULGING (sails ~ in the breeze) 3 : BOMBASTIC, TURGID — **tu-mid-i-ty** \t(y)ü-'mīd-ət-ē\ *n* — **tu-mid-ly** \t(y)ü-'mīd-lē\ *adv*

tum-my \təm-ē\ *n*, *pl* **tummies** [baby-talk for *stomach*] : STOMACH *lc*

tu-mor \t(y)ü-mər\ *n* [L *tumor*, fr. *tumēre*] 1 : a swollen or distended part 2 : an abnormal mass of tissue that is not inflammatory, arises without obvious cause from cells of preexistent tissue,

and possesses no physiologic function — **tu-mor-al** \-mə-rəl\ *adj* — **tu-mor-like** \-mə-r-'līk\ *adj*

tu-mor-i-gen-ic \t(y)ü-mə-rə-'jen-ik\ *adj* : producing or tending to produce tumors; also : CARCINOGENIC — **tu-mor-i-gen-ic-i-ty** \-jə-'nis-ət-ē\ *n*

tu-mor-ous \t(y)üm-(ə-)rəs\ *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling a tumor

tu-mour \t(y)ü-mər\ *chiefly Brit var of TUMOR*

tump \təmp\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *chiefly dial Eng* : MOUND, HUMMOCK 2 : a clump of vegetation

tump-line \təm-'plɪn\ *n* [*tump*, of Algonquian origin; akin to Abnaki *mādūmbi* pack strap] : a sling formed by a strap slung over the forehead or chest and used for carrying or helping to support a pack on the back or in hauling loads

tu-mult \t(y)ü-'mʌlt\ *n* [ME *tumulte*, fr. MF, fr. L *tumultus*; akin to Skt *tumula* noisy, L *tumēre* to swell] 1 *a* : disorderly agitation or milling about of a crowd usu. with uproar and confusion of voices : COMMOTION *b* : a turbulent uprising : RIOT 2 : HUBBUB, DIN 3 *a* : violent agitation of mind or feelings *b* : a violent outburst

tu-mul-tu-ary \t(y)ü-'mʌl-chə-'wer-ē\ *adj* : attended or marked by tumult, riot, lawlessness, confusion, or impetuosity

tu-mul-tu-ous \t(y)ü-'mʌlch-(ə-)wəs, -'mʌl-chəs\ *adj* 1 : marked by tumult 2 : tending or disposed to cause or incite a tumult 3 : marked by violent or overwhelming turbulence or upheaval — **tu-mul-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **tu-mul-tu-ous-ness** *n*

tu-mu-lus \t(y)ü-myə-ləs, 'təm-yə-\ *n*, *pl* -li -li, -lē\ [L; akin to L *tumēre* to swell — more at THUMB] : an artificial hillock or mound (as over a grave); esp : an ancient grave : BARROW

tun \tən\ *n* [ME *tunne*, fr. OE] 1 : a large cask esp. for wine 2 : any of various units of liquid capacity; esp : one equal to 252 gallons

tu-na \t(y)ü-nə\ *n* [Sp, fr. Taino] 1 : any of various flat-jointed prickly pears (genus *Opuntia*); esp : one (*O. tuna*) common in tropical America 2 : the edible fruit of a tuna

tu-na \t(y)ü-nə\ *n*, *pl* **tuna** or **tonas** [AmerSp, alter. of Sp *atún*, modif. of Ar *tūn*, fr. L *thunnus*, fr. Gk *thynnos*] 1 : any of numerous large vigorous scombroid food and sport fishes (as an albacore or a bonito) 2 : the flesh of a tuna esp. when canned for use as food — called also *tuna fish*

tun-able also **tune-able** \t(y)ü-nə-bəl\ *adj* 1 *archaic* *a* : TUNE-FUL *b* : sounding in tune : CONCORDANT 2 : capable of being tuned — **tun-abil-i-ty** \t(y)ü-nə-'bɪl-ət-ē\ *n* — **tun-able-ness** \t(y)ü-nə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **tun-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

tun-dish \tən-'dɪʃ\ *n* [ME, funnel for filling a tun] : a reservoir in the top part of a mold into which molten metal is poured

tun-dra \tən-'drə\ also **tūn-** \tūn-\ *n* [Russ, of Finno-Ugric origin; akin to Lapp *tundar* hill] : a level or undulating treeless plain that is characteristic of arctic and subarctic regions, consists of black mucky soil with a permanently frozen subsoil, and supports a dense growth of often conspicuously flowering dwarf herbs

tune \t(y)ün\ *n* [ME, alter. of *tone*] 1 *a* *archaic* : quality of sound : TONE *b* : manner of utterance : INTONATION; *specif* : phonetic modulation 2 *a* : a succession of pleasing musical tones : MELODY *b* : a dominant theme 3 : correct musical pitch or consonance — used chiefly in the phrases *in tune* and *out of tune* 4 *a* *archaic* : a frame of mind : MOOD *b* : AGREEMENT, HARMONY (in ~ with the times) *c* : general attitude : APPROACH (changed his ~ when the going got rough) 5 : AMOUNT, EXTENT (custom-made to the ~ of \$40 to \$50 apiece — *Amer. Fabrics*)

tune *vb* **tuned**; **tun-ing** *vi* 1 : to become attuned 2 : to adjust a radio or television receiver to respond to waves of a particular frequency ~ *vt* 1 : to adjust in musical pitch or cause to be in tune (tuned his guitar) 2 *a* : to bring into harmony : ATTUNE *b* : to adjust for precise functioning — often used with *up* (~ up an engine) 3 : to adjust with respect to resonance at a particular frequency : as *a* : to adjust (a radio or television receiver) to respond to waves of a particular frequency — often used with *in* *b* : to establish radio contact with (~ in a directional beacon)

tuned-in \t(y)ün-'dɪn\ *adj* : TURNED-ON

tune-ful \t(y)ün-fəl\ *adj* : MELODIOUS, MUSICAL — **tune-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **tune-ful-ness** *n*

tune-less \t(y)ün-ləs\ *adj* 1 : not tuneful 2 : not producing music — **tune-less-ly** *adv*

tune out *vi* : to turn off ~ *vt* : to cause to turn off

tun-er \t(y)ü-nər\ *n* 1 : one that tunes (a piano ~) 2 : something used for tuning; *specif* : the part of a receiving set that converts radio signals into audio or video signals

tune-smith \t(y)ün-'smɪθ\ *n* : a composer esp. of popular songs

tune-up \t(y)ü-'nəp\ *n* 1 : a general adjustment to insure operation at peak efficiency 2 : a preliminary trial : WARM-UP

tung \təŋ\ *n* : TUNG TREE

tung oil *n* [part trans. of Chin (Pek) *yu² t'ung²*] : a pale yellow pungent drying oil obtained from the seeds of tung trees and used chiefly in quick-drying varnishes and paints and as a waterproofing agent

tungst- or **tungsto-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. *tungsten*] : tungsten (<tung-state>)

tung-state \təŋ-'stāt\ *n* : a salt or ester of a tungstic acid and esp. H₂WO₄

tung-sten \təŋ-'stən\ *n* [Sw, fr. *tung* heavy + *sten* stone] : a gray-white heavy high-melting ductile hard polyvalent metallic element that resembles chromium and molybdenum in many of its properties and is used esp. for electrical purposes and in hardening alloys (as steel) — called also *wolfram*; see ELEMENT table

ə	about	ə	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin, th this
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

tungstic \-stik\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or containing tungsten esp. with a valence of six

tungstic acid *n*: a yellow crystalline powder WO_3 that is the trioxide of tungsten; also: an acid (as H_2WO_4) derived from this

tungstite \təŋ-'stīt\ *n*: a mineral $\text{WO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ consisting of a hydrous tungsten trioxide and occurring in yellow or yellowish green pulverulent masses

tung tree *n* [Chin (Pek) t'ung²]: any of several trees (genus *Aleurites*) of the spurge family whose seeds yield a poisonous fixed drying oil; esp: a Chinese tree (*A. fordii*) widely grown in warm regions

Tungus \tūŋ-'güz, tən-\ *n*, *pl* **Tungus** or **Tungus-es** [Russ] 1: a member of a Mongoloid people widely spread over eastern Siberia 2: the Tungusic languages of the Tungus peoples

Tungusic \-'gü-zik\ *n*: a subfamily of Altaic languages spoken in Manchuria and northward — **Tungusic** *adj*

tu-nic \t(y)ü-'nik\ *n* [L *tunica*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *kuttōneth* coat] 1 *a*: a simple slip-on garment made with or without sleeves and usu. knee-length or longer, belted at the waist, and worn as an under or outer garment by men and women of ancient Greece and Rome *b*: SURCOAT 2: an enclosing or covering membrane or tissue (the ~ of a seed) 3: a long usu. plain close-fitting jacket with high collar worn esp. as part of a uniform 4: TUNICLE 5 *a*: a short overskirt *b*: a hip-length or longer blouse or jacket

tu-ni-ca \t(y)ü-'ni-kə\ *n*, *pl* **tu-ni-cae** \-nə-'kē, -'kī, -'sē\ [L, *tunic*, membrane]: an enveloping membrane or layer of body tissue

tu-ni-cate \t(y)ü-'ni-kət, -nə-'kāt\ also **tu-ni-cate-d** \-nə-'kāt-əd\ *adj* [L *tunicatus*, fr. *tunica*] 1 *a*: having or covered with a tunic or tunica *b*: having, arranged in, or made up of concentric layers (a ~ bulb) 2: of or relating to the tunicates

tu-ni-cate \-ni-kət, -nə-'kāt\ *n* [NL *Tunicata*, group name, fr. neut. pl. of L *tunicatus* tunicate]: any of a subphylum (Urochorda syn. Tunicata) of specialized or degenerate marine chordate animals that have clefts in the vascular walls of the pharyngeal gills, a thick secreted covering layer, a greatly reduced nervous system, and a heart able to reverse the direction of blood flow by changes of its contractions

tu-ni-cle \t(y)ü-'ni-kəl\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*]: a short vestment worn by a subdeacon over the alb during mass and by a bishop under the dalmatic at pontifical ceremonies — see VESTMENT illustration

tuning fork *n*: a 2-pronged metal implement that gives a fixed tone when struck and is useful for tuning musical instruments and ascertaining standard pitch



tuning fork

tuning pipe *n*: PITCH PIPE; *specif*: one of a set of pitch pipes used esp. for tuning stringed musical instruments

tun-nel \tən-'l\ *n* [ME *tonel* tube-shaped net, fr. MF, tun, fr. OF, fr. *tonne* tun, fr. ML *tunna*, of Celt origin; akin to Mlr *tonn* skin, hide; akin to L *tondēre* to shear — more at TOME] 1: a hollow conduit or recess: TUBE, WELL 2 *a*: a covered passageway; *specif*: a horizontal passageway through or under an obstruction *b*: a subterranean gallery (as in a mine) *c*: BURROW — **tun-nel-like** \-'l-(l)ik\ *adj*

tunnel *vb* **tun-neled** or **tun-nelled**; **tun-nel-ing** or **tun-nel-ling** \tən-'lɪŋ, -'lɪŋ\ *vt*: to make a tunnel or similar opening through or under ~ *vi* 1: to make or use a tunnel 2 *physics*: to pass through a potential barrier (electrons ~ing through an insulator between semiconductors) — **tun-nel-er** \tən-'lər, -'l-ər\ *n*

tunnel vision *n* 1: a field of vision of 70 percent or less from the straight-ahead position that results in elimination of the peripheral field 2: extreme narrowness of viewpoint: NARROWMINDEDNESS

tun-ny \tən-'ē\ *n*, *pl* **tunnies** also **tunny** [modif. of MF *thon* or OIt *tonno*; both fr. OProv *ton*, fr. L *thunnus*, fr. Gk *thynnos*]: TUNA; esp: BLUEFIN

tup \təp\ *n* [ME *tupe*] 1 chiefly Brit: RAM 1a 2: a heavy metal body (as the weight of a pendulum)

tup *vt* **tupped**; **tup-ping** chiefly Brit: to copulate with (a ewe)

tu-pe-lo \t(y)ü-'pə-'lō\ *n*, *pl* **-los** [Creek *ito opilwa* swamp tree] 1: any of a genus (*Nyssa*) of mostly No. American trees that have simple alternate leaves, small greenish dioecious stalked flowers, and a rounded drupe; esp: BLACK GUM 2: the pale soft easily worked wood of a tupelo

Tu-pi \tū-'pē, 'tū-(j)\ *n*, *pl* **Tupi** or **Tupis** 1: a member of a group of Tupi-Guaranian peoples of Brazil living esp. in the Amazon valley 2: the language of the Tupi people

Tu-pi-an \tū-'pē-ən, 'tū-(j)\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the Tupi or other Tupi-Guaranian peoples or their languages

Tu-pi-Gua-ra-ni \tū-'pē-'gwär-ə-'nē, 'tū-(j) 'pē-\ *n* 1: a member of a So. American people spread over a large area from eastern Brazil to the Peruvian Andes and from the Guianas to Uruguay 2: TUPI-GUARANIAN

Tupi-Gua-ra-ni-an \-'nē-ən\ *n*: a language stock widely distributed in tropical So. America

-tu-ple \təp-'əl, 'tup-\ *n* *comb form* [quintuple, sextuple]: set of (so many) elements — usu. used of sets with ordered elements (the ordered 2-tuple (a, b))

tup-pence *var of* TWOPENCE

tuque \t(y)ük\ *n* [CanF, fr. F *toque* — more at TOQUE]: a warm knitted usu. pointed stocking cap

tu quo-que \t(y)ü-'k(w)ō-'kwē\ *n* [L, you too]: a retort charging an adversary with being or doing what he criticizes in others

Tu-ra-ni-an \t(y)ü-'rā-'nē-ən, -'rān-'ē-\ *n* [Per *Tūrān* Turkestan, the region north of the Amu Darya] 1: a member of any of the peoples of Ural-Altaic stock 2: the total body of various language families of Asia — **Turanian** *adj*

tur-ban \tər-'bən\ *n* [MF *turbant*, fr. It *turbante*, fr. Turk *tülbent*, fr. Per *dulband*] 1: a headdress worn chiefly in countries of the eastern Mediterranean and southern Asia esp. by Muslims and made of a cap around which is wound a long cloth 2: a head-dress resembling a Muslim turban; *specif*: a woman's close-fitting

hat without a brim — **tur-baned** or **tur-banned**

\-bænd\ *adj*

tur-bel-lar-i-an \tər-'bā-'ler-'ē-ən, -'lar-\ *n* [deriv. of L *turbellae* (pl.) bustle, stir, dim. of *turba* confusion, crowd; fr. the tiny eddies created in water by the cilia]: any of a class (Turbellaria) of mostly aquatic and free-living flatworms; esp: PLANARIAN — **tur-bellarian** *adj*

tur-bid \tər-'bəd\ *adj* [L *turbidus* confused, turbid, fr. *turba* confusion, crowd; akin to OHG *dweran* to stir, L *turbare* to throw into disorder, disturb, Gk *tyrbē* confusion] 1 *a*: thick or opaque with or as if with roiled sediment (a ~ stream) *b*: heavy with smoke or mist 2 *a*: deficient in clarity or purity: FOUL, MUDDY (~ depths of degradation and misery — C. I. Glicksberg) *b*: characterized by or producing obscurity (as of mind or emotions) (an emotionally ~ response) — **tur-bid-i-ty** \tər-'bid-ət-'ē\ *n* — **tur-bid-ly** \tər-'bəd-'lē\ *adv* — **tur-bid-ness** *n*

syn TURBID, MUDDY, ROILY *shared meaning element*: not clear or translucent but clouded with or as if with sediment. TURBID describes something (as a liquid, an idea, or an affair) which is so stirred up and disturbed as to become opaque or obscured or confused (the turbid waters of a river in flood) (the turbid ebb and flow of human misery — Matthew Arnold) (turbid feelings, arising from ideas not fully mastered, had to clarify... themselves — H. O. Taylor) MUDDY describes something turbid as a result of being mixed with or as if with mud (muddy coffee) or something that suggests this state (as in color or in dull heavy quality) (a muddy complexion) (a muddy thinker, but a superb artist — J. D. Adams) ROILY describes something that is both turbid and agitated (where the roily Monongahela meets the clear Allegheny — J. M. Weed) (human rubble... washed up by the roily wake of the war — John Woodburn) **ant** clear, limpid

tur-bi-dim-e-ter \tər-'bā-'dim-ət-ər\ *n* [ISV *turbidity* + *-meter*] 1: an instrument for measuring and comparing the turbidity of liquids by viewing light through them and determining how much light is cut off 2: NEPHELOMETER — **tur-bi-di-met-ric** \tər-'bəd-ə-'me-'trik, 'tər-'bid-ə-\ *adj* — **tur-bi-di-met-ri-cal-ly** \-'tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **tur-bi-dim-e-try** \tər-'bā-'dim-ə-'trē\ *n*

tur-bi-dite \tər-'bā-'dit\ *n* [*turbidity* current (a current flowing down a slope and spreading out on the ocean floor) + *-ite*]: a sedimentary deposit consisting of material that has moved down the steep slope at the end of a continental shelf; also: a rock formed from this deposit

tur-bi-nal \tər-'bən-'l\ *adj* [L *turbin-*, *turbo* top, whirlwind, whirl]: of, relating to, or being one of usu. several thin plicated membrane-covered bony or cartilaginous plates on the walls of the nasal chambers

turbinal *n*: a turbinal bone or cartilage

tur-bi-nate \tər-'bən-'tət, -'nāt\ also **tur-bi-nate-d** \-'nāt-əd\ *adj* [L *turbinatus*, fr. *turbin-*, *turbo*] 1: shaped like a top or an inverted cone (~ seed capsule) 2: TURBINAL

turbinate *n*: a turbinal bone, process, or cartilage

tur-bine \tər-'bən, -'bīn\ *n* [F, fr. L *turbin-*, *turbo* top, whirlwind, whirl; akin to L *turbare* to disturb]: a rotary engine actuated by the reaction or impulse or both of a current of fluid (as water or steam) subject to pressure and usu. made with a series of curved vanes on a central rotating spindle

tur-bit \tər-'bət\ *n* [origin unknown]: a pigeon of a fancy breed having a short crested head, short beak, frilled breast, and mostly white plumage

tur-bo \tər-'(j)bō\ *n*, *pl* **turbos** [*turbo-*] 1: TURBINE 2 [by shortening]: TURBOSUPERCHARGER

turbo- *comb form* [*turbine*] 1: coupled directly to a driving turbine (*turbobfan*) (*turbogenerator*) 2: consisting of or incorporating a turbine (*turbogenerator*) (*turbomachine*)

tur-bo-car \tər-'bō-'kär\ *n*: an automotive vehicle propelled by a gas turbine

tur-bo-charge \-'chärj\ *vt*: to supercharge (an engine) by means of a turbine-driven compressor

tur-bo-charge-r \-'chär-'jər\ *n*: a centrifugal blower driven by exhaust gas turbines and used to supercharge an engine

tur-bo-elec-tric \tər-'bō-'lek-'trik\ *adj*: involving or depending as a power source on electricity produced by turbine generators

tur-bo-fan \-'fan\ *n* 1: a fan that is directly connected to and driven by a turbine and is used to supply air for cooling, ventilation, or combustion 2: a jet engine having a turbobfan

tur-bo-jet \-'jet\ *n* 1: an airplane powered by turbojet engines 2: TURBOJET ENGINE

turbojet engine *n*: an airplane propulsion system in which the power developed by a turbine is used to drive a compressor that supplies air to a burner and hot gases from the burner pass through the turbine and thence to a rearward-directed thrust-producing exhaust nozzle

tur-bo-prop \tər-'bō-'pröp\ *n* 1: TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE 2: an airplane powered by turbo-propeller engines

tur-bo-pro-pel-ler engine \tər-'bō-'prə-'pel-ər-\ *n*: a jet engine having a turbine-driven propeller and designed to produce thrust principally by means of a propeller although additional thrust is usu. obtained from the hot exhaust gases which issue in a jet

tur-bo-prop-jet engine \-'pröp-'jet-\ *n*: TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE

tur-bo-ram-jet engine \-'ram-'jet-\ *n*: a jet engine consisting essentially of a turbojet engine with provisions for burning additional fuel in the tail pipe or the portion of the engine to the rear of the turbine

tur-bo-shaft \tər-'bō-'shaft\ *n*: a gas turbine engine that is similar in operation to a turboprop engine but instead of being used to power a propeller is used through a transmission system for powering other devices (as helicopter rotors and pumps)

tur-bo-su-per-charged \tər-'bō-'sü-'pär-'chärjd\ *adj*: equipped with a turbosupercharger



turban 1

tur-bo-su-per-charge-er \-chär-jär\ *n*: a turbine compressor driven by hot exhaust gases of an airplane engine for feeding rarefied air at high altitudes into the carburetor of the engine at sea-level pressure so as to increase engine power

tur-bot \tär-bät\ *n*, *pl* **turbots** [ME, fr. OF *tourbot*] 1: a large European flatfish (*Psetta maxima*) that is a popular food fish and has a brownish upper surface marked with scattered tubercles and a white undersurface 2: any of various flatfishes resembling the turbot

tur-bu-lence \tär-byä-län(t)s\ *n*: the quality or state of being turbulent: as **a**: wild commotion **b**: irregular atmospheric motion esp. when characterized by up and down currents **c**: departure in a fluid from a smooth flow

tur-bu-len-cy \-län-sē\ *n*, *pl* **-cies** *archaic*: TURBULENCE

tur-bu-lent \-län(t)\ *adj* [L *turbulentus*, fr. *turba* confusion, crowd] 1: causing unrest, violence, or disturbance 2 **a**: characterized by agitation or tumult: TEMPESTUOUS **b**: exhibiting physical turbulence — **tur-bu-lent-ly** *adv*

turbulent flow *n*: a fluid flow in which the velocity at a given point varies erratically in magnitude and direction — compare LAMINAR FLOW

Tur-co- or **Tur-ko-** *comb form* [Turco- fr. ML *Turcus* Turk; Turko- fr. Turk] 1: Turkic: Turkish: Turk <Turcophil> 2 \tär-(k)kō\ : Turkish and <Turco-Greek>

turd \tär-d\ *n* [ME *tord*, *turd*, fr. OE *tord*; akin to MD *tort* dung, OE *teran* to tear — more at TEAR] : a piece of dung — sometimes considered vulgar

tu-reen \tə-rēn, tyü-\ *n* [F *terraine*, fr. MF, fr. fem. of *terrin* of earth, fr. (assumed) VL *terrinus*, fr. L *terra* earth — more at TERRACE] 1: a deep and usu. covered bowl from which foods (as soup) are served 2: CASSEROLE

turf \tär-f\ *n*, *pl* **turfs** \tärfs\ or **turves** \tärvz\ [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *zurba* turf, Skt *darbha* tuft of grass] 1 **a**: the upper stratum of soil bound by grass and plant roots into a thick mat; also: a piece of this: SOD **b**: an artificial substitute for this (as on a playing field) 2 **a**: PEAT **b**: a piece of peat dried for fuel 3 **a**: a track or course for horse racing **b**: the sport or business of horse racing 4 **a**: territory considered by a teenage gang to be under its control **b**: TERRITORY 2a (looking for cheap thrills on strange ~ — *Playboy*) — **turfy** \tär-fē\ *adj*

2turf *vt* 1: to cover with turf 2 *chiefly* Brit: to eject forcefully: KICK — usu. used with *out*

turf accountant *n*, Brit: BOOKMAKER 2

turf-man \tär-f-män\ *n*: a devotee of horse racing; esp: one who owns and races horses

turf-ski \-skē\ *n*: a short ski with rollers on the bottom that can be used to ski down a grassy slope — **turf-ski-ing** *n*

tur-ges-cence \tär-jes-əns\ *n*: the quality or state of being turgescence

tur-ges-cent \-ənt\ *adj* [L *turgescens*, *turgescens*, prp. of *turgescere* to swell, inchoative of *turgere* to be swollen]: becoming turgid, distended, or inflated: SWELLING

tur-gid \tär-jəd\ *adj* [L *turgidus*, fr. *turgere* to be swollen] 1: being in a state of distension: SWOLLEN, TUMID (<~ limbs>); esp: exhibiting turgor 2: excessively embellished in style or language: BOMBASTIC, POMPOUS — **tur-gid-i-ty** \tär-jid-ət-ē\ *n* — **tur-gid-ly** \tär-jəd-lē\ *adv* — **tur-gid-ness** *n*

tur-gor \tär-gär, -gō(ə)r\ *n* [LL, *turgidity*, swelling, fr. L *turgere*] : the normal state of turgidity and tension in living cells; esp: the distension of the protoplasmic layer and wall of a plant cell by the fluid contents

Tu-ring machine \t(y)ü(ə)r-īŋ\ *n* [A. M. Turing †1954 E mathematician]: a hypothetical computing machine that has an unlimited amount of information storage and is not subject to malfunctioning

1Turk \tärk\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or Turk; MF *Turc*, fr. ML or Turk; ML *Turcus*, fr. Turk *Türk*] 1: a member of any of numerous Asian peoples speaking Turkic languages who live in the region ranging from the Adriatic to the Okhotsk 2: a native or inhabitant of Turkey 3 *archaic*: one who is cruel or tyrannical 4: MUSLIM; *specif*: a Muslim subject of the Turkish sultan 5: a Turkish horse; *specif*: a Turkish strain of Arab and crossbred horses

2Turk *abbr* Turkey; Turkish

tur-key \tär-kē\ *n*, *pl* **turkeys** [Turkey, country in western Asia and southeastern Europe; fr. confusion with the guinea fowl, supposed to be imported from Turkish territory] 1: a large American gallinaceous bird (*Meleagris gallopavo*) that is of wide range in No. America and is domesticated in most parts of the world 2: FAILURE, FLOP; esp: a theatrical production that has failed 3: three successive strikes in bowling

turkey buzzard *n*: an American vulture (*Cathartes aura*) common in So. and Central America and in the southern U.S.

tur-key-cock \tär-kē-käk\ *n* 1: a male turkey 2: a strutting pompous person

tur-key-gob-ble \tär-kē-gäb-lär\ *n*: TURKEY-COCK 1

tur-key-red \tär-kē-\ *n* [Turkey] 1 **a**: a brilliant durable red produced on cotton by means of alizarin in connection with an aluminum mordant and fatty matter **b**: ALIZARIN 1 2: red iron oxide used as a pigment

turkey shoot \tär-kē-\ *n*: a marksmanship contest using a moving target with a turkey offered as a prize

turkey trot \tär-kē-\ *n* [Turkey]: a ragtime dance danced with the feet well apart and with a characteristic rise on the ball of the foot followed by a drop upon the heel

Tur-ki \tär-(k)kē, t(y)ü(ə)r-\ *adj* [Per *turki*, fr. Turk Turk, fr. Turk *Türk*] 1: of or relating to the peoples of Turkic speech 2: of or relating to any central Asian Turkic language particularly of the eastern group — **Turki** *n*

Turk-ic \tär-kik\ *adj* 1 **a**: of, relating to, or constituting a subfamily of Altaic languages including Turkish **b**: of or relating to the peoples speaking Turkic 2: TURKISH 1 — **Turkic** *n*

1Turk-ish \tär-kish\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Turkey, the Turks, or Turkish 2: TURKIC 1a

2Turkish *n*: the Turkic language of the Republic of Turkey

Turkish bath *n*: a bath in which the bather passes through a series of steam rooms of increasing temperature and then receives a rubdown, massage, and cold shower

Turkish coffee *n*: a sweetened decoction of pulverized coffee

Turkish delight *n*: a jellylike or gummy confection usu. cut in cubes and dusted with sugar — called also *Turkish paste*

Turkish tobacco *n*: a very aromatic tobacco of small leaf size grown chiefly in Turkey and Greece and used esp. in cigarettes

Turkish towel *n*: a towel made of cotton terry cloth

Turk-ism \tär-kiz-əm\ *n*: the customs, beliefs, institutions, and principles of the Turks

Tur-ko-man or **Tur-co-man** \tär-kə-mən\ *n*, *pl* **Turkomans** or **Turcomans** [ML *Turcomannus*, fr. Per *Turkmān*, fr. *turkmān* resembling a Turk, fr. Turk]: a member of a group of peoples of East Turkic stock living chiefly in the Turkmen, Uzbek, and Kazakh republics of the U.S.S.R.

Turk's head *n*: a turban-shaped knot worked on a rope with a piece of small line — see KNOT illustration

tur-mer-ic \tär-mə-rik\ *also* t(y)ü-mə-\ *n* [modif. of MF *terre merite* saffron, fr. ML *terra merita*, lit., deserving or deserved earth] 1 **a**: an East Indian perennial herb (*Curcuma longa*) with a large aromatic deep yellow rhizome **b**: the cleaned boiled dried and usu. pulverized rhizome of the turmeric plant used as a coloring agent, a condiment, or a stimulant **c**: a yellow to reddish brown dyestuff obtained from turmeric 2: any of several plants that are closely related to turmeric and yield a similar product

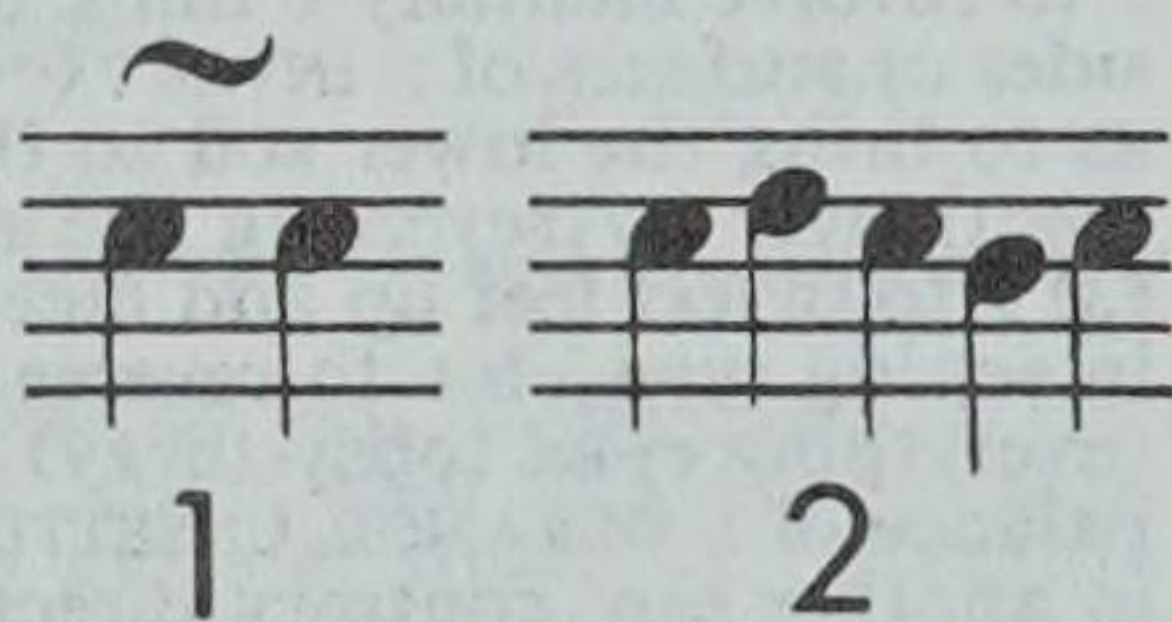
tur-moil \tär-moil\ *n* [origin unknown]: an utterly confused or extremely agitated state or condition

1turn \tärn\ *vb* [ME *turnen*; partly fr. OE *tyrnan* & *turnian* to turn, fr. ML *tornare*, fr. L, to turn on a lathe, fr. *tornus* lathe, fr. Gk *tornos*; partly fr. OF *torner*, *tourner* to turn, fr. ML *tornare*; akin to L *terere* to rub — more at THROW] *vt* 1 **a**: to cause to move around an axis or a center: make rotate or revolve (<~ a wheel> (<~ a crank>) **b** (1): to cause to move around so as to effect a desired end (as of locking, opening, or shutting) (<~ a key>) (2): to affect or alter the functioning of (as a mechanical device) by such movement (<~ed the oven to a higher temperature>) **c**: to execute or perform by rotating or revolving (<~ handsprings>) **d**: to twist out of line or shape: WRENCH (<~ed his ankle>) 2 **a** (1): to cause to change position by moving through an arc of a circle (<~ed his chair to the fire>) (2): to cause to move around a center so as to show another side of (<~ the page>) (3): to cause (as a scale) to move so as to register weight (4): to cause to move or stir in any way (<~ed a fate she did not ~ a finger to escape — V. L. Parrington>) **b**: to revolve mentally: think over: PONDER 3 **a**: to reverse the sides or surfaces of: INVERT (<~ pancakes>): (1): to dig or plow so as to bring the lower soil to the surface (2): to make (as a garment) over by reversing the material and resewing (<~ a collar>) (3): to invert feet up and face down (as a character, rule, or slug) in setting type **b**: to reverse or upset the order or disposition of (<~ed everything ~ed topsy-turvy>) **c**: to disturb or upset the mental balance of: DERANGE, UNSETTLE (<~ed by grief>) **d**: to set in another esp. contrary direction 4 **a**: to bend or change the course of: DIVERT **b**: to cause to retreat (<~ed fire hoses to ~ the mob>) **c**: to alter the drift, tendency, or expected result of **d**: to bend a course around or about: ROUND (<~ed the corner at full speed>) **e**: to reach or go beyond (as an amount, age, or time) (<~ed 21>) 5 **a** (1): to direct or point (as the face) in a specified way or direction (2): to present by a change in direction or position (<~ing his back to his guests>) **b**: to bring to bear (as by aiming, pointing, or focusing): TRAIN (<~ed his light into the dark doorway>) **c**: to direct (as the attention or mind) toward or away from something **d**: to induce or influence (a person) to change his way of life **e**: to direct the employment of: APPLY, DEVOTE (<~ed his skills to the service of mankind>) **f** (1): to cause to rebound or recoil (<~s their argument against them>) (2): to make antagonistic: PREJUDICE (<~ a child against its mother>) **g** (1): to cause to go in a particular direction (<~ed his steps homeward>) (2): DRIVE, SEND (<~ cows to pasture>) (<~ed adrift by the mutineers>) (<~ing hunters off his land>) (3): to convey or direct into or out of a receptacle by inverting 6 **a** (1): to make acid or sour: CURDLE, FERMENT (2): to change the color of (as foliage) **b** (1): CONVERT, TRANSFORM (<~ defeat into victory>) (2): TRANSLATE, PARAPHRASE **c**: to cause to become of a specified nature or appearance (<~ed him into a fiend>) (<~ed his hair white>) **d**: to exchange for something else (<~ coins into paper money>) 7 **a**: to shape esp. in a rounded form by applying a cutting tool while revolving in a lathe **b**: to give a rounded form to by any means (<~ the heel of a sock>) **c**: to shape or mold artistically, gracefully, or neatly (<~ed ankles>) (<~ed a knack for ~ing a phrase>) 8: to make a fold, bend, or curve in: **a**: to form by bending (<~ a lead pipe>) **b**: to cause (the edge of a blade) to bend back or over: BLUNT, DULL 9 **a**: to keep (as money or goods) moving; *specif*: to dispose of (a stock) to make room for another **b**: to gain in the course of business (<~ing a quick profit>) ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to move around on an axis or through an arc of a circle: ROTATE **b**: to become giddy or dizzy: REEL (<~ed heights always made his head ~>) **c** (1): HINGE (<~ed argument ~s upon a point not of ethics but logic — Gail Kennedy>) (2): to have a center (as of interest) in something specified 2 **a**: to direct one's course **b** (1): to reverse a course or direction (2): to have a reactive usu. adverse effect: RECOIL **c**: to take a different course or direction (<~ed toward home>) (<~ed the main road ~s sharply to the right>) 3 **a**: to change position so as to face another way **b**: to face toward or away from someone or something **c**: to change one's attitude or reverse one's course of action to one of opposition or hostility

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

<felt the world had ~ed against him> <~ed upon them with ferocity> **d** : to make a sudden violent assault esp. without evident cause <dogs ~ing on their owners> **4 a** : to direct one's attention or thoughts to or away from someone or something **b** (1) : to change one's religion (2) : to go over to another side or party : DEFECT **c** : to have recourse : REFER, RESORT <~ed to a friend for help> <~ed to his notes for the exact figures> **d** : to direct one's efforts or interests : devote or apply oneself <~ed to the study of the law> **5 a** : to become changed, altered, or transformed : as (1) *archaic* : to become different (2) : to change color <the leaves have ~ed> (3) : to become sour, rancid, or tainted <the milk had ~ed> (4) : to be variable or inconstant (5) : to become mentally unbalanced : become deranged **b** (1) : to pass from one state to another : CHANGE <water had ~ed to ice> (2) : GROW <his hair had ~ed gray> <the weather ~ed bad> (3) : to become someone or something specified by change from another state : change into <~ traitor> <doctors ~ed authors> **6** : to become curved or bent (as from pressure); esp. : to become blunted by bending <edge of the knife had ~ed> **7** : to operate a lathe **8 of merchandise** : to be stocked and disposed of : change hands *syn* see CURVE — **turn-a-ble** \ˈtər-nə-bəl\ *adj* — **turn a blind eye** : to refuse to see : be oblivious <might turn a blind eye to the use of violence — Arthur Krock> — **turn a deaf ear** : to refuse to listen — **turn a hair** : to become upset or frightened <did not turn a hair when told of the savage murder — Times Lit. Supp.> — **turn color** **1** : to become of a different color **2a** : BLUSH, FLUSH **b** : to grow pale — **turn loose** **1a** : to set free <turned loose the captured animal> **b** : to free from all restraints <turned them loose with a pile of theme paper to write whatever they liked — Elizabeth P. Schafer> **2** : to fire off : DISCHARGE **3** : to open fire — **turn one's back on** **1** : REJECT, DENY <would be turning one's back on history — Pius Walsh> **2** : FORSAKE <turned his back on his family — Playboy> — **turn one's hand or turn a hand** : to set to work : apply oneself — **turn one's head** : to cause to become infatuated or to harbor extravagant notions of pride or conceit <success had not turned his head> — **turn one's stomach** **1** : to disgust completely <that sort of conduct turns my stomach> **2** : SICKEN, NAUSEATE <the foul smell turned his stomach> — **turn tail** : to run away : FLEE — **turn the other cheek** : to respond to injury or unkindness with patience : forgo retaliation — **turn the scale** : to tip the scales — **turn the tables** : to bring about a reversal of the relative conditions or fortunes of two contending parties — **turn the trick** : to bring about the desired result or effect — **turn turtle** : CAPSIZE, OVERTURN

2turn n [ME; partly fr. OF *tourn*, *tour* lathe, circuit, turn (partly fr. L *tornus* lathe; partly fr. OF *torner*, *tournier* to turn); partly fr. ME *turnen* to turn] **1 a** : the action or an act of turning about a center or axis : REVOLUTION, ROTATION **b** : any of various rotating or pivoting movements in dancing **2 a** : the action or an act of giving or taking a different direction : change of course or posture <illegal left ~> : as (1) : a drill maneuver in which troops in mass formation change direction without preserving alignment (2) : any of various shifts of direction in skiing (3) : an interruption of a curve in figure skating **b** : DEFLECTION, DEVIATION **c** : the action or an act of turning so as to face in the opposite direction : reversal of posture or course <an about ~> <~ of the tide> **d** : a change effected by turning over to another side <~ of the cards> **e** : a place at which something turns, turns off, or turns back : BEND, CURVE **3** : a short trip out and back or round about <took a ~ through the park> **4** : an act or deed affecting another esp. when incidental or unexpected <one good ~ deserves another> **5 a** : a period of action or activity : GO, SPELL; *specif* : a bout of wrestling **b** : a place, time, or opportunity accorded an individual or unit of a series in simple succession or in a scheduled order <waiting his ~ in a doctor's office> **c** : a period or tour of duty : SHIFT **d** : a short act (as for a variety show) **e** (1) : an event in any gambling game after which bets are settled (2) : the order of the last three cards in faro — used in the phrase *call the turn* **6** : something that revolves around a center : as **a** (1) : LATHE (2) : a catch or latch for a cupboard or cabinet door operated by turning a handle **b** : a musical ornament consisting of a group of four or more notes that wind about the principal note by including the notes next above and next below **7** : a special purpose or requirement — used chiefly in the phrase *serve one's turn* **8 a** : an act of changing : ALTERATION, MODIFICATION <a nasty ~ in the weather> **b** : a change in tendency, trend, or drift <hoped for a ~ in his luck> <a ~ for the better> **c** : the beginning of a new period of time <the ~ of the century> **9 a** : distinctive quality or character **b** (1) : a skillful fashioning of language or arrangement of words (2) : a particular form of expression or peculiarity of phrasing **c** : the shape or mold in which something is fashioned : CAST **10 a** : the state or manner of being coiled or twisted **b** : a single round (as of rope passed about an object or of wire wound on a core) **11** : natural or special ability or aptitude : BENT, INCLINATION <a ~ for logic> <an optimistic ~ of mind> **12** : a special twist, construction, or interpretation <gave the old yarn a new ~> **13 a** : a disordering spell or attack (as of illness, faintness, or dizziness) **b** : a nervous start or shock **14 a** : a complete transaction involving a purchase and sale of securities; *also* : a profit from such a transaction **b** : TURNOVER **7b** **15** : something turned or to be turned : as **a** : a character or slug inverted in setting type **b** : a piece of type placed bottom up — **at every turn** : on every occasion : CONSTANTLY, CONTINUALLY — **by turns** : one after another in regular succession : ALTERNATELY, SUCCESSIVELY — **in turn** : in due order of succession : SUCCESSIVELY, ALTERNATELY — **on the turn** : at the point of turning <tide is on the turn> — **out of turn** **1** : not in due order of succession



turn 6b: 1 written, 2 played

<play out of turn> **2** : at a wrong time or place : IMPRUDENTLY, UNWISELY <talking out of turn> — **to a turn** : to perfection

turn-about \ˈtər-nə-ˈbaʊt\ *n* **1 a** : a change or reversal of direction, trend, policy, or role **b** : a changing from one allegiance to another **c** : TURNCOAT, RENEGADE **d** : an act or instance of retaliating <~ is fair play> **2** : MERRY-GO-ROUND

turn-around \-ˈraʊnd\ *n* **1** : a space permitting the turning around of a vehicle **2** : TURNABOUT **1a, 1b** **3** : the time required for a round trip (as of a ship) including loading, unloading, and maintenance

turn away *vt* **1** : DEFLECT, AVERT **2 a** : to send away : REJECT, DISMISS **b** : REPEL **c** : to refuse admittance or acceptance to ~ *vi* : to start to go away : DEPART

turn back *vi* **1 a** : to stop going forward **b** : to go in the reverse direction **2** : to refer to an earlier time or place ~ *vt* **1** : to drive back or away **2** : to stop the advance of **3** : to fold back — **turn back the clock** : to revert to a condition existing in the past

turn-buck-le \ˈtər-nə-ˈbʌk-əl\ *n* : a device that consists of a link with screw threads at both ends or a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, that is turned to bring the ends closer together, and that is used for tightening a rod or stay

turn-coat \-ˈkōt\ *n* : one who switches to an opposing side or party; *specif* : TRAITOR

1turn-down \ˈtər-nə-ˈdaʊn\ *adj* : capable of being turned down; esp. : worn turned down <~ collar>

2turn-down \ˈtər-nə-ˈdaʊn\ *n* **1** : REJECTION **2** : something turned down **3** : DOWNTURN

turn down \ˈtər-nə-ˈdaʊn, ˈtər-nə-\ *vi* : to be capable of being folded or doubled down <collar turns down> ~ *vt* **1** : to fold or double down **2** : to turn (a card) face downward **3** : to reduce the height or intensity of by turning a control <turn down the radio> **4** : to decline to accept : REJECT <turned down the offer>

turned-on \ˈtər-nə-ˈdɒn, ˈdɒn-\ *adj* : keenly aware of and responsive to what is new and smart

1turn-er \ˈtər-nər\ *n* : one that turns or is used for turning (a pancake ~); esp. : one who forms articles with a lathe

2turn-er \ˈtər-nər, ˈtʊ(ə)r-\ *n* [G, fr. *turnen* to perform gymnastic exercises, fr. OHG *turnēn* to turn, fr. ML *tornare* — more at TURN] : a member of a turnverein : GYMNAST

Turner's syndrome \ˈtər-nərz-\ *n* [Henry Hubert Turner b1892 Am physician] : a genetically determined condition that is associated with the presence of one X chromosome and no Y chromosome and that is characterized by an outwardly female phenotype with incomplete and infertile gonads

turn-ery \ˈtər-nə-rē\ *n, pl -er-ies* : the work, products, or shop of a turner

turn-in \ˈtər-nɪn\ *n* : something that turns in or is turned in

turn in \ˈtər-nɪn, ˈtər-n-\ *vt* **1** : to deliver up : hand over <turned in his badge and quit> **2 a** : to inform on : BETRAY **b** : to deliver to an authority <urged the wanted man to turn himself in> **3** : to acquit oneself of : put on : PRODUCE <turned in a good performance> ~ *vi* **1** : to make an entrance by turning from a road or path **2** : to go to bed <turned in early>

turn-ing *n* **1** : the act or course of one that turns **2** : a place of a change in direction **3 a** : a forming by use of a lathe; *broadly* : TURNERY **b pl** : waste produced in turning

turning chisel *n* : a chisel used for shaping or finishing work in a lathe — see CHISEL illustration

turning point *n* : a point at which a significant change occurs

tur-nip \ˈtər-nəp\ *n* [prob. fr. *turn* + E dial. *neep* (turnip); fr. the well-rounded root] **1** : either of two biennial herbs of the mustard family with thick roots eaten as a vegetable or fed to stock : **a** : one (*Brassica rapa*) with hairy leaves and usu. flattened roots **b** : RUTABAGA **2** : a large pocket watch

1turn-key \ˈtər-n-ke\ *n, pl turnkeys* : one who has charge of a prison's keys

2turnkey *adj* : of, relating to, or being a job or project (as a housing development) in which a private contractor completes the work of building and installation to the point of readiness for operation or occupancy at which time it is then sold to the customer at a prearranged price

turn-off \ˈtər-nɒf\ *n* **1** : a turning off **2** : a place where one turns off; esp. : an exit ramp on a turnpike

turn off \ˈtər-nɒf, ˈtər-n-\ *vt* **1 a** : DISMISS, DISCHARGE **b** : to dispose of : SELL **2** : DEFLECT, EVADE **3** : PRODUCE, ACCOMPLISH **4** : to stop the flow of or shut off by or as if by turning a control <turn the water off> **5** : HANG **1b** **6 a** : to remove (material) by the process of turning **b** : to shape or produce by turning **7** : to cause to lose interest : BORE <a subject that turned off a number of students>; *also* : to evoke a negative feeling in ~ *vi* **1** : to deviate from a straight course or from a main road <turn off into a side road> **2 a Brit** : to turn bad : SPOIL **b** : to change to a specified state : BECOME **3** : to lose interest : WITHDRAW

turn on *vt* **1** : to cause to flow or operate by or as if by turning a control <turn the water on full> **2 a** : to cause to undergo an intense often visionary experience by taking a drug; *broadly* : to cause to get high **b** : to move pleasurably <rock music turns her on>; *also* : to excite sexually ~ *vi* : to become turned on

turn-out \ˈtər-naʊt\ *n* **1** : an act of turning out **2 chiefly Brit a** : STRIKE **3a b** : STRIKER **1d** **3** : a gathering of people for a special purpose **4 a** : a place where something (as a road) turns out or branches off **b** : a space adjacent to a highway in which vehicles may park or pull into to enable others to pass **c** : a railroad siding **5** : a clearing out and cleaning **6 a** : a coach or carriage together with the horses, harness, and attendants **b** : EQUIPMENT, RIG **c** : manner of dress : GETUP **7** : net quantity of produce yielded

turn out \ˈtər-naʊt, ˈtər-n-\ *vt* **1 a** : EXPEL, EVICT **b** : to put (as a horse) to pasture **2 a** : to turn inside out <turning out his pockets> **b** : to empty the contents of esp. for cleaning or rearranging; *also* : CLEAN **3** : to produce often rapidly or regularly by or as if by machine **4** : to equip, dress, or finish in a careful or elaborate way **5** : to put out by turning a switch <turn out the lights> **6**

: to call (as the guard or a company) out from rest or shelter and into formation ~ *vi* **1 a**: to come or go out from home in answer to a summons (voters *turned out* in droves) **b**: to get out of bed **2 a**: to prove to be in the result or end (the play *turned out* to be a flop) **b**: to become in maturity (nobody thought he'd *turn out* like this) **c**: END (stories that *turn out* happily)

1turn-over \ˈtər-nō-vər\ *n* **1**: an act or result of turning over : UPSET **2**: a turning from one side, place, or direction to its opposite : SHIFT, REVERSAL **3**: a reorganization with a view to a shift in personnel : SHAKE-UP **4**: something that is turned over **5**: a filled pastry made by folding half of the crust over the other half **6**: the amount of business done; *esp*: the volume of shares traded on a stock exchange **7 a**: movement (as of goods or people) into, through, and out of a place **b**: a cycle of purchase, sale, and replacement of a stock of goods; *also*: the ratio of sales for a stated period to average inventory **c**: the number of persons hired within a period to replace those leaving or dropped from a working force; *also*: the ratio of this number to the number in the average force maintained **8**: the act or an instance of a team's losing possession of a ball through error or a minor violation of the rules

2turn-over \ˈtər-nō-vər\ *adj*: capable of being turned over

turn over \ˈtər-nō-vər, ˈtər-\ *vt* **1 a**: to turn from an upright position : OVERTURN **b**: ROTATE (turn over a stiff valve with a wrench); *also*: to cause (an internal-combustion engine) to kick over **2**: to search (as clothes or papers) by lifting or moving one by one **3**: to think over; meditate on **4**: to read or examine (as a book) slowly or idly **5**: DELIVER, SURRENDER **6 a**: to receive and dispose of (a stock of merchandise) **b**: to do business to the amount of (turning over \$1000 a week) ~ *vi* **1**: UPSET, CAPSIZE **2**: ROTATE **3 a** of one's stomach: to heave with nausea **b** of one's heart: to seem to leap or lurch convulsively with sudden fright — **turn over a new leaf**: to make a change for the better *esp.* in one's way of living

turn-pike \ˈtər-nīk\ *n* [ME *turnepike* revolving frame bearing spikes and serving as a barrier, fr. *turnen* to turn + *pike*] **1**: TOLL-GATE **2 a**: a toll road or one formerly maintained as such; *esp*: a toll expressway **b**: a main road; *esp*: a paved highway with crowned surface

turn-sole \ˈtər-nōl\ *n* [ME *turnesole*, fr. MF *ournesol*, fr. OIt *tornasole*, fr. *tornare* to turn (fr. ML) + *sole* sun, fr. L *sol* — more at SOLAR] **1**: any of several plants whose flowers or stems are supposed to turn with the sun; *esp*: HELIOTROPE **2**: a European herb (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) of the spurge family with juice that is turned blue by ammonia; *also*: a purple dye obtained from it

turn-spit \-ˈspīt\ *n* **1 a**: one that turns a spit; *specif*: a small dog formerly used in a treadmill to turn a spit **b**: a roasting jack **2**: a rotatable spit

turn-stile \-ˈstīl\ *n*: a post with arms pivoted on the top set in a passageway so that persons can pass through only on foot one by one

turn-stone \-ˈstōn\ *n* [fr. a habit of turning over stones to find food] : any of a genus (*Arenaria*) of various widely distributed migratory shorebirds resembling the related plovers and sandpipers; *esp*: a widely distributed bird (*A. interpres*) having the upper surfaces variegated with black and chestnut and a black breast

turn-table \-ˈtā-bəl\ *n*: a revolvable platform: as **a**: a platform with a track for turning wheeled vehicles **b**: LAZY SUSAN **c**: a rotating platform that carries a phonograph record

turn to \ˈtər-nō-ˈtū\ *vi*: to apply oneself to work : act vigorously

1turn-up \ˈtər-nəp\ *n*: something that is turned up

2turn-up \ˈtər-nəp\ *adj* **1**: turned up (a ~ nose) **2**: made or fitted to be turned up (a ~ collar)

turn up \ˈtər-nəp, ˈtər-\ *vt* **1**: FIND, DISCOVER **2**: to raise or increase by or as if by turning a control **3 Brit a**: to look up (as a word or fact) in a book **b**: to refer to or consult (a book) **4**: to turn (a card) face upward **5**: to reach a rotational speed of : develop power to the extent of (engine *turns up* 101 horsepower) ~ *vi* **1**: to appear or come to light unexpectedly or after being lost **2 a** (1): to turn out to be (he *turned up* missing at roll call) (2): to become evident (her name is always *turning up* in the newspapers) **b**: to arrive or show up at an appointed or expected time or place (turned up half an hour late) **3**: to happen or occur unexpectedly (something always *turned up* to prevent their meeting) **4** of a ship: TACK lb — **turn up one's nose**: to show scorn or disdain

turn-ver-ein \ˈtər-nə-rīn, ˈtū(ə)r-n-\ *n* [G, fr. *turnen* to perform gymnastic exercises + *verein* club]: an athletic club

1tur-pen-tine \ˈtər-pən-tīn, ˈtəp-ˈm-\ *n* [ME *terbentyne*, *turpen-tine*, fr. MF & ML; MF *terbentine*, *tourbentine*, fr. ML *terbentina*, fr. L *terebinthina*, fem. of *terebinthinus* of *terebinth*, fr. *terebinthus* *terebinth*, fr. Gk *terebinthos*] **1 a**: a yellow to brown semifluid oleoresin obtained as an exudate from the terebinth — called also *Chian turpentine* **b**: an oleoresin obtained from various conifers (as some pines and firs) **2 a**: an essential oil obtained from turpentines by distillation and used *esp.* as a solvent and thinner — called also *gum turpentine*, *oil of turpentine* **b**: a similar oil obtained by distillation or carbonization of pinewood — called also *wood turpentine* — **tur-pen-tin-ic** \ˈtər-pən-tīn-ik, ˈtəp-ˈm-\ or **tur-pen-tin-ous** \-ˈtī-nəs\ *adj*

2turpentine *vt* -tined; -tin-ing **1**: to apply turpentine to **2**: to extract turpentine from; *esp*: to tap (pine trees) in order to obtain turpentine ~ *vi*: to collect or make turpentine

tur-pi-tude \ˈtər-pə-t(y)ūd\ *n* [MF, fr. L *turpitude*, fr. *turpis* vile, base]: inherent baseness : DEPRAVITY (moral ~); *also*: a base act

turps \ˈtərp\ *n pl* but sing in constr [by shortening & alter.]: TURPENTINE

tur-quoise *also* **tur-quois** \ˈtər-k(w)ōiz\ *n* [ME *turkeis*, *turcas*, fr. MF *turquoise*, fr. fem. of *turquoys* Turkish, fr. OF, fr. *Turc* Turk] **1**: a mineral $\text{CuAl}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ that is a blue, bluish green, or greenish gray hydrous basic copper aluminum phosphate, takes a high polish, changes sometimes to a green tint, but when sky blue is valued as a gem **2**: a variable color averaging a light greenish blue

turquoise blue *n*: a variable color averaging a light greenish blue that is paler and slightly bluer than average turquoise

turquoise green *n*: a variable color averaging a light bluish green

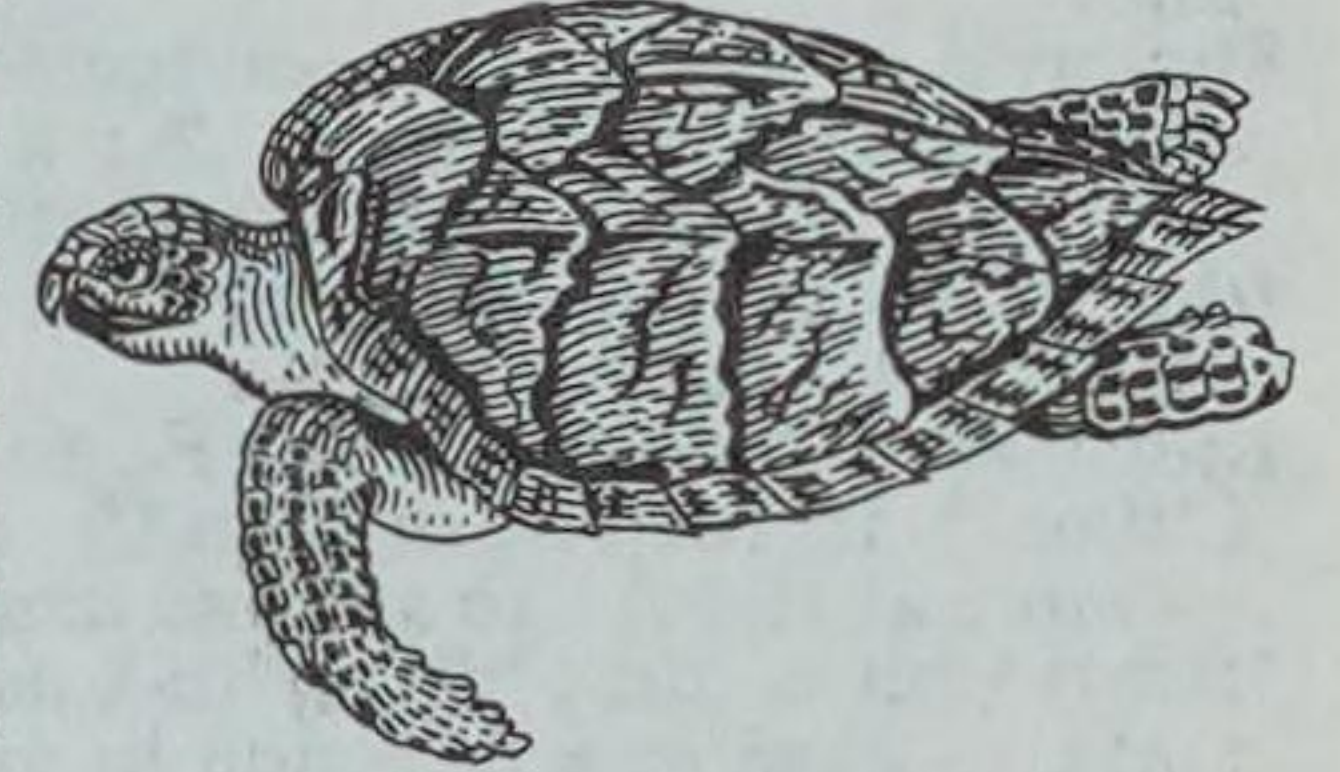
tur-ret \ˈtər-ət, ˈtə-rət, ˈtūr-ət\ *n* [ME *touret*, fr. MF *toirete*, *toirete*, fr. OF, dim. of *tor*, *tor* tower — more at TOWER] **1**: a little tower; *specif*: an ornamental structure at an angle of a larger structure **2 a**: a pivoted and revolvable holder in a machine tool **b**: a device (as on a microscope or a television camera) holding several lenses **3 a**: a tall building usu. moved on wheels and formerly used for carrying soldiers and equipment for breaching or scaling a wall **b** (1): a gunner's fixed or movable enclosure in an airplane (2): a revolving armored structure on a warship that protects one or more guns mounted within it (3): a similar upper structure usu. for one gun on a tank

tur-ret-ed \-əd\ *adj*: furnished with or as if with turrets

1tur-tle \ˈtɜrt-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *turtla*, fr. L *turtur*, of imit. origin] *archaic*: TURTLEDOVE

2turtle *n, pl turtles* *also* **turtle**

often attrib [prob. by folk etymology fr. F *tortue*, prob. fr. (assumed) VL *tartaruca*, fr. LL *tartarucha*, fem of *tartaruchus* of Tartarus, fr. Gk *tartarouchos*, fr. *Tartaros* Tartarus] : any of an order (Testudinata) of land, freshwater, and marine reptiles with a toothless horny beak and a bony shell which encloses the trunk and into which the head, limbs, and tail usu. may be withdrawn



hawksbill turtle

3turtle *n*: TURTLENECK

tur-tle-back \ˈtɜrt-\ˈl-,bak\ *n*: a raised convex surface — **turtle-back** or **tur-tle-backed** \ˈtɜrt-\ˈl-,bakt\ *adj*

tur-tle-dove \ˈtɜrt-\ˈl-,dəv\ *n*: any of several small wild pigeons *esp.* of an Old World genus (*Streptopelia*) noted for plaintive cooing

tur-tle-head \-ˈhəd\ *n*: any of a genus (*Chelone*) of perennial herbs of the figwort family with spikes of showy white or purple flowers

tur-tle-neck \-ˈnek\ *n* **1**: a high close-fitting turnover collar used *esp.* for sweaters **2**: a sweater with a turtle-neck

tur-ting \ˈtɜrt-liŋ, -ˈl-iŋ\ *n*: the action or process of catching turtles

turves *pl* of TURF

1Tus-can \ˈtəs-kən\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tuscanus*, *adj.*, Etruscan, fr. *Tusci* Etruscans] **1**: a native or inhabitant of Tuscany **2 a**: the Italian language spoken in Tuscany **b**: the standard literary dialect of Italian

2Tuscan *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or characteristic of Tuscany, the Tuscans, or Tuscan **2**: of or relating to one of the five classical orders of architecture that is of Roman origin and plain in style

Tus-ca-ro-ra \ˈtəs-kə-ˈrōr-ə, -ˈrōr-\ *n, pl* **Tuscarora** or **Tuscaroras** [Tuscarora *Skā-rū-rēn*, lit., Indian hemp gatherers] **1**: a member of an Amerindian people orig. of No. Carolina and later of New York and Ontario **2**: the language of the Tuscarora people

tu-sche \ˈtush-ə\ *n* [G, back-formation fr. *tuschen* to lay on color, fr. F *toucher*, lit., to touch]: a black liquid used in lithography for drawing and painting and in etching and the silk-screen process as a resist

1tush \ˈtəsh\ *n* [ME *tusch*, fr. OE *tūsc*; akin to OFris *tusk* tooth, OE *tōth* tooth]: a long pointed tooth; *esp*: a horse's canine

2tush *interj* [ME *tussch*] — used to express disdain or reproach

1tusk \ˈtəsk\ *n* [ME, alter. of *tux*, fr. OE *tūx*; akin to OE *tūsc* tush] **1**: an elongated greatly enlarged tooth that projects when the mouth is closed and serves for digging food or as a weapon; *broadly*: a long protruding tooth **2**: one of the small projections on a tusk tenon — **tusked** \ˈtəskt\ *adj* — **tusk-like** \ˈtəs-,klik\ *adj*

2tusk *vt*: to dig up with a tusk; *also*: to gash with a tusk

tusk-er \ˈtəs-kər\ *n*: an animal with tusks; *esp*: a male elephant with two normally developed tusks

tusk tenon *n*: a tenon strengthened by one or more smaller tenons underneath forming a steplike outline

tus-sah \ˈtəs-ə, -ˈō\ or **tus-sore** \-ˈō(ə)r, -ˈō(ə)r\ *n* [Hindi *tasar*] : silk or silk fabric from the brownish fiber produced by larvae of some saturniid moths (*esp.* *Antheraea paphia*)

tus-sive \ˈtəs-iv\ *adj* [L *tussis* cough]: of, relating to, or involved in coughing

1tus-sle \ˈtəs-əl\ *vi* **tus-sled**; **tus-sling** \-(ə-)liŋ\ [ME *tussillen*, freq. of ME *-tusen*, *-tousen* to tousle — more at TOUSE]: to struggle roughly : SCUFFLE

2tussle *n* **1**: a physical contest or struggle : SCUFFLE **2**: an intense argument, controversy, or struggle

tus-sock \ˈtəs-ək\ *n* [origin unknown]: a compact tuft *esp.* of grass or sedge; *also*: a hummock in marsh bound together by plant roots — **tus-socky** \-ə-kē\ *adj*

tussock grass *n*: a grass or sedge that typically grows in tussocks

tussock moth *n*: any of numerous dull-colored moths (*esp.* family Lymantriidae) that usu. have wingless females and larvae with long tufts or brushes of hair

tut \ə t-sound made by suction rather than explosion; often read as ˈtət\ *interj* [origin unknown] — used to express disapproval or disbelief

tu-tee \t(y)ü-ˈtē\ *n* [tutor + -ee]: one who is being tutored

tu-te-lage \t(y)üt-ˈl-i-j\ *n* [L *tutela* protection, guardian, fr. *tutus*, pp. of *tueri* to look at, guard] **1 a**: an act or process of serving as guardian or protector : GUARDIANSHIP **b**: hegemony over a foreign territory : TRUSTEESHIP **2**: the state of being under a

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

guardian or tutor **3 a**: instruction esp. of an individual **b**: a guiding influence
tu-te-lar \t(y)üt-1-är, -1-är\ *adj* or *n*: TUTELARY
1tu-te-lary \t(y)üt-1-er-ē\ *adj* **1**: having the guardianship of a person or a thing (a ~ goddess) **2**: of or relating to a guardian
2tut-elary *n*, *pl* -lar-ies: a tutelary power (as a deity)
1tu-tor \t(y)üt-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *tuteur*, fr. L *tutor*, fr. *tutus*, pp. of *tueri*]: a person charged with the instruction and guidance of another: as **a**: a private teacher **b**: a teacher in a British university who gives individual instruction to undergraduates — **tu-tor-ess** \-ə-rəs\ *n*
2tutor *vt* **1**: to have the guardianship, tutelage, or care of **2**: to teach or guide usu. individually in a special subject or for a particular purpose: COACH ~ *vi* **1**: to do the work of a tutor **2**: to receive instruction esp. privately
tu-tor-age \t(y)üt-ə-rīj\ *n*: the function or work of a tutor
1tu-to-ri-al \t(y)ü-tör-ē-əl, -tör-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving a tutor
2tutorial *n* **1**: a class conducted by a tutor for one student or a small number of students **2**: a paper and esp. a technical paper written to give practical information about a specific subject
tu-tor-ship \t(y)üt-ər-ship\ *n* **1**: the office, function, or work of a tutor **2**: TUTELAGE **3**
tu-toy-er \tū-ə-wā-yā\ *vt* [F, to address with the pronoun *tu* ("thou"), fr. MF, fr. *tu* thou (fr. L) + *toi* thee, fr. L *te* (acc. of *tu*) — more at THOU]: to address familiarly
1tut-ti \tüt-ē, 'tüt-, 'tū-tē, 'tū-\ *adj* or *adv* [It, masc. pl. of *tutto* all]: ALL — used as a direction in music for voices or instruments to perform together
2tutti *n*: a passage or section performed by all the performers
tut-ti-frut-ti \tüt-i-früt-ē, 'tüt-\ *n* [It *tutti frutti*, lit., all fruits]: a confection or ice cream containing chopped usu. candied fruits
tut-tut \tät-'tät\ *interj*: TUT
tu-tu \tū-(j)tü\ *n* [F, fr. (baby talk) *cucu*, *tutu* backside, alter. of *cul* — more at CULET]: a very short projecting skirt worn by a ballerina
tu-whit tu-whoo \tə-(h)wīt-tə-(h)wü\ *n* [imit.]: the cry of an owl
tux \təks\ *n*: TUXEDO
tux-e-do \tək-'sēd-(j)ō\ *n*, *pl* -dos or -does [Tuxedo Park, N.Y.] **1**: a single-breasted or double-breasted usu. black or blackish blue jacket **2**: semiformal evening clothes for men
tu-yere \twē-'e(ə)r\ *n* [F *tuyère*, fr. MF, fr. *tuyau* pipe]: a nozzle through which an air blast is delivered to a forge or blast furnace
tv \tē-'vē\ *n*, often *cap* T & V [television]: TELEVISION
TV *abbr* terminal velocity
TVA *abbr* Tennessee Valley Authority
TV dinner \tē-'vē-\ *n* [fr. its saving the television viewer from having to interrupt his viewing to prepare and serve a meal]: a quick-frozen packaged dinner (as of meat, potatoes, and a vegetable) that requires only heating before it is served
Tvl *abbr* Transvaal
twa \twā\ or **twae** \twā, 'twē\ *Scot* var of TWO
1twad-dle \twäd-'l\ *n* [prob. alter. of E dial. *twattle* (idle talk)] **1**: silly idle talk: DRIVEL **2**: one that twaddles: TWADDLER
2twaddle *vb* **twad-dled**; **twad-dling** \twäd-līŋ, -l-īŋ\ *PRATE*, *BABBLE* — **twad-dler** \-lər, -l-ər\ *n*
1twain \twān\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *twēgen* — more at TWO] *archaic*: TWO
2twain *pron*: TWO (mark ~)
3twain *n* **1**: TWO **2**: COUPLE, PAIR
1twang \twaŋ\ *n* [imit.]: **1**: a harsh quick ringing sound like that of a plucked bowstring **2 a**: nasal speech or resonance **b**: the characteristic speech of a region, locality, or group of people **3 a**: an act of plucking **b**: PANG, TWINGE — **twangy** \twaŋ-ē\ *adj*
2twang *vb* **twanged**; **twang-ing** \twaŋ-īŋ\ *vi* **1**: to sound with a twang (the catch of the gate ~ed and squealed) **2**: to speak or sound with a nasal intonation **3**: to throb or twitch with pain or tension ~ *vt* **1**: to cause to sound with a twang **2**: to utter or pronounce with a nasal twang **3**: to pluck the string of
3twang *n* [alter. of *tang*] **1**: a persisting flavor, taste, or odor: TANG **2**: SUGGESTION, TRACE
twat \twät\ *n* [origin unknown]: VULVA — usu. considered vulgar
tway-blade \twā-'blād\ *n* [E dial. *tway* (two)]: any of several orchids (esp. genera *Listera* or *Liparis*) having a pair of opposite leaves
1tweak \twēk\ *vb* [ME *twikken*, fr. OE *twiccian* to pluck — more at TWITCH] *vt* **1**: to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist: TWITCH (~ed a bud from the stem) **2**: to pinch (a person or a body part) lightly or playfully (~ed the baby's ear affectionately) ~ *vi*: TWITCH **1**
2tweak *n*: an act of tweaking: PINCH
2tweed \twēd\ *n* [alter. of Sc *twēel* twill, fr. ME *twyll*] **1**: a rough woolen fabric made usu. in twill weaves and used esp. for suits and coats **2 pl**: tweed clothing; *specif*: a tweed suit
Twee-dle-dum and Twee-dle-dee \twēd-'l-'dām-ən-, twēd-'l-'dē\ *n* [E *tweedle* (to chirp) + *dum* (imit. of a low musical note) & *dee* (imit. of a high musical note)]: two individuals or groups that are practically indistinguishable
tweedy \twēd-ē\ *adj* **tweed-i-er**; -est **1**: of or resembling tweed **2 a**: given to wearing tweeds **b**: informal or suggestive of the outdoors in taste or habits — **tweed-i-ness** *n*
tween \(')twēn\ *prep* [ME *twene*, short for *betwene*]: BETWEEN
1tweet \twēt\ *n* [imit.]: a chirping note
2tweet *vi*: CHIRP
tweet-er \twēt-ər\ *n*: a small loudspeaker responsive only to the higher acoustic frequencies and reproducing sounds of high pitch
tweeze \twēz\ *vt* **tweezed**; **tweez-ing** [back-formation fr. *tweezers*]: to pluck, remove, or handle with tweezers
twee-zer \twē-zər\ *n*: TWEEZERS
twee-zers \-zərz\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [obs. E *tweeze*, *n*. (etui), short for obs. E *etweese*, fr. pl. of obs. E *etwee*, fr. F *étui*]: any of various small metal instruments that are usu. held be-

tween the thumb and forefinger, are used for plucking, holding, or manipulating, and consist of two legs joined at one end
Twelfth Day *n* [fr. its being the 12th day after Christmas]: EPIPHANY
Twelfth Night *n* **1**: the eve preceding Epiphany **2**: the evening of Epiphany
twelve \twelv\ *n* [ME, fr. *twelve*, *adj.*, fr. OE *twelf*; akin to OHG *zwelif* twelve; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose first element is represented by OE *twā* two, and whose second element is represented by OE *-leofan* (in *endleofan* eleven) — more at TWO, ELEVEN] **1** — see NUMBER table **2 cap a**: the twelve original disciples of Jesus **b**: the books of the Minor Prophets in the Jewish Scriptures **3**: the 12th in a set or series **4**: something having 12 units or members **5 pl**: TWELVEMO — **twelfth** \twelf(t)th\ *adj* or *n* — **twelve** *adj* or *pron*
twelve-mo \twelv-(j)mō\ *n*, *pl* -mos: the size of a piece of paper cut 12 from a sheet; also: a book, a page, or paper of this size
twelve-month \-,mən(t)th\ *n*: YEAR
twelve-tone \-tōn\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being serial music utilizing the 12 chromatic tones
twelve-tone row *n*: the 12 chromatic tones of the octave placed in a chosen fixed order and constituting with some permitted permutations and derivations the melodic and harmonic material of a musical piece
twen-ty \twent-ē\ *n*, *pl* **twenties** [ME, fr. *twenty*, *adj.*, fr. OE *twēntig*, *n.*, group of 20, fr. *twēn-* (akin to OE *twā* two) + *-tig* group of 10 — more at TWO, EIGHTY] **1** — see NUMBER table **2 pl**: the numbers 20 to 29; *specif*: the years 20 to 29 in a lifetime or century **3**: a 20-dollar bill — **twen-ti-eth** \-ē-əth\ *adj* or *n* — **twenty** *adj* or *pron*
twen-ty-four-mo \twent-ē-'fō(ə)r-(j)mō, -'fō(ə)r-\ *n*, *pl* -mos: the size of a piece of paper cut 24 from a sheet; also: a book, a page, or paper of this size
twen-ty-one \twent-ē-'wən\ *n* **1** — see NUMBER table **2** [trans. of F *vingt-et-un*]: BLACKJACK — **twenty-one** *adj* or *pron*
twenty-twenty or **20/20** \twent-ē-'twent-ē\ *adj* [fr. the testing of vision by reading letters at a distance of 20 feet] of the human eye: meeting a standard of normal visual acuity (~ vision)
twen-ty-two \twent-ē-'tū\ *n* **1** — see NUMBER table **2**: a .22-caliber rifle or pistol — usu. written .22 — **twenty-two** *adj* or *pron*
twerp \twərp\ *n* [origin unknown]: a silly, insignificant, or contemptible person
Twi \chwē, chā-'wē, 'twē, 'chē\ *n* **1**: a dialect of Akan **2**: a literary language based on the Twi dialect and used by the Akan-speaking peoples (as the Ashanti)
twi- \twī\ *prefix* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *zwi-* *twi-*, L *bi-*, Gk *di-*, OE *twā* TWO]: two: double: doubly: twice (<*twi*-headed)
twice \twis\ *adv* [ME *twiges*, *twies*, fr. OE *twiga*; akin to OE *twi-*] **1**: on two occasions (~ absent) **2**: two times: in doubled quantity or degree (~ two is four) (~ as much)
twice-born \-'bō(ə)r\ *adj* **1**: born a second time **2**: having undergone a definite experience of fundamental moral and spiritual renewal: REGENERATE **3**: of or forming one of the three upper Hindu caste groups in which boys undergo an initiation symbolizing spiritual birth
twice-laid \-'lād\ *adj*: made from the ends of rope and strands of used rope (~ rope)
twice-told \-'töld\ *adj*: well known from repeated telling — used chiefly in the phrase *a twice-told tale*
1twid-dle \twid-'l\ *vb* **twid-dled**; **twid-dling** \twid-līŋ, -l-īŋ\ [origin unknown] *vi* **1**: to play negligently with something: FIDDLER **2**: to turn or jounce lightly (~s round and round in the water — J. B. S. Haldane) ~ *vt*: to rotate lightly or idly (<*twiddled* his cigar — James Lord) — **twiddle one's thumbs**: to spend time idly: do nothing
2twiddle *n*: TURN, TWIST
1twig \twig\ *n* [ME *twigge*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *zwīg* twig, OE *twā* two] **1**: a small shoot or branch usu. without its leaves **2**: a minute branch of a nerve or artery — **twigged** \twigd\ *adj* — **twig-gy** \twig-ē\ *adj*
2twig *vb* **twigged**; **twig-ging** [perh. fr. ScGael *tuig* I understand] *vt* **1**: NOTICE, OBSERVE **2**: to understand the meaning of: COMPREHEND ~ *vi*: to gain a grasp: UNDERSTAND (<*twigged* instinctively about things — H. E. Bates)
3twig *n* [origin unknown] *Brit*: FASHION, STYLE
twig pruner *n*: a longicorn beetle (*Elaphidionoides villosus*) whose larva bores into the twigs of various American hardwood trees and cuts them off as if pruned
twi-light \twi-'lit\ *n*, often *attrib* **1**: the light from the sky between full night and sunrise or between sunset and full night produced by diffusion of sunlight through the atmosphere and its dust **2 a**: an intermediate state that is not clearly defined (lived in the ~ of neutrality — *Newsweek*) **b**: a period of decline
twilight glow *n*: airglow seen at twilight
twilight sleep *n*: a state produced by injection of morphine and scopolamine in which awareness and memory of pain is dulled or effaced
twi-lit \twi-'lit\ *adj* [*twilight* + *lit*]: lighted by or as if by twilight
twill \twil\ *n* [ME *twyll*, fr. OE *twilic* having a double thread, modif. of L *bilic-*, *bilix*, fr. *bi-* + *licium* thread] **1**: a fabric with a twill weave **2**: a textile weave in which the filling threads pass over one and under two or more warp threads to give an appearance of diagonal lines
twilled \twild\ *adj*: made with a twill weave
twill-ing \twil-īŋ\ *n*: twilled fabric; also: the process of making it
1twin \twīn\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *twinn* twofold, two by two; akin to ON *tvinnr* two by two, OE *twā* two] **1**: born with one other or as a pair at one birth (~ brother) (~ girls) **2 a**: made up of two similar, related, or connected members or parts: DOUBLE **b**: paired in a close or necessary relationship: MATCHING **c**: having or consisting of two identical units **d**: being one of a pair
2twin *n* **1 a**: either of two offspring produced at a birth **b pl**, *cap*: GEMINI **2**: one of two persons or things closely related to or

resembling each other **3**: a compound crystal composed of two or more crystals or parts of crystals of the same kind that are grown together in a specific manner — **twin-ship** \-,ship\ *n*

3twin *vb* **twinned**; **twin-ning** *vt* **1**: to bring together in close association: **COUPLE** **2**: **DUPLICATE**, **MATCH** ~ *vi* **1**: to bring forth twins **2**: to grow as a twin crystal

twin bed *n*: one of a pair of matching single beds

twin-ber-ry \ˈtwin-,ber-ē\ *n* [fr. the occurrence of the berries in pairs] **1**: a shrubby No. American honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*) with purple involucre flowers **2**: **PARTRIDGEBERRY**

twin bill *n*: **DOUBLEHEADER**

twin-born \ˈtwin-ˈbɔ(ə)r\ *adj*: born at the same birth

twin double *n*: a system of betting (as on horse races) in which the bettor must pick the winners of four stipulated races in order to win — compare **DAILY DOUBLE**

1twin \ˈtwin\ *n* [ME *twin*, fr. OE *twin*; akin to MD *twijn* twine, OE *twā* two] **1**: a strong string of two or more strands twisted together **2**: a twined or interlaced part or object **3**: an act of twining, interlacing, or embracing — **twiny** \ˈtwi-nē\ *adj*

2twine *vb* **twined**; **twin-ing** *vt* **1 a**: to twist together **b**: to form by twisting: **WEAVE** **2 a**: **INTERLACE** (the girl *twined* her hands — John Buchan) **b**: to cause to encircle or enfold something **c**: to cause to be encircled ~ *vi* **1**: to coil about a support **2**: to stretch or move in a sinuous manner: **MEANDER** (the river ~s through the valley) — **twin-er** *n*

3twine *vb* **twined**; **twin-ing** [alter. of Sc *twin*, fr. ME *twinnen*, fr. *twin* double] *vt*, chiefly Scot: to cause (one) to lose possession: **DEPRIVE** (twined him of his nose — J. C. Ransom) ~ *vi*, chiefly Scot: **PART** (you and me must ~ — R. L. Stevenson)

twin-flower \ˈtwin-flaʊ(-ə)r\ *n*: either of two low prostrate shrubs (*Linnaea borealis* of northern Europe and Asia and *L. americana* of northern No. America) of the honeysuckle family with opposite leaves and fragrant usu. pink flowers in pairs

1twinge \ˈtwinj\ *vb* **twinged**; **twing-ing** \ˈtwin-jɪŋ\ or **twinge-ing** [ME *twengen*, fr. OE *twengan*] *vt* **1 dial**: **PLUCK**, **TWEAK** **2**: to affect with a sharp pain or pang ~ *vi*: to feel a sudden sharp local pain

2twinge *n* **1**: a sudden sharp stab of pain **2**: a moral or emotional pang (a ~ of conscience)

twi-night \ˈtwi-nīt\ *adj* [twilight + night]: of, relating to, or being a baseball doubleheader in which the first game is played in the late afternoon and the second continues into the evening

1twinkle \ˈtwɪŋ-kəl\ *vb* **twinkled**; **twink-ling** \-k(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *twinklen*, fr. OE *twincian*; akin to MHG *zinken* to blink] *vi* **1**: to shine with a flickering or sparkling light: **SCINTILLATE** **2 a**: to flutter the eyelids **b**: to appear bright with merriment or other usu. happy feeling (his eyes *twinkled*) **3**: to flutter or flit rapidly ~ *vt* **1**: to cause to shine with fluctuating light **2**: to flicker or flirt rapidly (twinkled the straight, red-lacquered toes — Glenway Wescott) — **twinkler** \-k(ə-)lər\ *n*

2twinkle *n* **1**: a wink of the eyelids **2**: the instant's duration of a wink: **TWINKLING** **3**: an intermittent radiance: **FLICKER** **4**: a rapid flashing motion: **FLIRT** — **twinkly** \-k(ə-)lē\ *adj*

twinkling \ˈtwɪŋ-klɪŋ\ *n*: the time required for a wink: **INSTANT** (the kettle will boil in a ~ — Punch)

twin-size \ˈtwin-sɪz\ *adj* [twin bed]: having the dimensions 39 inches by 75 inches — used of a bed; compare **FULL-SIZE**, **KING-SIZE**, **QUEEN-SIZE**

1twirl \ˈtwɜr(-ə)l\ *vb* [perh. of Scand origin; akin to Norw dial. *tvirla* to twirl; akin to OHG *dweran* to stir — more at **TURBID**] *vi* **1**: to revolve rapidly **2**: to pitch in a baseball game ~ *vt* **1**: to cause to rotate rapidly **2**: **PITCH** 2a — **twirler** \ˈtwɜr-lər\ *n*

2twirl *n* **1**: an act of twirling **2**: **COIL**, **WHORL** — **twirly** \ˈtwɜr-lē\ *adj*

twirp *var* of **TWERP**

1twist \ˈtwɪst\ *vb* [ME *twisten*, fr. OE *-twist* rope; akin to MD *twist* quarrel, twine, OE *twā* two] *vt* **1 a**: to unite by winding (<ing strands together) **b**: to make by twisting strands together (<~ thread from yarn) **c**: to mingle by interlacing **2**: **TWINE**, **COIL** **3 a**: to wring or wrench so as to dislocate or distort; esp: **SPRAIN** (<~ed my ankle) **b**: to alter the meaning of: **PERVERT** (<~ed the facts) **c**: **CONTORT** (<~ed his face into a grin) **d**: to pull off, turn, or break by torsion **e**: to cause to move with a turning motion **f**: to form into a spiral shape **g**: to debase or falsify deviously: **DISTORT** **h**: to make (one's way) in a winding or devious manner to a destination or objective ~ *vi* **1**: to follow a winding course: **SNAKE** **2 a**: to turn or change shape under torsion **b**: to assume a spiral shape **c**: **SQUIRM**, **WRITHE** **d**: to dance the twist **3 of a ball**: to rotate while taking a curving path or direction **4**: **TURN** 3a (<~ed around to see behind him) **syn** see **CURVE** — **twist one's arm**: to bring strong pressure to bear on one

2twist *n* **1**: something formed by twisting or winding: as **a**: a thread, yarn, or cord formed by twisting two or more strands together **b**: a strong tightly twisted sewing silk **c**: a baked piece of twisted dough **d**: tobacco leaves twisted into a thick roll **e**: a strip of citrus peel used to flavor a drink **2**: the fleshing between the hind legs esp. of cattle or sheep **3 a**: an act of twisting: the state of being twisted **b**: a dance performed with strenuous gyrations esp. of the hips **c**: the spin given the ball in any of various games (as baseball) **d**: a spiral turn or curve **e** (1): torque or torsional stress applied to a body (as a rod or shaft) (2): torsional strain (3): the angle through which a thing is twisted **4 a**: a turning off a straight course **b**: **ECCENTRICITY**, **IDIOSYNCRASY** **c**: a distortion of meaning or sense **5 a**: an unexpected turn or development (weird ~s of fate — W. L. Shirer) **b**: a clever device: **TRICK** (questions demanding special ~s of thinking — *New Yorker*) **c**: a variant approach or method: **GIMMICK** (a kind of ~ on the old triangle theme — Dave Fedo) **6**: a front or back dive in which the diver twists his body sideways a half or full turn before entering the water

twist drill *n*: a drill having deep helical grooves extending from the point to the smooth portion of the shank

twist-er \ˈtwɪs-tər\ *n* **1**: one that twists; esp: a ball with a forward and spinning motion **2**: a tornado, waterspout, or dust devil in which the rotatory ascending movement of a column of air is esp. apparent

twist-ing \ˈtwɪs-tɪŋ\ *n*: the use of misrepresentation or trickery to get someone to lapse a life insurance policy and buy another usu. in another company

1twit \ˈtwɪt\ *vt* **twit-ted**; **twit-ting** [ME *atwiten* to reproach, fr. OE *ætwtitan*, fr. *æt* at + *witan* to reproach; akin to OHG *wizan* to punish, OE *witan* to know] **1**: to subject to light ridicule or reproach: **RALLY** **2**: to make fun of as a fault **syn** see **RIDICULE**

2twit *n* **1**: an act of twitting: **TAUNT** **2 Brit**: a silly annoying person: **FOOL**

1twitch \ˈtwɪtʃ\ *vb* [ME *twicchen*; akin to OE *twiccian* to pluck, OHG *gizwickan* to pinch] *vt*: to move or pull with a sudden motion: **JERK** ~ *vi* **1**: **PULL** 1a, **PLUCK** (<~ed at my sleeve) **2**: to move jerkily: **QUIVER** **syn** see **JERK** — **twitch-er** *n*

2twitch *n* **1**: an act of twitching; esp: a short sudden pull or jerk **2**: a physical or mental pang **3**: a loop of rope or strap that is tightened over a horse's lip as a restraining device **4 a**: a short spastic contraction of the muscle fibers **b**: a slight jerk of a body part — **twitch-ily** \ˈtwɪtʃ-ə-lē\ *adv* — **twitchy** \ˈtwɪtʃ-ē\ *adj*

3twitch *n* [alter. of *quitch*]: **QUACK GRASS**

1twit-ter \ˈtwɪt-ər\ *vb* [ME *twiteren*; akin to OHG *zwizzirōn* to twitter] *vi* **1**: to utter successive chirping noises **2 a**: to talk in a chattering fashion **b**: **GIGGLE**, **TITTER** **3**: to tremble with agitation: **FLUTTER** ~ *vt* **1**: to utter in chirps or twitters (the robin ~ed his morning song) **2**: to shake rapidly back and forth: **FLUTTER** — **twit-ter-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

2twitter *n* **1**: a trembling agitation: **QUIVER** **2**: a small tremulous intermittent sound (as of birds) **3 a**: a light chattering **b**: a light silly laugh: **GIGGLE** — **twit-tery** \ˈtwɪt-ə-rē\ *adj*

twixt \ˈ(ə)twɪkst\ *prep* [ME *twix*, short for *betwix*, *betwixt*]: **BETWEEN**

1two \ˈtu\ *adj* [ME *twa*, *two*, fr. OE *twā* (fem. & neut.); akin to OE *twēgen* two (masc.), *tū* (neut.), OHG *zwēne*, L *duo*, Gk *dyo*] **1**: being one more than one in number **2**: being the second — used post-positively (section ~ of the instructions)

2two *pron*, *pl* in *constr* **1**: two countable individuals not specified (only ~ were found) **2**: a small approximate number of indicated things (only a shot or ~ were fired)

3two *n*, *pl* **twos** **1** — see **NUMBER** table **2**: the second in a set or series (the ~ of spades) **3**: a 2-dollar bill **4**: something having two units or members

two-bag-ger \-ˈbag-ər\ *n*: **DOUBLE**

two-bit \ˈtu-,bɪt\ *adj* **1**: of the value of two bits **2**: cheap or trivial of its kind: **PETTY**, **SMALL-TIME**

two bits *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* **1**: the value of a quarter of a dollar **2**: something of small worth or importance

1two-by-four \ˈtu-,bɪ-ˈfɔ(ə)r, -ˈfɔ(ə)r\ *adj* **1**: measuring two units (as inches) by four **2**: small or petty of its kind (this house and its ~ garden — Philip Barry)

2two-by-four *n*: a piece of lumber approximately 2 by 4 inches as sawed and usu. 1½ by 3½ inches if dressed

two cents worth *n*: an opinion or view on a topic under discussion (each speaker ... is getting in his *two cents worth* — Dwight Macdonald)

two-cycle *adj*, of an internal-combustion engine: having a two-stroke cycle

two-dimensional *adj* **1**: having two dimensions **2**: lacking depth of characterization (<~ fiction)

two-faced \ˈtu-,ˈfæst\ *adj* **1**: having two faces **2**: **DOUBLE-DEALING**, **FALSE** — **two-faced-ness** \-ˈfæst-nəs, -ˈfæ-səd-nəs\ *n*

two-fer \ˈtu-,ˈfər\ *n* [alter. of *two for* (one)] **1**: a cheap item of merchandise; esp: a cigar selling at two for a nickel **2**: a free coupon entitling the bearer to purchase two tickets to a specified theatrical production for the price of one

two-fist-ed \-ˈfis-təd\ *adj*: marked by vigorous energy: **VIRILE**

two-fold \ˈtu-,ˈfɔld, -ˈfɔld\ *adj* **1**: having two units or members **2**: being twice as great or as many — **twofold** \-ˈfɔld\ *adv*

2,4-D \ˈtu-,ˈfɔr-ˈdē, -ˈfɔr-\ *n*: a white crystalline compound C₈H₆Cl₂O₃ used as a weed killer

2,4,5-T \-ˈfɪv-ˈtē\ *n*: an irritant compound Cl₃C₈H₅O₃ used in brush and weed control

two-handed \ˈtu-,ˈhæn-dəd\ *adj* **1**: used with both hands (a ~ sword) **2**: requiring two persons (a ~ saw) **3 archaic**: **STOUT**, **STRONG** **4 a**: having two hands **b**: efficient with either hand — **two-handed-ness** *n*

two-line octave *n*: the musical octave that begins on the first C above middle C — see **PITCH** illustration

two-party *adj*: characterized by two major political parties of comparable strength

two-pence \ˈtəp-ən(t)s, US also ˈtu-,pen(t)s\ *n* **1**: the sum of two British pennies **2 pl** **twopence** or **two-pen-ces**: a coin worth twopence

two-pen-ny \ˈtəp-(ə-)nē, US also ˈtu-,pen-ē\ *adj*: costing or worth twopence

two-phase *adj*: **DIPHASE**

1two-piece \ˈtu-,ˈpēs\ *adj*: forming a clothing ensemble with matching top and bottom parts

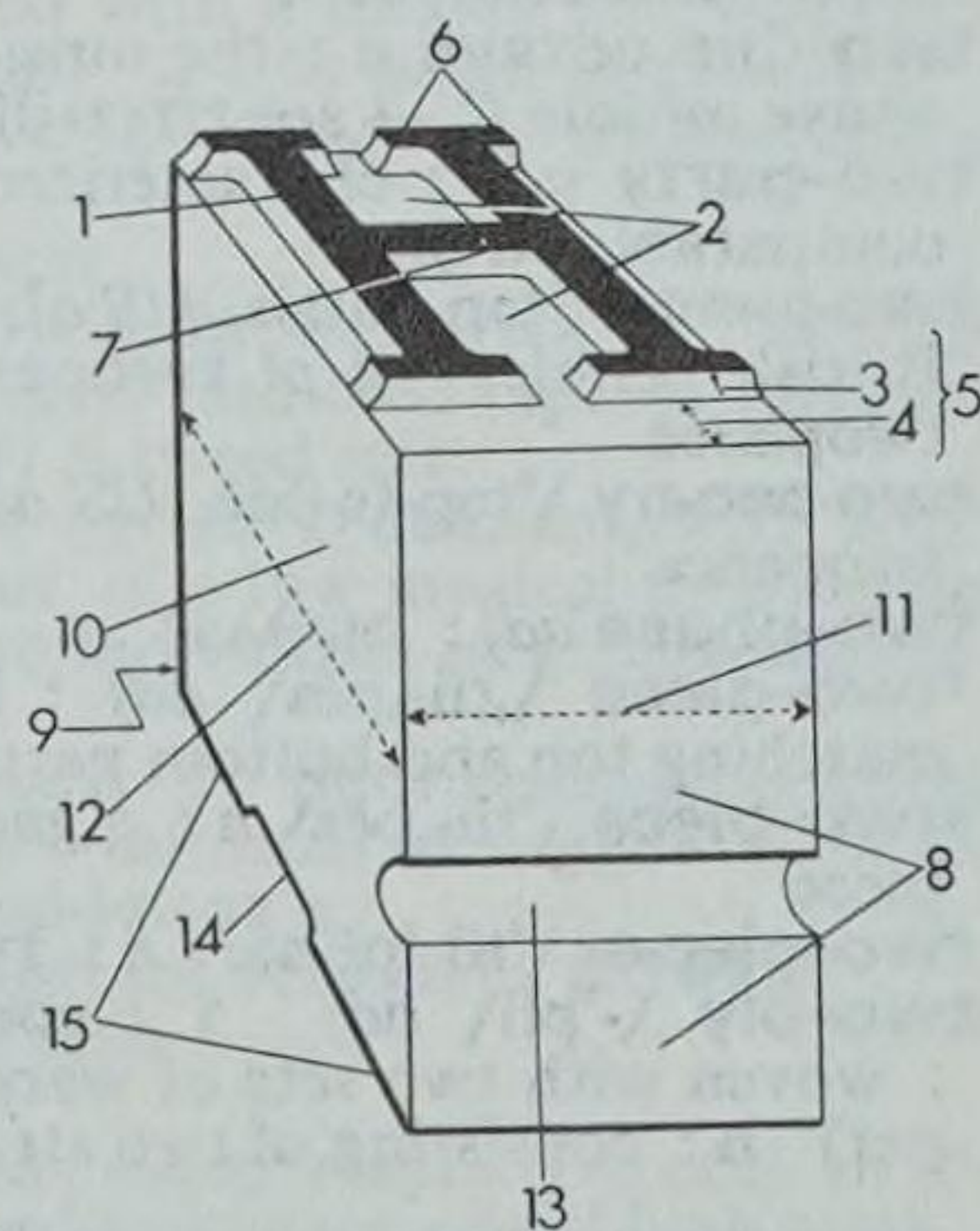
2two-piece \ˈtu-,ˈpēs\ *n*: a garment (as a bathing suit) that is two-piece

two-piec-er \ˈtu-,ˈpē-sər\ *n*: **TWO-PIECE**

two-ply \-ˈpli\ *adj* **1**: consisting of two thicknesses **2 a**: woven with two sets of warp thread and two of filling (a ~ carpet) **b**: consisting of two strands (<~ yarn)

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

two-sided \-'sīd-əd\ *adj*: having two sides: BILATERAL
two-some \-'tū-səm\ *n* 1: a group of two persons or things: COUPLE 2: a golf single
two-spot-ted spider mite \-'tū-spāt-əd-\ *n*: a widely distributed plant-feeding mite (*Tetranychus urticae*) that feeds on various usu. herbaceous plants and is a serious pest in greenhouses
two-step \-'tū-stēp\ *n* 1: a ballroom dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ time having a basic pattern of step-close-step 2: a piece of music for the two-step — **two-step** *vi*
two-suit-er \-'sūt-ər\ *n*: a man's traveling bag designed to hold two suits and accessories
two-tailed test \-'tū-tāl(d)-\ *n*: a statistical test for which the critical region consists of all values of the test statistic greater than a given value plus the values less than another given value — called also *two-sided test*, *two-tail test*; compare ONE-TAILED TEST
two-time \-'tū-tīm\ *vt* 1: to betray (a spouse or lover) by secret lovemaking with another 2: DOUBLE-CROSS — **two-tim-er** *n*
two-tone \-'tū-tōn\ *adj*: colored in two colors or in two shades of one color (~ shoes)
two-toned \-'tū-tōnd\ *adj*: TWO-TONE
two-way *adj* 1: being a cock or valve that will connect a pipe or channel with either of two others 2: moving or allowing movement in either direction (~ bridge) 3 *a*: involving or allowing an exchange between two individuals or groups (there must be good ~ communication — Jerrold Orne); *esp*: designed for both sending and receiving messages (~ radio) *b*: involving mutual responsibility or reciprocal relationships (political alliance is a ~ thing — T. H. White b1915) 4: involving two participants (~ race) 5: usable in either of two manners (~ lamp)
two-way street *n*: a situation or relationship requiring give-and-take (marriage is a two-way street)
two-winged fly \-'tū-wīŋ(d)-\ *n*: any of a large order (Diptera) of winged or rarely wingless insects (as the housefly, mosquito, or gnat) that have segmented often headless, eyeless, and legless larvae, the anterior wings functional, and the posterior wings reduced to balancers
twp *abbr* township
TWX *abbr* teletypewriter exchange
TX *abbr* Texas
-ty *n* suffix [ME -te, fr. OF -té, fr. L -tat-, -tas — more at -ITY]: quality: condition: degree (apriority)
tycoon \-'tū-kūn\ *n* [Jap *taikun*, fr. Chin (Pek) *ta*⁴ great + *chün*¹ ruler] 1: SHOGUN 2 *a*: a businessman of exceptional wealth and power: MAGNATE *b*: a top leader (as in politics)
tying *pres part of TIE*
tyke \-'tik\ *n* [ME *tyke*, fr. ON *tík* bitch] 1: DOG; *esp*: an inferior or mongrel dog 2 *a* chiefly Brit: a clumsy, churlish, or eccentric person *b*: a small child
1tym-bal \-'tim-bəl\ *var of* TIMBAL
2tym-bal *n* [alter. of *timbal*]: the vibrating membrane in the shrilling organ of a cicada
tym-pan \-'tim-pən\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. ME, fr. OE *timpana*, fr. L *tympanum*; in other senses, fr. ML & L *tympanum*] 1: DRUM 2: a sheet (as of paper or cloth) placed between the impression surface of a press and the paper to be printed 3: TYMPANUM 2
tympani, tympanist *var of* TIMPANI, TIMPANIST
tym-pan-ic \-'tim-'pan-ik\ *adj* [L & NL *tympanum*]: of, relating to, or being a tympanum
tympanic bone *n*: a bone of the mammalian skull enclosing part of the middle ear and supporting the tympanic membrane
tympanic membrane *n*: a thin membrane that closes externally the cavity of the middle ear and functions in the mechanical reception of sound waves and in their transmission to the site of sensory reception — called also *eardrum*; see EAR illustration
tym-pa-ni-tes \-'tim-pə-'nīt-ēz\ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk *tympanitēs*, fr. *tympanon*]: a distension of the abdomen caused by accumulation of gas in the intestinal tract or peritoneal cavity — **tym-pa-nit-ic** \-'nīt-ik\ *adj*
tym-pa-num \-'tim-pə-nəm\ *n*, *pl* -nə \-'nə\ also -nums [ML & L; ML, eardrum, fr. L, drum, architectural panel, fr. Gk *tympanon* drum, kettledrum; akin to Gk *typtēin* to beat] 1 *a* (1): TYMPANIC MEMBRANE (2): the middle ear *b*: a thin tense membrane covering an organ of hearing of an insect — see INSECT illustration *c*: a membranous resonator in a sound-producing organ 2 *a*: the recessed usu. triangular face of a pediment within the frame made by the upper and lower cornices *b*: the space within an arch and above a lintel or a subordinate arch 3: the diaphragm of a telephone
tym-pa-ny \-'nē\ *n*, *pl* -nies [ML *tympanias*, fr. Gk, fr. *tympanon*] 1: TYMPANITES 2: BOMBAST, TURGIDITY
Tyn-dar-e-us \-'tin-'dar-ē-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk] a king of Sparta who was father by Leda of Castor and Clytemnestra
tyne *var of* TINE
typ-al \-'tī-pəl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to a type 2: serving as a type: TYPICAL
1type \-'tīp\ *n*, often *attrib* [LL *typus*, fr. L & Gk; L *typus* image, fr. Gk *typos* blow, impression, model, fr. *typtēin* to strike, beat; akin to L *stuprum* defilement] 1 *a*: a person or thing (as in the Old Testament) believed to foreshadow another (as in the New Testament) *b*: one having qualities of a higher category: MODEL *c*: a lower taxonomic category selected as a standard of reference for a higher category; also: a specimen or series of specimens



type 3a(1): 1 face, 2 counters, 3 bevel, 4 shoulder, 5 beard, 6 serifs, 7 crossbar, 8 belly, 9 back, 10 body, 11 set size, 12 point size, 13 nick, 14 groove, 15 feet

on which a taxonomic species or subspecies is actually based 2: a distinctive mark or sign 3 *a* (1): a rectangular block usu. of metal bearing a relief character from which an inked print can be made (2): a collection of such blocks (a font of ~) (3): alphanumeric characters for printing (the ~ for this book has been phototyped) *b*: TYPEFACE (italic ~) *c*: printed letters *d*: matter set in type 4 *a*: qualities common to a number of individuals that distinguish them as an identifiable class: as (1): the morphological, physiological, or ecological characters by which relationship between organisms may be recognized (2): the form common to all instances of a word *b*: a typical and often superior specimen *c*: a member of an indicated class or variety of people (the guests were mostly urban ~s — Lucy Cook) *d*: a particular kind, class, or group: as (1): a taxonomic category essentially equivalent to a division or phylum (2): a group distinguishable on physiologic or serological bases (3): one of a hierarchy of mutually exclusive classes in logic suggested to avoid paradoxes *e*: something distinguishable as a variety: SORT (what ~ of films to make — *Current Biog.*)

syn TYPE, KIND, SORT, NATURE, DESCRIPTION, CHARACTER *shared meaning element*: a number of individuals thought of as a group because of a common quality or qualities

2type *vb* **typed; typ-ing** *vt* 1: to represent beforehand as a type: PREFIGURE 2 *a*: to produce a copy of *b*: to represent in terms of typical characteristics: TYPIFY 3: TYPEWRITE 4: to identify as belonging to a type: as *a*: to determine the natural type of (as a blood sample) *b*: TYPECAST ~ *vi*: TYPEWRITE — **type-able** \-'tī-pə-bəl\ *adj*

type-tip \-'tīp\ *adj* *comb form*: of a specified type (cheddar-type)

type-case \-'tīp-kās\ *n*: ²CASE 3

type-cast \-'kast\ *vt* **-cast; -cast-ing** 1: to cast (an actor) in a part calling for the same characteristics as those possessed by the actor himself 2: to cast (an actor) repeatedly in the same type of role

type-face \-'fās\ *n* 1: the face of printing type 2: all type of a single design

type-found-er \-'faūn-dər\ *n*: one engaged in the design and production of metal printing type for hand composition

type-found-ing \-'dīŋ\ *n*: the business or occupation of a type-founder

type-found-ry \-'faūn-drē\ *n*: the manufacturing establishment of a typefounder

type genus *n*: the genus of a taxonomic family or subfamily from which the name of the family or subfamily is formed

type-high \-'tīp-'hī\ *adj* or *adv*: having the same foot-to-face height as printing type

type metal *n*: an alloy that consists essentially of lead, antimony, and tin and is used in making printing type

type I error \-'tīp-wən-\ *n*: rejection of the null hypothesis in statistical testing when it is true

type-script \-'tīp-skript\ *n* [type + manuscript]: a typewritten manuscript; *esp*: one intended for use as printer's copy

type-set \-'set\ *vt* **-set; -set-ting**: to set in type: COMPOSE

type-set-ter \-'set-ər\ *n*: one that sets type — **type-set-ting** \-'set-īŋ\ *adj* or *n*

type species *n*: the species of a genus with which the generic name is permanently associated

type specimen *n*: a specimen or individual designated as type of a species or lesser group and serving as the final criterion of the characteristics of that group

type II error \-'tīp-tū-\ *n*: acceptance of the null hypothesis in statistical testing when it is false

type-write \-'tī-prīt\ *vb* **-wrote** \-'prōt\; **-writ-ten** \-'prīt-'n\ [back formation fr. *typewriter*] *vt*: to write (as a letter) with a typewriter ~ *vi*: to use a typewriter

type-writ-er \-'tī-prīt-ər\ *n* 1: a machine for writing in characters similar to those produced by printer's type by means of keyboard-operated types striking through an inked ribbon 2: TYPIST

type-writ-ing \-'prīt-īŋ\ *n* 1: the act or study of or skill in using a typewriter 2: the printing done with a typewriter

typh-lo-sole \-'tif-lə-sōl\ *n* [Gk *typhlos* blind + *sōlēn* pipe, channel — more at SYRINGE]: a longitudinal fold of the intestinal wall that projects into the cavity *esp*. in bivalve mollusks, annelids, and starfishes

Ty-phoe-an \-'tī-fē-ən\ *adj*: suggestive of Typhoeus

Ty-pho-eus \-'fō-yūs, -yəs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Typhōeus*]: TYPHON

1ty-phoid \-'tī-fōid, ('tī-'fōid\ *adj* [NL *typhus*] 1: of, relating to, or suggestive of typhus 2 [²typhoid]: of, relating to, or constituting typhoid

2typhoid *n* 1: TYPHOID FEVER 2: a disease of domestic animals resembling human typhus or typhoid

typhoid fever *n*: a communicable disease marked *esp*. by fever, diarrhea, prostration, headache, and intestinal inflammation and caused by a bacterium (*Salmonella typhosa*)

Ty-phon \-'tī-fān\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Typhōn*]: a monster with a tremendous voice who according to classical mythology was father of Cerberus, the Chimera, and the Sphinx

ty-phoon \-'tī-fūn\ *n* [alter. (influenced by Chin — Cant — *taai fung* typhoon, fr. *taai* great + *fung* wind) of earlier *touffon*, fr. Ar *tūfān* hurricane, fr. Gk *typhōn* whirlwind; akin to Gk *typhēin* to smoke] a tropical cyclone occurring in the region of the Philippines or the China sea

ty-phus \-'tī-fəs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *typhos* fever; akin to Gk *typhēin* to smoke — more at DEAF] 1: a severe human febrile disease marked by high fever, stupor alternating with delirium, intense headache, and a dark red rash, caused by a rickettsia (*Rickettsia prowazekii*), and transmitted *esp*. by body lice 2: MURINE TYPHUS 3: TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE

typ-ic \-'tīp-ik\ *adj*: TYPICAL 1, 2b

typ-i-cal \-'tīp-i-kəl\ *adj* 1: constituting or having the nature of a type: SYMBOLIC 2 *a*: combining or exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group (~ suburban houses) *b*: conforming to a type (a specimen ~ of the species) **syn** see REGULAR **ant** atypi-

cal, distinctive — **typ-i-cal-i-ty** \tip-ə-'kal-ət-ē\ *n* — **typ-i-cal-ness** \tip-i-kəl-nəs\ *n*
typ-i-cal-ly \tip-i-k(ə)lē\ *adv* 1: in a typical manner (<~ American>) 2: on a typical occasion: in typical circumstances
typ-i-fy \tip-ə-'fi\ *vt* -fied; -fy-ing 1 *a*: to represent in typical fashion (as by an image, form, model, or resemblance) (the anthropologist has tried to ~ the various strata of society — *Times Lit. Supp.*) *b*: to constitute a typical mark or instance of (realism... that typified his earlier work — *Current Biog.*) 2: to embody the essential or salient characteristics of: be the type of — **typ-i-fi-ca-tion** \tip-ə-'fē-'kā-shən\ *n*
typ-ist \ti-'pēst\ *n*: one who typewrites
ty-po \ti-'pō\ *n*, *pl* **typos** [short for *typographical (error)*]: a typographical error
ty-po-graph \ti-'pə-'graf\ *vt*: to produce (stamps) by letterpress
ty-pog-ra-pher \ti-'pəg-rə-fər\ *n* 1: COMPOSITOR 2: PRINTER 3: a specialist in the design, choice, and arrangement of type matter
ty-po-graph-ic \ti-'pə-'graf-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or occurring or used in typography or typeset matter (<a ~ character>)
ty-po-graph-i-cal \ti-'pəg-rə-fē\ *adj*: TYPOGRAPHIC (<a ~ error>) — **ty-po-graph-i-cal-ly** \ti-'pəg-rə-fē\ *adv*
ty-pog-ra-phy \ti-'pəg-rə-fē\ *n* [ML *typographia*, fr. Gk *typos* impression, cast + *-graphia* -graphy — more at **TYPE**]: the style, arrangement, or appearance of typeset matter
ty-po-log-i-cal \ti-'pə-'ləj-i-kəl\ *adj*: of or relating to typology or types — **ty-po-log-i-cal-ly** \ti-'pə-'ləj-i-kəl\ *adv*
ty-pol-o-gy \ti-'pāl-ə-jē\ *n*, *pl* -gies 1: a doctrine of theological types 2: study of or analysis or classification based on types — **ty-pol-o-gist** \-jəst\ *n*
typy or **typ-ey** \ti-'pē\ *adj* **typ-i-er**; -est: characterized by strict conformance to type; also: exhibiting superior bodily conformation (<a sound ~ heifer>)
Tyr *abbr* Tyrone
ty-ra-mine \ti-'rə-mēn\ *n* [ISV tyrosine + amine]: a phenolic amine $C_8H_{11}NO$ that has a sympathomimetic action and is derived from tyrosine
ty-ran-ni-cal \tə-'ran-i-kəl, tī-\ also **ty-ran-nic** \-ik\ *adj* [L *tyrannicus*, fr. Gk *tyrannikos*, fr. *tyrannos* tyrant] 1: characteristic of a tyrant or tyranny (<~ rule>) 2: characterized by oppressive, unjust, or arbitrary behavior or control: DESPOTIC (<a ~ ruler>) — **ty-ran-ni-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)lē\ *adv* — **ty-ran-ni-cal-ness** \-kəl-nəs\ *n*
ty-ran-ni-cide \tə-'ran-ə-'sīd, tī-\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. F, fr. L *tyrannicidium*, fr. *tyrannus* + *-i-* + *-cidium* -cide (killing); in sense 2, fr. F, fr. L *tyrannicida*, fr. *tyrannus* + *-i-* + *-cida* -cide (killer)] 1: the act of killing a tyrant 2: the killer of a tyrant
tyr-an-nize \ti-'rə-nīz\ *vb* -nized; -niz-ing *vi*: to exercise arbitrary oppressive power or severity (<some ways the living ~ over the dying — Thomas Powers>) ~ *vt*: to treat tyrannically: OPPRESS — **tyr-an-niz-er** *n*
ty-ran-no-saur \tə-'ran-ə-'sō(ə)r, tī-\ *n* [NL *Tyrannosaurus*, genus name, deriv. of Gk *tyrannos* tyrant + *sauros* lizard — more at SAURIAN]: a very large bipedal carnivorous dinosaur (*Tyrannosaurus rex*) with small forelegs that occurs in the Upper Cretaceous of No. America

ty-ran-no-sau-rus \tə-'ran-ə-'sōr-əs, (t)ti-\ *n* [NL]: TYRANNOSAUR
tyr-an-nous \ti-'rə-nəs\ *adj*: marked by tyranny; esp: unjustly severe — **tyr-an-nous-ly** *adv*
tyr-an-ny \ti-'rə-nē\ *n*, *pl* -nies [ME *tyrannie*, fr. MF, *tyrannia*, fr. L *tyrannus* tyrant] 1 *a*: a government in which absolute power is vested in a single ruler; esp: one characteristic of an ancient Greek city-state *b*: the office, authority, and administration of a tyrant 2: oppressive power (<every form of ~ over the mind of man — Thomas Jefferson>); specif: oppressive power exerted by government (<the ~ of a police state>) 3: a severe condition or effect: RIGOR (<living under the ~ of the clock — Dixon Wecter>) 4: a tyrannical act
ty-rant \ti-'rənt\ *n* [ME *tyrant*, fr. OF *tyran*, *tyrant*, fr. L *tyrannus*, fr. Gk *tyrannos*] 1 *a*: an absolute ruler unrestrained by law or constitution *b*: a usurper of sovereignty 2 *a*: a ruler who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally *b*: one resembling such a tyrant in the harsh use of authority or power
tyrant flycatcher *n*: any of various large American flycatchers (family Tyrannidae) that are usu. strictly insectivorous, take their prey on the wing, and have a flattened bill often hooked at the tip and usu. bristly at the gape
tyre chiefly Brit var of **TIRE**
Tyr-i-an purple \ti-'rē-ən-\ *n* [Tyre, maritime city of ancient Phoenicia]: a crimson or purple dye that is related to indigo, obtained by the ancient Greeks and Romans from gastropod mollusks, and now made synthetically
ty-ro \ti-'rō\ *n*, *pl* **tyros** [ML, fr. L *tyro* young soldier, tyro]: a beginner in learning: NOVICE *syn* see **AMATEUR** *ant* expert
ty-ro-ci-dine or **ty-ro-ci-din** \ti-'rə-'sīd-ən\ *n* [tyro- (as in tyrothricin) + *-cid-* (as in gramicidin) + *-ine*]: a basic polypeptide antibiotic produced by a soil bacillus (*Bacillus brevis*)
Ty-ro-le-an \tə-'rō-lē-ən, tī-, tī-'rə-'lē-\ also **Ty-ro-li-an** \tə-'rō-lē-ən, tī-\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the Tirol 2 of a hat: of a style originating in the Tirol and marked by soft often green felt, a narrow brim and pointed crown, and an ornamental feather
ty-ro-si-nase \tə-'rās-ə-'nās, tī-, -nāz\ *n*: an enzyme that promotes the oxidation of phenols (as tyrosine) and is widespread in plants and animals
ty-ro-sine \ti-'rə-sēn\ *n* [ISV, irreg. fr. Gk *tyros* cheese — more at BUTTER]: a metabolically important phenolic amino acid $C_9H_{11}NO_3$ that is a precursor of various alkaloids
ty-ro-thri-cin \ti-'rə-'thris-ən\ *n* [NL *Tyrothricin*, *Tyrothrix*, generic name formerly applied to various bacteria including *Bacillus brevis*]: an antibiotic mixture that consists chiefly of tyrocidine and gramicidin, is usu. extracted from a soil bacillus (*Bacillus brevis*) as a gray to brown powder, and is used for local applications esp. for infection caused by gram-positive bacteria
tzaddik *n*, *pl* **tzaddikim** var of **ZADDIK**
tzar \zär, (t)sär\ var of **CZAR**
tzi-gane \t(s)ē-'gän\ *n* [F, fr. Hung *cigány*]: GYPSY 1, 2
tzim-mes \tsim-əs\ *n* [Yiddish *tsimes*]: a sweetened combination of vegetables (as carrots and potatoes) or of meat and carrots often with dried fruits (as prunes) that is stewed or baked in a casserole
tzi-tzis var of **ZIZITH**

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision



u \yü\ *n*, *pl* **u's** or **us** \yüz\ *often cap, often attrib* **1** *a*: the 21st letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic *u* **2**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *u* **3**: one designated *u* esp. as the 21st in order or class **4** [abbr. for *unsatisfactory*] *a*: a grade rating a student's work as unsatisfactory **b**: one graded or rated with a *U* **5**: something shaped like the letter *U*

2u *abbr, often cap* **1** uncle **2** unit **3** unsym-

metrical **4** upper

1U \yü\ *adj* [upper class]: characteristic of the upper classes

2U *abbr* university

3U *symbol* **1** [abbr. of *Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations*] kosher certification **2** uranium

UAPA *abbr* United Amateur Press Association

UAR *abbr* United Arab Republic

UAW *abbr* United Automobile Workers

Uban-gi \yü-'ban-(g)ē\ *n* [*Ubangi-Shari*, Africa]: a woman of the district of Kyabé village in Africa with lips pierced and distended to unusual dimensions with wooden disks

ubi-qui-none \yü-bə-kwin-'ōn, -'kwin-'ōn\ *n* [blend of *L* *ubique* everywhere and *E* *quinone*; fr. its widespread occurrence in nature]: a quinone that functions as an electron transfer agent between cytochromes in the Krebs cycle — called also *coenzyme Q*

ubiq-ui-tous \yü-'bik-wət-əs\ *adj*: existing or being everywhere at the same time: constantly encountered: WIDESPREAD — **ubiq-uitous-ly** *adv* — **ubiq-uitous-ness** *n*

ubiq-uit-ty \wət-ē\ *n* [*L* *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where + *-que*, enclitic generalizing particle; akin to *L* *quis* who and to *L* *-que* and — more at *WHO*, *SESQUI*]: presence everywhere or in many places esp. simultaneously: OMNIPRESENCE

U-boat \yü-'bōt, -'bōt\ *n* [trans. of *G* *u-boot*, short for *unterseeboot*, lit., undersea boat]: a German submarine

UC *abbr* **1** undercharge **2** uppercase

UDC *abbr* universal decimal classification

ud-der \əd-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ūder*; akin to OHG *ūtar* udder, *L* *uber*, Gk *outhar*, Skt *ūdhar*] **1**: a large pendulous organ consisting of two or more mammary glands enclosed in a common envelope and each provided with a single nipple — see *COW* illustration **2**: a mammary gland

UFO \yü-(f)ēf-ō\ *n*, *pl* **UFO's** or **UFOs** \-'ōz\ [unidentified flying object]: an unidentified flying object; esp.: FLYING SAUCER

UFT *abbr* United Federation of Teachers

UG *abbr* underground

1Ugaritic \yü-gə-'rit-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the ancient city of Ugarit, its inhabitants, or Ugaritic

2Ugaritic *n*: the Semitic language of ancient Ugarit closely related to Phoenician and Hebrew

ugh \often read as 'æg or 'æk or 'ə\ *interj* — used to indicate the sound of a cough or grunt or to express disgust or horror

ug-li-fy \æg-li-'fi\ *vt* -fied; -fy-ing: to make ugly — **ug-li-fi-ca-tion** \æg-li-fə-'kā-shən\ *n*

ug-li-ness \æg-lē-nəs\ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being ugly **2**: something that is ugly

ug-ly \æg-lē\ *adj* **ug-li-er**; -est [ME, fr. ON *uggligr*, fr. *uggr* fear; akin to ON *ugga* to fear] **1**: FRIGHTFUL, DIRE **2** *a*: offensive to the sight: HIDEOUS *b*: offensive or displeasing to any sense **3**: morally offensive or objectionable: REPULSIVE **4** *a*: likely to cause inconvenience or discomfort (the ~ truth) *b*: SURLY, QUARRELSOME (an ~ drunk) — **ug-li-ly** \-lā-lē\ *adv*

syn UGLY, HIDEOUS, ILL-FAVORED, UNSIGHTLY *shared meaning element*: neither pleasing nor beautiful, esp. to the eye **ant** beautiful

ugly duckling *n* [*The Ugly Duckling*, story by Hans Christian Andersen]: something that appears very unpromising but often has great potential

UGPA *abbr* undergraduate grade-point average

Ugrian \yü-ü-grē-ən\ *n* [ORuss *Ugre* Hungarians]: a member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugric peoples — **Ugrian** *adj*

Ugric \grik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the languages of the Ugrians

ug-some \æg-səm\ *adj* [ME, fr. *uggen* to fear, inspire fear, fr. ON *ugga* to fear] *archaic*: FRIGHTFUL, LOATHSOME

ugt *abbr* urgent

UH *abbr* upper half

UHF *abbr* ultrahigh frequency

uh-huh \two m's separated by the voiceless sound h, (')ən-(')hən\ *interj* — used to indicate affirmation, agreement, or gratification

uh-lan \ü-'län, ü-'\ (y)ü-län\ *n* [G]: one of a body of Prussian light cavalry orig. modeled on Tatar lancers

Uighur or **Uigur** \wē-gü-(ə)r\ *n* [*Uighur Uighur*] **1**: a member of a Turkic people powerful in Mongolia and eastern Turkestan between the 8th and 12th centuries A.D. who constitute a majority of the population of Chinese Turkestan **2**: the Turkic language of the Uighur — **Uighur** or **Uigur** *adj*

uin-ta-ite also **uin-tah-ite** \yü-'int-ə-'it\ *n* [*Uinta*, *Uintah*, mountains in Utah]: a black lustrous asphalt occurring esp. in Utah

Uit-land-er \ät-'lan-dər\ *n* [Afrik]: FOREIGNER; esp.: a British resident in the former republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State

UK *abbr* United Kingdom

ukase \yü-'kās, -'kāz, 'yü-; ü-'kāz\ *n* [F & Russ; F, fr. Russ *ukaz*, fr. *ukazat'* to show, order; akin to OSlav *u-* away, *L* *au-*, Skt *ava-* and to OSlav *kazati* to show] **1**: a proclamation by a Russian emperor or government having the force of law **2**: EDICT

uke \yü-k\ *n*: UKULELE

uki-yo-e also **uki-yo-ye** \ü-'kē-ō-'yā, -'kē-yō-'ā\ *n* [Jap *ukiyo-e* genre picture, fr. *ukiyo* world, life + *e* picture]: a Japanese art movement that flourished from the 17th to the 19th century and produced paintings and prints depicting the everyday life and in-

terests of the common people; also: the paintings and prints themselves

Ukrai-ni-an \yü-'krā-nē-ən also -'krī-\ *n* **1**: a native or inhabitant of the Ukraine **2**: the Slavic language of the Ukrainian people — **Ukrainian** *adj*

uku-le-le \yü-kə-'lā-lē, -'lā-\ *n* [Hawaiian *'ukulele*, fr. *'uku* flea + *lele* jumping]: a small guitar of Portuguese origin popularized in Hawaii in the 1880s and strung typically with four strings

ula-ma or **ule-ma** \ü-lə-'mä\ *n* [Ar, Turk, & Per; Turk & Per *'ulemā*, fr. Ar *'ulamā*] **1** *pl*: the body of mullahs **2**: MULLAH **1**

-u-lar \yü-lər\ *adj* *suffix* [L *-ularis*, fr. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum* -ule + *-aris* -ar]: of, relating to, or resembling (valvular)

1ul-cer \əl-sər\ *n* [ME, fr. L *ulcer*, *ulcus*; akin to Gk *helkos* wound] **1**: a break in skin or mucous membrane with loss of surface tissue, disintegration and necrosis of epithelial tissue, and often pus **2**: something that festers and corrupts like an open sore

2ulcer *vb* **ul-cered**; **ul-cer-ing** \əls-(ə-)rɪŋ\ : ULCER-ATE

ul-cer-ate \əl-sə-'rāt\ *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing *vt*: to affect with or as if with an ulcer ~ *vi*: to undergo ulceration

ul-cer-ation \əl-sə-'rā-shən\ *n* **1**: the process of becoming ulcerated: the state of being ulcerated **2**: ULCER — **ul-cer-ative** \əl-sə-'rāt-iv, əls-(ə-)rāt-\ *adj*

ul-cero-gen-ic \əl-sə-rō-'jen-ik\ *adj*: tending to produce or develop into ulcers or ulceration

ul-cer-ous \əls-(ə-)rəs\ *adj* **1**: being or marked by an ulceration (< lesions) **2**: affected with an ulcer: ULCERATED

-ule \yü-ü-(ə)l\ *n* *suffix* [F & L; F, fr. L *-ulus*, masc. dim. suffix, *-ula*, fem. dim. suffix, *-ulum*, neut. dim. suffix]: little one (ductule)

-u-lent \yü-lənt\ *adj* *suffix* [L *-ulentus*]: that abounds in (a specified thing) (floculent)

ulex-ite \yü-lək-'sit\ *n* [George L. Ulex †1883 G chemist]: a mineral $\text{NaCaB}_3\text{O}_6 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ consisting of a hydrous sodium calcium borate and usu. occurring in loosely packed white fibers that transmit light lengthwise with nearly undiminished intensity

ul-lage \əl-ij\ *n* [ME *ulage*, fr. MF *eullage* act of filling a cask, fr. *eullier* to fill a cask, fr. OF *ouil* eye, bung-hole, fr. L *oculus* eye]: the amount that a container (as a tank or cask) lacks of being full

ul-na \əl-nə\ *n* [NL, fr. L, elbow — more at ELL]: the bone on the little-finger side of the human forearm; also: a corresponding part of the forelimb of vertebrates above fishes — **ul-nar** \-nər, -'när\ *adj*

-u-lose \yü-lōs, -'lōz\ *n* *suffix* [levulose]: ketose sugar (heptulose)

ulot-ri-chous \yü-'lā-tri-kəs\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *oulotrich-*, *oulotrich*, fr. *oulos* curly + *trich-*, *trich* hair; akin to Gk *eilyein* to roll — more at VOLUBLE, TRICH-]: having woolly or crisp hair — **ulot-ri-chy** \-trə-kē\ *n*

-u-lous \yü-ləs\ *adj* *suffix* [L *-ulus*, dim. suffix]: being slightly or minutely (such) (hirsutulous)

ul-ster \əl-stər\ *n* [Ulster, Ireland]: a long loose overcoat of Irish origin made of heavy material (as frieze)

ult *abbr* **1** ultimate **2** ultimo

ul-te-ri-or \əl-'tir-ē-ər\ *adj* [L, farther, further, compar. of (assumed) L *ulter* situated beyond, fr. *uls* beyond; akin to L *ollus*, *ille*, that one, OIr *indoll* beyond] **1** *a*: FURTHER, FUTURE *b*: more distant: REMOTER *c*: situated on the farther side: THITHER **2**: going beyond what is openly said or shown and esp. what is proper (< motives) — **ul-te-ri-or-ly** *adv*

ul-ti-ma \əl-tə-mə\ *n* [L, fem. of *ultimus* last]: the last syllable of a word

ul-ti-ma-cy \əl-tə-mə-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies **1**: the quality or state of being ultimate **2**: ULTIMATE **1**

ul-ti-ma ra-tio \əl-tə-mə-'rāt-ē-,ō\ *n* [NL]: the final argument; also: the last resort (as force)

1ul-ti-mate \əl-tə-mət\ *adj* [ML *ultimatus* last, final, fr. LL, pp. of *ultimare* to come to an end, be last, fr. L *ultimus* farthest, last, final, superl. of (assumed) L *ulter* situated beyond — more at ULTERIOR] **1** *a*: most remote in space or time: FARTHEST *b*: last in a progression or series (their ~ destination was Paris) *c*: EVENTUAL (they hoped for ~ success) *d*: EXTREME, UTMOST **2**: finally reckoned **3** *a*: BASIC, FUNDAMENTAL *b*: incapable of further analysis, division, or separation: ELEMENTAL **4**: MAXIMUM **syn** see LAST — **ul-ti-mate-ness** *n*

2ultimate *n* **1**: something ultimate; esp.: FUNDAMENTAL **2**: ACME

3ultimate *vb* -mat-ed; -mat-ing: END

ul-ti-mate-ly *adv*: in the end: at last: FINALLY

ul-ti-ma Thu-le \əl-tə-mə-'th(y)ü-lē\ *n* [L, farthest Thule]: THULE

ul-ti-ma-tum \əl-tə-'māt-əm, -'māt-\ *n*, *pl* -tums or -ta \-ə\ [NL, fr. ML, neut. of *ultimatus* final]: a final proposition, condition, or demand; esp.: one whose rejection will end negotiations and cause a resort to force or other direct action

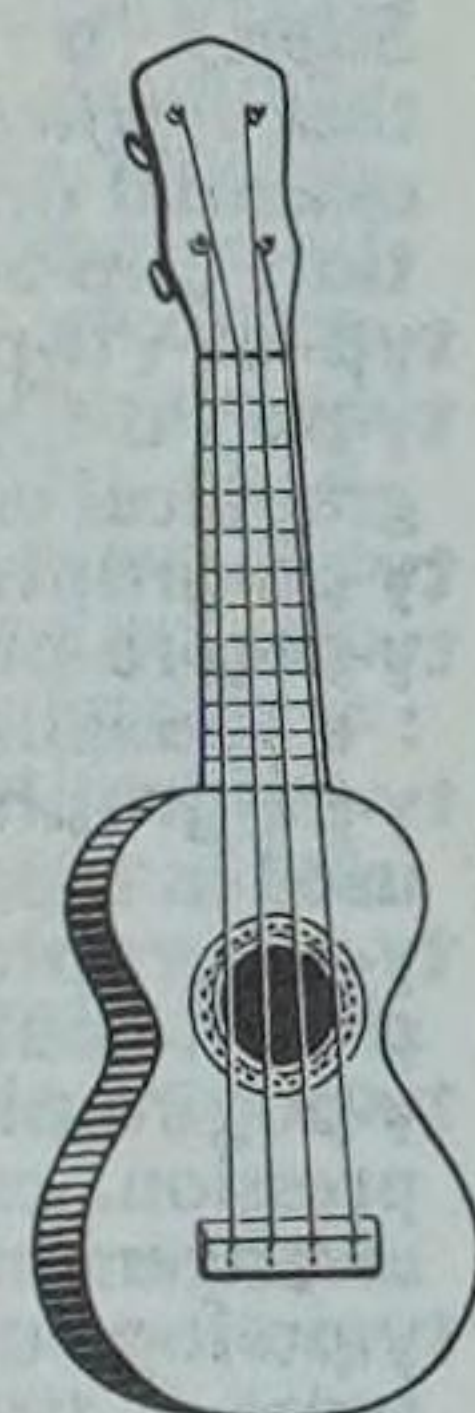
ul-ti-mo \əl-tə-mō\ *adj* [L *ultimo mense* in the last month]: of or occurring in the month preceding the present

ul-ti-mo-gen-i-ture \əl-tə-mō-'jen-ə-'chü-(ə)r, -i-'chər, -ə-,t(y)ü-(ə)r\ *n* [L *ultimus* last + E *-o-* + *-geniture* (as in *primogeniture*)]: a system of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate

1ul-tra \əl-trə\ *adj* [ultra-]: going beyond others or beyond due limit: EXTREME

2ultra *n* [ultra-]: EXTREMIST

ultra- *prefix* [L, fr. *ultra* beyond, adv. & prep., fr. (assumed) L *ulter* situated beyond — more at ULTERIOR] **1**: beyond in space: on the other side: TRANS- (ultraviolet) **2**: beyond the range or limits of: transcending: SUPER- (ultramicroscopic) **3**: beyond what is ordinary, proper, or moderate: excessively: extremely (ultra-modern)



ukulele

ul-tra-ba-sic \ul-trā-'bā-sik\ *adj* [ISV] : extremely basic; *specif* : very low in silica and rich in iron and magnesium minerals — **ultrabasic** *n*

ul-tra-cen-trif-u-gal \-,sen-'trif-yə-gəl, -'trif-i-gəl\ *adj* : of, relating to, or obtained by means of an ultracentrifuge — **ul-tra-cen-trif-u-gal-ly** \-gə-lē\ *adv*

ul-tra-cen-tri-fuge \-'sen-trə-'fyüj\ *n* : a high-speed centrifuge able to sediment colloidal and other small particles and used esp. in determining sizes of such particles and molecular weights of large molecules

ultracentrifuge *vt* : to subject to an ultracentrifuge — **ul-tra-cen-tri-fu-ga-tion** \-,sen-trə-'fyü-'gā-shən\ *n*

ul-tra-con-ser-va-tive \ul-trə-kən-'sər-vət-iv\ *adj* : extremely conservative — **ultraconservative** *n*

ul-tra-fash-ion-able \-'fash-(ə)'nə-bəl\ *adj* : extremely fashionable

ul-tra-fiche \ul-trə-'fēsh\ *n* : a microfiche whose microimages are of printed matter reduced 90 or more times

ul-tra-fil-tra-tion \ul-trə-fil-'trā-shən\ *n* : filtration through a medium (as a semipermeable capillary wall) which allows small molecules (as of water) to pass but holds back larger ones (as of protein)

ul-tra-high \-'hī\ *adj* : very high : exceedingly high (~ vacuum) (<at ~ temperatures)

ultrahigh frequency *n* : a radio frequency between superhigh frequency and very high frequency — see RADIO FREQUENCY table

ul-tra-ism \ul-trə-'iz-əm\ *n* 1 : the principles of those who advocate extreme measures (as radicalism) 2 : an instance or example of radicalism — **ul-tra-ist** \-trə-əst\ *adj* or *n* — **ul-tra-is-tic** \ul-trə-'is-tik\ *adj*

ul-tra-lib-er-al \ul-trə-'lib-(ə)-rəl\ *adj* : extremely liberal — **ultra-liberal** *n*

ul-tra-maf-ic \-'maf-ik\ *adj* : ULTRABASIC

ul-tra-ma-rine \ul-trə-mə-'rēn\ *n* [ML *ultramarinus* coming from beyond the sea] 1 **a** (1) : a blue pigment prepared by powdering lapis lazuli (2) : a similar pigment prepared from kaolin, soda ash, sulfur, and charcoal **b** : any of several related pigments 2 : a vivid blue

ultramarine *adj* [ML *ultramarinus*, fr. L *ultra-* + *mare* sea — more at MARINE] : situated beyond the sea

ul-tra-mi-cro \ul-trə-'mī-(j)krō\ *adj* : being or dealing with something smaller than micro

ul-tra-mi-cro-scope \ul-trə-'mī-krə-'skōp\ *n* [back-formation fr. *ultramicroscopic*] : an apparatus for making visible by scattered light particles too small to be perceived by the ordinary microscope

ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-ic \-,mī-krə-'skāp-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1 : too small to be seen with an ordinary microscope 2 : of or relating to an ultramicroscope — **ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ul-tra-mi-cro-tome \-'mī-krə-'tōm\ *n* : a microtome designed to cut extremely thin sections for examination with the electron microscope — **ul-tra-mi-cro-tō-my** \-mī-'krāt-ə-mē\ *n*

ul-tra-mil-i-tant \-'mil-ə-tənt\ *adj* : extremely militant — **ultramilitant** *n*

ul-tra-min-i-a-ture \-'min-ē-ə-'chū(ə)r, -'min-i-'chū(ə)r, -'min-yə-, -chər, -t(y)ū(ə)r\ *adj* : SUBMINIATURE — **ul-tra-min-i-a-tur-iza-tion** \-,min-ē-ə-'chū-ə-'zā-shən, 'min-i-'chūr-, 'min-yə-'chūr-, -chər-, -t(y)ūr-\ *n*

ul-tra-mod-ern \ul-trə-'mād-ərn\ *adj* : having the very latest ideas, styles, or tendencies — **ul-tra-mod-ern-ist** \-ər-nəst\ *n*

ul-tra-mon-tane \-'mān-'tān, -'mān-\ *adj* [ML *ultramontanus*, fr. L *ultra-* + *mont-*, *mons* mountain — more at MOUNT] 1 : of or relating to countries or peoples beyond the mountains (as the Alps) 2 : favoring greater or absolute supremacy of papal over national or diocesan authority in the Roman Catholic Church — **ultramontane** *n*, often *cap* — **ul-tra-mon-tan-ism** \-'mānt-'n-'iz-əm\ *n*

ul-tra-na-tion-al-ism \-'nash-nə-'liz-əm, -ən-'l-'iz-\ *n* : great or excessive devotion to or advocacy of national interests and rights esp. as opposed to international considerations — **ul-tra-na-tion-al-ist** \-nə-ləst, -ən-'l-'əst\ *adj* or *n*

ul-tra-pure \-'pyū(ə)r\ *adj* : of the utmost purity (the distinctive qualities of an ~ metal) — **ul-tra-pure-ly** *adv*

ul-tra-se-cret \ul-trə-'sē-krət\ *adj* : highly secret

ul-tra-short \-'shō(ə)rt\ *adj* 1 : very short in duration (an ~ pulse of light) 2 : having a wavelength below 10 meters (~ radiation)

ul-tra-son-ic \-'sān-ik\ *adj* : SUPERSONIC : **a** : having a frequency above the human ear's audibility limit of about 20,000 cycles per second — used of waves and vibrations **b** : utilizing, produced by, or relating to ultrasonic waves or vibrations (~ testing of metal) — **ul-tra-son-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ultrasonic *n* : an ultrasonic wave or frequency

ul-tra-son-ics \ul-trə-'sān-iks\ *n pl* but *sing* in *constr* : the science or technology of ultrasonic phenomena

ul-tra-so-phis-ti-cat-ed \-sə-'fis-tə-'kāt-əd\ *adj* : extremely sophisticated (~ machinery)

ul-tra-sound \ul-trə-'saund\ *n* : vibrations of the same physical nature as sound but with frequencies above the range of human hearing

ul-tra-struc-ture \ul-trə-'strək-chər\ *n* : the invisible ultimate physiochemical organization of protoplasm — **ul-tra-struc-tur-al** \ul-trə-'strək-chə-rəl, -'strək-shrəl\ *adj* — **ul-tra-struc-tur-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

ul-tra-vi-o-let \ul-trə-'vī-ə-lət\ *adj* 1 : situated beyond the visible spectrum at its violet end — used of radiation having a wavelength shorter than wavelengths of visible light and longer than those of X rays 2 : relating to, producing, or employing ultraviolet radiation — **ultraviolet** *n*

ultraviolet light *n* : ultraviolet radiation

ul-tra vi-res \ul-trə-'vī-(j)rēz\ *adv* or *adj* [NL, lit., beyond power] : beyond the scope or in excess of legal power or authority

ul-u-lant \ul-yə-lənt\ *adj* : having a howling sound : WAILING

ul-u-late \-,lāt\ *vi* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *ululatus*, pp. of *ululare*, of imit. origin] : HOWL, WAIL — **ul-u-la-tion** \ul-yə-'lā-shən\ *n*

ul-va \ul-və\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, sedge] : SEA LETTUCE

Ulys-ses \yü-'lis-(j)ēz\ *n* [L, modif. of Gk *Odysseus*] : ODYSSEUS

um-bel \um-bəl\ *n* [NL *umbella*, fr. L, *umbrella*] : a racemose inflorescence typical of the carrot family in which the axis is very much contracted so that the pedicels appear to spring from the same point to form a flat or rounded flower cluster — see INFLORESCENCE illustration — **um-beled** or **um-belled** \-beld\ *adj*



ulva

um-bel-late \um-bə-'lāt, um-'bəl-ət\ *adj* 1 : bearing, consisting of, or arranged in umbels 2 : resembling an umbel in form

um-bel-li-fer \um-'bəl-ə-fər\ *n* [NL *Umbelliferae*, group name, fem. pl. of *umbellifer* bearing umbels] : a plant of the carrot family

um-bel-lif-er-ous \um-bə-'lif-(ə)-rəs\ *adj* : of or relating to the carrot family

um-ber \um-bər\ *n* [ME *umbre*, fr. MF, fr. L *umbra* shade, shadow, grayling] : a European grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*)

umber *n* [prob. fr. obs. E, shade, color, fr. ME *umbre* shade, shadow, fr. MF, fr. L *umbra* — more at UMBRAGE] 1 : a brown earth that is darker in color than ocher and sienna because of its content of manganese and iron oxides and is highly valued as a permanent pigment either in the raw or burnt state 2 **a** : a moderate to dark yellowish brown **b** : a moderate brown

umber *adj* : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of umber; *specif* : of the color of umber

umber *vt* **um-bered**; **um-ber-ing** \-b(ə)-rɪŋ\ : to darken with or as if with umber

um-bil-i-cal \um-'bil-i-kəl\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or used at the navel 2 : of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

umbilical *n* : UMBILICAL CORD 2

umbilical cord *n* 1 : a cord arising from the navel that connects the fetus with the placenta; *also* : YOLK STALK 2 : a cable conveying power to a rocket or spacecraft before takeoff; *also* : a tethering or supply line (as for an astronaut outside a spacecraft or an aquanaut underwater)

um-bil-i-cate \um-'bil-i-kət\ or **um-bil-i-cat-ed** \-ə-'kāt-əd\ *adj* 1 : depressed like a navel 2 : having an umbilicus — **um-bil-i-ca-tion** \um-'bil-ə-'kā-shən\ *n*

um-bil-i-cus \um-bə-'li-kəs, um-'bil-i-\ *n, pl* **um-bi-li-ci** \um-bə-'li-'kī, -sī; um-'bil-ə-'kī, -kē\ or **um-bi-li-cus-es** [L — more at NAVEL] 1 **a** : a small depression in the abdominal wall at the point of attachment of the umbilical cord to the embryo **b** : any of several morphological depressions; *esp* : HILUM 1a 2 : a central point : CORE, HEART

um-bles \um-bəlz\ *n pl* [ME, alter. of *nombles*, fr. MF, pl. of *nomble* fillet of beef, pork loin, modif. of L *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* loin — more at LOIN] : the entrails of an animal and esp. of a deer formerly used as food

um-bo \um-(j)bō\ *n, pl* **um-bo-nes** \um-'bō-(j)nēz\ or **umbos** [L; akin to L *umbilicus* — more at NAVEL] 1 : the boss of a shield 2 : a rounded elevation : as **a** : an elevation in the tympanic membrane of the ear **b** : one of the lateral prominences just above the hinge of a bivalve shell — **um-bo-nal** \um-bən-'l, um-'bōn-\ *adj* — **um-bo-nate** \um-bə-'nāt, um-'bō-nət\ *adj*

um-bra \um-brə\ *n, pl* **umbras** or **um-brae** \-(j)brē, -brī\ [L] 1 : a shaded area 2 **a** : a conical shadow excluding all light from a given source; *specif* : the conical part of the shadow of a celestial body excluding all light from the primary source **b** (1) : PENUMBRA 2 (2) : the central dark part of a sunspot — **um-bral** \-brəl\ *adj*

um-brage \um-brij\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *umbraticum*, neut. of *umbraticus* of shade, fr. *umbratus*, pp. of *umbrare* to shade, fr. *umbra* shade, shadow; akin to Lith *unksna* shadow] 1 : SHADE, SHADOW 2 : shady branches : FOLIAGE 3 **a** : an indistinct indication : vague suggestion : HINT **b** : a reason for doubt : SUSPICION 4 : a feeling of pique or resentment often at some fancied slight or insult (took ~ at the chairman's comment) *syn* see OFFENSE

um-bra-geous \um-'brā-jəs\ *adj* 1 **a** : SHADY **b** : filled with shadows 2 : inclined to take offense easily — **um-bra-geous-ly** *adv* — **um-bra-geous-ness** *n*

um-brel-la \um-'brel-ə, esp South 'əm-,\ *n* [It *ombrella*, modif. of L *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*] 1 : a collapsible shade for protection against weather consisting of fabric stretched over hinged ribs radiating from a central pole; *esp* : a small one for carrying in the hand 2 : the bell-shaped or saucer-shaped largely gelatinous structure that forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes 3 : something which provides protection : as **a** : a defensive formation of planes maintained over surface operations or a landmass **b** : a heavy barrage 4 : something which covers or embraces a broad range of elements or factors (decided to expand . . . by building new colleges under a federation ~ — Diane Ravitch)

umbrella *vt* : to protect, cover, or provide with an umbrella

umbrella bird *n* : any of several tropical American birds (genus *Cephalopterus* and esp. *C. ornatus*) related to the tyrant flycatchers and noted for the black male with a radiating crest curving forward over the head

umbrella leaf *n* : a No. American herb (*Diphylleia cymosa*) of the barberry family with two large peltate stem leaves or a solitary lobed basal one

umbrella plant *n* : an African sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*) that has large terminal whorls of slender leaves and is often grown as an ornamental

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

umbrella tree *n* 1: an American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches 2: any of various trees or shrubs resembling an umbrella esp. in the arrangement of leaves or the shape of the crown

Um-bri-an \ 'əm-brē-ən \ *n* 1 *a*: a member of a people of ancient Italy occupying Umbria *b*: a native or inhabitant of the Italian province of Umbria 2: the Italic language of ancient Umbria — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Umbrian** *adj*

Um-bun-du \ ʌm-'bʊn-(d)ü \ *n*: a Congo language of central Angola

umi-ak \ 'ü-mē-ak \ *n* [Esk]: an open Eskimo boat made of a wooden frame covered with hide and usu. propelled with broad paddles



umiak

um-laut \ 'üm-ˌläut, 'üm- \ *n* [G, fr. *um-* around, transformation + *laut* sound] 1 *a*: the change of

a vowel caused by partial assimilation to a succeeding sound; esp: the fronting or raising of a back or low vowel (as *a*, *o*, or *u*) caused by an *i* or *j* orig. standing in the following syllable but usu. lost or altered *b*: a vowel resulting from such partial assimilation 2: a diacritical mark " placed esp. over a German vowel to indicate umlaut

umlaut *vt* 1: to produce by umlaut 2: to write or print an umlaut over

ump \ 'əmp \ *n*: UMPIRE 2

ump *vi*: to act as umpire

um-pir-age \ 'əm-pī(ə)r-ij \ *n* 1: the office or authority of an umpire 2 *a*: an act or instance of umpiring *b*: a decision of an umpire

um-pire \ 'əm-pī(ə)r \ *n* [ME *oumpere*, alter. (resulting fr. incorrect division of a *noumpere*) of *noumpere*, fr. MF *nomper* not equal, not paired, fr. *non-* + *per* equal, fr. L *par*] 1: one having authority to decide finally a controversy or question between parties: as *a*: one appointed to decide between arbitrators who have disagreed *b*: an impartial third party chosen to arbitrate disputes arising under the terms of a labor agreement 2: an official in a sport who rules on plays 3: a military officer who evaluates maneuvers

umpire *vb* **um-pired**; **um-pir-ing** *vt*: to supervise or decide as umpire ~ *vi*: to act as umpire

ump-teen \ 'əm(p)-'tēn, ʌm(p)- \ *adj* [blend of *umpty* (such and such) + *-teen* (as in *thirteen*)]: very many: indefinitely numerous — **ump-teenth** \-'tēn(t)th \ *adj*

UMT *abbr* Universal Military Training

UMW *abbr* United Mine Workers

UN *abbr* United Nations

un- \ən, 'ən before '-stressed syll, ən before '-stressed or unstressed syll \ *prefix* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *un-* *un-*, L *in-*, Gk *a-*, *an-*, OE *ne* not — more at NO] 1: not: IN-, NON- — in adjectives formed from adjectives (<unstrenuous> <unskilled>) or participles (<undressed>), in nouns formed from nouns (<unostentation>), and rarely in verbs formed from verbs (<unbe>); sometimes in words that have a meaning that merely negates that of the base word and are thereby distinguished from words that prefix *in-* or a variant of it (as *im-*) to the same base word and have a meaning positively opposite to that of the base word (<unartistic> <unmoral>) 2: opposite of: contrary to — in adjectives formed from adjectives (<unconstitutional> <ungraceful> <unmannered>) or participles (<unbelieving>) and in nouns formed from nouns (<unrest>)

un- *prefix* [ME, fr. OE *un-*, *on-*, alter. of *and-* against — more at ANTE-] 1: do the opposite of: reverse (a specified action): DE- 1a, DIS- 1a — in verbs formed from verbs (<unbend> <undress> <unfold>) 2 *a*: deprive of: remove (a specified thing) from: remove — in verbs formed from nouns (<unfrock> <unsex>) *b*: release from: free from — in verbs formed from nouns (<unhand>) *c*: remove from: extract from: bring out of — in verbs formed from nouns (<unbosom>) *d*: cause to cease to be — in verbs formed from nouns (<unman>) 3: completely (<unloose>)

unabbreviated
unabsolved
unabsorbable
unabsorbed
unabsorbent
unacademic
unaccented
unaccentuated
unaccepted
unacclimated
unacclimatized
unaccommodating
unaccomplished
unaccredited
unachievable
unachieved
unacknowledged
unacquainted
unactable
unacted
unadaptable
unadapted
unadjusted
unadmirable
unadvantageous
unadventurous
unadvertised
unadvisable
unaesthetic
unaffiliated
unaffluent
unafraid
unaged
unaggressive

unagile
unaided
unaimed
unair-conditioned
unaired
unalienated
unlike
unalleviated
unallied
unallocated
unallowable
unaltered
unambitious
unamenable
unamiable
unamplified
unanalyzable
unanalyzed
unanimated
unannotated
unannounced
unanonymous
unanswered
unappalled
unapparent
unappeased
unappreciated
unappreciative
unapproached
unappropriated
unapproved
unaristocratic
unarmored
unarrested

unartistic
unaspirated
unaspiring
unassailed
unassigned
unassimilable
unassimilated
unassisted
unassociated
unassuaged
unastronomical
unathletic
unattainable
unattempted
unattended
unattested
unauspicious
unauthentic
unauthenticated
unauthorized
unavowed
unawakened
unawed
unbaked
unbaptized
unbeautified
unbefitting
unbemused
unbigoted
unblamable
unblamed
unbleached
unblemished
unblenching

unblended
unblotted
unboastful
unbookish
unborrowed
unbothered
unbought
unbowdlerized
unbracketed
unbranded
unbreakable
unbridgeable
unbridged
unbrotherly
unbruised
unbrushed
unbudgeted
unburned
unburnished
unburnt
uncalcified
uncalled
uncanceled
uncanonical
uncapitalized
uncaptured
uncared-for
uncaring
uncarpeted
uncashed
uncastrated
uncataloged
uncaught
uncensored
uncensured
unchallenged
unchanged
unchaperoned
uncharismatic
uncharming
unchary
unchastened
unchecked
unchic
unchristened
unciliated
unclad
unclaimed
unclassifiable
uncleaned
unclear
uncleared
unclimbed
uncluttered
uncoated
uncoerced
uncollected
uncollectible
uncolored
uncombed
uncombined
uncomely
uncomforted
uncomic
uncommanding
uncompanionable
uncompensated
uncompleted
uncompounded
uncomprehended
uncomprehensible
uncompromised
unconcealed
unconfessed
unconfined
unconfirmed
unconfused
uncongealed
unconnected
unconquered
unconscientious
unconsecrated
unconstrained
unconsumed
uncontainable
uncontaminated
uncontemporary
uncontested
uncontradicted
uncontrived
uncontrolled
uncontroverted
unconverted
unconvinced
uncooked
uncooperative
uncoordinated
uncordial
uncorrected
uncorroborated
uncorrupt
uncorrupted
uncountable
uncourteous

uncreative
uncredited
uncrippled
uncriticized
uncropped
uncrossable
uncrowded
uncultivable
uncultivated
uncultured
uncurbed
uncured
uncurious
uncurrent
uncurtained
uncustomary
undamaged
undamped
undaring
undated
undazzled
undecidable
undecided
undecipherable
undocked
undecorated
undefeated
undefiled
undefinable
undefined
undeformed
undelayed
undeliverable
undelivered
undemanding
undenominational
undependable
undeserved
undeserving
undesired
undetachable
undetectable
undetected
undeterminable
undetermined
undeterred
undeveloped
undialectical
undifferentiated
undigested
undignified
undiluted
undiminished
undimmed
undiscerning
undischarged
undisciplined
undisclosed
undiscoverable
undiscovered
undiscriminating
undiscussed
undismayed
undisputed
undissolved
undistinguished
undistorted
undistracted
undistributed
undisturbed
undiversified
undivided
undivulged
undoctored
undoctrinaire
undocumented
undomestic
undomesticated
undoubtable
undoubting
undrained
undrinkable
undulled
undyed
uneager
uneatable
uneaten
unedifying
uneducable
uneducated
unembarrassed
unembellished
unenclosed
unendorsed
unenduring
unenforceable
unenforced
unengaged
unenjoyable
unenlarged
unenlightened
unenlightening

unenrolled
unenterprising
unentertaining
unenticing
unenviable
unenvied
unenvious
unequipped
unescapable
unesthetic
unethical
unevaluated
unexaggerated
unexamined
unexcavated
unexcelled
unexchangeable
unexcitable
unexcited
unexciting
unexecuted
unexhausted
unexotic
unexpanded
unexpected
unexpended
unexpired
unexplainable
unexplained
unexploded
unexplored
unexposed
unexpressed
unexpressible
unexpurgated
unextended
unextinguished
unfaded
unfanatical
unfashioned
unfastidious
unfathomed
unfazed
unfeasible
unfed
unfeminine
unfenced
unfermentable
unfermented
unfertile
unfertilized
unfilled
unfired
unflamboyant
unflavored
unflexed
unflyable
unfond
unforced
unforeseeable
unforeseen
unforgivable
unforked
unformatted
unformulated
unfortified
unfossiliferous
unframed
unfrantic
unfree
unfrustrated
unfulfilled
unfunctional
unfurnished
unfused
ungarnished
ungathered
ungentle
ungentlemanly
ungerminated
ungifted
unglamorized
unglazed
ungodlike
ungoverned
ungraded
ungraspable
ungreedy
ungrounded
unguided
unhackneyed
unhampered
unhanged
unhardened
unharmful
unharvested
unhatched
unhealable
unhealed
unhealthful
unheated
unheeded

unheeding	unmatching	unpledged	unremunerative	unsharp	untainted
unheralded	unmaterialistic	unplowed	unrenowned	unshaved	untalented
unheroic	unmeasurable	unplundered	unrent	unshaven	untalked-of
unheroical	unmeasured	unpoetic	unrepaid	unshed	untamable
unhesitant	unmechanical	unpoetical	unrepaired	unsheltered	untamed
unhindered	unmediated	unpointed	unrepealed	unshielded	untanned
unhip	unmeditated	unpolemic	unrepentant	unshorn	untapped
unhired	unmellow	unpolemical	unreplaced	unshrinkable	untarnishable
unhistorical	unmelodious	unpoliced	unreported	unshrinking	untarnished
unhonored	unmelted	unpolished	unrepresentative	unshut	untaxed
unhoped-for	unmentioned	unpolluted	unrepresented	unsifted	unteachable
unhumorous	unmerchandise	unpolluted	unrepressed	unsigned	untechnical
unhurt	unmerited	unpolymerized	unrequited	unsilent	untempered
unhydrated	unmet	unposed	unresistant	unsinkable	untenanted
unhygienic	unmetabolized	unpossessing	unresisted	unsized	untended
unideal	unmethodical	unpowered	unresisting	unslacked	unterrified
unidealized	unmetrical	unpractical	unresolved	unslaked	untested
unidentifiable	unmilitary	unpracticed	unresolvable	unsmiling	unthanked
unidentified	unmilled	unpremeditated	unresonant	unsmokable	unthankful
unideological	unmingled	unprepossessing	unrespectable	unsnuffed	unthatched
unidiomatic	unmitigable	unprescribed	unrestful	unsoiled	unthawed
unilluminated	unmixed	unpresentable	unrestricted	unsold	untheatrical
unimaginative	unmodernized	unpressed	unretentive	unsoldierly	unthoughtful
unimpaired	unmodified	unpressured	unretracted	unsolicited	unthreatened
unimpeded	unmodulated	unpretty	unreturnable	unsollicitous	unthrifty
unimportance	unmolested	unprevailing	unrevealed	unsolid	untillable
unimportant	unmonitored	unpreventable	unrevenged	unsolvable	untilled
unimposing	unmortgaged	unprinted	unrevoked	unsolved	untired
unimpressed	unmotivated	unprivileged	unrevolutionary	unsorted	untiring
unimpressible	unmounted	unprocessed	unrewarded	unsounded	untraceable
unimpressible	unmovable	unproductive	unrewarding	unsown	untracked
unimpressive	unmoved	unprofessional	unrhymed	unspecialized	untractable
uninclined	unmoving	unprogrammed	unrhythmic	unspecific	untraditional
unincorporated	unmusical	unprogressive	unrhythmic	unspecified	untrained
unindexed	unnameable	unprohibited	unridable	unspendable	untrammeled
unindustrialized	unnamed	unprompted	unrightful	unspiritual	untransferable
uninfected	unnaturalized	unpronounceable	unrinsed	unsplit	untranslatable
uninflammable	unnavigable	unpropertyed	unripened	unspoiled	untranslated
uninflected	unneeded	unpropitious	unromantic	unspoken	untraveled
uninfluenced	unneighborly	unproportionate	unromanticized	unsprayed	untraversed
uninformed	unnoisy	unproportioned	unruled	unspun	untreated
uninhabitable	unnoticeable	unprosperous	unrushed	unsquared	untrimmed
uninhabited	unnoticed	unprotected	unsafe	unstained	untroublesome
uninitiated	unnourishing	unprotecting	unsaintly	unstandardized	untrustworthy
uninjured	unobjectionable	unproved	unsalable	unstatesmanlike	untufted
uninoculated	unobliging	unproven	unsalaried	unsterile	untunable
uninspired	unobscured	unprovided	unsalted	unsterilized	untypical
uninspiring	unobservable	unprovoked	unsalvageable	unstinted	ununderstandable
uninstructed	unobservant	unpruned	unsanctified	unstinting	unusable
uninstructive	unobserved	unpublished	unsanctioned	unstintingly	unuttered
uninsulated	unobserving	unpunctual	unsanitary	unstrained	unvaried
unintegrated	unobstructed	unpunished	unsaponified	unstratified	unvarying
unintellectual	unobtainable	unpurchasable	unsated	unstrengthened	unventilated
unintended	unobvious	unpure	unsatisfied	unstripped	unveracious
uninterested	unopen	unquantifiable	unsatisfactory	unsubdued	unverifiable
uninteresting	unopened	unquenchable	unsatisfiable	unsubsidized	unverified
unintermittent	unopposed	unquenched	unsatisfying	unsubstantiated	unvexed
unintimidated	unordered	unquestioned	unscalable	unsubtle	unviable
uninvaded	unorganizable	unradical	unscaled	unsuggestible	unvisited
uninventive	unoriginal	unraised	unscarred	unsuggestive	unvulcanized
uninvested	unostentatious	unransomed	unscented	unsuited	unwalled
uninvited	unowned	unranked	unscheduled	unsullied	unwarlike
uninviting	unoxxygenated	unratified	unscholarly	unsuperstitious	unwarranted
uninvolved	unpainted	unrationed	unscorched	unsupervised	unwatched
unirradiated	unparasitized	unravished	unscreened	unsupportable	unweaned
unjointed	unpardonable	unreachable	unscriptural	unsupported	unwearable
unjudged	unpardoned	unreadable	unseasoned	unsuppressed	unwearying
unjustifiable	unparenthesized	unrealizable	unseaworthy	unsure	unweathered
unjustified	unpartisan	unrealized	unseconded	unsurfaced	unwed
unkept	unpartitioned	unreasoned	unsectarian	unsurpassable	unwedded
unknowledgeable	unpasteurized	unreclaimable	unsecured	unsurpassed	unweeded
unkosher	unpastoral	unrecompensed	unseeded	unsurprised	unwelcome
unkosher	unpatentable	unreconcilable	unseeing	unsurprising	unwelded
unlabeled	unpatient	unreconciled	unsegmented	unsusceptible	unwept
unlabored	unpatriotic	unrecorded	unselfconscious	unsuspecting	unwifely
unladylike	unpatterned	unrecoverable	unsensitized	unsuspenseful	unwinking
unlamented	unpaved	unredeemed	unsensual	unsuspicious	unwished
unleavened	unpedantic	unredressed	unsentimental	unsustainable	unwitnessed
unlethal	unpedigreed	unrefined	unseparated	unsustained	unwomanly
unliberal	unperceivable	unreflecting	unserious	unswayed	unwon
unlicensed	unperceived	unreflective	unserved	unsweetened	unwooded
unlighted	unperceiving	unreformable	unserviceable	unsworn	unworkable
unlikable	unperceptive	unreformed	unsexual	unsympathetic	unworked
unlined	unperformed	unrefuted	unshaded	unsympathizing	unworkmanlike
unlit	unperplexed	unregimented	unshadowed	unsynchronized	unworried
unliterary	unpersuadable	unregistered	unshakable	unsystematic	unwounded
unlivable	unpersuaded	unregulated	unshaken	unsystematized	unwrought
unlobed	unpersuasive	unrehearsed	unshapely	untactful	unyoung
unlovable	unperturbed	unreimbursed	unshared	untagged	
unloved	unphilosophic	unreinforced			
unloving	unphilosophical	unrelated			
unmagnified	unphonetic	unrelaxed			
unmailable	unphotogenic	unrelaxing			
unmalleable	unphotographed	unreliable			
unmanageable	unpicturesque	unrelieved			
unmanufactured	unpitied	unreligious			
unmapped	unpitying	unreluctant			
unmarked	unplaced	unremarkable			
unmarketable	unplanned	unremembered			
unmarried	unplanted	unreminiscent			
unmasculine	unplausible	unremitted			
unmastered	unplayable	unremovable			
unmatchable	unpleased	unremunerated			
unmatched	unpleasing				

un-abashed \ən-ə-'basht\ *adj* : not abashed : **UNDISGUISED** —
un-abash-ed-ly \-'bash-əd-lē\ *adv*

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw oi coin th thin th this
ü loot ù foot y yet yü few yü furious zh vision

un-abat-ed \ən-ə-'bāt-əd\ *adj*: not abated: being at full strength or force — **un-abat-ed-ly** *adv*
un-able \ən-'ā-bəl, 'ən-\ *adj*: not able: INCAPABLE: as **a**: UNQUALIFIED, INCOMPETENT **b**: IMPOTENT, HELPLESS
un-abridged \ən-ə-'brijd\ *adj* **1**: not abridged: COMPLETE (an ~ reprint of a novel) **2**: being the most complete of its class: not based on one larger (an ~ dictionary)
un-ac-cept-able \ən-ə-'sep-tə-bəl, -ak-\ *adj*: not acceptable: not pleasing or welcome — **un-ac-cept-abil-i-ty** \-,sep-tə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-ac-cept-ably** \-'sep-tə-blē\ *adv*
un-ac-com-mo-dat-ed \ən-ə-'kām-ə-'dāt-əd\ *adj*: not accommodated: UNPROVIDED
un-ac-com-pa-nied \ən-ə-'kəmp-(ə)nēd\ *adj*: not accompanied; *specif*: being without instrumental accompaniment
un-ac-count-able \ən-ə-'kaunt-ə-bəl\ *adj* **1**: not to be accounted for: INEXPLICABLE, STRANGE **2**: not to be called to account: not responsible — **un-ac-count-abil-i-ty** \-,kaunt-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-ac-count-ably** \-'kaunt-ə-blē\ *adv*
un-ac-count-ed \-'kaunt-əd\ *adj*: not accounted: UNEXPLAINED — often used with *for*
un-ac-cus-tomed \ən-ə-'kəs-təmd\ *adj* **1**: not customary: not usual or common **2**: not habituated — *usu.* used with *to* — **un-ac-cus-tomed-ly** \-təmd-lē\ *adv*
una cor-da \ü-nə-'kōrd-ə, -'kōr-(ə)dä\ *adv* or *adj* [It, lit., one string]: with soft pedal depressed — used as a direction in piano music
una corda pedal *n*: SOFT PEDAL
un-adorned \ən-ə-'dō(ə)rnd\ *adj*: not adorned: lacking embellishment or decoration: PLAIN, SIMPLE
un-adorn-ment \-'dō(ə)rn-mənt\ *n*: the quality or state of being unadorned
un-adul-ter-at-ed \ən-ə-'dæl-tə-rāt-əd\ *adj*: PURE, UNMIXED — **un-adul-ter-at-ed-ly** *adv*
un-ad-vised \ən-əd-'vīzd\ *adj* **1**: done without due consideration: RASH (a cruel and ~ act) **2**: not prudent: INDISCREET (her ~ love of gossip) — **un-ad-vised-ly** \-'vī-zəd-lē\ *adv*
un-af-fect-ed \ən-ə-'fek-təd\ *adj* **1**: not influenced or changed mentally, physically, or chemically **2**: free from affection: GENUINE — **un-af-fect-ed-ly** *adv* — **un-af-fect-ed-ness** *n*
un-af-fec-tion-ate \-'fek-sh(ə)nət\ *adj*: lacking affection: not affectionate — **un-af-fec-tion-ate-ly** *adv*
un-ag-ing or **un-age-ing** \ən-'ā-jīn, 'ən-\ *adj*: AGELESS
un-alien-able \-'āl-yə-nə-bəl, -'ā-lē-ə-\ *adj*: INALIENABLE
un-aligned \ən-'lī-'ind\ *adj*: NONALIGNED
un-al-loyed \ən-'lī-'oid\ *adj*: not alloyed: UNMIXED, UNQUALIFIED, PURE (~ metals) (~ happiness)
un-al-ter-able \ən-'ōl-t(ə)-rə-bəl, 'ən-\ *adj*: not capable of being altered or changed (an ~ resolve) (~ hatred) — **un-al-ter-abil-i-ty** \ən-'ōl-t(ə)-rə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-al-ter-able-ness** \ən-'ōl-t(ə)-rə-bəl-nəs, 'ən-\ *n* — **un-al-ter-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
un-am-big-u-ous \ən-am-'big-yə-wəs\ *adj*: not ambiguous: CLEAR, PRECISE — **un-am-big-u-ous-ly** *adv*
un-am-biv-a-lent \-'biv-ə-lənt\ *adj*: not ambivalent: CLEAR-CUT, DEFINITE — **un-am-biv-a-lent-ly** *adv*
un-Amer-i-can \ən-ə-'mer-ə-kən\ *adj*: not American: not characteristic of or consistent with American customs, principles, or traditions
unan *abbr* unanimous
un-an-chor \ən-'an-kər, 'ən-\ *vt*: to loosen from an anchor
un-aneled \ən-ə-'nē(ə)ld\ *adj*, *archaic*: not having received extreme unction
un-anes-the-tized \ən-ə-'nes-thə-'tīzd\ *adj*: not having been subjected to an anesthetic
una-nim-i-ty \yü-nə-'nim-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being unanimous
unan-i-mous \yü-'nan-ə-məs\ *adj* [L *unanimus*, fr. *unus* one + *animus* mind — more at ONE, ANIMATE] **1**: being of one mind: AGREEING **2**: formed with or indicating unanimity: having the agreement and consent of all — **unan-i-mous-ly** *adv*
un-an-swer-able \ən-'an(t)s-(ə)-rə-bəl, 'ən-\ *adj*: not answerable; *esp*: IRREFUTABLE — **un-an-swer-abil-i-ty** \ən-'an(t)s-(ə)-rə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-an-swer-ably** \ən-'an(t)s-(ə)-rə-blē, 'ən-\ *adv*
un-an-tic-i-pat-ed \ən-an-'tis-ə-'pāt-əd\ *adj*: not anticipated: UNEXPECTED, UNFORESEEN — **un-an-tic-i-pat-ed-ly** *adv*
un-apol-o-get-ic \ən-ə-'pāl-ə-'jet-ik\ *adj*: not apologetic: offered or put forward without apology — **un-apol-o-get-i-cal-ly** \-ik(ə)-lē\ *adv*
un-ap-peal-able \ən-ə-'pē-lə-bəl\ *adj*: not appealable: not subject to appeal
un-ap-peal-ing \-'pē-līn\ *adj*: not appealing: UNATTRACTIVE — **un-ap-peal-ing-ly** \-līn-lē\ *adv*
un-ap-peas-able \-'pē-zə-bəl\ *adj*: not to be appeased: IMPLACABLE — **un-ap-peas-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
un-ap-pe-tiz-ing \ən-'ap-ə-'tī-zīn, 'ən-\ *adj*: not appetizing: INSIPID, UNATTRACTIVE — **un-ap-pe-tiz-ing-ly** \-zīn-lē\ *adv*
un-ap-pre-ci-a-tion \ən-ə-'prē-shē-'ā-shən\ *n*: failure to appreciate something
un-ap-proach-able \ən-ə-'prō-chə-bəl\ *adj* **1**: not approachable: physically inaccessible **2**: discouraging intimacies: RESERVED — **un-ap-proach-abil-i-ty** \-,prō-chə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-ap-proach-ably** \-'prō-chə-blē\ *adv*
un-apt \ən-'apt, 'ən-\ *adj* **1**: UNSUITABLE, INAPPROPRIATE (an ~ quote) **2**: not accustomed and not likely (a man ~ to tolerate carelessness) **3**: DULL, BACKWARD (~ scholars) — **un-apt-ly** \-'ap(t)-lē\ *adv* — **un-apt-ness** \-'ap(t)-nəs\ *n*
un-ar-gu-able \ən-'är-gyə-wə-bəl, 'ən-\ *adj*: not arguable — **un-ar-gu-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
un-arm \ən-'ärm, 'ən-\ *vt*: DISARM
un-armed \-'ärmd\ *adj* **1**: not armed or armored **2**: having no hard and sharp projections (as spines, spurs, or claws)
un-ar-tic-u-lat-ed \ən-'är-'tik-yə-'lāt-əd\ *adj*: not articulated; *esp*: not carefully reasoned or analyzed
una-ry \yü-nə-rē\ *adj* [L *unus* one + E *-ary*]: having or consisting of a single element, item, or component: MONADIC

un-ashamed \ən-ə-'shāmd\ *adj*: not ashamed: being without guilt, self-consciousness, or doubt — **un-ashamed-ly** \-'shā-məd-lē\ *adv*
un-asked \ən-'as(k)t, 'ən-\ *adj* **1**: not asked (~ questions) **2**: not being asked: UNINVITED **3**: not asked for (~ advice)
un-as-sail-able \ən-ə-'sā-lə-bəl\ *adj*: not assailable: not liable to doubt, attack, or question — **un-as-sail-abil-i-ty** \-,sā-lə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-as-sail-able-ness** \-'sā-lə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **un-as-sail-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
un-as-ser-tive \ən-ə-'sərt-iv\ *adj*: not assertive: MODEST, SHY
un-as-sist-ed \ən-ə-'sis-təd\ *adj* **1**: not assisted: lacking help **2**: made or performed without an assist (an ~ double play)
un-as-suage-able \ən-ə-'swā-jə-bəl\ *adj*: not capable of being assuaged
un-as-sum-ing \ən-ə-'sü-mīn\ *adj*: not assuming: not arrogant or presuming: MODEST, RETIRING — **un-as-sum-ing-ness** *n*
un-at-tached \ən-ə-'tacht\ *adj* **1** **a**: not assigned or committed (as to a particular task, organization, or person); *esp*: not married or engaged **b**: not seized as security for a legal judgment **2**: not joined or united (~ polyps) (~ buildings)
un-at-trac-tive \-'trak-tiv\ *adj*: not attractive: PLAIN, DULL — **un-at-trac-tive-ly** *adv* — **un-at-trac-tive-ness** *n*
un-avail-able \ən-ə-'vā-lə-bəl\ *adj*: not available — **un-avail-abil-i-ty** \-,vā-lə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*
un-avail-ing \-'vā-līn\ *adj*: not availing: FUTILE, USELESS — **un-avail-ing-ly** \-līn-lē\ *adv* — **un-avail-ing-ness** *n*
un-av-er-age \ən-'av-(ə)-rij, 'ən-\ *adj*: not average: UNUSUAL, OUTSTANDING
un-avoid-able \ən-ə-'vōid-ə-bəl\ *adj*: not avoidable: INEVITABLE — **un-avoid-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
un-aware \-ə-'wa(ə)r, -'we(ə)r\ *adv*: UNAWARES
unaware *adj*: not aware: IGNORANT — **un-aware-ly** *adv* — **un-aware-ness** *n*
un-awares \-'wa(ə)rz, -'we(ə)rz\ *adv* [*un-* + *aware* + *-s*, *adv.* suffix, fr. ME, fr. *-s*, gen. sing. ending of nouns — more at *-s*] **1**: without design, attention, preparation, or premeditation **2**: without warning: SUDDENLY, UNEXPECTEDLY
un-backed \ən-'bakt, 'ən-\ *adj* **1**: never mounted by a rider: not broken **2**: lacking support or aid **3**: having no back
un-balance \-'bal-ən(t)s\ *vt*: to put out of balance; *esp*: to derange mentally
unbalance *n*: lack of balance: IMBALANCE
un-bal-anced \-ən(t)st\ *adj*: not balanced: as **a**: not in equilibrium **b**: mentally disordered or deranged **c**: not adjusted so as to make credits equal to debts (an ~ account)
un-bal-last-ed \-'bal-ə-stəd\ *adj*: not furnished with or steadied by ballast: UNSTEADY
un-ban-dage \-'ban-dij\ *vt*: to remove a bandage from
un-bar \ən-'bär, 'ən-\ *vt*: to remove a bar from: UNBOLT, OPEN
un-bar-bered \-'bär-bərd\ *adj*: having long and *esp.* unkempt hair
un-barred \-'bärd\ *adj* **1**: not secured by a bar: UNLOCKED **2**: not marked with bars
un-bat-ed \-'bāt-əd\ *adj* **1**: UNABATED **2** *archaic*: not blunted
un-be \-'bē\ *vi*, *archaic*: to lack or cease to have being
un-bear-able \ən-'bar-ə-bəl, 'ən-, -'ber-\ *adj*: not bearable: UNENDURABLE — **un-bear-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
un-beat-able \-'bēt-ə-bəl\ *adj* **1**: not capable of being defeated **2**: possessing unsurpassable qualities — **un-beat-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
un-beat-en \-'bēt-n\ *adj* **1**: not pounded or beaten: not whipped **2**: not traversed: UNTROD **3**: not defeated
un-beau-ti-ful \-'byüt-i-fəl\ *adj*: not beautiful: UNATTRACTIVE — **un-beau-ti-ful-ly** \-f(ə)-lē\ *adv*
un-be-com-ing \ən-bi-'kəm-īn\ *adj*: not becoming (an ~ dress); *esp*: not coming with the standards appropriate to one's position or condition of life (~ conduct) *syn* see INDECOROUS — **un-be-com-ing-ly** \-īn-lē\ *adv* — **un-be-com-ing-ness** *n*
un-be-known \ən-bi-'nōn\ or **un-be-knownst** \-'nōn(t)st\ *adj* [*un-* + obs. E *beknown* (known)]: happening without one's knowledge: UNKNOWN — *usu.* used with *to*
un-be-lief \ən-bə-'lēf\ *n*: incredulity or skepticism *esp.* in matters of religious faith
syn UNBELIEF, DISBELIEF, INCREDULITY *shared meaning element*: the attitude or state of mind of one who does not believe *ant* belief
un-be-liev-able \-'lē-və-bəl\ *adj*: too improbable for belief: INCREDIBLE — **un-be-liev-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
un-be-liev-er \-'lē-vər\ *n* **1**: one that does not believe: an incredulous person: DOUBTER, SKEPTIC **2**: one that does not believe in a particular religious faith *syn* see ATHEIST
un-be-liev-ing \-'lē-vīn\ *adj*: marked by unbelief: INCREDULOUS, SKEPTICAL — **un-be-liev-ing-ly** \-vīn-lē\ *adv*
un-belt-ed \ən-'bel-təd, 'ən-\ *adj*: not furnished with a belt
un-bend \-'bend\ *vb* **-bent** \-'bent\; **-bend-ing** *vt* **1**: to free from flexure: make or allow to become straight (~ a bow) **2**: to cause (as the mind) to relax **3** **a**: to unfasten (as a sail) from a spar or stay **b**: to cast loose or untie (as a rope) ~ *vi* **1**: to relax one's severity, stiffness, or austerity **2**: to cease to be bent: become straight
un-bend-able \-'ben-də-bəl\ *adj*: SINGLE-MINDED, FIRM
un-bend-ing \-'ben-dīn\ *adj* [*un-*] **1**: not bending: UNYIELDING, INFLEXIBLE (an ~ will) **2**: aloof or unsocial in manner: RESERVED
un-be-seem-ing \ən-bi-'sē-mīn\ *adj*: not befitting: UNBECOMING
un-bi-ased \ən-'bi-əst, 'ən-\ *adj* **1**: free from bias; *esp*: free from all prejudice and favoritism: eminently fair **2** of a *statistic*: having an expected value equal to a population parameter being estimated — **un-bi-ased-ness** \-əs(t)-nəs\ *n* *syn* see FAIR *ant* bi-ased
un-bib-li-cal \ən-'bib-li-kəl, 'ən-\ *adj*: contrary to or unsanctioned by the Bible
un-bid-den \-'bid-ən\ *also* **un-bid** \-'bid\ *adj*: not bidden: UN-ASKED, UNINVITED

un-bind \-'bīnd\ *vt* **-bound** \-'baʊnd\; **-bind-ing** 1: to remove a band from: free from fastenings: UNTIE, UNFASTEN 2: to set free: RELEASE
un-bit-ted \-'bit-əd\ *adj*: UNBRIDLED, UNCONTROLLED
un-blended \-'blencht\ *adj*: not disconcerted: UNDAUNTED
un-blessed *also* **un-blest** \-'ən-'blest, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not blessed 2: EVIL, ACCURSED
un-blinded \-'blīn-dəd\ *adj*: not blinded; *esp*: free from illusion
un-blink-ing \-'blīŋ-kīŋ\ *adj* 1: not blinking 2: not showing signs of emotion, doubt, or confusion — **un-blink-ing-ly** \-'kīŋ-lē\ *adv*
un-block \-'blāk\ *vt*: to free from being blocked ~ *vi*: to unblock something
un-blush-ing \-'bləsh-īŋ\ *adj* 1: not blushing 2: SHAMELESS, UNABASHED — **un-blush-ing-ly** \-'īŋ-lē\ *adv*
un-bod-ied \-'bād-ēd\ *adj* 1: having no body: INCORPOREAL; *also*: freed from the body (~ souls) 2: FORMLESS
un-bolt \-'ən-'bōlt, 'ən-\ *vt*: to open or unfasten by withdrawing a bolt
un-bolt-ed \-'bōl-təd\ *adj*: not sifted (~ flour)
unbolted *adj*: not fastened by bolts
un-bon-net-ed \-'ən-'bān-ət-əd, 'ən-\ *adj*: BAREHEADED
un-born \-'bō(ə)r\ *adj* 1: not born: not brought into life 2: still to appear: FUTURE 3: existing without birth
un-bo-som \-'büz-əm *also* -'büz-\ *vt* 1: to give expression to: DISCLOSE, REVEAL 2: to disclose the thoughts or feelings of (oneself) ~ *vi*: to unbosom oneself
un-bound \-'baʊnd\ *adj*: not bound: as **a** (1): not fastened **a** (2): not confined **b**: not having the leaves fastened together (~ book) **c**: not bound together with other issues (~ periodicals) **d**: not held in chemical or physical combination
un-bound-ed \-'baʊn-dəd\ *adj* 1: having no limit 2: UNRESTRAINED, UNCONTROLLED — **un-bound-ed-ness** *n*
un-bowed \-'ən-'baʊd, 'ən-\ *adj*: not bowed down; *esp*: not subdued
un-box \-'bāks\ *vt*: to remove from a box
un-brace \-'brās\ *vt* 1: to free or detach by or as if by untying or removing a brace or bond 2: ENFEEBLE, WEAKEN
un-braid \-'brād\ *vt*: to separate the strands of: UNRAVEL
un-branched \-'brānt\ *adj* 1: having no branches (~ a straight trunk) 2: not divided into branches (~ a leaf with ~ veins)
un-breath-able \-'brē-thə-bəl\ *adj*: not fit for being breathed
un-bred \-'bred\ *adj* 1 *obs*: ILL-BRED 2: not taught: UNTRAINED 3: not bred: never having been bred (~ an ~ heifer)
un-brid-le \-'ən-'brīd-əl, 'ən-\ *vt*: to free or loose from a bridle; *broadly*: to set loose: free from restraint
un-brid-led \-'brīd-əl\ *adj* 1: not confined by a bridle 2: UNRESTRAINED, UNGOVERNED
un-broke \-'brōk\ *adj*: UNBROKEN
un-bro-ken \-'brō-kən\ *adj*: not broken: as **a**: not violated **b**: WHOLE, INTACT **c**: not subdued: UNTAMED; *esp*: not trained for service or use (~ colts) **d**: UNINTERRUPTED (~ miles of ~ forest) **e**: not plowed **f**: not disorganized (~ advanced in ~ ranks)
un-buck-le \-'bək-əl\ *vt*: to loose the buckle of: UNFASTEN ~ *vi* 1: to loosen buckles 2: RELAX
un-budge-able \-'bəj-ə-bəl\ *adj*: not able to be budged or changed: INFLEXIBLE — **un-budge-ably** \-'blē\ *adv*
un-budg-ing \-'bəj-īŋ\ *adj*: not budging: resisting movement or change — **un-budg-ing-ly** \-'īŋ-lē\ *adv*
un-build \-'ən-'bīld, 'ən-\ *vb* **-built** \-'bīlt\; **-build-ing** *vt*: to pull down: DEMOLISH, RAZE ~ *vi*: to unbuild something
un-built \-'bīlt\ *adj* 1: not built: not yet constructed 2: not built on (~ an ~ plot) (~ a forest which was ~ on)
un-bun-dle \-'bən-dəl\ *vi*: to give separate prices for equipment and supporting services (~ lifts price of computers; won't ~ — *Wall Street Jour.*) ~ *vt*: to price separately (~ the software is *unbundled* — *Datamation*)
un-bur-den \-'bəd-ən\ *vt* 1: to free or relieve from a burden 2: to relieve oneself of (as cares, fears, or worries): cast off
un-bur-dened \-'bəd-ən\ *adj*: not burdened: having no weight or load
un-bur-ied \-'bər-ēd\ *adj*: not buried
un-but-tered \-'bət-əd\ *adj*: not buttered: lacking butter
un-but-ton \-'bət-ən\ *vt* 1: to loose the buttons of 2: to open as if by loosening buttons; *specif*: to open the hatches or apertures of (an armored vehicle) ~ *vi*: to undo buttons
un-but-toned \-'nd\ *adj* 1 **a**: not buttoned **b**: not provided with buttons 2: not under constraint: free and unrestricted in action and expression
un-cage \-'ən-'kāj, 'ən-\ *vt*: to release from or as if from a cage: free from restraint
un-cal-cu-lat-ed \-'kal-kyə-'lāt-əd\ *adj*: not planned or thought out beforehand: SPONTANEOUS
un-cal-cu-lat-ing \-'lāt-īŋ\ *adj*: not based on or marked by calculation
un-called-for \-'ən-'kōl(d)-,fō(ə)r, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not called for or needed: UNNECESSARY 2: being or offered without provocation or justification (~ an ~ display of temper) (~ insults) *syn* see SUPEREROGATORY
un-can-did \-'kan-dəd\ *adj*: not frank or honest — **un-can-did-ly** *adv*
un-can-ny \-'kan-ē\ *adj* 1 **a**: seeming to have a supernatural character or origin: EERIE, MYSTERIOUS **b**: being beyond what is normal or expected: suggesting superhuman or supernatural powers (~ an ~ sense of direction) 2 *chiefly Scot*: SEVERE, PUNISHING 3 *chiefly Scot*: DANGEROUS *syn* see WEIRD — **un-can-ni-ly** \-'kan-ē\ *adv* — **un-can-ni-ness** \-'kan-ē-nəs\ *n*
un-cap \-'kap\ *vt*: to remove a cap or covering from
un-catch-able \-'kach-ə-bəl, -'kech-\ *adj*: not able to be caught
un-caused \-'kōzd\ *adj*: having no antecedent cause
un-ceas-ing \-'sē-sīŋ\ *adj*: never ceasing: CONTINUOUS, INCESSANT — **un-ceas-ing-ly** \-'sīŋ-lē\ *adv*
un-cele-brat-ed \-'sel-ə-'brāt-əd\ *adj* 1: not formally honored or commemorated 2: not famous: OBSCURE

un-cer-e-mo-ni-ous \-'ən-'ser-ə-'mō-nē-əs\ *adj* 1: not ceremonious: INFORMAL 2: ABRUPT, RUDE (~ an ~ dismissal) — **un-cer-e-mo-ni-ous-ly** *adv* — **un-cer-e-mo-ni-ous-ness** *n*
un-cer-tain \-'ən-'sərt-'n, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: INDEFINITE, INDETERMINATE (~ the time of departure is ~) 2: not certain to occur: PROBLEM-ATICAL 3: not reliable: UNTRUSTWORTHY 4 **a**: not known beyond doubt: DUBIOUS **b**: not having certain knowledge: DOUBTFUL **c**: not clearly identified or defined 5: not constant: VARIABLE, FITFUL — **un-cer-tain-ly** *adv* — **un-cer-tain-ness** \-'n-(n)əs\ *n*
un-cer-tain-ty \-'n-tē\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being uncertain: DOUBT 2: something that is uncertain
syn UNCERTAINTY, DOUBT, DUBIETY, SKEPTICISM, SUSPICION, MISTRUST
shared meaning element: lack of sureness about someone or something *ant* certainty
uncertainty principle *n*: a principle in quantum mechanics: it is impossible to assert in terms of the ordinary conventions of geometrical position and of motion that a particle (as an electron) is at the same time at a specified point and moving with a specified velocity
un-chain \-'ən-'chān, 'ən-\ *vt*: to free by or as if by removing a chain: set loose
un-chal-lenge-able \-'chal-ən-jə-bəl\ *adj*: not able to be challenged or disputed
un-chancy \-'chan(t)-sē\ *adj* 1 *chiefly Scot*: ILL-FATED 2 *chiefly Scot*: DANGEROUS
un-change-able \-'chān-jə-bəl\ *adj*: not changing or to be changed: IMMUTABLE — **un-change-abil-i-ty** \-'ən-'chān-jə-'bīl-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-change-able-ness** \-'ən-'chān-jə-bəl-nəs, 'ən-\ *n* — **un-change-ably** \-'blē\ *adv*
un-chang-ing \-'chān-jīŋ\ *adj*: CONSTANT, INVARIABLE — **un-chang-ing-ly** \-'jīŋ-lē\ *adv* — **un-chang-ing-ness** *n*
un-char-ac-ter-is-tic \-'ən-'kar-ik-tə-'ris-tik\ *adj*: not characteristic: not typical or distinctive — **un-char-ac-ter-is-ti-cal-ly** \-'ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
un-charge \-'ən-'chärj, 'ən-\ *vt, obs*: ACQUIT
un-charged \-'chärjd\ *adj*: not charged; *specif*: having no electric charge
un-char-i-ta-ble \-'char-ət-ə-bəl\ *adj*: lacking in charity: severe in judging: HARSH — **un-char-i-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **un-char-i-ta-bly** \-'blē\ *adv*
un-chart-ed \-'chärt-əd\ *adj*: not recorded or plotted on a map, chart, or plan; *broadly*: UNKNOWN
un-chaste \-'chäst\ *adj*: not chaste: lacking in chastity — **un-chaste-ly** *adv* — **un-chaste-ness** \-'chäs(t)-nəs\ *n*
un-chas-ti-ty \-'chas-tət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being unchaste
un-chiv-al-rous \-'shiv-əl-rəs\ *adj*: not chivalrous: lacking in chivalry — **un-chiv-al-rous-ly** *adv*
un-choke \-'chōk\ *vt*: to clear of obstruction
un-chris-tian \-'kris(h)-chən\ *adj* 1: not of the Christian faith 2 **a**: contrary to the Christian spirit or character **b**: BARBAROUS, UNCIVILIZED
un-church \-'chərch\ *vt* 1: to expel from a church: EXCOMMUNICATE 2: to deprive of a church or of status as a church
un-churched \-'chərcht\ *adj*: not belonging to or connected with a church
unci *pl of* UNCUS
un-cial \-'ən-'shəl, -chəl; 'ən(t)-sē-əl\ *adj* [L *uncialis* inch-high, fr. *uncia* twelfth part, ounce, inch]: written in the style or size of uncials — **un-cial-ly** \-'ē\ *adv*
uncial *n* 1: a handwriting used esp. in Greek and Latin manuscripts of the 4th to the 8th centuries A.D. and made with somewhat rounded separated majuscules but having cursive forms for some letters 2: an uncial letter 3: a manuscript written in uncial
un-ci-form \-'ən(t)-sə-'fōrm\ *adj* [NL *unciformis*, fr. L *uncus* hook + *-formis* -form — more at ANGLE]: hook-shaped: UNCINATE
unciform *n* [NL *unciforme*, fr. neut. of *unciformis*]: HAMATE
un-ci-nar-ia \-'ən(t)-sə-'nar-ē-ə, -'ner-\ *n* [NL, fr. L *uncinus* hook]: HOOKWORM
un-ci-na-ri-a-sis \-'ən-'sīn-ə-'rī-ə-səs\ *n* [NL]: ANCYLOSTOMIASIS
un-ci-nate \-'ən(t)-sə-'nāt\ *adj*: bent at the tip like a hook: HOOKED
un-ci-nus \-'ən-'sī-nəs\ *n, pl -ni* \-'nī\ [NL, fr. L, hook, fr. *uncus* — more at ANGLE]: a small uncinate structure or process
un-cir-cum-cised \-'ən-'sər-kəm-'sīzd, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not circumcised 2: spiritually impure: HEATHEN — **un-cir-cum-ci-sion** \-'ən-'sər-kəm-'sīzh-ən\ *n*
un-civ-il \-'ən-'siv-əl, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not civilized: BARBAROUS 2: lacking in courtesy: ILL-MANNERED, IMPOLITE 3: not conducive to civic harmony and welfare — **un-civ-il-ly** \-'ə-lē\ *adv*
un-civ-il-ized \-'siv-ə-'līzd\ *adj* 1: not civilized: BARBAROUS 2: remote from settled areas: WILD
un-clamp \-'klamp\ *vt*: to loosen the clamp of: to free from a clamp
un-clar-i-ty \-'klar-ət-ē\ *n, pl -ties*: lack of clarity: AMBIGUITY, OBSCURITY
un-clasp \-'klasp\ *vt* 1: to open the clasp of 2: to open or cause to be opened (as a clenched hand) ~ *vi*: to loosen a hold
un-clas-si-cal \-'klas-i-kəl\ *adj*: not classical; *esp*: unconcerned with the classics
un-clas-si-fied \-'klas-ə-'fīd\ *adj* 1: not placed or belonging in a class 2: not subject to a security classification

ROMAN UNCIAL

uncials

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	ə back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

uncle \ˈɛŋ-kəl/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *avunculus* mother's brother; akin to OE *ēam* uncle, OIr *aue* grandson, L *avus* grandfather] **1** *a*: the brother of one's father or mother *b*: the husband of one's aunt **2**: one who helps, advises, or encourages **3** — used as a cry of surrender (was forced to cry ~) **4** *cap*: UNCLE SAM

unclean \ˈɛn-ˈklēn, ˈɛn-/ *adj* **1**: morally or spiritually impure **2**: infected with a harmful supernatural contagion; *also*: prohibited by ritual law for use or contact **3**: DIRTY, FILTHY **4**: lacking in clarity and precision of conception or execution — **unclean-ness** \-ˈklēn-nəs/ *n*

1unclean-ly \-ˈklēn-lē/ *adj*: morally or physically unclean — **unclean-li-ness** *n*

2unclean-ly \-ˈklēn-lē/ *adv*: in an unclean manner

unclench \-ˈklēnʃ/ *vt* **1**: to open from a clenched position **2**: to release from a grip ~ *vi*: to become unclashed or relaxed

Uncle Sam \ˈɛŋ-kəl-ˈsəm/ *n* [expansion of U.S., abbr. of *United States*] **1**: the U.S. government **2**: the American nation or people

1Uncle Tom \-ˈtām/ *n* **1**: a pious and faithful elderly Negro slave in the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe **2**: a black eager to win the approval of whites and willing to cooperate with them

2Uncle Tom *vi* **Uncle Tommed**; **Uncle Tom-ming**: to behave like an Uncle Tom

Uncle Tom-ism \-ˈtām-iz-əm/ *n*: behavior characteristic of an Uncle Tom

unclimb-able \ˈɛn-ˈkli-mə-bəl, ˈɛn-/ *adj*: not able to be climbed — **unclimb-able-ness** *n*

unclinch \ˈɛn-ˈklinʃ, ˈɛn-/ *vt*: UNCLENCH

uncloak \-ˈklōk/ *vt* **1**: to remove a cloak or cover from **2**: REVEAL, UNMASK ~ *vi*: to take off a cloak

unclog \-ˈkläg/ *vt*: to free from a difficulty or obstruction

unclose \-ˈklōz/ *vt* **1**: OPEN **2**: DISCLOSE, REVEAL ~ *vi*: to become opened

unclosed \-ˈklōzd/ *adj*: not closed or settled: not concluded

unclothe \-ˈklōth/ *vt* **1**: to strip of clothes **2**: DIVEST, UNCOVER

unclothed \-ˈklōthd/ *adj*: not clothed

uncloud-ed \-ˈklaüd-əd/ *adj*: not covered by clouds: not darkened: CLEAR — **uncloud-ed-ly** *adv*

unclut-ter \-ˈklət-ər/ *vt*: to remove clutter from: make neat and orderly

1unc- (ə)kō, -kə *adj* [ME (Sc) *unkow*, alter. of ME *uncouth*] **1** chiefly Scot *a*: STRANGE, UNKNOWN *b*: UNCANNY, WEIRD **2** chiefly Scot: EXTRAORDINARY

2unc- adv: EXTREMELY, REMARKABLY, UNCOMMONLY

3unco *n, pl uncōs* **1** *pl, chiefly Scot*: NEWS, TIDINGS **2** chiefly Scot: STRANGER

uncock \ˈɛn-ˈkāk, ˈɛn-/ *vt*: to remove the hammer of (a firearm) from a cocked position

uncof-fin \-ˈkō-fən/ *vt*: to remove from or as if from a coffin

uncof-fined \-ˈkōf-ɪnd/ *adj*: not placed in a coffin

uncoil \ˈɛn-ˈkōi(ə)l, ˈɛn-/ *vt*: to release from a coiled state: UNWIND ~ *vi*: to become uncoiled

uncoiled \-ˈkōi(ə)ld/ *adj*: not coiled

uncoined \-ˈkōind/ *adj* **1**: not minted (~ metal) **2**: not fabricated: NATURAL

uncom-fort-able \ˈɛn-ˈkəm(p)(f)-tə-bəl, ˈɛn-, ˈkəm(p)-fərt-ə-/ *adj* **1**: causing discomfort or annoyance (an ~ chair) (an ~ performance) **2**: feeling discomfort: UNEASY (was ~ with them) — **uncom-fort-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

uncom-mer-cial \ˈɛn-kə-ˈmər-shəl/ *adj* **1**: not engaged in or related to commerce **2**: not based on commercial principles

uncom-mit-ted \-ˈmit-əd/ *adj*: not committed; *specif*: not pledged to a particular belief, allegiance, or program

uncom-mon \ˈɛn-ˈkām-ən, ˈɛn-/ *adj* **1**: not ordinarily encountered: UNUSUAL **2**: REMARKABLE, EXCEPTIONAL *syn* see INFREQUENT *ant* common — **uncom-mon-ly** *adv* — **uncom-mon-ness** \-ən-nəs/ *n*

uncom-mu-ni-ca-ble \ˈɛn-kə-ˈmyü-ni-kə-bəl/ *adj*: INCOMMUNICABLE

uncom-mu-ni-ca-tive \-ˈmyü-nə-kāt-iv, -ni-kət-/ *adj*: not disposed to talk or impart information: RESERVED

uncom-pas-sion-ate \ˈɛn-kəm-ˈpash-(ə)-nət/ *adj*: HARDHEARTED, UNFEELING

uncom-pet-i-tive \-ˈpet-ət-iv/ *adj*: not competitive: unable to compete — **uncom-pet-i-tive-ness** *n*

uncom-plain-ing \-ˈplā-niŋ/ *adj*: not complaining: PATIENT — **uncom-plain-ing-ly** \-niŋ-lē/ *adv*

uncom-pli-cat-ed \ˈɛn-ˈkām-plə-kāt-əd, ˈɛn-/ *adj* **1**: not complicated by something outside itself; *specif*: not involving medical complications (~ peptic ulcer) **2**: not complex: SIMPLE (~ machinery)

uncom-pli-men-ta-ry \ˈɛn-ˈkām-plə-ˈment-ə-rē, ˈmen-trē/ *adj*: not complimentary: DEROGATORY

uncom-pre-hend-ing \-pri-ˈhen-diŋ/ *adj*: not comprehending: lacking understanding — **uncom-pre-hend-ing-ly** \-diŋ-lē/ *adv*

uncom-pro-mis-able \ˈɛn-ˈkām-prə-mi-zə-bəl, ˈɛn-/ *adj*: not able to be compromised

uncom-pro-mis-ing \-ˈmī-zɪŋ/ *adj*: not making or accepting a compromise: making no concessions: INFLEXIBLE, UNYIELDING — **uncom-pro-mis-ing-ly** \-zɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

uncon-ceiv-able \ˈɛn-kən-ˈsē-və-bəl/ *adj*: INCONCEIVABLE

uncon-cern \ˈɛn-kən-ˈsərn/ *n* **1**: lack of care or interest: INDIFFERENCE **2**: freedom from excessive concern or anxiety

uncon-cerned \-ˈsərnd/ *adj* **1**: not involved: not having any part or interest **2**: not anxious or upset: free of worry *syn* see INDIFFERENT *ant* concerned — **uncon-cerned-ly** \-ˈsərn-dlē/ *adv* — **uncon-cerned-ness** \-ˈsərn-d-nəs, ˈsərn(d)-nəs/ *n*

uncon-di-tion-al \ˈɛn-kən-ˈdɪʃ-nəl, ˈdɪʃ-ən-/ *adj* **1**: not limited: ABSOLUTE, UNQUALIFIED **2**: UNCONDITIONED **2** — **uncon-di-tion-al-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

uncon-di-tioned \-ˈdɪʃ-ənd/ *adj* **1**: not subject to conditions or limitations **2** *a*: not dependent on or subjected to conditioning

or learning: NATURAL *b*: producing an unconditioned response (~ stimuli)

uncon-form-able \-ˈfōr-mə-bəl/ *adj* **1**: not conforming **2**: exhibiting geological unconformity — **uncon-form-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

uncon-for-mi-ty \-ˈfōr-mət-ē/ *n* **1** *archaic*: lack of conformity **2** *a*: lack of continuity in deposition between rock strata in contact corresponding to a period of nondeposition, weathering, or erosion *b*: the surface of contact between unconformable strata

uncon-ge-nial \-ˈjē-nyəl, -nē-əl/ *adj* **1**: not sympathetic or compatible (~ roommates) **2** *a*: not fitted: UNSUITABLE (a soil ~ to most crops) *b*: not to one's taste: DISAGREEABLE (an ~ task)

uncon-ge-nial-i-ty \-ˈjē-nē-ˈal-ət-ē, -jēn-ˈyal-/ *n*: the quality or state of being uncongenial

uncon-quer-able \ˈɛn-ˈkän-k(ə)-rə-bəl, ˈɛn-/ *adj* **1**: incapable of being conquered: INDOMITABLE (an ~ will) **2**: incapable of being surmounted (~ difficulties) — **uncon-quer-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

uncon-scio-na-ble \-ˈkänch-(ə)-nə-bəl/ *adj* **1**: not guided or controlled by conscience: UNSCRUPULOUS (an ~ villain) **2** *a*: EXCESSIVE, UNREASONABLE (found an ~ number of defects in the car) *b*: shockingly unfair or unjust (~ sales practices) — **uncon-scio-na-bil-i-ty** \ˈɛn-ˈkänch-(ə)-nə-ˈbil-ət-ē/ *n* — **uncon-scio-na-ble-ness** \ˈɛn-ˈkänch-(ə)-nə-bəl-nəs, ˈɛn-/ *n* — **uncon-scio-na-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

1uncon-scious \ˈɛn-ˈkän-chəs, ˈɛn-/ *adj* **1** *a*: not knowing or perceiving: not aware *b*: free from self-awareness **2** *a*: not possessing mind or consciousness (~ matter) *b* (1): not marked by conscious thought, sensation, or feeling (~ motivation) (2): of or relating to the unconscious *c*: having lost consciousness (was ~ for three days) **3**: not consciously held or deliberately planned or carried out (~ bias) — **uncon-scious-ly** *adv* — **uncon-scious-ness** *n*

2unconscious *n*: the part of the psychic apparatus that does not ordinarily enter the individual's awareness and that is manifested in overt behavior esp. by slips of the tongue or dissociated acts or in dreams

uncon-sid-er-ed \ˈɛn-kən-ˈsid-ərd/ *adj* **1**: not considered or worth consideration **2**: not resulting from consideration

uncon-sol-i-dat-ed \-ˈsäl-ə-dāt-əd/ *adj*: loosely arranged: not stratified (~ soil)

uncon-sti-tu-tion-al \ˈɛn-ˈkän(t)-stə-ˈt(y)üsh-nəl, -ən-/ *adj*: not according or consistent with the constitution of a body politic (as a nation) — **uncon-sti-tu-tion-al-i-ty** \-t(y)ü-shə-ˈnal-ət-ē/ *n* — **uncon-sti-tu-tion-al-ly** \-t(y)üsh-nə-lē, -ən-/ *adv*

uncon-straint \ˈɛn-kən-ˈstränt/ *n*: freedom from constraint: EASE

syn UNCONSTRAINT, ABANDON, SPONTANEITY *shared meaning element*: free and uninhibited expression or a mood or style marked by this

uncon-trol-la-ble \-ˈtrō-lə-bəl/ *adj* **1** *archaic*: free from control by a superior power: ABSOLUTE **2**: incapable of being controlled: UNGOVERNABLE — **uncon-trol-la-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

uncon-ven-tion-al \-ˈvench-nəl, -ən-/ *adj*: not conventional: not bound by or in accordance with convention: being out of the ordinary — **uncon-ven-tion-al-i-ty** \-ven-chə-ˈnal-ət-ē/ *n* — **uncon-ven-tion-al-ly** \-ˈvench-nə-lē, -ən-/ *adv*

uncon-vinc-ing \-ˈvin(t)-siŋ/ *adj*: not convincing: IMPLAUSIBLE — **uncon-vinc-ing-ly** \-siŋ-lē/ *adv* — **uncon-vinc-ing-ness** *n*

uncool \ˈɛn-ˈkūl, ˈɛn-/ *adj* **1**: lacking in assurance **2**: failing to accord with the mores of a particular group

uncork \ˈɛn-ˈkō(ə)rk, ˈɛn-/ *vt* **1**: to draw a cork from **2** *a*: to release from a sealed or pent-up state (~ a surprise) *b*: to let go: RELEASE (~ a wild pitch)

uncorked \-ˈkō(ə)rkt/ *adj*: not provided with a cork

uncor-set-ed \-ˈkōr-sət-əd/ *adj* **1**: not wearing a corset **2**: not controlled or inhibited

uncount-ed \-ˈkaunt-əd/ *adj* **1**: not counted **2**: INNUMERABLE

uncou-ple \-ˈkəp-əl/ *vt* **1**: to release (dogs) from a couple **2**: DETACH, DISCONNECT (~ railroad cars) — **uncou-pler** \-(ə-)lər/ *n*

uncouth \-ˈkūth/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *uncūth*, fr. *un-* + *cūth* familiar, known; akin to OHG *kund* known, OE *can* know — more at CAN] **1** *a* *archaic*: not known or not familiar to one: seldom experienced: UNCOMMON, RARE *b* *obs*: MYSTERIOUS, UNCANNY **2** *a*: strange or clumsy in shape or appearance: OUTLANDISH *b*: lacking in polish and grace: RUGGED (~ verse) *c*: awkward and uncultivated in appearance, manner, or behavior — **uncouth-ly** *adv* — **uncouth-ness** *n*

uncover \-ˈkəv-ər/ *vt* **1**: to make known: bring to light: DISCLOSE, REVEAL **2**: to expose to view by removing some covering

3 *a*: to take the cover from *b*: to remove the hat from **4**: to deprive of protection ~ *vi* **1**: to remove a cover or covering **2**: to take off the hat as a token of respect

uncovered \-ərd/ *adj*: not covered: as *a*: not supplied with a covering *b*: not covered by insurance or included in a social insurance or welfare program *c*: not covered by collateral (an ~ note)

uncre-at-ed \ˈɛn-kre-ˈāt-əd/ *adj* **1**: not existing by creation: ETERNAL, SELF-EXISTENT **2**: not yet created

un-crit-i-cal \ˈɛn-ˈkrit-i-kəl, ˈɛn-/ *adj* **1**: not critical: lacking in discrimination **2**: showing lack or improper use of critical standards or procedures *syn* see SUPERFICIAL *ant* critical — **un-crit-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə-)lē/ *adv*

uncross \-ˈkrōs/ *vt*: to change from a crossed position

uncrown \-ˈkraun/ *vt*: to take the crown from: DEPOSE, DETHRONE

uncrum-ple \-ˈkrəm-pəl/ *vt*: to restore to an original smooth condition

uncrush-able \-ˈkrəsh-ə-bəl/ *adj*: not able to be crushed

uncrys-tal-lized \-ˈkris-tə-līzd/ *adj*: not crystallized; *also*: not finally or definitely formed

unc-tion \ˈɛŋ(k)-shən/ *n* [ME *unctioun*, fr. L *unction-*, *unctio*, fr. *unctus*, pp. of *ungere* to anoint — more at OINTMENT] **1**: the act of anointing as a rite of consecration or healing **2**: something used for anointing: OINTMENT, UNGUENT **3** *a*: religious or spiritual fervor or the expression of such fervor *b*: exaggerated, as-

sumed, or superficial earnestness of language or manner : UNCTUOUSNESS

unc-tu-ous \ˈʌŋ(k)-chə(-wəs), ˈʌŋ(k)sh-wəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF *unctueux*, fr. ML *unctuosus*, irreg. fr. L *unctum* ointment, fr. neut. of *unctus*, pp.] 1 **a** : FATTY, OILY **b** : smooth and greasy in texture or appearance 2 **a** : rich in organic matter and easily workable (< soil) **b** : PLASTIC (fine ~ clay) 3 : full of unctious; esp : revealing or marked by a smug, ingratiating, and false earnestness or spirituality — **unc-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **unc-tu-ous-ness** *n*

un-curl \ˌʌn-ˈkɜrl(-ə), ˌʌn-ˈ\ *vi* : to become straightened out from a curled or coiled position ~ *vt* : to straighten the curls of : UNROLL

un-cus \ˈʌŋ-kəs\ *n*, *pl* **un-ci** \ˈʌŋ-kī, -kē; ˈʌn-sī\ [NL, fr. L, hook — more at ANGLE] : a hooked anatomical part or process

un-cut \ˌʌn-ˈkət, ˈʌn-ˈ\ *adj* 1 : not cut down or cut into 2 : not shaped by cutting (an ~ diamond) 3 *of a book* : not having the folds of the leaves slit 4 : not abridged or curtailed

un-cyn-i-cal \-ˈsɪn-i-kəl\ *adj* : not cynical — **un-cyn-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-daunt-able \ˌʌn-ˈdɔnt-ə-bəl, -ˈdɔnt-ˈ\ *adj* : incapable of being daunted : FEARLESS

un-daunt-ed \-əd\ *adj* : courageously resolute esp. in the face of stress — **un-daunt-ed-ly** *adv*

un-de-bat-able \ˌʌn-di-ˈbāt-ə-bəl\ *adj* : not subject to debate : INDISPUTABLE — **un-de-bat-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

undec-comb form [L *undecim*, fr. *unus* one + *decem* ten — more at ONE, TEN] : eleven (<undecillion)

un-de-ceive \ˌʌn-di-ˈsēv\ *vt* : to free from deception, illusion, or error

un-de-cil-lion \ˌʌn-di-ˈsil-yən\ *n*, often attrib [*undec-* + *-illion* (as in *million*)] — see NUMBER table

un-dec-y-le-nic acid \ˌʌn-des-ə-len-ik-, -lēn-ˈ\ *n* [*undecylene* (C₁₁H₂₂)] : an acid C₁₁H₂₀O₂ found in perspiration, obtained commercially from castor oil, and used in the treatment of fungous infections of the skin

un-de-fend-ed \ˌʌn-di-ˈfend-əd\ *adj* : not defended

un-dem-o-crat-ic \ˌʌn-dem-ə-ˈkrat-ik\ *adj* : not democratic : not agreeing with democratic practice or ideals — **un-dem-o-crat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-de-mon-stra-tive \ˌʌn-di-ˈmən(t)-strət-iv\ *adj* : restrained in expression of feeling : RESERVED — **un-de-mon-stra-tive-ly** *adv* — **un-de-mon-stra-tive-ness** *n*

un-de-ni-able \ˌʌn-di-ˈnī-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1 : plainly true : INCONTESTABLE 2 : unquestionably excellent or genuine (an applicant with ~ references) — **un-de-ni-able-ness** *n* — **un-de-ni-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

un-der \ˈʌn-dər\ *adv* [ME, *adv.* & *prep.*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *untar* under, L *inferus* situated beneath, lower, *infra* below, Skt *adha*] 1 : in or into a position below or beneath something 2 : below or short of some quantity or limit (\$10 or ~) — often used in combination (<under-staffed) 3 : in or into a condition of subjection, subordination, or unconsciousness 4 : so as to be covered

un-der \ˈʌn-dər, ˈʌn-ˈ\ *prep* 1 : below or beneath so as to be overhung, surmounted, covered, protected, or concealed by (< sunny skies) (< swims ~ water) (< a soft heart ~ a stern exterior) (< cover of darkness) 2 **a** : subject to the authority, control, guidance, or instruction of (served ~ the general) (< studied ~ the leading sculptor of that era) **b** : receiving or undergoing the action or effect of (< pressure) (< courage ~ fire) (< ether) 3 : within the group or designation of (< this heading) 4 : inferior to (as in size, amount, or rank); esp : falling short of a standard or required degree (< the legal age) (< par)

un-der \ˈʌn-dər\ *adj* 1 **a** : lying or placed below, beneath, or on the ventral side — often used in combination (<underlip) **b** : facing or protruding downward 2 : lower in rank or authority : SUBORDINATE 3 : lower than usual, proper, or desired in amount, quality, or degree (an ~ dose of medicine)

un-der-achiev-er \ˌʌn-də-rə-ˈchē-vər\ *n* : a student who fails to achieve his scholastic potential

un-der-act \ˌʌn-də-ˈrakt\ *vt* 1 : to perform (a dramatic part) with less than the requisite skill or vigor 2 : to perform with restraint for greater dramatic impact or personal force ~ *vi* : to perform feebly or with restraint

un-der-ac-tiv-i-ty \-rak-ˈtiv-ət-ē\ *n* : an abnormally low level of activity

un-der-age \ˌʌn-də-ˈrāj\ *adj* : of less than mature or legal age

un-der-ap-pre-ci-ated \ˌʌn-də-rə-ˈprē-shē-āt-əd\ *adj* : not duly appreciated

un-der-arm \ˌʌn-də-ˈrärm\ *adj* 1 : placed under or on the underside of the arm (< ~ seams) 2 : UNDERHAND 4

un-der-arm \ˌʌn-də-ˈrärm\ *adv* : UNDERHAND

un-der-arm \ˌʌn-də-ˈrärm\ *n* 1 : ARMPIT 2 : the part of a garment that covers the underside of the arm

un-der-bel-ly \ˌʌn-dər-bel-ē\ *n* : the under surface of a body or mass; esp : a vulnerable area

un-der-bid \ˌʌn-dər-ˈbɪd\ *vb* **-bid**; **-bid-ding** *vt* 1 : to bid less than (a competing bidder) 2 : to bid (a hand of cards) at less than the strength of the hand warrants ~ *vi* : to bid too low — **un-der-bid-der** *n*

un-der-body \ˌʌn-dər-ˈbād-ē\ *n* : the lower part of something; as **a** : the lower part of an animal's body : UNDERPARTS **b** : the lower parts of the body of a vehicle

un-der-bred \ˌʌn-dər-ˈbred\ *adj* 1 : marked by lack of good breeding : ILL-BRED 2 : of inferior or mixed breed (an ~ dog)

un-der-brim \ˌʌn-dər-ˈbrɪm\ *n* : a facing on the underside of a hat brim

un-der-brush \ˌʌn-dər-ˈbrəʃ\ *n* : shrubs, bushes, or small trees growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest : BRUSH

un-der-bud-get-ed \ˌʌn-dər-ˈbɛj-ət-əd\ *adj* : provided with an inadequate budget

un-der-cap-i-tal-ized \-ˈkap-ət-ˈl-īzd, -ˈkap-t-ˈl-ˈ\ *adj* : having too little capital for efficient operation

un-der-car-riage \ˌʌn-dər-ˈkar-ij\ *n* 1 : a supporting framework (as of an automobile) 2 : the landing gear of an airplane

un-der-charge \ˌʌn-dər-ˈchärj\ *vt* : to charge (as a person) too little — **undercharge** \ˌʌn-dər-ˈ\ *n*

un-der-class \ˌʌn-dər-ˈklas\ *n* : LOWER CLASS

un-der-class-man \ˌʌn-dər-ˈklas-mən\ *n* : a member of the freshman or sophomore class in a school or college

un-der-clothes \ˌʌn-dər-ˈklō(-th)z\ *n pl* : UNDERWEAR

un-der-cloth-ing \-ˈklō-thɪŋ\ *n* : UNDERWEAR

un-der-coat \ˌʌn-dər-ˈkōt\ *n* 1 : a coat or jacket worn under another 2 : a growth of short hair or fur partly concealed by a longer growth (< a dog's ~) 3 **a** : a coat (as of paint) applied as a base for another coat **b** : UNDERCOATING 4 *dial* : PETTICOAT

un-der-coat-ing \-ˈkōt-ɪŋ\ *n* : a usu. asphalt-based waterproof coating applied to the undersurfaces of a vehicle

un-der-col-ored \ˌʌn-dər-ˈkəl-ərd\ *adj* : having less color than needed or proper

un-der-cool \-ˈkūl\ *vt* : SUPERCOOL

un-der-cov-er \-ˈkəv-ər\ *adj* : acting or executed in secret; specif : employed or engaged in spying or secret investigation (an ~ agent)

un-der-croft \ˌʌn-dər-ˈkrōft\ *n* [ME, fr. *under* + *crofte* crypt, fr. MD, fr. ML *cripta*, fr. L *crypta*] : a subterranean room; esp : a vaulted chamber under a church

un-der-cur-rent \-ˈkər-ənt, -ˈkər-rənt\ *n* 1 : a current below the upper currents or surface 2 : a hidden opinion or feeling often contrary to the one publicly shown — **undercurrent** *adj*

un-der-cut \ˌʌn-dər-ˈkət\ *vb* **-cut**; **-cut-ting** *vt* 1 : to cut away the underpart of (< a vein of ore) 2 : to cut away material from the under side of (an object) so as to leave an overhanging portion in relief 3 : to offer to sell at lower prices than or to work for lower wages than (a competitor) 4 : to cut obliquely into (a tree) below the main cut and on the side toward which the tree will fall 5 : to strike (a ball) with a downward glancing blow so as to give a backspin or elevation to the shot 6 : to undermine or destroy the force or effectiveness of (< a technology that ~s democracy) ~ *vi* : to perform the action of cutting away beneath

un-der-cut \ˌʌn-dər-ˈkət\ *n* 1 : the action or result of cutting away from the underside or lower part of something 2 *Brit* : TENDERLOIN 1 3 : a notch cut before felling in the base of a tree to determine the direction of falling and to prevent splitting 4 : a stroke (as in tennis) made with an underhand swing

un-der-de-vel-op-ed \ˌʌn-dər-di-ˈvel-əpt\ *adj* 1 : not normally or adequately developed (< ~ muscles) (< an ~ film) 2 : failing to realize a potential economic level of industrial production and standard of living (as from lack of capital)

un-der-de-vel-op-ment \-əp-mənt\ *n* : the quality or state of being underdeveloped : lack of adequate development

un-der-do \ˌʌn-dər-ˈdū\ *vt* **-did** \-ˈdɪd\; **-done** \-ˈdɒn\; **-do-ing** \-ˈdū-ɪŋ\ : to do less thoroughly than one can

un-der-dog \ˌʌn-dər-ˈdɒg\ *n* 1 : a loser or predicted loser in a struggle or contest 2 : a victim of injustice or persecution

un-der-done \ˌʌn-dər-ˈdɒn\ *adj* : not thoroughly cooked : RARE

un-der-draw-ers \ˌʌn-dər-ˈdrɔ(-ə)rz\ *n pl* : an article of underwear for the lower body

un-der-dress \-ˈdres\ *n* : a woman's garment that is similar to a dress and that is designed to be worn under a sheer outer garment

un-der-ed-u-cat-ed \ˌʌn-də-ˈrej-ə-kāt-əd\ *adj* : poorly educated

un-der-ed-u-ca-tion \-ˈrej-ə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* : the quality or state of being undereducated

un-der-em-pha-sis \ˌʌn-də-ˈrem(p)-fə-səs\ *n* : less emphasis than is possible or desirable

un-der-em-pha-size \-ˈsɪz\ *vt* : to fail to emphasize adequately

un-der-em-ploy-ed \ˌʌn-də-rim-ˈplɔɪd\ *adj* : having less than full-time or adequate employment

un-der-em-ploy-ment \-ˈplɔɪ-mənt\ *n* 1 : less than full employment of the labor force in an economy 2 : employment at less than full time : partial or inadequate employment

un-der-es-ti-mate \ˌʌn-də-ˈres-tə-māt\ *vt* 1 : to estimate as being less than the actual size, quantity, or number 2 : to place too low a value on : UNDERRATE — **un-der-es-ti-mate** \-mət\ *n* — **un-der-es-ti-ma-tion** \-ˈres-tə-ˈmā-shən\ *n*

un-der-ex-pose \ˌʌn-də-ˈrɪk-ˈspōz\ *vt* : to expose insufficiently; esp : to expose (as film) to insufficient radiation (as light) — **un-der-ex-po-sure** \-ˈspō-zhər\ *n*

un-der-feed \ˌʌn-dər-ˈfēd\ *vt* **-fed** \-ˈfed\; **-feed-ing** 1 : to feed with too little food 2 : to feed with fuel from the underside

un-der-fi-nanced \-ˈfə-nan(t)st, -ˈfi-, -ˈfi-\ *adj* : inadequately financed

un-der-foot \-ˈfüt\ *adv* 1 : under the foot esp. against the ground (< trampled the flowers ~) 2 : below, at, or before one's feet (< warm sand ~) 3 : in the way (< children always getting ~)

un-der-fur \ˌʌn-dər-ˈfər\ *n* : the thick soft undercoat of fur lying beneath the longer and coarser hair of a mammal

un-der-gar-ment \-ˈgär-mənt\ *n* : a garment to be worn under another

un-der-gird \ˌʌn-dər-ˈgərd\ *vt* 1 : to make secure underneath (< ~ a ship) 2 : to form the basis or foundation of : STRENGTHEN, SUPPORT (< faith ~s morals)

un-der-glaze \ˌʌn-dər-ˈglāz\ *adj* : applied or suitable for applying before the glaze is put on (< ~ decorations) (< ~ colors) — **under-glaze** *n*

un-der-go \ˌʌn-dər-ˈgō\ *vt* **-went** \-ˈwent\; **-gone** \-ˈgɒn\ also **-ˈgän**; **-go-ing** \-ˈgō-ɪŋ, -ˈgō(-)ɪŋ\ 1 *obs* : UNDERTAKE 2 *obs* : to partake of 3 : to submit to : ENDURE 4 : to go through : EXPERIENCE

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un-der-grad-u-ate \ˌən-dər-'graj-(ə)-wət, -ə-,wāt\ *n*: a student at a college or university who has not taken a first and esp. a bachelor's degree

1 un-der-ground \ˌən-dər-'graund\ *adv* 1: beneath the surface of the earth 2: in or into hiding or secret operation

2 un-der-ground \ˌən-dər-'graund\ *adj* 1: being, growing, operating, or situated below the surface of the ground 2 *a*: conducted by secret means *b* (1): existing outside the establishment (an ~ literary reputation) (2): produced or published outside the establishment esp. by the avant-garde (~ movies) (~ newspapers); also: of or relating to the avant-garde underground (an ~ movie-maker) (an ~ theater)

3 underground \ˌən-dər-,\ *n* 1: a subterranean space or channel 2: an underground city railway system 3 *a*: a movement or group organized in strict secrecy among citizens esp. in an occupied country for maintaining communications, popular solidarity, and concerted resistive action pending liberation *b*: a clandestine conspiratorial organization set up for revolutionary or other disruptive purposes esp. against a civil order *c*: an unofficial, unsanctioned, or illegal but informal movement or group; esp.: a usu. avant-garde group or movement that functions outside the establishment

un-der-ground-er \ˌən-dər-'graund-ər\ *n*: a member of the underground

Underground Railroad *n*: a system of cooperation among active antislavery people in the U.S. before 1863 by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach the North or Canada — called also *Underground Railway*

un-der-growth \ˌən-dər-'grōth\ *n*: low growth on the floor of a forest including seedlings and saplings, shrubs, and herbs

1 un-der-hand \ˌən-dər-'hand\ *adv* 1 *a*: in a clandestine manner *b* *archaic*: QUIETLY 2: with the target seen below the hand holding the bow 3: with an underhand motion (bowl ~) (pitch ~)

2 underhand *adj* 1: aimed so that the target is seen below the hand holding the bow (~ shooting at long range) 2: marked by secrecy, chicanery, and deception: not honest and aboveboard: SLY 3: done so as to evade notice 4: made with the hand brought forward and up from below the shoulder level *syn* see SECRET *ant* aboveboard

1 un-der-hand-ed \ˌən-dər-'han-dəd\ *adj* or *adv*: UNDERHAND *syn* see SECRET *ant* aboveboard — **un-der-hand-ed-ly** *adv* — **un-der-hand-ed-ness** *n*

2 underhanded *adj*: insufficiently provided with workers

un-der-hung \ˌən-dər-'hən\ *adj* 1 *a* of a lower jaw: projecting beyond the upper jaw *b*: having an underhung jaw 2: UNDERSLUNG

un-der-in-sured \ˌən-də-rin-'shù(ə)rd\ *adj*: not sufficiently insured

un-der-laid \ˌən-dər-'lād\ *adj* 1: laid or placed underneath 2: having something laid or lying underneath

1 un-der-lay \-'lā\ *vt* -laid \-'lād\; -lay-ing 1: to cover, line, or traverse the bottom of: give support to on the underside or below 2: to raise or support by something laid under

2 un-der-lay \ˌən-dər-'lā\ *n*: something that is or is designed to be laid under

un-der-lay-ment \ˌən-dər-'lā-mənt\ *n*: UNDERLAY

un-der-let \ˌən-dər-'let\ *vt* -let; -let-ting 1: to let below the real value 2: SUBLET

un-der-lie \-'lī\ *vt* -lay \-'lā\; -lain \-'lān\; -ly-ing \-'li-ŋ\ 1: to be subject or amenable to (~ a challenge) 2: to lie or be situated under 3: to be at the basis of: form the foundation of: SUPPORT (ideas underlying the revolution) 4: to exist as a claim or security superior and prior to (another)

1 un-der-line \ˌən-dər-'līn, ˌən-dər-'\ *vt* 1: to mark (a word) with a line underneath 2: to put emphasis upon: STRESS

2 un-der-line \ˌən-dər-'līn\ *n* 1: a horizontal line placed underneath something 2: the outline of an animal's underbody

un-der-ling \ˌən-dər-'lɪŋ\ *n*: one who is under the orders of another: SUBORDINATE, INFERIOR

un-der-lip \ˌən-dər-'lɪp\ *n*: the lower lip

un-der-ly-ing \ˌən-dər-'li-ŋ\ *adj* 1 *a*: lying beneath or below (the ~ rock is shale) *b*: BASIC, FUNDAMENTAL (an investigation of the ~ issues) 2: evident only on close inspection: IMPLICIT 3: anterior and prior in claim (~ mortgage)

un-der-manned \ˌən-dər-'mand\ *adj*: inadequately staffed

un-der-mine \-'mɪn\ *vt* 1: to excavate the earth beneath: form a mine under: SAP 2: to wash away supporting material from under 3: to subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly 4: to weaken or ruin by degrees *syn* see WEAKEN *ant* reinforce

un-der-most \ˌən-dər-'mōst\ *adj*: lowest in relative position — **undermost** *adv*

1 un-der-neath \ˌən-dər-'nēth\ *prep* [ME *undernethe*, *prep.* & *adv.*, fr. OE *underneothan*, fr. *under* + *neothan* below — more at BE-NEATH] 1 *a*: directly beneath (write the date ~ the address) *b*: close under esp. so as to be hidden (treachery lying ~ a mask of friendliness) (wore a swimsuit ~ his slacks) 2: under subjection to

2 underneath *adv* 1: under or below an object or a surface: BE-NEATH 2: on the lower side

un-der-nour-ished \ˌən-dər-'nər-isht, -'nə-risht\ *adj*: supplied with less than the minimum amount of the foods essential for sound health and growth — **un-der-nour-ish-ment** \-'nər-ish-mənt, -'nə-rish-\ *n*

un-der-nu-tri-tion \-n(y)ü-'trish-ən\ *n*: deficient bodily nutrition due to inadequate food intake or faulty assimilation

un-der-paid \-'pād\ *adj*: receiving less than adequate or normal pay

un-der-pants \ˌən-dər-'pan(t)s\ *n pl*: short or long pants worn under an outer garment: DRAWERS

un-der-part \-,pärt\ *n* 1: a part lying on the lower side esp. of a bird or mammal 2: a subordinate or auxiliary part or role

un-der-pass \-,pas\ *n*: a crossing of two highways or of a highway and pedestrian path or railroad at different levels where clearance to traffic on the upper level is sometimes obtained by depressing the lower level; also: the lower level of such a crossing

un-der-pin \ˌən-dər-'pin\ *vt* 1: to form part of, strengthen, or replace the foundation of (~ a structure) (~ a sagging building) 2: SUPPORT, SUBSTANTIATE (~ a thesis with evidence)

un-der-pin-ning \ˌən-dər-'pin-ŋ\ *n* 1: the material and construction (as a foundation) used for support of a structure 2: something that serves as a foundation: BASIS, SUPPORT — often used in pl. (the philosophical ~s of psychoanalysis) 3: a person's legs — usu. used in pl.

un-der-play \ˌən-dər-'plā\ *vt* 1: to play a card lower than (a held high card) 2: to act or present (as a role or a scene) with restraint: play down ~ *vi*: to play a role with subdued force

un-der-plot \ˌən-dər-'plät\ *n*: a dramatic plot that is subordinate to the main action

un-der-powered \ˌən-dər-'paü-(ə)rd\ *adj*: driven by an engine of insufficient power

un-der-priv-i-ileged \-'priv-(ə)-lijd\ *adj* 1: deprived through social or economic condition of some of the fundamental rights of all members of a civilized society: POOR 2: of or relating to underprivileged people (~ areas of the city)

un-der-pro-duc-tion \-'dæk-shən\ *n*: the production of less than enough to satisfy the demand or of less than the usual supply

un-der-pro-duc-tive \-prə-'dæk-tiv\ *adj*: not capable of adequate production (unskilled ~ workers)

un-der-proof \ˌən-dər-'prüf\ *adj*: containing less alcohol than proof spirit

un-der-rate \ˌən-də(r)-'rāt\ *vt*: to rate too low: UNDERVALUE

un-der-re-port \-ri-'pō(ə)rt, -'pō(ə)rt\ *vt*: to report (as income) to be less than is actually the case: UNDERSTATE

un-der-rep-re-sen-ta-tion \-,rep-ri-,zen-'tā-shən, -zən-\ *n*: the state of being underrepresented

un-der-rep-re-sen-ted \-'zent-əd\ *adj*: inadequately represented

un-der-ripe \ˌən-də(r)-'rɪp\ *adj*: insufficiently ripe

1 un-der-run \-'rən\ *vt* -ran \-'ran\; -run; -run-ning 1: to pass or extend under 2: to pass along under in order to examine (a cable)

2 un-der-run \ˌən-də(r)-,rən\ *n*: the amount by which something produced (as a cut of lumber) falls below an estimate

un-der-sat-u-rat-ed \ˌən-dər-'sach-ə-,rāt-əd\ *adj*: less than normally or adequately saturated

1 un-der-score \ˌən-dər-'skō(ə)r, -skō(ə)r\ *vt* 1: to draw a line under: UNDERLINE 2: EMPHASIZE, STRESS

2 underscore *n* 1: a line drawn under a word or line esp. for emphasis or to indicate intent to italicize 2: music accompanying the action and dialogue of a film

1 un-der-sea \ˌən-dər-'sē\ *adj* 1: being or carried on under the sea or under the surface of the sea (~ oil deposits) (~ fighting) 2: designed for use under the surface of the sea (an ~ fleet)

2 un-der-sea \ˌən-dər-'sē\ or **un-der-seas** \-'sēz\ *adv*: under the sea: beneath the surface of the sea (photographs taken ~)

un-der-sec-re-tar-i-at \-,sek-rə-'ter-ē-ət\ *n*: the office and staff of an under secretary: a subdivision of a ministry

under secretary *n*: a secretary immediately subordinate to a principal secretary (under secretary of state)

un-der-sell \ˌən-dər-'sel\ *vt* -sold \-'söld\; -sell-ing 1: to sell articles cheaper than (~ a competitor) 2: to sell cheaper than (imported cars that ~ domestic ones)

un-der-sexed \-'seks\ *adj*: deficient in sexual desire

un-der-shirt \ˌən-dər-'shərt\ *n*: a collarless undergarment with or without sleeves

un-der-shoot \ˌən-dər-'shüt\ *vt* -shot \-'shät\; -shoot-ing 1: to shoot short of or below (a target) 2: to fall short of (a runway) in landing an airplane

un-der-shorts \ˌən-dər-'shō(ə)rts\ *n pl*: 3SHORT 4b

un-der-shot \ˌən-dər-'shät\ *adj* 1: having the lower incisor teeth or lower jaw projecting beyond the upper when the mouth is closed 2: moved by water passing beneath (an ~ wheel)

un-der-shrub \ˌən-dər-'shrəb, esp South -sərb\ *n* 1: SUBSHRUB 1 2: a small low-growing shrub

un-der-side \ˌən-dər-'sɪd, ˌən-dər-'\ *n* 1: the side or surface lying underneath 2: the side usu. hidden from sight; *specif*: the worse side

un-der-signed \ˌən-dər-'sɪnd\ *n, pl* undersigned: one who signs his name at the end of a document (the ~ testifies) (the ~ all agree)

un-der-sized \ˌən-dər-'sɪzd\ also **un-der-size** \-'sɪz\ *adj*: of a size less than is common, proper, normal, or average (~ trout)

un-der-skirt \ˌən-dər-'skərt\ *n*: a skirt worn under an outer skirt; esp: PETTICOAT

un-der-slung \ˌən-dər-'slən\ *adj* 1 *a* of a vehicle frame: suspended below the axles *b*: having a low center of gravity 2: UNDERSHOT 1

un-der-song \ˌən-dər-'sɒŋ\ *n*: a subordinate melody or part

un-der-spin \-,spɪn\ *n*: BACKSPIN

un-der-staffed \-'staft\ *adj*: UNDERMANNED

un-der-stand \ˌən-dər-'stand\ *vb* -stood \-'stüd\; -stand-ing [ME *understanden*, fr. OE *understandan*, fr. *under* + *standan* to stand]

vt 1 *a*: to grasp the meaning of (~ Russian) (~ a message in code) *b*: to grasp the reasonableness of (his behavior is hard to ~) *c*: to have thorough or technical acquaintance with or expertness in the practice of (~ finance) *d*: to be thoroughly familiar with the character and propensities of (~s children) 2: to accept as a fact or truth or regard as plausible without utter certainty (we ~ that he is returning from abroad) 3: to interpret in one of a number of possible ways 4: to supply in thought as though expressed ("to be married" is commonly understood after the word engaged) ~ *vi* 1: to have understanding: have the power of comprehension 2: to achieve a grasp of the nature, significance, or explanation of something 3: to believe or infer something to be the case 4: to show a sympathetic or tolerant attitude toward something — **un-der-stand-abil-i-ty** \-,stan-də-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-der-stand-able** \-'stan-də-bəl\ *adj* — **un-der-stand-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

syn UNDERSTAND, COMPREHEND, APPRECIATE *shared meaning element*: to have a clear or complete idea of

un-der-stand-ing \ˈən-dər-ˈstæn-dɪŋ\ *n* 1 : a mental grasp : COMPREHENSION 2 *a* : the power of comprehending; *esp* : the capacity to apprehend general relations of particulars *b* : the power to make experience intelligible by applying concepts and categories 3 *a* : friendly or harmonious relationship *b* : an agreement of opinion or feeling : adjustment of differences *c* : a mutual agreement not formally entered into but in some degree binding on each side 4 : EXPLANATION, INTERPRETATION 5 : SYMPATHY 3a *syn* see REASON

2understanding *adj* 1 *archaic* : KNOWING, INTELLIGENT 2 : endowed with understanding : TOLERANT, SYMPATHETIC — **un-der-stand-ing-ly** \-ˈstæn-dɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-der-state \ˈən-dər-ˈstāt\ *vt* 1 : to represent as less than is the case 2 : to state or present with restraint *esp.* for greater effect — **un-der-state-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

un-der-stat-ed \-ˈstāt-əd\ *adj* : avoiding obvious emphasis or embellishment

un-der-steer \ˈən-dər-ˈsti(ə)r\ *n* : the tendency of an automobile to go straight ahead and turn less sharply than the driver intends — **un-der-steer** \ˈən-dər-ˈ\ *vi*

un-der-stood \ˈən-dər-ˈstʊd\ *adj* 1 : fully apprehended 2 : agreed upon 3 : IMPLICIT

un-der-sto-ry \ˈən-dər-ˈstōr-ē, -ˈstōr-\ *n* : the plants of a forest undergrowth; *broadly* : an underlying layer of low vegetation

un-der-strap-per \-ˈstrəp-ər\ *n* [*under* + *strapper* (one who harnesses horses)] : a petty agent or subordinate : UNDERLING

un-der-strength \ˈən-dər-ˈstreŋ(k)θ\ *adj* : deficient in strength; *esp* : lacking sufficient or prescribed personnel

1un-der-study \ˈən-dər-ˈstəd-ē, -ˈstəd-\ *vi* : to study another actor's part in order to be his substitute in an emergency ~ *vt* : to prepare (as a part) as understudy; *also* : to prepare as understudy to (as an actor)

2un-der-study \ˈən-dər-ˈstəd-ē\ *n* : one who is prepared to act another's part or take over another's duties

un-der-sup-ply \ˈən-dər-sə-ˈpli\ *n* : an inadequate supply or amount

1un-der-sur-face \ˈən-dər-ˈsər-fəs\ *n* : UNDERSIDE

2un-der-sur-face \ˈən-dər-ˈsər-fəs\ *adj* : existing or moving below the surface

un-der-take \ˈən-dər-ˈtāk\ *vb* -took \-ˈtʊk\; -tak-en \-ˈtāk-ən\; -tak-ing *vt* 1 : to take in hand : enter upon : set about : ATTEMPT (~ a task) 2 : to put oneself under obligation to perform : CONTRACT, COVENANT 3 : GUARANTEE, PROMISE 4 : to accept as a charge (the lawyer who undertook the case) ~ *vi*, *archaic* : to give surety or assume responsibility

un-der-tak-er \ˈən-dər-ˈtāk-ər, 2 is ˈən-dər-\ *n* 1 : one that undertakes : one that takes the risk and management of business : ENTREPRENEUR 2 : one whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to arrange and manage funerals 3 : an Englishman taking over forfeited lands in Ireland in the 16th and 17th centuries

un-der-tak-ing \ˈən-dər-ˈtāk-ɪŋ, -ˈtāk-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 *a* : the act of one who undertakes or engages in a project or business *b* : the business of an undertaker 2 : something undertaken : ENTERPRISE 3 : PLEDGE, GUARANTEE

un-der-ten-ant \ˈən-dər-ˈten-ənt\ *n* : one who holds lands or tenements by a sublease

under-the-counter *adj* [fr. the hiding of illicit wares under the counter of stores where they are sold] : surreptitious and usu. irregular or illicit

un-der-tone \ˈən-dər-ˈtōn\ *n* 1 : a low or subdued utterance or accompanying sound 2 *a* : a quality (as of emotion) underlying the surface of an utterance or action *b* : the underlying tendency of a market 3 : a subdued color; *specif* : a color seen through and modifying another color

un-der-tow \-ˈtō\ *n* : the current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach when waves are breaking upon the shore

un-der-trick \-ˈtrɪk\ *n* : one of the tricks by which a declarer in bridge falls short of making his contract

un-der-used \ˈən-dər-ˈyʊzd\ *adj* : not fully used

un-der-uti-lize \ˈən-dər-ˈyüt-ɪz\ *vt* : to utilize less than fully or below the potential use — **un-der-uti-li-za-tion** \ˈən-dər-ˈyüt-ɪ-ˈzā-shən\ *n*

un-der-val-u-a-tion \ˈən-dər-ˈvæl-yə-ˈwā-shən\ *n* 1 : the act of undervaluing 2 : a value under the real worth

un-der-val-ue \-ˈvæl-(j)ü, -yə(-w)\ *vt* 1 : to value, rate, or estimate below the real worth (~ stock) 2 : to treat as of little value : DEPRECIATE 2 (was undervalued as a poet)

un-der-waist \ˈən-dər-ˈwāst\ *n* : a waist for wear under another garment; *specif* : WAIST 3c

un-der-wa-ter \ˈən-dər-ˈwɒt-ər, -ˈwāt-\ *adj* 1 : lying, growing, worn, or operating below the surface of the water 2 : being below the waterline of a ship — **un-der-wa-ter** \-ˈwɒt-, -ˈwāt-\ *adv*

un-der-way \ˈən-dər-ˈwā\ *adj* : occurring, performed, or used while traveling or in motion (~ refueling)

under way \-ˈwā\ *adv* [prob. fr. D *underweg*, fr. MD *underwegen*, lit., under or among the ways] 1 : in motion : not at anchor or aground 2 : into motion from a standstill 3 : in progress : AFOOT (preparations were under way)

un-der-wear \ˈən-dər-ˈwə(ə)r, -ˈwē(ə)r\ *n* : clothing or an article of clothing worn next to the skin and under other clothing

under weigh *adv* [by folk etymology] : under way

1un-der-weight \ˈən-dər-ˈwāt\ *n* : weight below normal, average, or requisite weight

2underweight *adj* : weighing less than the normal or requisite amount

1un-der-wing \ˈən-dər-ˈwɪŋ\ *n* 1 : one of the posterior wings of an insect 2 : any of various noctuid moths (*esp.* genus *Catocala*) that have the hind wings banded with contrasting colors (as red and black)

2underwing *adj* : placed or growing underneath the wing (~ coverts)

un-der-wood \ˈən-dər-ˈwʊd\ *n* : UNDERGROWTH, UNDERBRUSH

un-der-wool \-ˈwʊl\ *n* : short woolly underfur

un-der-world \-ˈwɜrld\ *n* 1 *archaic* : EARTH 2 : the place of departed souls : HADES 3 : the side of the earth opposite to one 4 : a social sphere below the level of ordinary life; *esp* : the world of organized crime

un-der-write \ˈən-də(r)-ˈrɪt, -ˈdə(r)-\ *vb* -wrote \-ˈrɒt, -ˈrōt\; -writ-ten \-ˈrɪt-ən, -ˈrɪt-ən\; -writ-ing \-ˈrɪt-ɪŋ, -ˈrɪt-\ *vt* 1 : to write under or at the end of something else 2 : to set one's name to (an insurance policy) for the purpose of thereby becoming answerable for a designated loss or damage on consideration of receiving a premium percent : insure on life or property; *also* : to assume (a sum or risk) by way of insurance 3 : to subscribe to : agree to 4 *a* : to agree to purchase (a security issue) usu. on a fixed date at a fixed price with a view to public distribution *b* : to guarantee financial support of ~ *vi* : to carry on the business of an underwriter

un-der-writ-er \ˈən-də(r)-ˈrɪt-ər\ *n* 1 : one that underwrites : GUARANTOR 2 *a* : one that underwrites a policy of insurance : INSURER *b* : one who selects risks to be solicited or rates the acceptability of risks solicited 3 : one that underwrites a security issue

un-de-scent-ed \ˈən-di-ˈsen-dəd\ *adj* : not having descended; *specif* : retained within the inguinal region rather than descending into the scrotum (an ~ testis)

un-de-sign-ing \ˈən-di-ˈzɪ-nɪŋ\ *adj* : having no ulterior or fraudulent purpose : SINCERE

1un-de-sir-able \-ˈzɪ-rə-bəl\ *adj* : not desirable : UNWANTED — **un-de-sir-abil-ity** \-ˈzɪ-rə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti-\ *n* — **un-de-sir-able-ness** \-ˈzɪ-rə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **un-de-sir-ably** \-ˈblē\ *adv*

2undesirable *n* : one that is undesirable

un-de-vi-at-ing \ˈən-dē-ˈvɛ-ˈāt-ɪŋ, -ˈən-\ *adj* : keeping a true course : UNSWERVING — **un-de-vi-at-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-dies \ˈən-dēz\ *n pl* [by shortening & alter.] : UNDERWEAR; *esp* : women's underwear

un-dine \ˈən-ˈdēn, -ˈən-\ *n* [NL *undina*, fr. L *unda* wave — more at WATER] : an elemental being in the theory of Paracelsus inhabiting water : WATER NYMPH

un-dip-lo-mat-ic \ˈən-dɪp-lə-ˈmat-ɪk, -ˈən-\ *adj* : not diplomatic : TACTLESS — **un-dip-lo-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-di-rect-ed \ˈən-də-ˈrek-təd, -dɪ-\ *adj* : not directed : not planned or guided (~ efforts)

un-dis-guised \ˈən-dɪs-ˈɡɪzd\ *adj* : not disguised or concealed : FRANK, OPEN — **un-dis-guised-ly** \-ˈɡɪ-zəd-lē\ *adv*

un-dis-so-ci-at-ed \ˈən-dɪs-ˈo-s(h)ē-ˈāt-əd\ *adj* : not electrolytically dissociated

un-do \ˈən-ˈdʊ, -ˈən-\ *vb* -did \-ˈdɪd\; -done \-ˈdɒn\; -do-ing \-ˈdʊ-ɪŋ\ *vt* 1 : to open or loose by releasing a fastening 2 : to make of no effect or as if not done : make null : REVERSE 3 *a* : to ruin the worldly means, reputation, or hopes of *b* : to disturb the composure of : UPSET *c* : SEDUCE 3 ~ *vi* : to come open or apart — **un-do-er** \-ˈdʊ-ər\ *n*

un-dock \-ˈdɒk\ *vi* : to move away from a dock (as at sailing time)

un-dog-mat-ic \ˈən-dɒg-ˈmat-ɪk, -ˈdæg-\ *adj* : not dogmatic : not committed to dogma — **un-dog-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-do-ing \-ˈdʊ-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 : an act of loosening : UNFASTENING 2 : RUIN; *also* : a cause of ruin (a redhead was to prove his ~) 3 : ANNULMENT, REVERSAL

un-done \-ˈdɒn\ *adj* : not done : not performed or finished

un-dou-ble \ˈən-ˈdɒb-əl, -ˈən-\ *vb* : UNFOLD, UNCLENCH

un-dou-ble-d \-ˈdɒb-əld\ *adj* : not doubled

un-doubt-ed \-ˈdaʊt-əd\ *adj* : not doubted : GENUINE, UNDISPUTED — **un-doubt-ed-ly** *adv*

un-dra-mat-ic \ˈən-drə-ˈmat-ɪk\ *adj* : lacking dramatic force or quality : UNSPECTACULAR — **un-dra-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-drape \ˈən-ˈdræp, -ˈən-\ *vt* : to strip of drapery : UNVEIL

un-draw \-ˈdrɒ\ *vt* -drew \-ˈdrʊ\; -drawn \-ˈdrɒn\; -draw-ing : to draw aside (as a curtain) : OPEN

un-dreamed \-ˈdrem(p)t, -ˈdrēmd\ *also* **undreamt** \-ˈdrem(p)t\ *adj* : not dreamed : not thought of : UNIMAGINED (technical advances ~ of a few years ago)

1un-dress \-ˈdres\ *vt* 1 : to remove the clothes or covering of : DIVEST, STRIP 2 : EXPOSE, REVEAL ~ *vi* : to take off one's clothes : DISROBE

2undress *n* 1 : informal dress : as *a* : a loose robe or dressing gown *b* : ordinary dress — compare FULL DRESS 2 : NUDITY

un-dressed \ˈən-ˈdrest, -ˈən-\ *adj* : not dressed : as *a* : partially, improperly, or informally clothed *b* : not fully processed or finished (~ hides) *c* : not cared for or tended (an ~ wound) (~ fields)

un-drunk \-ˈdrɒŋk\ *adj* : not swallowed

un-due \-ˈd(y)ü\ *adj* 1 : not due : not yet payable 2 : exceeding or violating propriety or fitness

un-du-lant \ˈən-jə-lənt, -ˈən-d(y)ə-\ *adj* : rising and falling in waves : ROLLING

undulant fever *n* : a persistent human brucellosis marked by remittent fever, pain and swelling in the joints, and great weakness and contracted by contact with infected domestic animals or consumption of their products

1un-du-late \ˈən-jə-lət, -ˈən-d(y)ə-, -ˈlāt\ *or* **un-du-lat-ed** \-ˈlāt-əd\ *adj* [L *undulatus*, fr. (assumed) L *undula*, dim. of L *unda* wave — more at WATER] : having a wavy surface, edge, or markings (the ~ margin of a leaf)

2un-du-late \-ˈlāt\ *vb* -lated; -lating [LL *undula* small wave, fr. (assumed) L] *vi* 1 : to form or move in waves : FLUCTUATE 2 : to rise and fall in volume, pitch, or cadence 3 : to present a wavy appearance ~ *vt* : to move or cause to move in wavy, sinuous, or flowing manner *syn* see SWING

a abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

un-du-la-tion \,ən-jə-'lā-shən, 'ən-d(y)ə- \ *n* 1 *a*: a rising and falling in waves *b*: a wavelike motion to and fro in a fluid or elastic medium propagated continuously among its particles but with little or no permanent translation of the particles in the direction of the propagation: **VIBRATION** 2: the pulsation caused by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison 3: a wavy appearance, outline, or form: **WAVINESS**

un-du-la-to-ry \,ən-jə-'lā-tōr-ē, 'ən-d(y)ə-, -tōr- \ *adj*: of or relating to undulation: moving in or resembling waves: **UNDULATING**

undulatory theory *n*: a theory in physics: light is transmitted from luminous bodies to the eye and other objects by an undulatory movement — called also *wave theory*

un-du-ly \,ən-'d(y)ū-lē, 'ən- \ *adv*: in an undue manner: **EXCESSIVELY**

un-du-ti-ful \-'d(y)üt-i-fəl \ *adj*: not dutiful — **un-du-ti-ful-ly** \-fə-lē \ *adv* — **un-du-ti-ful-ness** *n*

un-dy-ing \-'dī-ŋ \ *adj*: not dying: **IMMORTAL, PERPETUAL**

un-earned \-'ærnd \ *adj* 1: not gained by labor, service, or skill (<~ income>) 2: scored as a result of an error by the opposing team (<~ run>)

unearned increment *n*: an increase in the value of property (as land) that is due to no labor or expenditure of the owner but to natural causes (as the increase of population) that create an increased demand for it

un-earth \,ən-'ærth, 'ən- \ *vt* 1: to dig up out of the earth: **EXHUME, DISINTER** (<~ a hidden treasure>) 2: to make known or public: bring to light (<~ a plot>) *syn* see **DISCOVER**

un-earth-ly \-lē \ *adj*: not earthly: *a*: not terrestrial (<~ radio sources>) *b*: PRETERNATURAL, SUPERNATURAL (<an ~ light>) *c*: WEIRD, EERIE (<~ howls>) *d*: not mundane: **IDEAL** (<~ love>) *e*: FANTASTIC, PREPOSTEROUS (<getting up at an ~ hour>) — **un-earth-li-ness** *n*

un-ease \,ən-'ēz, 'ən- \ *n*: mental or spiritual discomfort: as *a*: vague dissatisfaction: **MISGIVING** *b*: ANXIETY, DISQUIET *c*: lack of ease (as in social relations): **EMBARRASSMENT**

un-eas-i-ly \-'ēz-ə-lē \ *adv*: in an uneasy manner

un-easy \-'ē-zē \ *adj* 1 *archaic*: causing physical or mental discomfort 2: not easy: **DIFFICULT** 3: marked by lack of ease: **AWKWARD, EMBARRASSED** (<gave an ~ laugh>) 4: APPREHENSIVE, WORRIED 5: RESTLESS, UNQUIET 6: PRECARIOUS, UNSTABLE (<an ~ truce>) — **un-eas-i-ness** *n*

uneasy *adv*: **UNEASILY**

un-econom-ic \,ən-,ək-ə-'näm-ik, -ē-kə- \ *also* **un-econom-i-cal** \-i-kəl \ *adj*: not economically practicable: **COSTLY, WASTEFUL**

un-ed-it-ed \,ən-'ed-ət-əd, 'ən- \ *adj*: not edited: as *a*: left unrevised *b*: not yet edited: still unpublished

un-emotion-al \,ən-i-'mō-shnəl, -shən-'l \ *adj*: not emotional: as *a*: not easily aroused or excited: **COLD** *b*: involving a minimum of emotion: **INTELLECTUAL** — **un-emotion-al-ly** \-ē \ *adv*

un-em-phat-ic \,ən-im-'fat-ik, -em- \ *adj*: not emphatic: lacking emphasis — **un-em-phat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē \ *adv*

un-em-ploy-able \,ən-im-'plōi-ə-bəl \ *adj*: not acceptable for employment — **un-em-ploy-abil-i-ty** \-,plōi-ə-'bil-ət-ē \ *n* — **unem-ployable** *n*

un-em-ployed \-'plōid \ *adj*: not employed: *a*: not being used *b*: not engaged in a gainful occupation *c*: not invested — **unem-ployed** *n*

un-em-ploy-ment \-'plōi-mənt \ *n*: the state of being unemployed: involuntary idleness of workers

unemployment benefit *n*: a sum of money paid at regular intervals to an unemployed worker by his union, his employer, or a government agency

unemployment compensation *n*: compensation to unemployed workers provided under social security

unemployment insurance *n*: social insurance against involuntary unemployment that provides unemployment benefits for a limited period to unemployed workers

un-en-cum-bered \,ən-in-'kəm-bərd \ *adj*: free of encumbrance

un-end-ing \,ən-'en-dŋ, 'ən- \ *adj*: never ending: **ENDLESS** — **un-end-ing-ly** \-dŋ-lē \ *adv*

un-en-dur-able \,ən-in-'d(y)ūr-ə-bəl \ *adj*: not endurable: **UNBEARABLE** — **un-en-dur-able-ness** *n* — **un-en-dur-ably** \-blē \ *adv*

un-En-glish \,ən-'in-glish, 'ən- *also* -'in-lish \ *adj* 1: not characteristically English 2: not agreeing with standard or generally accepted usage of the English language

un-en-thu-si-as-tic \,ən-in-'th(y)ü-zē-'as-tik \ *adj*: not enthusiastic or excited — **un-en-thu-si-as-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-kə-lē \ *adv*

un-equal \,ən-'ē-kwəl, 'ən- \ *adj* 1 *a*: not of the same measurement, quantity, or number as another *b*: not like or not the same as another in degree, worth, or status 2: not uniform: **VARIABLE, UNEVEN** 3 *a*: badly balanced or matched (<an ~ contest>) *b*: contracted between unequals (<~ marriages>) *c* *archaic*: not equable 4 *archaic*: not equitable: **UNJUST** 5: **INADEQUATE, INSUFFICIENT** (<~ to the task>) — **un-equal-ly** \-kwə-lē \ *adv*

unequal *n*: one that is not equal to another

unequal *adv*, *archaic*: in an unequal manner (<~ match'd — Shak.)

un-equal-ed \-kwəld \ *adj*: not equalled: **UNPARALLELED**

un-equiv-o-ca-bly \,ən-i-'kwiv-ə-kə-blē \ *adv* [by alter.] *nonstand*: **UNEQUIVOCALLY**

un-equiv-o-cal \,ən-i-'kwiv-ə-kəl \ *adj*: leaving no doubt: **CLEAR, UNAMBIGUOUS**

un-equiv-o-cal-ly \-kə-lē \ *adv*: in an unequivocal manner

un-err-ing \,ən-'e(ə)r-ŋ, 'ən-'ər-, 'ən- \ *adj*: committing no error: **FAULTLESS, UNFAILING** — **un-err-ing-ly** \-ŋ-lē \ *adv*

UNES.CO \yü-'nes-(k)ō \ *abbr* United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

un-es-sen-tial \,ən-ə-'sen-chəl \ *adj* 1: not essential: **DISPENSABLE, UNIMPORTANT** 2 *archaic*: void of essence: **INSUBSTANTIAL**

un-Eu-ro-pe-an \,ən-,yūr-ə-'pē-ən \ *adj*: not characteristically European

un-even \,ən-'ē-vən, 'ən- \ *adj* 1 *a* *archaic*: **UNEQUAL** 1a *b*: **ODD** 3a 2 *a*: not even: not level or smooth: **RUGGED, RAGGED** (<large ~ teeth>) (<~ handwriting>) *b*: varying from the straight or paral-

lel *c*: not uniform: **IRREGULAR** (<~ combustion>) *d*: varying in quality (<an ~ performance>) 3: **UNEQUAL** 3a (<an ~ confrontation>) *syn* see **ROUGH** *ant* even — **un-even-ly** *adv*

un-even-ness \,ən-'ē-vən-nəs, 'ən- \ *n*: the quality or state of being uneven

un-event-ful \,ən-i-'vent-fəl \ *adj*: marked by no noteworthy or untoward incidents: **PLACID** — **un-event-ful-ly** \-fə-lē \ *adv*

un-ex-am-pled \,ən-ig-'zam-pəld \ *adj*: having no example or parallel: **UNPRECEDENTED**

un-ex-cep-tion-able \,ən-ik-'sep-sh(ə)-nə-bəl \ *adj* [*un-* + *obs. exception* (to take exception, object)]: not open to objection or criticism: beyond reproach: **UNIMPEACHABLE** — **un-ex-cep-tion-able-ness** *n* — **un-ex-cep-tion-ably** \-blē \ *adv*

un-ex-cep-tion-al \-shnəl, -shən-'l \ *adj*: not out of the ordinary: **COMMONPLACE**

un-ex-cep-tion-al-ly \-shnə-lē, -shən-'l-ē \ *adv*: without exception: in every case

un-ex-pect-ed \,ən-ik-'spek-təd \ *adj*: not expected: **UNFORESEEN** — **un-ex-pect-ed-ly** *adv* — **un-ex-pect-ed-ness** *n*

un-ex-ploit-ed \,ən-ik-'splōit-əd \ *adj*: not exploited: not taken advantage of; *esp*: **UNDEVELOPED** (<~ lowland tropics>)

un-ex-pres-sive \,ən-ik-'spres-iv \ *adj* 1: not expressive: failing to convey the feeling or meaning intended 2 *obs*: **INEFFABLE**

un-fad-ing \,ən-'fād-ŋ, 'ən- \ *adj* 1: not losing color or freshness 2: not losing value or effectiveness — **un-fad-ing-ly** \-ŋ-lē \ *adv*

un-fail-ing \,ən-'fā-lŋ, 'ən- \ *adj*: not failing or liable to fail: *a*: **CONSTANT, UNFLAGGING** (<~ courtesy>) *b*: **EVERLASTING, INEXHAUSTIBLE** (<a subject of ~ interest>) *c*: **INFALLIBLE, SURE** (<an ~ test>) — **un-fail-ing-ly** \-lŋ-lē \ *adv*

un-fail-ing-ness *n*: the quality or state of being unfailing

un-fair \,ən-'fa(ə)r, 'ən-, -'fe(ə)r \ *adj* 1: marked by injustice, partiality, or deception: **UNJUST** 2: not equitable in business dealings — **un-fair-ness** *n*

un-fair-ly *adv*: in an unfair manner

un-faith \,ən-'fāth, 'ən-, 'ən-, \ *n*: absence of faith: **DISBELIEF**

un-faith-ful \,ən-'fāth-fəl, 'ən- \ *adj*: not faithful: *a*: not adhering to vows, allegiance, or duty: **DISLOYAL** *b*: not faithful to marriage vows *c*: **INACCURATE, UNTRUSTWORTHY** — **un-faith-ful-ly** \-fə-lē \ *adv* — **un-faith-ful-ness** *n*

un-fal-ter-ing \,ən-'fōl-t(ə)-rŋ \ *adj*: not wavering or weakening: **FIRM** — **un-fal-ter-ing-ly** \-t(ə)-rŋ-lē \ *adv*

un-fa-mil-i-ar \,ən-fə-'mil-yər \ *adj*: not familiar: *a*: not well known: **STRANGE** (<an ~ place>) *b*: not well acquainted (<~ with the subject>) — **un-fa-mil-i-ar-i-ty** \-,mil-'yar-ət-ē, -'mil-ē-'(y)ar- \ *n* — **un-fa-mil-i-ar-ly** \-'mil-yər-lē \ *adv*

un-fan-cy \,ən-'fan(t)-sē, 'ən- \ *adj*: not fancy: **SIMPLE, UNPRETENTIOUS**

un-fash-ion-able \-'fash-(ə)-nə-bəl \ *adj* 1: not in keeping with the current fashion (<~ clothes>) 2: not favored socially (<~ neighborhoods>) — **un-fash-ion-ably** \-blē \ *adv*

un-fas-ten \-'fas-ən \ *vt*: to make loose: as *a*: **UNPIN, UNBUCKLE** *b*: **UNDO** (<~ a button>) *c*: **DETACH** (<~ a boat from its moorings>)

un-fa-thered \-'fāth-ərd \ *adj* 1: having no father: **ILLEGITIMATE, BASTARD** 2: having no known origin (<~ slanders>)

un-fath-om-able \-'fath-ə-mə-bəl \ *adj*: not capable of being fathomed: *a*: impossible to comprehend *b*: **IMMEASURABLE**

un-fa-vor-able \,ən-'fāv-(ə)-rə-bəl, 'ən-, -'fā-vər-bəl \ *adj* 1 *a*: **OPPOSED, CONTRARY** *b*: expressing disapproval: **NEGATIVE** (<~ reviews>) 2: not propitious: **DISADVANTAGEOUS** 3: not pleasing — **un-fa-vor-able-ness** *n* — **un-fa-vor-ably** \-blē \ *adv*

un-feath-ered \-'feth-ərd \ *adj*: **UNFLEDGED**

un-feel-ing \-'fē-lŋ \ *adj* 1: devoid of feeling: **INSENSATE** (<an ~ corpse>) 2: devoid of kindness or sympathy: **HARDHEARTED, CRUEL** (<an ~ wretch>) — **un-feel-ing-ly** \-lŋ-lē \ *adv* — **un-feel-ing-ness** *n*

un-feign-ed \-'fānd \ *adj*: not feigned or hypocritical: **GENUINE** *syn* see **SINCERE** — **un-feign-ed-ly** \-'fā-nəd-lē, -'fān-dlē \ *adv*

un-fet-ter \-'fet-ər \ *vt* 1: to free from fetters (<~ a prisoner>) 2: **EMANCIPATE, LIBERATE** (<~ the mind from prejudice>)

un-fet-tered \-ərd \ *adj*: **FREE, UNRESTRAINED**

un-fil-ial \,ən-'fil-ē-əl, 'ən-, -'fil-yəl \ *adj*: not observing the obligations of a child to a parent: **UNDUTIFUL** — **un-fil-ial-ly** \-ē \ *adv*

un-find-able \,ən-'fin-də-bəl, 'ən- \ *adj*: not capable of being found

un-fin-ish-ed \-'fin-isht \ *adj*: not finished: *a*: not brought to an end or to the desired final state *b*: subjected to no other processes (as bleaching or dyeing) after coming from the loom

un-fit \-'fit \ *adj*: not fit: *a*: not adapted to a purpose: **UNSUITABLE** *b*: not qualified: **INCAPABLE, INCOMPETENT** *c*: physically or mentally unsound — **un-fit-ly** *adv* — **un-fit-ness** *n*

unfit *vt*: to make unfit: **DISABLE, DISQUALIFY**

un-fit-ting \,ən-'fit-əd, 'ən- \ *adj*: not adapted: **UNQUALIFIED**

un-fit-ting \-'fit-ŋ \ *adj*: not fitting: **UNSUITABLE**

un-fix \-'fiks \ *vt* 1: to loosen from a fastening: **DETACH, DISENGAGE** 2: to make unstable: **UNSETTLE**

un-flag-ging \-'flag-ŋ \ *adj*: not flagging: **TIRELESS** — **un-flag-ging-ly** \-ŋ-lē \ *adv*

un-flap-pa-ble \-'flap-ə-bəl \ *adj* [*un-* + *flap* (state of excitement) + *-able*]: marked by assurance and self-control — **un-flap-pa-bil-i-ty** \-,flap-ə-'bil-ət-ē \ *n*

un-flat-ter-ing \-'flat-ə-rŋ \ *adj*: not flattering; *esp*: **UNFAVORABLE** — **un-flat-ter-ing-ly** \-rŋ-lē \ *adv*

un-fledged \,ən-'flejd, 'ən- \ *adj* 1: not feathered: not ready for flight 2: not fully developed: **IMMATURE, CALLOW** (<an ~ writer>)

un-flinch-ing \-'flin-chŋ \ *adj*: not flinching or shrinking: **STEADFAST** — **un-flinch-ing-ly** \-chŋ-lē \ *adv*

un-fo-cused *also* **un-fo-cussed** \-'fō-kəst \ *adj* 1: not adjusted to a focus 2: not concentrated on one point or objective (<~ rage>)

un-fold \-'fōld \ *vt* 1 *a*: to open the folds of: spread or straighten out: **EXPAND** (<~ed the map>) *b*: to remove (as a package) from the folds: **UNWRAP** 2: to open to the view: **REVEAL**; *esp*: to make clear by gradual disclosure and often by recital ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to open from a folded state: open out: **EXPAND** *b*: **BLOSSOM** 2: **DEVELOP, EVOLVE** (<as the story ~s>) 3: to open out grad-

ually to the view or understanding : become known (a panorama ~s before their eyes)

un·fold·ment \-'fōl(d)-mənt\ *n* : the act or process of unfolding : DEVELOPMENT

un·for·get·ta·ble \,ən-fər-'get-ə-bəl\ *adj* : incapable of being forgotten : MEMORABLE — **un·for·get·ta·bil·i·ty** \,get-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un·for·get·ta·bly** \-'get-ə-blē\ *adv*

un·for·giv·ing \,ən-fər-'giv-ɪŋ\ *adj* : unwilling or unable to forgive — **un·for·giv·ing·ness** *n*

un·formed \-'fō(ə)rmd\ *adj* : not arranged in regular shape, order, or relations; *esp* : IMMATURE, UNDEVELOPED

un·for·tu·nate \-'fōrch-(ə)-nət\ *adj* 1 *a* : not favored by fortune : UNSUCCESSFUL, UNLUCKY (an ~ young man) *b* : marked or accompanied by or resulting in misfortune (an ~ decision) 2 *a* : UNSUITABLE, INFELICITOUS (an ~ choice of words) *b* : DEPLORABLE, REGRETTABLE (an ~ lack of taste)

unfortunate *n* : an unfortunate person; *specif* : a social outcast

un·for·tu·nate·ly *adv* 1 : in an unfortunate manner 2 : it is unfortunate (the matter, ~, is not so simple)

un·found·ed \,ən-'faʊn-dəd, 'ən-\ *adj* : lacking a sound basis : GROUNDLESS, UNWARRANTED

un·freeze \-'frēz\ *vt* -froze \-'frōz\; -fro·zen \-'frōz-'n\; -freez·ing : to cause to thaw

un·fre·quent·ed \,ən-frē-'kwent-əd; ,ən-'frē-kwənt-, 'ən-\ *adj* : not often visited or traveled over

un·friend·ed \,ən-'fren-dəd, 'ən-\ *adj* : having no friends : not befriended

un·friend·li·ness \-'fren-(d)lē-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being unfriendly : HOSTILITY

un·friend·ly \-'fren-(d)lē\ *adj* : not friendly: *a* : HOSTILE, UNSYMPATHETIC *b* : INHOSPITABLE, UNFAVORABLE

un·frock \-'frāk\ *vt* 1 : to deprive (as a priest) of the right to exercise the functions of office 2 : to remove from a position of honor or privilege

un·fruit·ful \-'frūt-fəl\ *adj* : not fruitful: as *a* : not producing offspring : BARREN *b* : yielding no valuable result (an ~ conference) *syn* see STERILE *ant* fruitful, prolific — **un·fruit·ful·ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **un·fruit·ful·ness** *n*

un·fund·ed \-'fən-dəd\ *adj* 1 : not funded : FLOATING (an ~ debt) 2 : not provided with funds (proposed but ~ schools)

un·furl \-'fər-(ə)l\ *vt* : to release from a furled state ~ *vi* : to become visible or known

un·fussy \-'fəs-ē\ *adj* : not fussy: as *a* : not particular : UNCONCERNED *b* : not cluttered with pretentious or nonessential matters : UNCOMPLICATED

un·gain·ly \-'gān-lē\ *adj* 1 *a* : lacking in smoothness or dexterity : CLUMSY *b* : hard to handle : UNWIELDY 2 : having an awkward appearance : UGLY — **un·gain·li·ness** *n*

un·gal·lant \,ən-'gal-ənt, 'ən-; ,ən-gə-'lant, -'lānt\ *adj* : not gallant — **un·gal·lant·ly** *adv*

un·gen·er·os·i·ty \,ən-jen-ə-'rās-ət-ē, -'rās-tē\ *n* : lack of generosity

un·gen·er·ous \,ən-'jen-(ə)-rəs, 'ən-\ *adj* : not generous: *a* : PETTY, MEAN *b* : deficient in liberality : STINGY — **un·gen·er·ous·ly** *adv*

un·gird \-'gərd\ *vt* : to divest of a restraining band or girdle : UNBIND

un·girt \-'gərt\ *adj* 1 : having the belt or girdle off or loose 2 : lacking in discipline or compactness : LOOSE, SLACK

un·glue \-'glü\ *vt* : to separate by or as if by dissolving an adhesive

un·glued \-'glüd\ *adj* : UPSET, DISORDERED

un·god·li·ness \,ən-'gäd-lē-nəs, 'ən- also -'göd-\ *n* : the quality or state of being ungodly

un·god·ly \-lē\ *adj* 1 *a* : denying God or disobedient to him : IMPIOUS, IRRELIGIOUS *b* : contrary to moral law : SINFUL, WICKED 2 : INDECENT, OUTRAGEOUS (gets up at an ~ hour)

un·got·ten \-'gät-'n\ or **un·got** \-'gät\ *adj* 1 *obs* : not begotten 2 : not obtained

un·gov·ern·able \-'gəv-ər-nə-bəl\ *adj* : not capable of being governed, guided, or restrained *syn* see UNRULY *ant* governable, docile

un·grace·ful \-'grās-fəl\ *adj* : not graceful : AWKWARD, INELEGANT — **un·grace·ful·ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **un·grace·ful·ness** *n*

un·gra·cious \-'grā-shəs\ *adj* 1 *archaic* : WICKED 2 : not courteous : RUDE 3 : not pleasing : DISAGREEABLE — **un·gra·cious·ly** *adv* — **un·gra·cious·ness** *n*

un·gram·mat·i·cal \,ən-grə-'mat-i-kəl\ *adj* : not following rules of grammar — **un·gram·mat·i·cal·i·ty** \-,mat-ə-'kal-ət-ē\ *n*

un·grate·ful \,ən-'grāt-fəl, 'ən-\ *adj* 1 : showing no gratitude : making a poor return : THANKLESS 2 : DISAGREEABLE, REPELLENT — **un·grate·ful·ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **un·grate·ful·ness** *n*

un·grudg·ing \-'grəj-ɪŋ\ *adj* : being without envy or reluctance

un·gual \-'əŋ-gwəl, 'ən-\ *adj* [L *unguis* nail, claw, hoof — more at NAIL] : of, relating to, or resembling a nail, claw, or hoof

un·guar·d \,ən-'gärd, 'ən-\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *unguarded*] : to leave unprotected

un·guard·ed \-'gärd-əd\ *adj* 1 : vulnerable to attack : UNPROTECTED 2 : free from guile or wariness : DIRECT, INCAUTIOUS — **un·guard·ed·ly** *adv* — **un·guard·ed·ness** *n*

un·guent \-'əŋ-gwənt, 'ən-; ,ən-jənt\ *n* [L *unguentum* — more at OINTMENT] : a soothing or healing salve : OINTMENT

un·guis \-'əŋ-gwəs, 'ən-\ *n*, *pl* **un·gues** \-,gwēz\ [L] 1 : a nail, claw, or hoof *esp.* on a digit of a vertebrate 2 : a narrow pointed base of a petal

un·gu·late \-'əŋ-gyā-lət, 'ən-, -lāt\ *adj* [LL *ungulatus*, fr. L *ungula* hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, hoof] 1 : having hoofs 2 : of or relating to the ungulates

ungulate *n* [deriv. of L *ungula*] : any of the group (Ungulata) consisting of the hoofed mammals (as a ruminant, swine, horse, tapir, rhinoceros, elephant, or hyrax) of which most are herbivorous and many horned

un·hair \,ən-'ha(ə)r, 'ən-, -'he(ə)r\ *vt*, *archaic* : to deprive of hair

un·hal·low \-'hal-(ə)l-, -'hal-ə(-w)\ *vt*, *archaic* : to make profane

un·hal·lowed \-(ə)l-, -əd\ *adj* 1 : not blessed : UNCONSECRATED, UNHOLY 2 *a* : unsanctioned by or showing lack of reverence for

religion : IMPIOUS, PROFANE *b* : contrary to accepted standards : IMMORAL

un·hand \,ən-'hand, 'ən-\ *vt* : to remove the hand from : let go

un·hand·some \-'han(t)-səm\ *adj* : not handsome: as *a* : not beautiful : HOMELY *b* : UNBECOMING, UNSEEMLY *c* : lacking in courtesy or taste : RUDE — **un·hand·some·ly** *adv*

un·handy \-'han-dē\ *adj* 1 : hard to handle : INCONVENIENT 2 : lacking in skill or dexterity : AWKWARD — **un·handi·ly** \-dē-lē\ *adv* — **un·handi·ness** \-dē-nəs\ *n*

un·hap·pi·ly \-'hap-ə-lē\ *adv* 1 : in an unhappy manner 2 : UNFORTUNATELY 2

un·hap·py \-'hap-ē\ *adj* 1 : not fortunate : UNLUCKY 2 : not cheerful or glad : SAD, WRETCHED 3 *a* : causing or subject to misfortune : INAUSPICIOUS *b* : INFELICITOUS, INAPPROPRIATE — **un·hap·pi·ness** *n*

un·har·ness \-'här-nəs\ *vt* : to divest of harness

un·healthy \-'hel-thē\ *adj* 1 : not conducive to health (an ~ climate) 2 : not in good health : SICKLY, DISEASED 3 *a* : DANGEROUS, RISKY *b* : BAD, INJURIOUS *c* : morally contaminated : CORRUPT, UNWHOLESOME — **un·health·i·ly** \-thē-lē\ *adv* — **un·health·i·ness** \-thē-nəs\ *n*

un·heard \-'hərd\ *adj* 1 *a* : not perceived by the ear *b* : not given a hearing 2 *archaic* : UNHEARD-OF

un·heard·of \-,əv-, -äv\ *adj* : previously unknown

un·help·ful \,ən-'help-fəl, 'ən-\ *adj* : not helpful : USELESS, UNCOOPERATIVE — **un·help·ful·ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv*

un·hes·i·tat·ing \-'hez-ə-,tāt-ɪŋ\ *adj* : not hesitating : not checked or qualified — **un·hes·i·tat·ing·ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un·hinge \-'hinj\ *vt* 1 : to remove (as a door) from the hinges 2 : to make unstable : UNSETTLE, DISRUPT (~ the balance of world peace) (experiences that would ~ a lesser man)

un·hitch \-'hich\ *vt* : to free from or as if from being hitched

un·ho·ly \,ən-'hō-lē, 'ən-\ *adj* 1 : showing disregard for what is holy : WICKED 2 : SHOCKING, OUTRAGEOUS — **un·ho·li·ness** *n*

un·hood \-'hüd\ *vt* : to remove a hood or covering from

un·hook \-'hük\ *vt* 1 : to remove from a hook 2 : to unfasten by disengaging a hook

un·hoped \-'hopt\ *adj*, *archaic* : not hoped for or expected

un·horse \-'hō(ə)rs\ *vt* : to dislodge from or as if from a horse

un·hou·se·led \-'hau-zəld\ *adj*, *archaic* : not having received the Eucharist *esp.* shortly before death

un·hur·ried \-'hər-ēd, -'hə-rēd\ *adj* : not hurried : LEISURELY — **un·hur·ried·ly** *adv*

un·hys·ter·i·cal \,ən-his-'ter-i-kəl\ *adj* : not hysterical — **un·hys·ter·i·cal·ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

uni· *prefix* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L, fr. *unus* — more at ONE] : one : single (unicellular)

uni·al·gal \,yü-nē-'al-gəl\ *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from a single algal individual or cell (a ~ culture)

Uni·ate or **Uni·at** \('y)ü-nē-,at\ *n* [Russ *uniyat*] : a Christian of a church adhering to an Eastern rite and discipline but submitting to papal authority — **Uni·ate** *adj*

uni·ax·i·al \-'ak-sē-əl\ *adj* 1 : having only one axis 2 : of or relating to only one axis — **uni·ax·i·al·ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*

uni·cam·er·al \,yü-ni-kam-(ə)-rəl\ *adj* : having or consisting of a single legislative chamber — **uni·cam·er·al·ly** \-ē\ *adv*

UNI·CEF \'yü-nə-'sef\ *abbr* [United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, its former name] United Nations Children's Fund

uni·cel·lu·lar \,yü-ni-'sel-yə-lər\ *adj* : having or consisting of a single cell — **uni·cel·lu·lar·i·ty** \-,sel-yə-'lar-ət-ē\ *n*

uni·corn \'yü-nə-,kō(ə)r\ *n* [ME *unicorne*, fr. OF, fr. LL *unicornis*, fr. L, having one horn, fr. *uni-* + *cornu* horn — more at HORN] : a fabulous animal generally depicted with the body and head of a horse, the hind legs of a stag, the tail of a lion, and a single horn in the middle of the forehead

uni·cy·cle \'yü-ni-,sī-kəl\ *n* [*uni* + *-cycle* (as in *tricycle*)] : any of various vehicles that have a single wheel and are propelled usu. by pedals or applied draft — **uni·cy·clist** \-,sī-k(ə)-ləst\ *n*

uni·di·rec·tion·al \,yü-ni-də-'rek-shənəl, -dī-, -shən-'l\ *adj* 1 : involving, functioning, moving, or responsive in a single direction 2 : not subject to change or reversal of direction — **uni·di·rec·tion·al·ly** \-ē\ *adv*

unidirectional current *n* : DIRECT CURRENT

uni·fac·to·ri·al \,yü-ni-fak-'tōr-ē-əl, -'tōr-\ *adj* : relating to or controlled by a single gene

uni·fi·ca·tion \,yü-nə-fə-'kā-shən\ *n* : the act, process, or result of unifying : the state of being unified

uni·fi·lar \,yü-ni-'fi-lər\ *adj* : having or involving use of only one thread, wire, or fiber

uni·fo·li·ate \-'fō-lē-ət\ *adj* 1 : having only one leaf 2 : UNIFOLIOLATE

uni·fo·li·o·late \-'fō-lē-ə-,lāt\ *adj*, *of a leaf* : compound but having only a single leaflet and distinguishable from a simple leaf by the basal joint

uni·form \'yü-nə-,fōrm\ *adj* [MF *uniforme*, fr. L *uniformis*, fr. *uni-* + *-formis* -form] 1 : having always the same form, manner, or degree : not varying or variable 2 : of the same form with others : conforming to one rule or mode : CONSONANT 3 : presenting an undiversified appearance of surface, pattern, or color (~ brown clapboard houses) 4 : consistent in conduct or opinion (~ interpretation of laws) *syn* see SIMILAR *ant* various — **uni·form·ly**



unicorn

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

'yü-nə,-förm-lē, 'yü-nə-' *adv* — **uni-form-ness** **'yü-nə,-förm-nəs** *n*

uniform *vt* **1** : to bring into uniformity **2** : to clothe with a uniform

uniform *n* : dress of a distinctive design or fashion worn by members of a particular group and serving as a means of identification

Uniform — a communications code word for the letter *u*

uni-for-mi-tar-i-an **'yü-nə,-förm-ə-'ter-ē-ən** *n* **1** : an adherent of the doctrine of uniformitarianism **2** : an advocate of uniformity — **uniformitarian** *adj*

uni-for-mi-tar-i-an-ism **'ē-ə,-niz-əm** *n* : a geological doctrine that existing processes acting in the same manner as at present are sufficient to account for all geological changes

uni-for-mi-ty **'yü-nə-'förm-ət-ē** *n, pl -ties* **1** : the quality or state of being uniform **2** : an instance of uniformity

uni-fy **'yü-nə,-fi** *vt* **-fied; -fy-ing** [LL *unificare*, fr. L *uni-* + *-ficare* -fy] : to make into a unit or a coherent whole : UNITE — **uni-fi-able** **'fi-ə-bəl** *adj* — **uni-fi-er** **'fi-(ə)r** *n*

uni-ju-gate **'yü-nij-ə,-gāt, 'yü-ni-'jü-gət** *adj* : having but one pair of leaflets — used of a pinnate leaf

uni-lat-er-al **'yü-ni-'lat-ə-rəl, -'la-trəl** *adj* **1 a** : done or undertaken by one person or party **b** : of, relating to, or affecting one side of a subject : ONE-SIDED **c** : constituting or relating to a contract or engagement by which an express obligation to do or forbear is imposed on only one party **2** : produced or arranged on or directed toward one side (a ~ raceme) **3** : tracing descent through either the maternal or paternal line only **4** : having only one side — **uni-lat-er-al-ly** **'ē** *adv*

uni-lin-ear **'yü-ni-'lin-ē-ər** *adj* : developing in or involving a series of stages usu. from the primitive to the more advanced (a ~ cultural sequence)

uni-lin-gual **'yü-ni-'lin-g(yə)-wəl** *adj* [*uni-* + L *lingua* tongue, language — more at TONGUE] : composed in or using one language only

uni-il-lu-sioned **'ən-il-'ü-zhənd, 'ən-'l-** *adj* : free from illusion

uni-loc-u-lar **'yü-ni-'lāk-yə-lər** *adj* : containing a single cavity

un-imag-in-able **'ən-ə-'maj-(ə)-nə-bəl** *adj* : not imaginable or comprehensible — **un-imag-in-ably** **'blē** *adv*

un-im-pas-sioned **'ən-im-'pash-ənd** *adj* : not impassioned; esp : marked by cool or sometimes frigid reasonableness and freedom from purely emotional appeal **syn** see SOBER **ant** impassioned

un-im-peach-able **'pē-cha-bəl** *adj* : not impeachable : not to be called in question : not liable to accusation : IRREPROACHABLE, BLAMELESS — **un-im-peach-ably** **'blē** *adv*

un-im-proved **'prüvd** *adj, obs* : UNREPROVED

unimproved *adj* : not improved : as **a** : not tilled, built on, or otherwise improved for use (~ land) **b** : not used or employed advantageously (wasted time and ~ opportunities) **c** : not selectively bred for better quality or productiveness

un-in-for-ma-tive **'ən-in-'förm-ət-iv** *adj* : not informative — **un-in-for-ma-tive-ly** *adv*

un-in-hib-it-ed **'hib-ət-əd** *adj* : free from inhibition; also : boisterously informal — **un-in-hib-it-ed-ly** *adv* — **un-in-hib-it-ed-ness** *n*

un-ini-tiate **'ən-ə-'nish-(ē)-ət** *adj* : not initiated : INEXPERIENCED

un-in-tel-li-gence **'ən-in-'tel-ə-jən(t)s** *n* : the quality or state of being unintelligent

un-in-tel-li-gent **'jənt** *adj* : lacking intelligence : UNWISE, IGNORANT — **un-in-tel-li-gent-ly** *adv*

un-in-tel-li-gi-ble **'tel-ə-jə-bəl** *adj* : not intelligible : OBSCURE — **un-in-tel-li-gi-bil-ity** **'tel-ə-jə-'bil-ət-ē** *n* — **un-in-tel-li-gi-ble-ness** **'tel-ə-jə-bəl-nəs** *n* — **un-in-tel-li-gi-bly** **'blē** *adv*

un-in-ten-tion-al **'ən-in-'təntʃ-nəl, -'tən-čən-'l** *adj* : not intentional — **un-in-ten-tion-al-ly** **'ē** *adv*

un-in-ter-rupt-ed **'ən-int-ə-'rəp-təd** *adj* : not interrupted : CONTINUOUS — **un-in-ter-rupt-ed-ly** *adv* — **un-in-ter-rupt-ed-ness** *n*

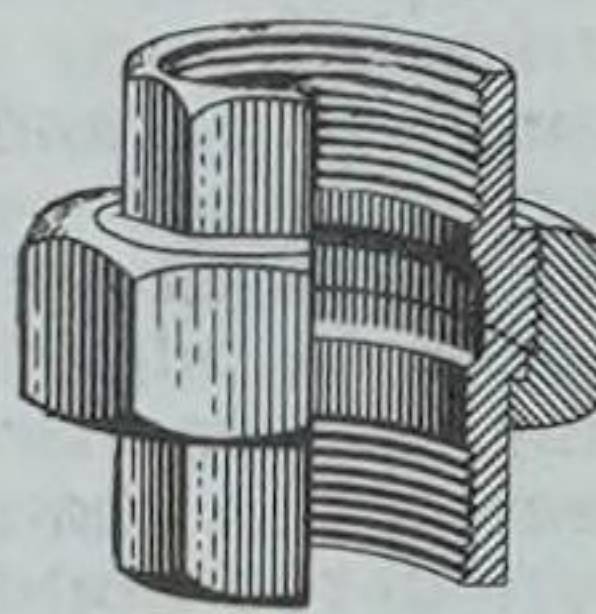
uni-nu-cle-ate **'yü-ni-'n(y)ü-klē-ət** *adj* : having a single nucleus (a ~ yeast cell)

union **'yü-nyən** *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *union-*, *unio* oneness, union, fr. L *unus* one — more at ONE] **1 a** : an act or instance of uniting or joining two or more things into one : as (1) : the formation of a single political unit from two or more separate and independent units (2) : a uniting in marriage; also : SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (3) : the growing together of severed parts **b** : a unified condition : COMBINATION, JUNCTION (a gracious ~ of excellence and strength) **2** : something that is made one : something formed by a combining or coalition of parts or members : as **a** : a confederation of independent individuals (as nations or persons) for some common purpose **b** : a political unit constituting an organic whole formed usu. from previously independent units (as England and Scotland in 1707) which have surrendered their principal powers to the government of the whole or to a newly created government (as the U.S. in 1789) **c cap** : an organization on a college or university campus providing recreational, social, cultural, and sometimes dining facilities; also : the building housing such an organization **d** : the set of all elements belonging to one or more of a given collection of two or more sets — called also *join*, *sum* **e** : LABOR UNION **3 a** : a device emblematic of the union of two or more sovereignties borne on a national flag typically in the upper inner corner or constituting the whole design of the flag **b** : the upper inner corner of a flag **4** : any of various devices for connecting parts (as of a machine); esp : a coupling for pipes or pipes and fittings **syn** see UNITY

union *adj* : of, relating to, dealing with, or constituting a union

union card *n* **1** : a card certifying personal membership in good standing in a labor union **2** : something that resembles a union card esp. in being necessary for employment or in providing evidence of in-group status

union church *n* : a local church uniting members of diverse denominational backgrounds in an interdenominational congregation



union 4, partly cut away

union-ism **'yü-nyə,-niz-əm** *n* : the principle or policy of forming or adhering to a union : as **a cap** : adherence to the policy of a firm federal union between the states of the United States esp. during the Civil War period **b** : the principles, theory, or system of trade unions

union-ist **'nəst** *n* : an advocate or supporter of union or unionism

union-iza-tion **'yü-nyə-nə-'zā-shən** *n* **1** : the quality or state of being unionized **2** : the action of unionizing

union-ize **'yü-nyə,-niz** *vt* **-ized; -iz-ing** : to cause to become a member of or subject to the rules of a labor union : form into a labor union

union jack *n, often cap U&J* : a jack consisting of the union of a national ensign

union shop *n* : an establishment in which the employer by agreement is free to hire nonmembers as well as members of the union but retains nonmembers on the payroll only on condition of their becoming members of the union within a specified time

union suit *n* : an undergarment with shirt and drawers in one piece

uni-pa-ren-tal **'yü-ni-pə-'rent-'l** *adj* : having or involving a single parent; esp : PARTHENOGENETIC — **uni-pa-ren-tal-ly** **'l-ē** *adv*

uni-pa-rous **'yü-nip-ə-rəs** *adj* **1 a** : producing but one egg or offspring at a time **b** : having produced but one offspring **2** : producing but one axis at each branching (a ~ cyme)

uni-pla-nar **'yü-ni-'plā-nər, -'nār** *adj* : lying or occurring in one plane : PLANAR

uni-po-lar **'yü-ni-'pō-lər** *adj* **1** : having, produced by, or acting by a single magnetic or electrical pole **2** : having but one process (~ ganglion cells) — **uni-po-lar-ity** **'pō-'lar-ət-ē, -pə-** *n*

unique **'yü-nēk** *adj* [F, fr. L *unicus*, fr. *unus* one — more at ONE] **1 a** : being the only one : SOLE (his ~ concern was his own comfort) **b** : producing only one result (the ~ factorization of a number into prime factors) **2** : being without a like or equal : UNEQUALED **3** : very rare or uncommon : very unusual **syn** see SINGLE, STRANGE — **unique-ly** *adv* — **unique-ness** *n*

uni-ra-mous **'yü-ni-'rā-məs** *adj* : having only one branch

uni-sex **'yü-nə,-seks** *n* : the state or condition of not being distinguishable (as by hair or clothing) as to sex

unisexual *adj* : AMBISEXTROUS

uni-sex-u-al **'-seksh-(ə)-wəl, -'sek-shəl** *adj* : of, relating to, or restricted to one sex : **a** : male or female but not hermaphroditic **b** : DICLINOUS (a ~ flower) — **uni-sex-u-al-ity** **'-sek-shə-'wal-ət-ē** *n* — **uni-sex-u-al-ly** **'-seksh-(ə)-wə-lē, -'sek-shə-lē** *adv*

uni-son **'yü-nə-sən, -nə-zən** *n* [MF, fr. ML *unisonus* having the same sound, fr. L *uni-* + *sonus* sound — more at SOUND] **1 a** : identity in musical pitch; *specif* : the interval of a perfect prime **b** : the state of being so tuned or sounded **c** : the writing, playing, or singing of parts in a musical passage at the same pitch or in octaves **2** : a harmonious agreement or union : CONCORD — **uni-son** *adj* — **in unison** : in perfect agreement : so as to harmonize exactly

unit **'yü-nət** *n* [back-formation fr. *unity*] **1 a** (1) : the first and least natural number : ONE (2) : a single quantity regarded as a whole in calculation **b** : the number occupying the position immediately to the left of the decimal point in the Arabic system of numerals **2** : a determinate quantity (as of length, time, heat, value, or housing) adopted as a standard of measurement : as **a** : an amount of work (as 120 hours in a completed course) used in education in calculating student credits **b** : an amount of a biologically active agent (as a drug or antigen) required to produce a specific result under strictly controlled conditions **3 a** : a single thing or person or group that is a constituent of a whole **b** : a part of a military establishment that has a prescribed organization (as of personnel and materiel) **c** : a piece or complex of apparatus serving to perform one particular function **d** : a part of a school course focusing on a central theme and making use of resources from numerous subject areas and the pupils' own experience **e** : a local congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses — **unit** *adj*

unit-age **'yü-nət-ij** *n* **1** : specifications of the amount constituting a unit **2** : amount in units

uni-tar-i-an **'yü-nə-'ter-ē-ən** *n* [NL *unitarius*, fr. L *unitas* unity] **1 a** often *cap* : one who believes that the deity exists only in one person **b cap** : a member of a denomination that stresses individual freedom of belief, the free use of reason in religion, a united world community, and liberal social action **2** : an advocate of unity or a unitary system — **unitarian** *adj, often cap* — **uni-tar-i-an-ism** **'ē-ə,-niz-əm** *n, often cap*

uni-tary **'yü-nə-'ter-ē** *adj* **1 a** : of or relating to a unit **b** : based on or characterized by unity or units **2** : having the character of a unit : UNDIVIDED, WHOLE — **uni-tar-i-ly** **'yü-nə-'ter-ē-lē** *adv*

unit cell *n* : the simplest polyhedron that embodies all the structural characteristics of and by indefinite repetition makes up the lattice of a crystal

unit character *n* : a natural character inherited on an all or none basis; esp : one dependent on the presence or absence of a single gene

unit circle *n* : a circle whose radius is one unit of length long

unite **'yü-nīt** *vb* **unit-ed; unit-ing** [ME *uniten*, fr. LL *unitus*, pp. of *unire*, fr. L *unus* one — more at ONE] *vt* **1 a** : to put together to form a single unit **b** : to cause to adhere **c** : to link by a legal or moral bond **2** : to possess (as qualities) in combination ~ *vi* **1 a** : to become one or as if one **b** : to become combined by or as if by adhesion or mixture **2** : to act in concert **syn** see JOIN **ant** divide, alienate — **unit-er** *n*

unite **'yü-nīt** *n* [obs. *unite* (united), fr. ME *unit*, fr. LL *unitus*, pp.] : an old British gold 20-shilling piece issued first by James I in 1604 for the newly united England and Scotland — called also *Jacobus*

unit-ed **'yü-nīt-əd** *adj* **1** : made one : COMBINED **2** : relating to or produced by joint action **3** : being in agreement : HARMONIOUS — **unit-ed-ly** *adv*

United Nations Day *n* : October 24 observed in commemoration of the founding of the United Nations

United States \yü-nit-əd-, esp South 'yü-\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr*: a federation of states esp. when forming a nation in a usu. specified territory (advocating a *United States of Europe*)

uni-tive \yü-nät-iv, yü-'nit-\ *adj*: characterized by or tending to produce union

unit-ize \yü-nät-iz\ *vt -ized; -izing* **1**: to form or convert into a unit **2**: to divide into units (the added cost of *unitizing* bulk products) — **unit-iza-tion** \yü-nät-ə-'zä-shən\ *n*

unit magnetic pole *n*: a magnetic pole that will repel an equal and like pole at a distance of one centimeter in a vacuum with a force of one dyne

unit membrane *n* [fr. its being the basic structural unit of the cell]: a 3-layered membrane that consists of an inner bimolecular lipid layer surrounded by a protein layer on each side

unit rule *n*: a rule under which a delegation to a Democratic national convention casts its entire vote as a unit as determined by a majority vote

unit train *n*: a railway train that transports a single commodity

uni-ty \yü-nät-ē\ *n, pl -ties* [ME *unite*, fr. OF *unité*, fr. L *unitat*, *unitas*, fr. *unus* one] **1 a**: the quality or state of not being multiple: ONENESS **b** (1): a definite amount taken as one or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation (in a table of natural sines the radius of the circle is regarded as ~) (2): a number multiplication by which leaves any element of a system unchanged **2 a**: a condition of harmony: ACCORD **b**: continuity without deviation or change (as in purpose or action) **3 a**: the quality or state of being made one: UNIFICATION **b**: a combination or ordering of parts in a literary or artistic production that constitutes a whole or promotes an undivided total effect; also: the resulting singleness of effect or symmetry and consistency of style and character **4**: a totality of related parts: an entity that is a complex or systematic whole **5**: any of three principles of dramatic structure derived by French classicists from Aristotle's *Poetics* and requiring a play to have a single action represented as occurring in one place and within one day **6 cap**: a 20th century American religious movement for health and prosperity formerly affiliated with New Thought but closer to orthodox Christianity

syn UNITY, SOLIDARITY, INTEGRITY, UNION *shared meaning element*: the quality or character of a whole made up of intimately associated elements, parts, or individuals

univ abbr **1** universal **2** university

uni-val-ent \yü-ni-'vā-lənt\ *adj* [ISV] **1**: having a valence of one **2 of a chromosome**: lacking a synaptic mate

univalent *n*: a univalent chromosome

uni-valve \yü-ni-'vālv\ *adj*: having or consisting of one valve

univalve *n* **1**: a mollusk with a univalve shell; esp: GASTROPOD **2**: a mollusk shell consisting of one piece

uni-ver-sal \yü-nə-'vər-səl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *universalis*, fr. *universum* universe] **1**: including or covering all or a whole collectively or distributively without limit or exception **2 a**: present or occurring everywhere **b**: existent or operative everywhere or under all conditions (~ cultural patterns) **3 a**: embracing a major part or the greatest portion (as of mankind) (a ~ state) (~ practices) **b**: comprehensively broad and versatile (a ~ genius) **4 a**: affirming or denying something of all members of a class or of all values of a variable **b**: denoting every member of a class (a ~ term) **5**: adapted or adjustable to meet varied requirements (as of use, shape, or size) (a ~ gear cutter) — **uni-ver-sal-ly** \-s(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **uni-ver-sal-ness** \-səl-nəs\ *n*

syn UNIVERSAL, GENERAL, GENERIC *shared meaning element*: characteristic of, relating to, comprehending, or affecting all or the whole **ant** particular

universal *n* **1 a**: a universal proposition in logic **b**: a predicable of traditional logic **c**: a general concept or term or something in reality to which it corresponds: ESSENCE **2 a**: a mode of behavior existing in all cultures **b**: a culture trait characteristic of all normal adult members of a particular society

uni-ver-sal-ism \yü-nə-'vər-sə-'liz-əm\ *n* **1 often cap** **a**: a theological doctrine that all men will eventually be saved **b**: the principles and practices of a liberal Christian denomination founded in the 18th century to uphold belief in universal salvation and now united with Unitarianism **2**: something that is universal in scope **3**: the state of being universal: UNIVERSALITY **4**: a social relationship in which behavior is determined by an impersonal code or standard — **uni-ver-sal-ist** \-s(ə)-ləst\ *n or adj, often cap*

uni-ver-sal-is-tic \-vər-sə-'lis-tik\ *adj*: of or relating to the whole: universal in scope or nature

uni-ver-sal-i-ty \-vər-'səl-ət-ē\ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being universal **2**: universal comprehensiveness in range

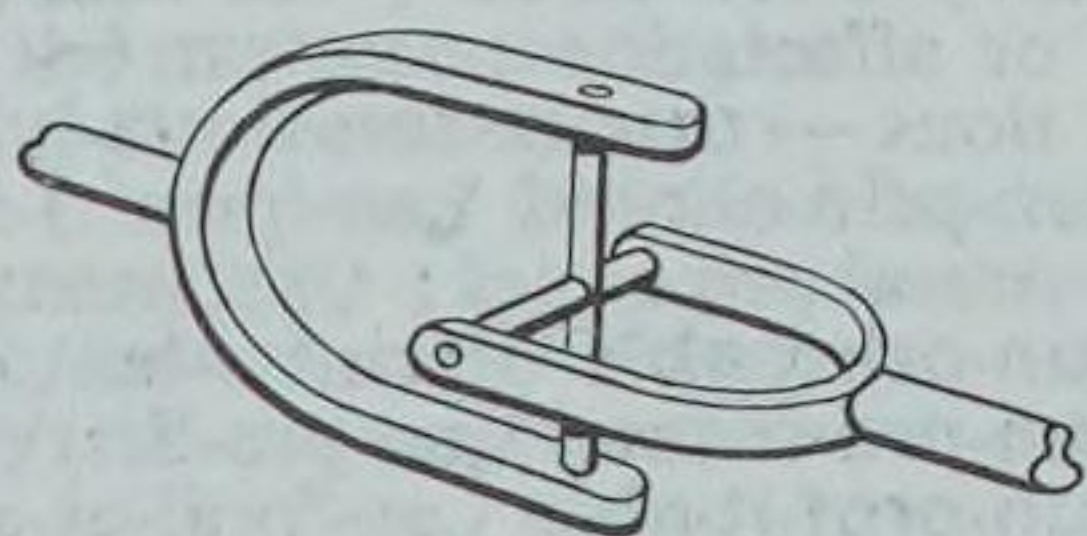
uni-ver-sal-ize \-vər-sə-'liz\ *vt -ized; -izing*: to make universal: GENERALIZE — **uni-ver-sal-iza-tion** \-vər-sə-lə-'zä-shən\ *n*

universal joint *n*: a shaft coupling capable of transmitting rotation from one shaft to another not collinear with it — called also *universal coupling*

universal motor *n*: an electric motor that can be used on either an alternating or a direct current supply

Universal time *n*: GREENWICH TIME

uni-verse \yü-nə-'vərs\ *n* [L *universum*, fr. neut. of *universus* entire, whole, fr. *uni-* + *versus* turned toward, fr. pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at WORTH] **1**: the whole body of things and phenomena observed or postulated: COSMOS **2 a**: a systematic whole held to arise by and persist through the direct intervention of divine power **b**: the world of human experience **c** (1): the entire celestial cosmos (2): MILKY WAY GALAXY (3): an aggregate of stars comparable to the Milky Way galaxy **3**: a distinct field or province of thought or reality that forms a closed system or self-inclusive and independent organization **4**: POPULATION **4** **5**: a set that contains all elements relevant to a particular discussion or problem **6**: a great number or quantity **syn** see EARTH



universal joint

universe of discourse: an inclusive class of entities that is tacitly implied or explicitly delineated as the subject of a statement, discourse, or theory

uni-ver-si-ty \yü-nə-'vər-sət-ē, -'vər-stē\ *n, pl -ties* [ME *universite*, fr. OF *université*, fr. ML *universitat*, *universitas*, fr. L *universus*] **1**: an institution of higher learning providing facilities for teaching and research and authorized to grant academic degrees; *specif*: one made up of an undergraduate division which confers bachelor's degrees and a graduate division which comprises a graduate school and professional schools each of which may confer master's degrees and doctorates **2**: the physical plant of a university

univ-o-cal \yü-'niv-ə-kəl\ *adj* [LL *univocus*, fr. L *uni-* + *voc-*, *voc* voice — more at VOICE]: having one meaning only — **univ-o-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-just \ən-'jəst, 'ən-\ *adj* **1**: characterized by injustice: UNFAIR **2 archaic**: DISHONEST, FAITHLESS — **un-just-ly** *adv* — **un-just-ness** \-'jəs(t)-nəs\ *n*

un-kempt \-'kem(p)t\ *adj* [un- + *kempt* (combed, neat)] **1**: not combed (~ hair) **2**: deficient in order or neatness (~ individuals) (~ hotel rooms); also: ROUGH, UNPOLISHED (~ prose)

un-kenned \-'kend\ *adj, chiefly dial*: UNKNOWN, STRANGE

un-ken-nel \-'ken-'nəl\ *vt* **1 a**: to drive (as a fox) from a hiding place or den **b**: to free (dogs) from a kennel **2**: to bring out into the open: UNCOVER

un-kind \-'kīnd\ *adj* **1**: not pleasing or mild: INCLEMENT (an ~ climate) **2**: lacking in kindness or sympathy: HARSH, CRUEL — **un-kind-ness** \-'kīn(d)-nəs\ *n*

un-kind-ly \-'kīn-(d)lē\ *adj*: not kindly — **un-kind-li-ness** *n*

unkindly *adv*: in an unkind manner

un-kink \ən-'kɪŋk, 'ən-\ *vt*: to free from kinks: STRAIGHTEN ~ *vi*: to become lax or loose: RELAX

un-knit \-'nit\ *vb -knit or -knit-ted; -knit-ting*: UNDO, UNRAVEL

un-know-able \ən-'nō-ə-bəl, 'ən-\ *adj*: not knowable; esp: lying beyond the limits of human experience or understanding

un-know-ing \-'nō-ɪŋ\ *adj*: not knowing — **un-know-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-known \-'nōn\ *adj*: not known; also: having an unknown value (an ~ quantity)

unknown *n* **1**: one that is not known or not well-known; esp: a person who is little known (as to the public) **2**: something that requires to be discovered, identified, or clarified: as **a**: a symbol in a mathematical equation representing an unknown quantity and often being one of the last letters of the alphabet **b**: a specimen (as of bacteria or mixed chemicals) required to be identified as an exercise in appropriate laboratory techniques

Unknown Soldier *n*: an unidentified soldier whose body is selected to receive national honors as a representative of all of the same nation who died in a war and esp. in one of the world wars

un-lace \ən-'lās, 'ən-\ *vt* **1**: to loose by undoing a lacing **2 obs**: UNDO, DISGRACE

un-lade \-'lād\ *vb -lad-ed; -laded or -lad-en* \-'lād-'n\; **-lad-ing** *vt* **1**: to take the load or cargo from **2**: DISCHARGE, UNLOAD ~ *vi*: to discharge cargo

un-lash \-'lash\ *vt*: to untie the lashing of

un-latch \-'lach\ *vt*: to open or loose by lifting the latch ~ *vi*: to become loosed or opened

un-law-ful \ən-'lō-fəl, 'ən-\ *adj* **1**: not lawful: ILLEGAL **2**: not morally right or conventional — **un-law-ful-ly** \-f(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **un-law-ful-ness** \-fəl-nəs\ *n*

un-lay \-'lā\ *vb -laid* \-'lād\; **-lay-ing** *vt*: to untwist the strands of (as a rope) ~ *vi*: UNTWIST

un-lead-ed \-'led-əd\ *adj* **1 a**: stripped of lead **b**: not treated or mixed with lead or lead compounds (~ fuels) **2**: not having leads between the lines in printing

un-learn \-'lɜrn\ *vt* **1**: to put out of one's knowledge or memory **2**: to undo the effect of: discard the habit of

un-learned \-'lɜr-nəd for 1, 2, -'lɜrnd for 3\ *adj* **1**: possessing inadequate learning or education; esp: deficient in scholarly attainments **2**: characterized by or revealing ignorance **3**: not gained by study or training **syn** see IGNORANT

un-leash \-'lēsh\ *vt*: to free from or as if from a leash: let loose

un-less \ən-'les, 'ən-, in some contexts 'n-, 'm-, or 'ŋ-\ *conj* [ME *unlesse*, alter. of *onlesse*, fr. *on* + *lesse* less] **1**: except on the condition that: under any other circumstance than **2**: without the accompanying circumstance or condition that: but that: BUT

unless *prep*: except possibly: EXCEPT

un-let-tered \ən-'let-ərd, 'ən-\ *adj* **1 a**: lacking facility in reading and writing and ignorant of the knowledge to be gained from books **b**: ILLITERATE **2**: not marked with letters **syn** see IGNORANT

un-licked \-'likt\ *adj* **1 archaic**: not licked dry **2 archaic**: lacking proper form or shape

un-like \-'lik\ *prep*: not like: as **a**: different from **b**: not characteristic of **c**: in a different manner from

unlike *adj*: not like: as **a**: marked by dissimilarity: DIFFERENT (the two books are quite ~) **b**: marked by inequality: UNEQUAL (contributed ~ amounts) — **un-like-ness** *n*

un-like-li-hood \ən-'li-klē-'hūd, 'ən-\ *n* **1**: IMPROBABILITY **2**: something unlikely

un-like-li-ness \-nəs\ *n*: IMPROBABILITY

un-like-ly \-'li-klē\ *adj* **1**: not likely: IMPROBABLE **2**: likely to fail: UNPROMISING

un-lim-ber \ən-'lim-bər, 'ən-\ *vt* **1**: to detach the limber from and so make ready (~ a gun for action) **2**: to prepare for action (~ed his banjo and began to sing) ~ *vi*: to perform the task of preparing something for action

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw òi coin th thin th this
ü loot ù foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

un-lim-ited \-'lim-ət-əd\ *adj* 1: lacking any controls: UNRESTRICTED 2: BOUNDLESS, INFINITE 3: not bounded by exceptions: UNDEFINED — **un-lim-ited-ly** *adv*

un-link \-'lɪŋk\ *vt*: to unfasten the links of: SEPARATE, DISCONNECT ~ *vi*: to become detached

un-linked \-'lɪŋk\ *adj*: not belonging to the same genetic linkage group (~ genes)

un-list-ed \-'lis-təd\ *adj* 1: not appearing on a list; *esp*: not appearing in a telephone book (~ numbers) 2: being or involving a security not listed formally on an organized exchange: OVER-THE-COUNTER

un-live \-'liv\ *vt*: to live down: ANNUL, REVERSE

un-load \-'lɒd, 'ən-\ *vt* 1 a (1): to take off: DELIVER (2): to take the cargo from b: to give outlet to: pour forth (~ed her bitter feelings) 2: to relieve of something burdensome, unwanted, or oppressive (~ed the pack animals) (~ed himself to his friend) 3: to draw the charge from (~ed the gun) 4: to sell *esp.* in large quantities: DUMP 5: to hit or propel with a great release of power (~ed his ninth homer) ~ *vi*: to perform the act of unloading — **un-load-er** *n*

un-lock \-'lɒk\ *vt* 1: to unfasten the lock of 2: OPEN, UNDO 3: to free from restraints or restrictions (the shock ~ed a flood of tears) 4: to furnish a key to: DISCLOSE ~ *vi*: to become unfastened or freed from restraints

un-looked-for \-'lʊk-,tʃɒ(ə)r\ *adj*: not foreseen: UNEXPECTED

un-loose \-'lʊs, 'ən-\ *vt* 1: to relax the strain of (~ a grip) 2: to release from or as if from restraints: set free 3: to loosen the ties of (~ traditional social bonds)

un-loos-en \-'lʊs-ən\ *vt*: UNLOOSE

un-love-ly \-'lʌv-lē\ *adj*: not likable: DISAGREEABLE, UNPLEASANT — **un-love-li-ness** *n*

un-lucky \-'lʌk-ē\ *adj* 1: marked by adversity or failure (an ~ year) 2: likely to bring misfortune: INAUSPICIOUS 3: having or meeting with bad luck (~ people) 4: producing dissatisfaction: REGRETTABLE — **un-luck-i-ly** \-'lʌk-ə-lē\ *adv* — **un-luck-i-ness** \-'lʌk-ē-nəs\ *n*

un-made \-'mæd, 'ən-\ *adj*: not made (an ~ bed)

un-make \-'mæk\ *vt* -**made** \-'mæd\; -**mak-ing** 1: to cause to disappear: DESTROY 2: to deprive of rank or office: DEPOSE 3: to deprive of essential characteristics: change the nature of

un-ma-li-cious \-'mæ-'lish-əs\ *adj*: not malicious — **un-ma-li-cious-ly** *adv*

un-man \-'mæn, 'ən-\ *vt* 1: to deprive of manly vigor, fortitude, or spirit 2: CASTRATE, EMASCULATE *syn* see UNNERVE

un-man-ly \-'mæn-lē\ *adj*: not manly: as a: being of weak character: COWARDLY b: EFFEMINATE — **un-man-li-ness** *n*

un-manned \-'mænd\ *adj* 1: not manned (an ~ spaceflight) 2 *obs.* of a hawk: not trained

un-man-nered \-'mæn-əd\ *adj* 1: marked by a lack of good manners: RUDE 2: characterized by an absence of artificiality: UNAFFECTED — **un-man-nered-ly** *adv*

un-man-ner-ly \-'mæn-ər-lē\ *adv*: in an unmannerly fashion

unmannerly *adj*: not mannerly: DISCOURTEOUS — **un-man-ner-li-ness** *n*

un-mask \-'mæsk, 'ən-\ *vt* 1: to remove a mask from 2: to reveal the true nature of: EXPOSE ~ *vi*: to remove one's mask

un-mean-ing \-'mē-nɪŋ\ *adj* 1: lacking intelligence: VAPID 2: having no meaning: SENSELESS

un-meant \-'ment\ *adj*: not meant: UNINTENTIONAL

un-meet \-'mēt\ *adj*: not meet: UNSUITABLE, IMPROPER

un-mem-o-ra-ble \-'mem-(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj*: not memorable: not worth remembering — **un-mem-o-ra-bly** \-'blē\ *adv*

un-men-tion-able \-'mench-(ə)-nə-bəl\ *adj*: not mentionable: UNSPEAKABLE

unmentionable *n*: one that is not to be mentioned or discussed: as a *pl*: TROUSERS b *pl*: UNDERWEAR

un-mer-ci-ful \-'mər-si-fəl, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not merciful: MERCILESS 2: EXCESSIVE, EXTREME (chatted for an ~ length of time) — **un-mer-ci-ful-ly** \-'f(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-mind-ful \-'mɪn(d)-fəl\ *adj*: not carefully attentive or heedful: INATTENTIVE, CARELESS *syn* see FORGETFUL *ant* mindful, solicitous

un-mis-tak-able \-'mæ-'stā-kə-bəl\ *adj*: not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood: CLEAR — **un-mis-tak-ably** \-'blē\ *adv*

un-mit-i-gat-ed \-'mɪt-ə-,gāt-əd, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not lessened: UNRELIEVED (sufferings ~ by any hope of early relief) 2: being so definitely what is stated as to offer little chance of change or relief (an ~ evil) *syn* see OUTRIGHT — **un-mit-i-gat-ed-ly** *adv* — **un-mit-i-gat-ed-ness** *n*

un-moor \-'mʊ(ə)r\ *vt*: to loose from or as if from moorings ~ *vi*: to cast off moorings

un-mor-al \-'mɔr-əl, 'mār-\ *adj* 1: having no moral perception or quality; *also*: not influenced or guided by moral considerations 2: lying outside the bounds of morals or ethics *syn* see IMMORAL — **un-mo-ral-i-ty** \-'mɔr-əl-ət-ē, -mō-\ *n*

un-muf-fle \-'mʌf-əl, 'ən-\ *vt*: to free from something that muffles

un-muz-zle \-'mæz-əl\ *vt*: to free from or as if from a muzzle

un-my-elin-at-ed \-'mɪ-ə-lə-,nāt-əd\ *adj*: lacking a myelin sheath

un-nail \-'nā(ə), 'ən-\ *vt*: to unfasten by removing nails

un-nat-u-ral \-'næt-(ə)-rəl, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not being in accordance with nature or consistent with a normal course of events 2 a: not being in accordance with normal feelings or behavior: PERVERSE b: lacking ease and naturalness: CONTRIVED (her manner was forced and ~) c: inconsistent with what is reasonable or expected (an ~ alliance) *syn* see IRREGULAR *ant* natural — **un-nat-u-ral-ly** \-'næt-(ə)-rəl-lē, 'næt-ər-lē\ *adv* — **un-nat-u-ral-ness** \-'næt-(ə)-rəl-nəs\ *n*

un-nec-es-sar-i-ly \-'nes-ə-'ser-ə-lē\ *adv*: not by necessity: to an unnecessary degree

un-nec-es-sary \-'nes-ə-,ser-ē, 'ən-\ *adj*: not necessary

un-nerve \-'nɜrv\ *vt* 1: to deprive of courage, strength, or steadiness 2: to cause to become nervous: UPSET — **un-ner-v-ing-ly** \-'nɜr-vɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

syn UNNERVE, ENERVATE, UNMAN, EMASCULATE *shared meaning element*: to deprive of strength or vigor and the capacity for effective action

un-num-bered \-'nəm-bərd\ *adj* 1: INNUMERABLE 2: not having an identifying number (~ pages)

un-ob-tru-sive \-'ən-əb-'trü-siv, -ziv\ *adj*: not obtrusive: not blatant or aggressive: INCONSPICUOUS — **un-ob-tru-sive-ly** *adv* — **un-ob-tru-sive-ness** *n*

un-oc-cu-pied \-'ən-'æk-yə-,pɪd, 'ən-\ *adj*: not occupied: as a: not busy: UNEMPLOYED b: not lived in: EMPTY

un-of-fi-cial \-'ən-ə-'fɪʃ-əl\ *adj*: not official — **un-of-fi-cial-ly** \-'fɪʃ-(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-open-able \-'ən-'ɒp-(ə)-nə-bəl\ *adj*: incapable of being opened

un-or-ga-nized \-'ɔr-gə-,nɪzd\ *adj* 1 a: not brought into a coherent or well-ordered whole b: not belonging to a labor union 2: not having the characteristics of a living organism

un-or-tho-dox \-'ɔr-thə-,dɒks\ *adj*: not orthodox — **un-or-tho-dox-ly** *adv*

un-or-tho-doxy \-'dɒk-sē\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being unorthodox 2: something (as an opinion or doctrine) that is unorthodox

unp *abbr* unpagged

un-pack \-'ən-'pak, 'ən-\ *vt* 1 a: to remove the contents of (~ a trunk) b: UNBURDEN, REVEAL 2: to remove or undo from packing or a container (~ed his gear) ~ *vi*: to engage in unpacking a container — **un-pack-er** *n*

un-paged \-'pæjd\ *adj*: having no page numbers

un-paid \-'pæd\ *adj* 1: not paid 2: not paying a salary (an ~ position)

un-paired \-'pa(ə)rd, 'pe(ə)rd\ *adj* 1 a: not paired; *esp*: not matched or mated b: characterized by the absence of pairing (electrons in the ~ state) 2: situated in the median plane of the body (an ~ fin)

un-pal-at-able \-'pal-ət-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: not palatable: DISTASTEFUL 2: UNPLEASANT, DISAGREEABLE — **un-pal-at-abil-i-ty** \-'ən-,pal-ət-ə-'bɪl-ət-ē\ *n*

un-par-al-leled \-'ən-'par-ə-,leld, 'ən-, -ləld\ *adj*: having no parallel; *esp*: having no equal or match: unique in kind or quality *syn* see STRANGE

un-par-li-a-men-ta-ry \-'ən-,pär-lə-'ment-ə-rē, -,pär-l-yə-, 'men-trē\ *adj*: contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies

un-peg \-'ən-'peg, 'ən-\ *vt*: to remove a peg from: UNFASTEN

un-peo-ple \-'pe-pəl\ *vt*: DEPOPULATE

un-per-fect \-'pɜr-fɪkt\ *adj*: IMPERFECT

un-per-son \-'ən-'pɜrs-ən, -,pɜrs-\ *n*: an individual who usu. for political or ideological reasons is removed completely from recognition or consideration

un-pick \-'ən-'pɪk, 'ən-\ *vt*: to undo (as sewing) by taking out stitches

un-pile \-'pɪ(ə)l\ *vt*: to take or disentangle from a pile

un-pin \-'pɪn\ *vt* 1: to remove a pin from 2: to loosen, free, or unfasten by or as if by removing a pin

un-pleas-ant \-'plez-ənt\ *adj*: not pleasant: not amiable or agreeable: DISPLEASING (~ odors) — **un-pleas-ant-ly** *adv*

un-pleas-ant-ness *n* 1: the quality or state of being unpleasant 2: an unpleasant situation, experience, or event

un-plug \-'ən-'plæg, 'ən-\ *vt* 1 a: to take a plug out of b: to remove an obstruction from 2 a: to remove (as an electric plug) from a socket or receptacle b: to disconnect from an electric circuit by removing a plug (~ the refrigerator)

un-plumbed \-'plʌmd\ *adj* 1: not tested with a plumb line 2 a: not measured with a plumb b: not thoroughly explored

un-po-lar-ized \-'pō-lə-,rɪzd\ *adj*: not polarized; *specif*: having a random pattern of vibrations

un-po-lit-i-cal \-'ən-pə-'lit-i-kəl\ *adj*: not interested or engaged in politics (an ~ person)

un-pop-u-lar \-'ən-'pɒp-yə-lər, 'ən-\ *adj*: not popular: viewed or received unfavorably by the public — **un-pop-u-lar-i-ty** \-'ən-,pɒp-yə-'lar-ət-ē\ *n*

un-prec-e-dent-ed \-'ən-'pres-ə-,dent-əd, 'ən-\ *adj*: having no precedent: NOVEL, UNEXAMPLED — **un-prec-e-dent-ed-ly** *adv*

un-pre-dict-able \-'ən-pri-'dɪk-tə-bəl\ *adj*: not predictable — **un-pre-dict-abil-i-ty** \-'dɪk-tə-'bɪl-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-pre-dict-ably** \-'blē\ *adv*

unpregnant *adj*, *obs*: INEPT 1

un-prej-u-diced \-'ən-'prej-əd-əst, 'ən-\ *adj*: not prejudiced: IMPARTIAL

un-pre-pared \-'ən-pri-'pa(ə)rd, 'pe(ə)rd\ *adj*: not prepared

un-pre-tend-ing \-'ten-dɪŋ\ *adj*: UNPRETENTIOUS

un-pre-ten-tious \-'ten-ʃəs\ *adj*: free from ostentation, elegance, or affectation: MODEST (~ homes) *syn* see PLAIN *ant* pretentious — **un-pre-ten-tious-ly** *adv* — **un-pre-ten-tious-ness** *n*

un-prin-ci-pled \-'ən-'prɪn(t)-s(ə)-pəld, 'ən-, -sə-bəld\ *adj*: lacking moral principles: UNSCRUPULOUS — **un-prin-ci-pled-ness** *n*

un-print-able \-'prɪnt-ə-bəl\ *adj*: unfit to be printed

un-pro-fessed \-'ən-prə-'fest\ *adj*: not professed (an ~ aim)

un-prof-it-able \-'ən-'prəf-ət-ə-bəl, 'ən-, 'prəf-tə-bəl\ *adj*: not profitable: USELESS, VAIN — **un-prof-it-able-ness** *n* — **un-prof-it-ably** \-'blē\ *adv*

un-prom-is-ing \-'prəm-ə-sɪŋ\ *adj*: appearing unlikely to prove worthwhile or result favorably — **un-prom-is-ing-ly** \-'sɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-pro-nounced \-'ən-prə-'naʊn(t)st\ *adj*: not pronounced; *esp*: MUTE

un-qual-i-fied \-'ən-'kwəl-ə-,fɪd, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not fit: not having requisite qualifications 2: not modified or restricted by reservations (an ~ denial) — **un-qual-i-fied-ly** \-'fɪ(ə)-d-lē\ *adv*

un-ques-tion-able \-'kwes(h)-ʃən-ə-bəl, 'rapɪd 'kwesh-nə-\ *adj*: not questionable: INDISPUTABLE (~ evidence) — **un-ques-tion-ably** \-'blē\ *adv*

un-ques-tion-ing \-'kwes(h)-ʃən-ɪŋ\ *adj*: not questioning: not expressing or marked by doubt or hesitation (~ obedience) — **un-ques-tion-ing-ly** \-'ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-qui-et \-'kwī-ət\ *adj* 1 : not quiet : AGITATED, TURBULENT 2 : physically, emotionally, or mentally restless : UNEASY — **un-qui-et-ly** *adv* — **un-qui-et-ness** *n*

un-quote \-'n-kwōt\ *also* -kōt\ *n* — used orally to indicate the end of a direct quotation

un-rav-el \-'ræv-əl, 'ən-\ *vt* 1 : to disengage or separate the threads of : DISENTANGLE 2 : to resolve the intricacy, complexity, or obscurity of : clear up ~ *vi* : to become unraveled

un-read \-'red\ *adj* 1 : not read : left unexamined 2 : lacking the experience or the benefits of reading (<~ in political science>)

un-ready \-'red-ē\ *adj* : not ready : UNPREPARED — **un-readi-ness** *n*

un-re-al \-'rē(-ə)l, -'ri(-ə)l\ *adj* : lacking in reality, substance, or genuineness : ARTIFICIAL, ILLUSORY

un-re-al-is-tic \-'rē-ə-'lis-tik, -'ri-ə-\ *adj* : not realistic : inappropriate to reality or fact — **un-re-al-is-tic-al-ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

un-re-al-i-ty \-'rē-ə-'al-ət-ē\ *n* 1 **a** : the quality or state of being unreal : lack of substance or validity **b** : something unreal, insubstantial, or visionary : FIGMENT 2 : ineptitude in dealing with reality

un-rea-son \-'rēz-ən, 'ən-'rēz-\ *n* : the absence of reason or sanity : IRRATIONALITY, MADNESS

un-rea-son-able \-'rēz-nə-bəl, -'n-ə-\ *adj* 1 **a** : not governed by or acting according to reason (<~ people> **b** : not conformable to reason : ABSURD (<~ beliefs> 2 : exceeding the bounds of reason or moderation (<working under ~ pressure> *syn* see IRRATIONAL — **un-rea-son-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

un-rea-son-able-ness \-bəl-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being unreasonable

un-rea-son-ing \-'rēz-niŋ, -'n-iŋ\ *adj* : not reasoning; *esp* : not moderated or controlled by reason (<~ fear> — **un-rea-son-ing-ly** \-'rēz-niŋ-lē, -'n-iŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-rec-og-nized \-'rek-ig-nīzd, -æg-\ *adj* : not recognized

un-re-con-struct-ed \-'rē-kən-'strək-təd\ *adj* : not reconciled to some political, economic, or social change; *esp* : holding stubbornly to principles, beliefs, or views that are outmoded

un-re-el \-'rē(-ə)l, 'ən-\ *vt* 1 : to unwind from a reel 2 : to carry out (<~ed a 66-yard pass play> ~ *vi* 1 : to become unwound 2 : to be presented (<the dress rehearsal ~ed flawlessly>)

un-reeve \-'rēv\ *vt* -rove \-'rōv\ or -reeved; -reev-ing : to withdraw (a rope) from an opening (as a ship's block or thimble)

un-re-gen-er-ate \-'rē-jen(-ə-)rət\ *adj* 1 : not regenerated : UNREPENTANT 2 **a** : not reformed : UNRECONSTRUCTED (<~ revolutionaries> **b** : OBSTINATE, STUBBORN (<struggling against ~ impulses>)

un-re-lent-ing \-'lent-iŋ\ *adj* 1 : not softening or yielding in determination : HARD, STERN (<an ~ leader> 2 : not letting up or weakening in vigor or pace (<~ struggles> — **un-re-lent-ing-ly** \-iŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-re-marked \-'märkt\ *adj* : not remarked : UNNOTICED

un-re-mit-ting \-'mit-iŋ\ *adj* : not remitting : CONSTANT, INCESSANT — **un-re-mit-ting-ly** \-iŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-re-serve \-'zərv\ *n* : absence of reserve : FRANKNESS

un-re-served \-'zərvd\ *adj* 1 : not limited or partial : ENTIRE, UNQUALIFIED (<~ enthusiasm> 2 : not cautious or reticent : FRANK, OPEN 3 : not set aside for special use — **un-re-served-ly** \-'zər-vəd-lē\ *adv* — **un-re-served-ness** \-'zər-vəd-nəs, -'zərv(d)-nəs\ *n*

un-re-spon-sive \-'spon-siv\ *adj* : not responsive — **un-re-spon-sive-ly** *adv* — **un-re-spon-sive-ness** *n*

un-rest \-'rest, 'ən-\ *n* : a disturbed or uneasy state : TURMOIL (<campus ~>)

un-re-strained \-'strānd\ *adj* 1 : not restrained : IMMODERATE, UNCONTROLLED (<~ proliferation of technology> 2 : free of constraint : SPONTANEOUS (<felt happy and ~> — **un-re-strained-ly** \-'strā-nəd-lē\ *adv* — **un-re-strained-ness** \-'strā-nəd-nəs, -'strānd(d)-nəs\ *n*

un-re-straint \-'strānt\ *n* : freedom from or lack of restraint

un-rid-dle \-'rid-əl, 'ən-\ *vt* : to find the explanation of : SOLVE

un-rig \-'rig\ *vt* : to strip of rigging (<~ a ship>)

un-righ-teous \-'ri-chəs\ *adj* 1 : not righteous : SINFUL, WICKED (<an ~ man> 2 : UNJUST, UNMERITED (<intolerable and ~ interference in their lives — W. W. Wagar> — **un-righ-teous-ly** *adv* — **un-righ-teous-ness** *n*

un-rip \-'rip\ *vt* 1 : to rip or slit up : cut or tear open 2 : REVEAL

un-ripe \-'rip\ *adj* 1 : not ripe : IMMATURE 2 : UNREADY, UNPREPARED — **un-ripe-ness** *n*

un-ri-valed or **un-ri-valled** \-'ri-vəld, 'ən-\ *adj* : having no rival : INCOMPARABLE, SUPREME

un-robe \-'rōb\ *vb* : UNDESS, DISROBE

un-roll \-'rōl\ *vt* 1 : to unwind a roll of : open out : UNCOIL 2 : to spread out like a scroll for reading or inspection : UNFOLD, REVEAL ~ *vi* : to be unrolled : UNWIND

un-roof \-'rūf, -'rūf\ *vt* : to strip off the roof or covering of

un-root \-'rūt, -'rūt\ *vt* : to tear up by the roots : UPROOT

un-round \-'raund, 'ən-\ *vt* 1 : to spread (the lips) laterally (<necessary to ~ the lips in pronouncing [ē]> 2 : to pronounce (a sound) without lip rounding or with decreased lip rounding

unround *adj* : pronounced with the lips not rounded : UNROUNDED

un-ruf-fled \-'rəf-əld, 'ən-\ *adj* 1 : poised and serene *esp*. in the face of setbacks or confusion (<a man of ~ calm> 2 : not ruffled : SMOOTH (<~ water> *syn* see COOL *ant* ruffled, excited

un-ruly \-'rū-lē\ *adj* [ME *unreuly*, fr. *un-* + *reuly* disciplined, fr. *reule* rule] : not readily ruled, disciplined, or managed : TURBULENT — **un-ruli-ness** *n*

syn UNRULY, UNGOVERNABLE, INTRACTABLE, REFRACTORY, RECALCITRANT, WILLFUL, HEADSTRONG *shared meaning element* : not submissive to government or control *ant* tractable, docile

UNRWA *abbr* United Nations Relief and Works Agency

uns *abbr* unsymmetrical

un-sad-dle \-'səd-əl, 'ən-\ *vt* 1 : to take the saddle from 2 : to throw from the saddle ~ *vi* : to remove the saddle from a horse

un-safe-ty \-'sāf-tē\ *n* : lack of safety : INSECURITY

un-said \-'sed\ *adj* : not said; *esp* : not spoken aloud

un-sat-u-rate \-'sach(-ə-)rət\ *n* : an unsaturated chemical compound

un-sat-u-rat-ed \-'sach-ə-,rāt-əd\ *adj* : not saturated: as **a** : capable of absorbing or dissolving more of something (<an ~ solution> **b** : able to form products by chemical addition; *esp* : containing double or triple bonds between carbon atoms

un-saved \-'sāv-d, 'ən-\ *adj* : not saved; *esp* : not absolved from eternal punishment : not regenerate

un-sa-vory \-'sāv(-ə-)rē\ *adj* 1 : INSIPID, TASTELESS 2 **a** : unpleasant to taste or smell **b** : DISAGREEABLE, DISTASTEFUL (<an ~ assignment>); *esp* : morally offensive

un-say \-'sā, South *also* -'se\ *vt* -said \-'sed\; -say-ing \-'sā-iŋ\ : to make as if not said : RECENT, RETRACT

un-say-able \-'sā-ə-bəl\ *adj* : not sayable : not easily expressed or related

un-scathed \-'skāthd\ *adj* : wholly unharmed : not injured

un-schooled \-'skūld\ *adj* 1 : not schooled : UNTAUGHT, UNTRAINED (<an ~ woodsman> 2 : not artificial : NATURAL (<~ talent>)

un-sci-en-tif-ic \-'sī-ən-'tif-ik\ *adj* : not scientific: as **a** : not used in scientific work **b** : not being in accord with the principles and methods of science (<~ management of woodlands> **c** : not showing scientific knowledge or familiarity with scientific methods — **un-sci-en-tif-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

un-scam-ble \-'skram-bəl, 'ən-\ *vt* 1 : to separate (as a conglomeration or tangle) into original components : RESOLVE, CLARIFY 2 : to restore (scrambled communication) to intelligible form — **un-scam-ble** \-b(ə-)lər\ *n*

un-screw \-'skrū\ *vt* 1 : to draw the screws from 2 : to loosen or withdraw by turning ~ *vi* : to become or admit of being unscrewed

un-script-ed \-'skrip-təd\ *adj* : not following a prepared script

un-scru-pu-lous \-'skrū-pyəs-ləs\ *adj* : not scrupulous : UNPRINCIPLED — **un-scru-pu-lous-ly** *adv* — **un-scru-pu-lous-ness** *n*

un-seal \-'sē(-ə)l\ *vt* : to break or remove the seal of : OPEN

un-sealed \-'sē(-ə)ld\ *adj* : not sealed

un-seam \-'sēm, 'ən-\ *vt* : to open the seams of

un-search-able \-'sər-čə-bəl\ *adj* : not capable of being searched or explored : INSCRUTABLE — **un-search-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

un-sea-son-able \-'sēz-nə-bəl, -'sēz-'n-ə-\ *adj* 1 : occurring at other than the proper time : UNTIMELY 2 : not being in season 3 **a** : not normal for the season of the year (<~ weather> **b** : marked by unseasonable weather (<an ~ summer> — **un-sea-son-able-ness** *n* — **un-sea-son-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

un-seat \-'sēt\ *vt* 1 : to dislodge from one's seat *esp*. on horseback 2 : to remove from a place or position; *esp* : to remove from political office

un-seem-ly \-'sēm-lē\ *adj* : not seemly: as **a** : not according with established standards of good form or taste (<~ bickering> **b** : not suitable for time or place : INAPPROPRIATE, UNSEASONABLE *syn* see INDECOROUS *ant* seemly

unseemly *adv* : in an unseemly manner

un-seen \-'sēn, 'ən-\ *adj* 1 : not seen or perceived : INVISIBLE 2 : SIGHT 1 (<an ~ translation>)

un-seg-re-gat-ed \-'seg-ri-gāt-əd\ *adj* : not segregated; *esp* : free from racial segregation

un-se-lect-ed \-'sē(-t)-sə-'lek-təd\ *adj* : not selected : chosen at random

un-selec-tive \-'lek-tiv\ *adj* : not marked by selection : RANDOM, INDISCRIMINATE

un-self-ish \-'sel-fish\ *adj* : not selfish : GENEROUS — **un-self-ish-ly** *adv* — **un-self-ish-ness** *n*

un-set \-'set\ *adj* : not set: as **a** : not fixed in a setting : UNMOUNTED (<~ diamonds> **b** : not firmed or solidified (<~ concrete>)

un-set-tle \-'set-əl, 'ən-\ *vt* 1 : to loosen or move from a settled state or condition : make unstable : DISORDER 2 : to perturb or agitate mentally or emotionally : DISCOMPOSE ~ *vi* : to become unsettled — **un-set-tling-ly** \-'set-liŋ-lē, -'l-iŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-set-tled \-'set-əd\ *adj* : not settled: as **a** (1) : not calm or tranquil : DISTURBED (<~ political conditions> **a** (2) : likely to vary widely *esp*. in the near future : VARIABLE (<~ weather> **a** (3) : not settled down (<~ dust> **b** (1) : not decided or determined : DOUBTFUL (<an ~ state of mind> **b** (2) : not resolved or worked out : UNDECIDED (<an ~ question> **c** : characterized by irregularity (<an ~ life> **d** : not inhabited or populated (<~ land> **e** : mentally unbalanced **f** (1) : not disposed of according to law (<an ~ estate> **f** (2) : not paid or discharged (<~ debts> — **un-set-tled-ness** \-'l(d)-nəs\ *n*

un-set-tle-ment \-'l-mənt\ *n* 1 : an act, process, or instance of unsettling 2 : the quality or state of being unsettled

un-sew \-'sō\ *vt* -sewed; -sewn \-'sōn\ or -sewed; -sew-ing : to undo the sewing of

un-sex \-'seks\ *vt* 1 : to deprive of sex or sexual power 2 : to remove the qualities typical of one's sex

un-shack-le \-'shak-əl\ *vt* : to free from shackles

un-shaped \-'shāpt\ *adj* : not shaped: as **a** : not dressed or finished to final form (<an ~ timber> **b** : imperfect in form or formulation (<~ ideas>)

un-shap-en \-'shā-pən\ *adj* [ME, fr. *un-* + *shapen*, pp. of *shapen* to shape] : UNSHAPED

un-sheathe \-'shēth, 'ən-\ *vt* : to draw from or as if from a sheath or scabbard

un-shell \-'shel\ *vt* : SHELL 1a

un-shelled \-'sheld\ *adj* : not shelled

un-shift \-'shift\ *vi* : to release the shift key (as on a typewriter)

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

un-ship \-'ship\ *vt* 1: to take out of a ship: DISCHARGE, UNLOAD 2: to remove (as an oar or tiller) from position: DETACH ~ *vi*: to become or admit of being detached or removed

un-shock-able \-'shäk-ə-bəl\ *adj*: incapable of being shocked — **un-shock-abil-i-ty** \,ən-'shäk-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*

un-shod \,ən-'shäd, 'ən-\ *adj*: not wearing or provided with shoes

un-sight \-'sit\ *vt*: to prevent from seeing

unsight *adj*: not sighted or examined

un-sight-ly \,ən-'sit-lē, 'ən-\ *adj*: not pleasing to the sight: not comely *syn* see UGLY *ant* sightly

un-skilled \-'skild\ *adj* 1: not skilled in a specified branch of work: lacking technical training (an ~ worker) 2: not requiring skill (~ jobs) 3: marked by lack of skill (produced ~ poems)

un-skill-ful \-'skil-fəl\ *adj*: not skillful: lacking in skill or proficiency — **un-skill-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **un-skill-ful-ness** *n*

un-sling \-'slɪŋ\ *vt* **slung** \-'slɒŋ\; **-sling-ing** \-'slɪŋ-ɪŋ\ 1: to remove from being slung (unslung his carbine) 2: to take off the slings of esp. aboard ship: release from slings

un-snap \-'snap\ *vt*: to loosen or free by or as if by undoing a snap

un-snarl \-'snär(ə)\ *vt*: to disentangle a snarl in

un-so-cia-ble \,ən-'sō-shə-bəl, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: having or showing a disinclination for social activity: SOLITARY, RESERVED 2: not conducive to sociability — **un-so-cia-bil-i-ty** \,ən-'sō-shə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-so-cia-ble-ness** \,ən-'sō-shə-bəl-nəs, 'ən-\ *n* — **un-so-cia-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

un-so-cial \-'sō-shəl\ *adj*: lacking a taste or desire for society or close association; also: marked by or arising from such a lack (an ~ disposition) — **un-so-cial-ly** \-'sōsh-(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn UNSOCIAL, ASOCIAL, ANTISOCIAL, NONSOCIAL *shared meaning* *element*: opposed to what is social. In spite of their common element of meaning the words are rarely interchangeable without loss of precision. UNSOCIAL implies a distaste for the society of others or an aversion to close association and interaction (a withdrawn *unsocial* person) (a very *unsocial* temperament) ASOCIAL applies more often to behavior, thoughts, or acts viewed objectively and implies a lack of all the qualities conveyed by the word *social*. Typically it stresses a self-centered individualistic orientation (dreaming is an *asocial* act) (his interests are predominantly *asocial*) ANTISOCIAL applies especially to things (as acts, ideas, or movements) that are felt as harmful to or destructive of society or the social order (anarchists are *asocial* in their thinking and *antisocial* in their propaganda) (crime is *antisocial* behavior detrimental to the whole community) or to persons more or less consciously alienated from society (an *antisocial* delinquent) NONSOCIAL denies the relevance of the concept *social* and may apply to whatever cannot be described as social in a relevant sense (*nonsocial* bees) (a man's *nonsocial* correspondence — Elizabeth L. Post) *ant* social

un-so-phis-ti-cat-ed \,ən(t)-sə-'fis-tə-'kāt-əd\ *adj*: not sophisticated: as **a**: not changed or corrupted: GENUINE **b** (1): not worldly-wise: lacking social or economic sophistication **b** (2): lacking complexity of structure: SIMPLE, STRAIGHTFORWARD (an ~ approach to a problem) *syn* see NATURAL *ant* sophisticated

un-so-phis-ti-ca-tion \-,fis-tə-'kā-shən\ *n*: lack of or freedom from sophistication

un-sought \,ən-'sôt, 'ən-\ *adj*: not searched for or sought out (~ compliments)

un-sound \-'saund\ *adj*: not sound: as **a**: not healthy or whole **b**: not mentally normal: not wholly sane **c**: not firmly made, placed, or fixed **d**: not valid or true: INVALID, SPECIOUS — **un-sound-ly** \-'saund-(d)lē\ *adv*

un-sound-ness \-'saund(d)-nəs\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being unsound 2: something (as a disease) that causes one to be unsound

un-spar-ing \-'spa(ə)r-ɪŋ, -'spe(ə)r-\ *adj* 1: not merciful or forbearing: HARD, RUTHLESS 2: not frugal: LIBERAL, PROFUSE — **un-spar-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-speak \-'spēk\ *vt, obs*: UNSAY

un-speak-able \-'spē-kə-bəl\ *adj* 1 **a**: incapable of being expressed in words: UNUTTERABLE **b**: inexpressibly bad: HORRENDOUS 2: that may not or cannot be spoken (the bawdy thoughts that come into one's head — the ~ words — L. P. Smith) (~ collections of consonants — Rosemary Jellis) — **un-speak-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

un-sphere \,ən-'sfɪ(ə)r, 'ən-\ *vt*: to remove (as a planet) from a sphere

un-sports-man-like \-'spɔrt-smən-'lɪk, -'spɔrt-\ *adj*: not characteristic of or exhibiting good sportsmanship: not sportsmanlike

un-spot-ted \-'spät-əd\ *adj*: not spotted: free from spot or stain; esp: free from moral stain

un-sprung \-'sprɒŋ\ *adj*: not sprung; esp: not equipped with springs

un-sta-ble \-'stā-bəl\ *adj*: not stable: not firm or fixed: not constant: as **a**: not steady in action or movement: IRREGULAR (an ~ pulse) **b**: wavering in purpose or intent: VACILLATING **c**: lacking steadiness: apt to move, sway, or fall (an ~ tower) **d**: readily decomposing or changing otherwise in chemical composition or biological activity **e**: characterized by inability to control the emotions *syn* see INCONSTANT *ant* stable — **un-sta-ble-ness** *n* — **un-sta-bly** \-b(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-state \-'stāt\ *vt*: to deprive of state, dignity, or rank

un-stated \-'stāt-əd\ *adj*: not stated or set forth

un-steady \,ən-'sted-ē, 'ən-\ *vt*: to make unsteady

unsteady *adj*: not steady: as **a**: not firm or solid: not fixed in position: UNSTABLE **b**: marked by change or fluctuation: CHANGEABLE **c**: not uniform or even: IRREGULAR — **un-stead-i-ly** \-'sted-ē-lē\ *adv* — **un-stead-i-ness** \-'sted-ē-nəs\ *n*

un-step \,ən-'step, 'ən-\ *vt*: to remove (a mast) from a step

un-stick \-'stɪk\ *vt* **stuck** \-'stæk\; **-stick-ing**: to release from a state of adhesion

un-stop \-'stöp\ *vt* 1: to free from an obstruction: OPEN 2: to remove a stopper from

un-stop-pa-ble \-'stöp-ə-bəl\ *adj*: incapable of being stopped — **un-stop-pa-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

un-strap \-'strap\ *vt*: to remove or loose a strap from

un-stressed \,ən-'strest, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not bearing a stress or accent (~ syllables) 2: not subjected to stress (~ wires)

un-string \-'strɪŋ\ *vt* **-strung** \-'strɒŋ\; **-string-ing** \-'strɪŋ-ɪŋ\ 1: to loosen or remove the strings of 2: to remove from a string 3: to make weak, disordered, or unstable (was *unstrung* by the news)

un-struc-tured \-'strək-čərd\ *adj*: not structured: as **a**: having few formal requirements (an ~ college course) **b**: not having a patterned social organization (in a neighborhood gang... with a relatively ~ system — *Jour. of Social Issues*)

un-stud-ied \-'stəd-ēd\ *adj*: not studied: as **a**: not acquired by study **b**: not forced: not done or planned for effect

un-sub-stan-tial \,ən(t)-səb-'stan-čəl\ *adj*: not substantial: lacking substance, firmness, or strength — **un-sub-stan-tial-i-ty** \,ən(t)-səb-'al-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-sub-stan-tial-ly** \,ən(t)-səb-'stanch-(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-suc-cess \,ən(t)-sək-'ses\ *n*: lack of success: FAILURE

un-suc-cess-ful \-fəl\ *adj*: not successful: not meeting with or producing success — **un-suc-cess-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv*

un-suit-able \,ən-'süt-ə-bəl, 'ən-\ *adj*: not suitable or fitting: UNBECOMING, INAPPROPRIATE — **un-suit-abil-i-ty** \,ən-'süt-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-suit-ably** \,ən-'süt-ə-blē, 'ən-\ *adv*

un-sung \,ən-'sɒŋ, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not sung 2: not celebrated or praised (as in song or verse)

un-swathe \-'swäth, -'swöth, -'swäth\ *vt*: to free from something that swathes

un-swear \-'swa(ə)r, -'swe(ə)r\ *vb* **-swore** \-'swō(ə)r, -'swō(ə)r\; **-sworn** \-'swō(ə)rən, -'swō(ə)rən\; **swear-ing** *vi, archaic*: to unsay or retract something sworn ~ *vt, archaic*: to recant or recall (as an oath) esp. by a second oath

un-swerv-ing \-'swər-vɪŋ\ *adj* 1: not swerving or turning aside 2: STEADY (~ loyalty)

un-sym-met-ri-cal \,ən(t)-sə-'me-tri-kəl\ *adj*: ASYMMETRIC — **un-sym-met-ri-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

un-tan-gle \,ən-'təŋ-gəl, 'ən-\ *vt*: to loose from tangles or entanglement: straighten out *syn* see EXTRICATE

un-tapped \-'tapt\ *adj* 1: not subjected to tapping (an ~ keg) 2: not drawn upon or utilized (as yet ~ markets)

un-taught \-'tɔt\ *adj* 1: not instructed or trained: IGNORANT 2: NATURAL, SPONTANEOUS (~ kindness)

un-teach \-'tēč\ *vt* **-taught** \-'tɔt\; **-teach-ing** 1: to cause to unlearn something 2: to teach the contrary of

un-ten-a-ble \-'ten-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: not able to be defended 2: not able to be occupied — **un-ten-a-bil-i-ty** \,ən-'ten-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*

un-tent-ed \-'tent-əd\ *adj* [*un-* + *obs. E tented*, pp. of *tent* (to probe)]: not probed or dressed (the ~ woundings of a father's curse — Shak.)

un-teth-er \-'teth-ər\ *vt*: to free from a tether

un-think \-'thɪŋk\ *vb* **-thought** \-'thɔt\; **-think-ing** *vi*: to terminate or reverse a thought process ~ *vt*: to put out of mind

un-think-able \-'thɪŋ-kə-bəl\ *adj* 1: not capable of being grasped by the mind 2: contrary to what is reasonable, desirable, or probable: out of the question — **un-think-abil-i-ty** \,ən-'thɪŋ-kə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **un-think-ably** \,ən-'thɪŋ-kə-blē, 'ən-\ *adv*

un-think-ing \,ən-'thɪŋ-ɪŋ, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: not taking thought: HEEDLESS, UNMINDFUL 2: not indicating thought or reflection 3: not having the power of thought — **un-think-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-thought \-'thɔt\ *adj*: not anticipated: UNEXPECTED — often used with *of* or *on*

un-thread \,ən-'θred, 'ən-\ *vt* 1: to draw or take out a thread from 2: to loosen the threads or connections of 3: to make one's way through (~ a maze)

un-throne \-'θrɒn\ *vt*: to remove from or as if from a throne

un-ti-dy \-'tɪd-ē\ *adj* 1: not neat: CARELESS, SLOVENLY 2 **a**: not neatly organized or carried out (an ~ manuscript) **b**: conducive to a lack of neatness (~ tasks like bathing the baby — *New Yorker*) — **un-ti-di-ly** \-'tɪd-ē-lē\ *adv* — **un-ti-di-ness** \-'tɪd-ē-nəs\ *n*

un-tie \-'ti\ *vb* **-tied**; **-ty-ing** or **-tie-ing** *vt* 1: to free from something that ties, fastens, or restrains: UNBIND 2 **a**: to disengage the knotted parts of **b**: DISENTANGLE, RESOLVE (~ a traffic jam) ~ *vi*: to become loosened or unbound

un-til \,ən-'til, -'tɪl, -'tel, 'ən-, *in some contexts* 'n-, 'm-, or 'ŋ-\ *prep* [ME, fr. *un-* unto, until (akin to OE *oth* to, until, OHG *unt* unto, until, OE *ende* end) + *til*, *till* till] 1 chiefly Scot: TO 2 — used as a function word to indicate continuance (as of an action or condition) to a specified time (stayed ~ morning) 3: BEFORE (not available ~ tomorrow)

until *conj*: up to the time that: till such time as (play continued ~ it got dark) (never able to relax ~ he took up fishing) (ran ~ he was breathless)

un-time-ly \,ən-'tɪm-lē, 'ən-\ *adv* 1: at an inopportune time: UNSEASONABLY 2: before the due, natural, or proper time: PREMATURELY

untimely *adj* 1: occurring or done before the due, natural, or proper time: too early: PREMATURE (~ death) 2: INOPPORTUNE, UNSEASONABLE (an ~ joke) (~ frost) — **un-time-li-ness** *n*

un-time-ous \-'ti-məs\ *adj, chiefly Scot*: UNTIMELY

un-titled \-'tit-ɪd\ *adj* 1 *obs*: having no title or right to rule 2: not named (an ~ novel) 3: not called by a title (~ nobility)

un-to \,ən-tə-(w), 'ən-(t)ü\ *prep* [ME, fr. *un-* unto, until + *to*]: TO

un-told \,ən-'tɔld, 'ən-\ *adj* 1: too great or numerous to count: INCALCULABLE, VAST 2 **a**: not told or related **b**: kept secret

un-touch-abil-i-ty \,ən-'təč-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being untouchable; esp: the state of being an untouchable

un-touch-able \,ən-'təč-ə-bəl, 'ən-\ *adj* 1 **a**: forbidden to the touch: not to be handled **b**: exempt from criticism or control 2: lying beyond reach (~ mineral resources buried deep within the earth) 3: disagreeable or defiling to the touch

untouchable *n*: one that is untouchable; *specif*, often *cap*: a member of a large formerly segregated hereditary group in India having in traditional Hindu belief the quality of defiling by contact a member of a higher caste

untouched \ən-ˈtəcht, ˈən-ˌ\ *adj* 1: not subjected to touching: not handled 2: not described or dealt with 3 *a*: not tasted *b*: being in the first or a primeval state or condition 4: not influenced: UNAFFECTED

un-to-ward \ən-ˈtō(-ə)rd, ˈən-, -ˈtō(-ə)rd; ˌən-tə-ˈwō(-ə)rd\ *adj* 1: difficult to guide, manage, or work with: UNRULY, INTRACTABLE 2 *a*: marked by trouble or unhappiness: UNLUCKY *b*: not favorable: ADVERSE, UNPROFITOUS — **un-to-ward-ly** *adv* — **un-to-ward-ness** *n*

un-tread \ən-ˈtred, ˈən-ˌ\ *vt*, *archaic*: to tread back: RETRACE

un-tried \-ˈtrɪd\ *adj* 1: not tested or proved by experience or trial 2: not tried in court

un-trod \-ˈtrəd\ or **un-trod-den** \-ˈtrəd-ˈn\ *adj*: not trod: UNTRAVERSED

un-trou-bled \-ˈtrəb-əld\ *adj* 1: not given trouble: not made uneasy 2: CALM, TRANQUIL

un-true \-ˈtruː\ *adj* 1: not faithful: DISLOYAL 2: not according with a standard of correctness: not level or exact 3: not according with the facts: FALSE — **un-tru-ly** \-ˈtru-lē\ *adv*

un-truss \-ˈtrəs\ *vt* 1 *archaic*: UNTIE, UNFASTEN — used in the phrase *untruss one's points* 2 *archaic*: UNDESS ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to unfasten or take off one's clothes and esp. one's breeches

un-truth \ən-ˈtruθ, ˈən-ˌ\ *n* 1 *archaic*: DISLOYALTY 2: lack of truthfulness: FALSITY 3: something that is untrue: FALSEHOOD

un-truth-ful \-ˈtruθ-fəl\ *adj*: not containing or telling the truth: FALSE, INACCURATE (~ report) *syn* see DISHONEST *ant* truthful — **un-truth-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **un-truth-ful-ness** *n*

un-tuck \-ˈtək\ *vt*: to release from being tucked up

un-tune \-ˈt(y)ün\ *vt* 1: to put out of tune 2: DISARRANGE, DISCOMPOSE

un-tu-tored \-ˈt(y)üt-ərd\ *adj* 1 *a*: having no formal learning or training *b*: NAIVE, UNSOPHISTICATED 2: not produced or developed by instruction: NATIVE (his ~ shrewdness) *syn* see IGNORANT

un-twine \-ˈtwɪn\ *vt* 1: to unwind the twisted or tangled parts of: DISENTANGLE 2: to remove by unwinding ~ *vi*: to become disentangled or unwound

un-twist \ən-ˈtwɪst, ˈən-ˌ\ *vt*: to separate the twisted parts of: UNTWINE ~ *vi*: to become untwined

un-twisted \-ˈtwɪst-əd\ *adj*: not twisted

un-used \-ˈyüzd, in the phrase “unused to” usually -ˈyüs(t)\ *adj* 1: not habituated: UNACCUSTOMED (~ to crowds) 2: not used: as *a*: FRESH, NEW (set an ~ canvas on the easel) *b*: not put to use: IDLE (~ land) *c*: not consumed: ACCRUED (~ sick leave)

un-usu-al \-ˈyüzh(-ə)wəl, -ˈyü-zhəl\ *adj*: not usual: UNCOMMON, RARE — **un-usu-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv* — **un-usu-al-ness** *n*

un-ut-ter-able \ən-ˈət-ə-rə-bəl, ˈən-ˌ\ *adj*: being beyond the powers of description: INEXPRESSIBLE — **un-ut-ter-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

un-valued \-ˈval(-)yüd, -yəd\ *adj* 1 *obs*: INVALUABLE 2 *a*: not important or prized: DISREGARDED *b*: not appraised

un-var-nished \-ˈvār-nɪst\ *adj* 1 *a*: not adorned or glossed: PLAIN, STRAIGHTFORWARD (told the ~ truth) *b*: ARTLESS, FRANK (the ~ candor of old people and children — Janet Flanner) 2: not coated with or as if with varnish: CRUDE, UNFINISHED

un-veil \ən-ˈvā(-)l, ˈən-ˌ\ *vt* 1: to remove a veil or covering from 2: to make public: DIVULGE, REVEAL ~ *vi*: to throw off a veil or protective cloak

un-veiled \-ˈvā(-)ld\ *adj*: not veiled: OPEN, REVEALED

un-ver-bal-ized \-ˈvər-bə-lɪzd\ *adj*: not put into words or given conscious expression

un-vo-cal \ən-ˈvō-kəl, ˈən-ˌ\ *adj* 1: not eloquent or outspoken: INARTICULATE 2: not musical: DISCORDANT

un-voice \-ˈvōis\ *vt*: DEVOICE

un-voiced \-ˈvōist\ *adj* 1: not verbally expressed 2: VOICELESS

un-war-rant-able \-ˈwər-ənt-ə-bəl, -ˈwär-ˌ\ *adj*: not justifiable: INEXCUSABLE — **un-war-rant-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

un-wary \ən-ˈwə(-)r-ē, ˈən-, -ˈwe(-)r-ˌ\ *adj*: not alert: easily fooled or surprised: HEEDLESS, GULLIBLE — **un-wari-ly** \-ˈwər-ə-lē, -ˈwer-ˌ\ *adv* — **un-wari-ness** \-ˈwər-ē-nəs, -ˈwer-ˌ\ *n*

un-washed \-ˈwōst, -ˈwäst\ *adj* 1: not cleaned with or as if with soap and water 2: IGNORANT, PLEBEIAN — **un-washed-ness** *n*

unwashed *n*: an ignorant or underprivileged group: RABBLE

un-wa-ver-ing \ən-ˈwāv(-ə)-rɪŋ, ˈən-ˌ\ *adj*: not wavering: FIXED, STEADFAST — **un-wa-ver-ing-ly** \-rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-wea-ried \-ˈwi(-)r-ēd\ *adj*: not tired or jaded: FRESH — **un-wea-ried-ly** *adv*

un-weave \-ˈwēv\ *vt* -wove \-ˈwōv\; -wo-ven; \-ˈwō-vən\; -weav-ing: DISENTANGLE, RAVEL

un-weet-ing \-ˈwēt-ɪŋ\ *adj*, *archaic*: UNWITTING — **un-weet-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*, *archaic*

un-weight \-ˈwāt\ *vt*: to reduce momentarily the force exerted by (as a ski) upon a surface by shifting the weight or position of one's body ~ *vi*: to unweight something by shifting the weight or position of one's body

un-well \ən-ˈwel, ˈən-ˌ\ *adj* 1: being in poor health: AILING, SICK 2: undergoing menstruation

un-whole-some \-ˈhōl-səm\ *adj* 1: detrimental to physical, mental, or moral well-being: UNHEALTHY (~ food) (~ pastimes) 2 *a*: CORRUPT, UNSOUND *b*: offensive to the senses: LOATHSOME — **un-whole-some-ly** *adv*

un-wieldy \-ˈwē(-)l-dē\ *adj*: not easily managed or handled esp. because of bulk or weight: CUMBERSOME — **un-wield-i-ly** \-dē-lē\ *adv* — **un-wield-i-ness** \-dē-nəs\ *n*

un-willed \-ˈwɪld\ *adj*: not willed: INVOLUNTARY

un-will-ing \-ˈwɪl-ɪŋ\ *adj*: not willing: *a*: LOATH, RELUCTANT (was ~ to learn) *b*: done or given reluctantly (his ~ approval) *c*: offering opposition: OBSTINATE (a hard, ~ man) — **un-will-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv* — **un-will-ing-ness** *n*

un-wind \-ˈwɪnd\ *vb* -wound \-ˈwaʊnd\; -wind-ing *vt* 1 *a*: to cause to uncoil: wind off: UNROLL *b*: to free from or as if from a binding or wrapping *c*: to release from tension: RELAX 2 *archaic*: RETRACE ~ *vi* 1: to become uncoiled or disentangled: UNFOLD 2: to become released from tension

un-win-na-ble \-ˈwɪn-ə-bəl\ *adj*: incapable of being won

un-wis-dom \ən-ˈwɪz-dəm, ˈən-ˌ\ *n*: lack of wisdom: FOOLISHNESS, FOLLY

un-wise \-ˈwɪz\ *adj*: lacking wisdom or good sense: FOOLISH, IMPRUDENT — **un-wise-ly** *adv*

un-wish \-ˈwɪʃ\ *vt* 1: to take back (a wish) 2 *obs*: to wish away

un-wit-ting \-ˈwɪt-ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: not intended: INADVERTENT (an ~ mistake) 2: not knowing: UNAWARE (kept the truth from his ~ friends) — **un-wit-ting-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-wont-ed \-ˈwɒnt-əd, -ˈwɒnt-also -ˈwənt- or -ˈwənt-ˌ\ *adj* 1: being out of the ordinary: RARE, UNUSUAL 2: not accustomed by experience — **un-wont-ed-ly** *adv* — **un-wont-ed-ness** *n*

un-world-ly \-ˈwɜr(-ə)l-dlē, -ˈwɜrl-lē\ *adj* 1: not of this world: UNEARTHLY; *specif*: SPIRITUAL 2 *a*: not wise in the ways of the world: NAIVE *b*: not swayed by mundane considerations — **un-world-li-ness** \-ˈwɜrl(-d)lē-nəs\ *n*

un-worn \-ˈwō(-)rn, -ˈwō(-)rn\ *adj* 1 *a*: not impaired by use: not worn away *b*: not worn: NEW 2: not jaded: FRESH, ORIGINAL

un-wor-thy \ən-ˈwɜr-thē, ˈən-ˌ\ *adj* 1 *a*: lacking in excellence or value: POOR, WORTHLESS *b*: BASE, DISHONORABLE 2: not meritorious: UNDESERVING (~ of attention) 3: not deserved: UNMERITED (~ treatment) — **un-wor-thi-ly** \-thē-lē\ *adv* — **un-wor-thi-ness** \-thē-nəs\ *n*

un-wo-ven \-ˈwō-vən\ *adj*: not woven

un-wrap \-ˈrəp\ *vt*: to remove the wrapping from: DISCLOSE (~ a package) (~ evidence in a criminal case)

un-wreathe \-ˈrēth\ *vt*: UNCOIL, UNTWIST

un-writ-ten \-ˈrɪt-ən\ *adj* 1: not expressed in writing: ORAL, TRADITIONAL 2: containing no writing: BLANK

unwritten constitution *n*: a constitution not embodied in a single document but based chiefly on custom and precedent as expressed in statutes and judicial decisions

unwritten law *n*: law based chiefly on custom rather than legislative enactments

un-yl-ling \ən-ˈyē(-ə)l-dɪŋ, ˈən-ˌ\ *adj* 1: characterized by lack of softness or flexibility 2: characterized by firmness or obduracy — **un-yl-ling-ly** \-dɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

un-yoke \-ˈyök\ *vt* 1: to free from a yoke or harness 2: to take apart: DISJOIN ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to unharness a draft animal 2 *archaic*: to cease from work

un-zip \-ˈzɪp\ *vt*: to zip open ~ *vi*: to open by or as if by means of a zipper

up \ʊp\ *adv* [partly fr. ME *up* upward, fr. OE *ūp*; partly fr. ME *uppe* on high, fr. OE; both akin to OHG *uf* up, L *sub* under, Gk *hypo* under, *hyper* over — more at OVER] 1 *a* (1): in or into a higher position or level; *specif*: away from the center of the earth (2): from beneath the ground or water to the surface (3): from below the horizon (4): UPSTREAM (5): in or into an upright position (sit ~); *specif*: out of bed *b*: upward from the ground or surface (pull ~ a daisy) *c*: so as to expose a particular surface 2: with greater intensity (speak ~) 3 *a*: in or into a better or more advanced state *b*: at an end (your time is ~) *c*: in or into a state of greater intensity or excitement *d*: in a continual sequence (from third grade ~) 4 *a* (1): into existence, evidence, prominence, or prevalence (put ~ several new buildings) (2): into operation or practical form *b*: into consideration or attention (bring ~ for discussion) 5: into possession or custody 6 *a*: ENTIRELY, COMPLETELY (button ~ your coat) *b* — used as an intensifier (clean ~ the house) 7: in or into storage: BY (lay ~ supplies) 8 *a*: so as to arrive or approach *b*: in a direction conventionally the opposite of down: (1): to windward (2): NORTHWARD (3): to or at the top (4): to or at the rear of a theatrical stage 9: in or into parts 10: to a stop — usu. used with *draw*, *bring*, *fetch*, or *pull* 11: for each side (the score is 15 ~)

up *adj* 1 *a*: risen above the horizon (the sun is ~) *b*: STANDING *c*: being out of bed *d*: relatively high (the river is ~) (was well ~ in his class) *e*: being in a raised position: LIFTED (windows are ~) *f*: being in a state of completion: CONSTRUCTED, BUILT *g*: having the face upward *h*: mounted on a horse (a new jockey ~) *i*: grown above a surface (the corn is ~) *j* (1): moving, inclining, or directed upward (the ~ escalator) (2): bound in a direction regarded as up 2 *a*: marked by agitation, excitement, or activity *b*: being above a former or normal level (as of quantity or intensity) (attendance is ~) (the wind is ~) *c*: exerting enough power (as for operation) (sail when steam is ~) *d*: READY; *specif*: highly prepared *e*: going on: taking place (find out what is ~) 3 *a*: risen from a lower position (men ~ from the ranks) *b*: being at the same level or point (did not feel ~ to par) *c* (1): well informed: ABREAST (~ on the news) (2): being on schedule (~ on his homework) *d*: being ahead of one's opponent 4 *a*: presented for or undergoing consideration (contract ~ for negotiation); *specif*: charged before a court (~ for robbery) *b*: BET, WAGERED — **up to** 1: capable of performing or dealing with (feels up to her role) 2: engaged in (what is he up to) 3: being the responsibility of (it's up to me)

up *vb* **upped** or *in vi* 1 **up**; **upped**; **up-ping**; **ups** or *in vi* 1 **up** *vi* 1 — used with *and* and another verb to indicate that the action of the following verb was either surprisingly or abruptly initiated (he ~

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

and married a showgirl) **2 a**: to rise from a lying or sitting position **b**: to move upward: ASCEND ~ *vt* **1**: RAISE, LIFT **2 a**: to advance to a higher level: (1): INCREASE (2): PROMOTE **1a b**: RAISE *8d, 8e*

4up \(\)əp, 'əp\ *prep* **1 a** — used as a function word to indicate motion to or toward or situation at a higher point of **b**: up into or in the (went ~ attic) **2 a**: in a direction regarded as being toward or near the upper end or part of (journeyed ~ the valley) (lives a few miles ~ the coast) **b**: toward or near a point closer to the source or beginning of (sail ~ the river) **3**: in the direction opposite to: AGAINST (sailed ~ the wind)

5up \(\)əp\ *n* **1**: one in a high or advantageous position **2**: an upward slope **3**: a period or state of prosperity or success **4**: ³UPPER

UP *abbr* underproof

up-and-coming \(\)əp-ən-'kəm-ɪŋ, 'əp-əm-\ *adj*: alertly active and likely to advance or succeed

up-and-down *adj* **1**: marked by alternate upward and downward movement, action, or surface **2**: PERPENDICULAR

up and down \(\)əp-əm-'daʊn, 'əp-ən-\ *adv* **1**: to and fro **2**: here and there esp. throughout an area **3**: with regard to every particular: THOROUGHLY (knew the territory *up and down*)

up-and-up \(\)əp-ən-'əp\ *n*: an honest or respectable course — used chiefly in the phrase *on the up-and-up*

Upa-ni-shad \(\)ü-'pān-i-'shād, yü-'pan-ə-'shād\ *n* [Skt *upanishad*]: one of a class of Vedic treatises dealing with broad philosophic problems — **Upa-ni-shad-ic** \(\)ü-'pān-i-'shād-ik, (\)yü-'pan-ə-'shād-ik\ *adj*

upas \(\)yü-'pās\ *n* [Malay *pohon upas* poison tree] **1 a**: a tall Asiatic and East Indian tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of the mulberry family with a latex that contains poisonous glucosides used as an arrow poison **b**: a shrub or tree (*Strychnos tieuté* of the family Loganiaceae) of the same region also yielding an arrow poison **2**: a poisonous concentrate of the juice or latex of a upas **3**: a poisonous or harmful influence or institution

1up-beat \(\)əp-'bēt\ *n* **1**: an unaccented beat in a musical measure; *specif*: the last beat of the measure **2**: an increase in activity or prosperity (business that is on the ~)

2upbeat *adj*: OPTIMISTIC, CHEERFUL

up-bow \(\)əp-'bō\ *n*: a stroke in playing a bowed instrument (as a violin) in which the bow is moved across the strings from the tip to the heel

up-braid \(\)əp-'brād\ *vt* [ME *upbreyden*, fr. OE *ūpbregdan*] **1**: to criticize severely: find fault with **2**: to reproach severely: scold vehemently *syn* see SCOLD — **up-braid-er** *n*

up-bringing \(\)əp-'brɪŋ-ɪŋ\ *n*: early training; *esp*: a particular way of bringing up a child (had a strict Protestant ~)

up-build \(\)əp-'bɪld\ *vt* -built \(\)-'bɪlt\; -build-ing\ *vi*: to build up — **up-build-er** *n*

up-cast \(\)əp-'kast\ *n*: something cast up

up-chuck \(\)əp-'tʃək\ *vb*: VOMIT

up-com-ing \(\)əp-'kəm-ɪŋ\ *adj*: FORTHCOMING, APPROACHING

up-coun-try \(\)əp-'kən-trɪ\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of an inland, upland, or outlying region — **up-country** \(\)əp-'kən-trɪ\ *adv*

1up-date \(\)əp-'dāt\ *vt*: to bring up to date

2up-date \(\)əp-'dāt\ *n*: an act or instance of updating

up-do \(\)əp-'(d)u\ *n, pl* **updos** [*upswept hairdo*]: an upswept hairdo

up-draft \(\)əp-'draʃt, -'drāʃt\ *n*: an upward movement of gas (as air)

up-end \(\)ə-'pend\ *vt* **1**: to set or stand on end **2 a**: to affect to the point of being upset or flurried (a ... literary shocker, designed to ~ the credulous matrons — Wolcott Gibbs) **b**: BEAT, DEFEAT ~ *vi*: to rise on an end

up-field \(\)əp-'fɛld\ *adv or adj*: in or into the part of the field toward which the offensive team is headed

1up-grade \(\)əp-'grād\ *n* **1**: an upward grade or slope **2**: INCREASE, RISE

2up-grade \(\)əp-'grād, 'əp-\ *vt*: to raise or improve the grade of: as **a**: to improve (livestock) by use of purebred sires **b**: to advance to a job requiring a higher level of skill esp. as part of a training program **c**: to raise the quality of (as a manufactured product) **d**: to raise the classification and usu. the price of (a product) without improving the quality

up-growth \(\)əp-'grōθ\ *n*: the process of growing upward: DEVELOPMENT; *also*: a product or result of this

up-heav-al \(\)əp-'hē-vəl, (\)ə-'pē-\ *n* **1**: the action or an instance of upheaving esp. of part of the earth's crust **2**: extreme agitation or disorder: radical change; *also*: an instance of this

up-heave \(\)əp-'hēv, (\)ə-'pēv\ *vt*: to heave up: LIFT ~ *vi*: to move upward esp. with power — **up-heav-er** *n*

1up-hill \(\)əp-'hil\ *n*: rising ground: ASCENT

2up-hill \(\)ə-'hil\ *adv* **1**: upward on a hill or incline **2**: against difficulties (seemed to be talking ~ — Willa Cather)

3up-hill \(\)ə-'hil\ *adj* **1**: situated on elevated ground **2 a**: going up: ASCENDING **b**: being the higher one or part esp. of a set; *specif*: being nearer the top of an incline (keep the ~ ski far enough ahead to prevent the skis from crossing — Ernie McCulloch) **3**: DIFFICULT, LABORIOUS (the battle for the arts was still all ~ — Hubert Humphrey)

up-hold \(\)əp-'hōld\ *vt* -held \(\)-'held\; -hold-ing\ **1 a**: to give support to **b**: to support against an opponent **2 a**: to keep elevated **b**: to lift up *syn* see SUPPORT — **up-hold-er** *n*

up-hol-ster \(\)əp-'hōl-stər, (\)ə-'pōl-\ *vt* **up-hol-stered**; **up-hol-ster-ing** \(\)st(ə)-rɪŋ\ [*back-formation* fr. *upholstery*]: to furnish with or as if with upholstery — **up-hol-ster-er** \(\)stər-ər\ *n*

up-hol-ster-y \(\)st(ə)-rē\ *n, pl* -ster-ies [ME *upholdester* upholsterer, fr. *upholden* to uphold, fr. *up* + *holden* to hold]: materials (as fabric, padding, and springs) used to make a soft covering esp. for a seat

UPI *abbr* United Press International

up-keep \(\)əp-'kēp\ *n* **1**: the act of maintaining in good condition: the state of being maintained in good condition **2**: the cost of maintaining in good condition

up-land \(\)əp-'lænd, -'land\ *n* **1**: high land esp. at some distance from the sea: PLATEAU **2**: ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills — **upland** *adj* — **up-land-er** \(\)lən-dər, -'lan-\ *n*

upland cotton *n*: any of various usu. short-staple cottons cultivated esp. in the U.S.

upland plover *n*: a large sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) of eastern No. America that frequents fields and uplands

1up-lift \(\)əp-'lɪft\ *vt* **1**: to lift up: ELEVATE; *esp*: to cause (a portion of the earth's surface) to rise above adjacent areas **2**: to improve the spiritual, social, or intellectual condition of ~ *vi*: RISE — **up-lift-er** *n*

2up-lift \(\)əp-'lɪft\ *n* **1**: an act, process, result, or cause of uplifting: as **a** (1): the uplifting of a part of the earth's surface (2): an uplifted mass of land **b**: a bettering of a condition esp. spiritually, socially, or intellectually **c** (1): influences intended to uplift (2): a social movement to improve esp. morally or culturally **2**: a brassiere designed to hold the breasts up

up-man-ship \(\)əp-mən-'ʃɪp\ *n*: ONE-UPMANSHIP

up-most \(\)əp-'mōst\ *adj*: UPPERMOST

1up-on \(\)ə-'pɒn, -'pān, -(\)pən\ *prep*: ON

2up-on \(\)ə-'pɒn, -'pān\ *adv* **1 obs**: on the surface: on it **2 obs**: THEREAFTER, THEREON

1up-per \(\)əp-'ər\ *adj* **1 a**: higher in physical position, rank, or order **b**: farther inland (the ~ Mississippi) **2**: constituting the branch of a bicameral legislature that is usu. smaller and more restricted in membership and possesses greater traditional prestige than the lower house **3 a**: constituting a stratum relatively near the earth's surface **b cap**: being a later epoch or series of the period or series named (Upper Carboniferous) **4**: NORTHERN (~ Manhattan)

2upper *n*: one that is upper: as **a**: the parts of a shoe or boot above the sole **b**: an upper tooth or denture **c**: an upper berth — **on one's uppers**: in straitened circumstances: at the end of one's means

3upper *n* [*up* + *-er*]: a stimulant drug; *esp*: AMPHETAMINE

upper atmosphere *n*: the part of the atmosphere that lies exterior to the troposphere and usu. includes the stratosphere, mesosphere, and thermosphere

1up-per-case \(\)əp-'ər-'kās\ *adj* [fr. the compositor's practice of keeping capital letters in the upper of a pair of type cases]: CAPITAL **2**

2uppercase *n*: capital letters

3uppercase *vt* -cased; -cas-ing\ *vi*: to print or set in capital letters

upper case *n*: a type case containing capitals and usu. small capitals, fractions, symbols, and accents

upper-class *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the upper class

upper class *n*: a social class occupying a position above the middle class and having the highest status in a society usu. by virtue of wealth, prestige, or education

up-per-class-man \(\)əp-'ər-'klas-mən\ *n*: a member of the junior or senior class in a school or college

upper crust *n*: the highest social class or group; *esp*: the highest circle of the upper class

up-per-cut \(\)əp-'ər-'kət\ *n*: a swinging blow (as in boxing) directed upward with a bent arm — **uppercut** *vb*

upper hand *n*: MASTERY, ADVANTAGE, CONTROL (was determined not to let his opponent get the *upper hand*)

up-per-most \(\)əp-'ər-'mōst\ *adv*: in or into the highest or most prominent position — **uppermost** *adj*

up-per-part \(\)əp-'ər-'pɑrt\ *n*: a part lying on the upper side (as of a bird)

upper partial *n*: OVERTONE **1a**

up-pish \(\)əp-'ɪʃ\ *adj*: UPPITY — **up-pish-ly** *adv* — **up-pish-ness** *n*

up-pi-ty \(\)əp-'ət-'ē\ *adj* [prob. fr. *up* + *-ity* (as in *persnickity*, var. of *persnickety*)]: putting on airs of superiority: ARROGANT, PRESUMPTUOUS — **up-pi-ty-ness** *n*

up-raise \(\)ə-'prāz\ *vt*: to raise or lift up: ELEVATE

up-rear \(\)ə-'pri(ə)r\ *vt* **1**: to lift up **2**: ERECT ~ *vi*: RISE

1up-right \(\)əp-'rɪt\ *adj* **1 a**: PERPENDICULAR, VERTICAL **b**: erect in carriage or posture **c**: having the main axis or a main part perpendicular (~ freezer) **2**: marked by strong moral rectitude — **up-right-ly** *adv* — **up-right-ness** *n*

syn UPRIGHT, HONEST, JUST, CONSCIENTIOUS, SCRUPULOUS, HONORABLE *shared meaning element*: having or exhibiting a strict regard for what is morally right

2upright *vt*: to make upright

3upright *adv*: vertically upward: in an upright position

4upright *n* **1**: the state of being upright: PERPENDICULAR (a pillar out of ~) **2**: something that stands upright **3**: UPRIGHT PIANO

upright piano *n*: a piano with vertical frame and strings — compare GRAND PIANO

1up-rise \(\)ə-'prɪz\ *vi* **up-rose** \(\)ə-'prōz\;

up-ris-en \(\)ə-'prɪz-ən\; **up-ris-ing** \(\)ə-'prɪz-ɪŋ\ **1 a**: to rise to a higher position

b (1): to stand up (2): to get out of bed **c**: to come into view esp. from below the horizon **2**: to rise up in sound — **up-ris-er** \(\)ə-'prɪ-zər, 'əp-,rɪ-\ *n*

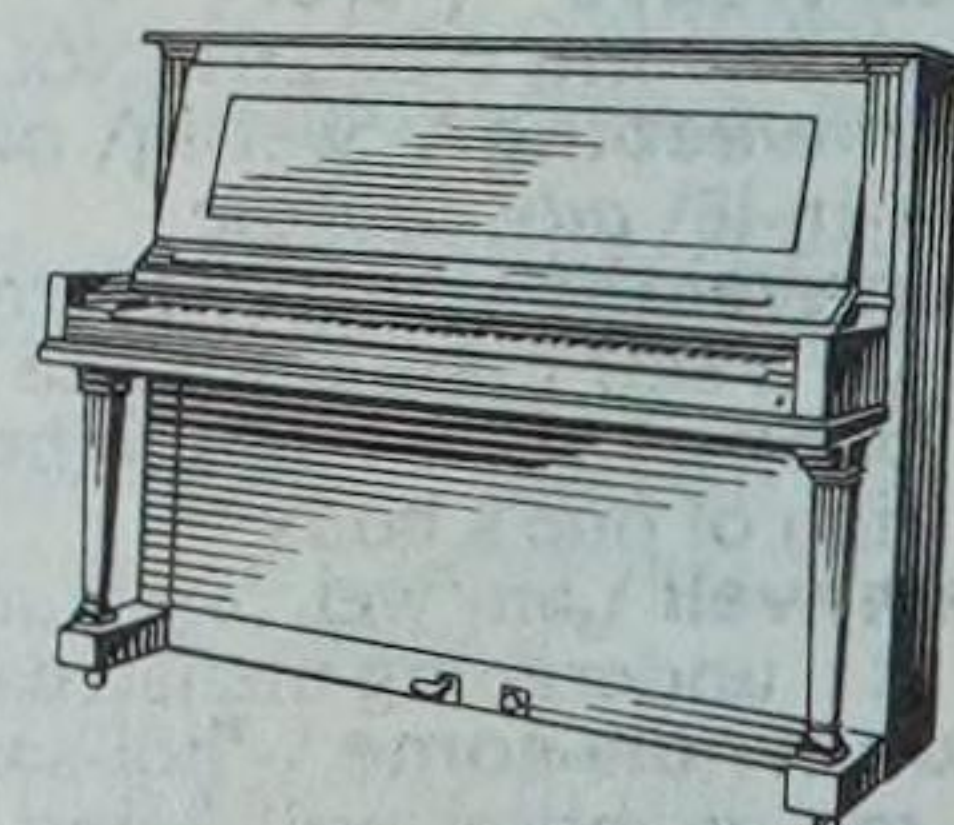
2up-rise \(\)əp-'rɪz\ *n* **1**: an act or instance of uprising **2**: an upward slope

up-ris-ing \(\)əp-'rɪ-zɪŋ\ *n*: an act or instance of rising up; *esp*: a usu. localized act of popular violence in defiance of an established government

syn see REBELLION

up-riv-er \(\)əp-'rɪv-ər\ *adv or adj*: toward or at a point nearer the source of a river

up-roar \(\)əp-'rō(ə)r, -'rō(ə)r\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. D *oproer*, fr. MD, fr. *op* up + *roer* motion; akin to OE *ūp* up and to OE *hrēran* to stir]: a state of commotion, excitement, or violent disturbance



upright piano

up-roar-i-ous \ə-ˈprɔr-ē-əs, -ˈprɔr-ə\ *adj* 1: marked by uproar 2: very noisy and full 3: extremely funny (an ~ comedy) — **up-roar-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **up-roar-i-ous-ness** *n*

up-root \(\)ə-ˈprūt, -ˈprut\ *vt* 1: to pull up by the roots 2: to remove as if by pulling up 3: to displace from a country or traditional habitat *syn* see EXTERMINATE — **up-root-er** *n*

up-rush \əp-ˈrəʃh\ *n* 1: an upward rush (as of gas or liquid) 2: a sudden increase

UPS *abbr* Underground Press Syndicate

ups and downs *n pl*: alternating rise and fall esp. in fortune

up-set \(\)əp-ˈset\ *vb* -set; -set-ting *vt* 1: to thicken and shorten (as a heated bar of iron) by hammering on the end: SWAGE 2: to force out of the usual upright, level, or proper position: OVERTURN 3 *a*: to trouble mentally or emotionally: disturb the poise of *b*: to throw into disorder *c*: INVALIDATE *d*: to defeat unexpectedly 4: to cause a physical disorder in; *specif*: to make somewhat ill ~ *vi*: to become overturned *syn* see DISCOMPOSE — **up-set-ter** *n*

up-set \əp-ˈset\ *n* 1: an act of overturning: OVERTURN 2 *a* (1): an act of throwing into disorder: DERANGEMENT (2): a state of disorder: CONFUSION *b*: an unexpected defeat 3 *a*: a minor physical disorder (a stomach ~) *b*: an emotional disturbance (went through a big ~ after his father's death) 4 *a*: a part of a rod (as the head on a bolt) that is upset *b*: the expansion of a bullet on striking 5: a swage used in upsetting

up-set price \əp-ˈset-ˈ\ *n*: the minimum price set for property offered at auction or public sale

up-shift \əp-ˈʃift\ *vi*: to shift an automotive vehicle into a higher gear — **upshift** *n*

up-shot \əp-ˈʃət\ *n*: the final result: OUTCOME

up-side down \əp-ˈsɪd-ˈdaʊn\ *adv* [alter. of ME *up so down*, fr. *up* + *so* + *down* down] 1: in such a way that the upper and the lower parts are reversed in position 2: in or into great disorder — **upside-down** *adj*

upside-down cake *n*: a cake baked with its batter covering an arrangement of fruit (as pineapple) and served fruit side up

up-si-lon \ˈyü-p-sə-lən, ˈəp-, -lən, Brit usu ˈyü-p-ˈsɪ-lən\ *n* [MGk *ypsilon*, lit., simple y; fr. the desire to distinguish it from *oi*, which was pronounced the same in later Greek]: the 20th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table

up-spring \əp-ˈsprɪŋ\ *vi* -sprang \-ˈspræŋ\ or -sprung \-ˈsprʌŋ\; -spring-ing \-ˈsprɪŋ-ɪŋ\ 1: to spring up 2: to come into being

up-stage \əp-ˈstæj\ *adv* 1: toward or at the rear of a theatrical stage 2: away from a motion-picture or television camera

upstage *adj* 1: of or relating to the rear of a stage 2 [upstage] : HAUGHTY

up-stage \əp-ˈstæj\ *n*: the part of a stage that is farthest from the audience or camera

up-stage \əp-ˈstæj\ *vt* 1: to force (an actor) to face away from the audience by staying upstage 2: to steal the show from 3: to treat snobbishly

up-stairs \əp-ˈsta(ə)rz, -ˈste(ə)rz\ *adv* 1: up the stairs: on or to a higher floor 2: to or at a high altitude or higher position (quietly moved him ~ to board chairman — *Newsweek*) 3: in the head (she's all vacant ~ — J. T. Farrell)

up-stairs \əp-ˈsta(ə)rz, -ˈste(ə)rz\ *adj*: situated above the stairs esp. on an upper floor (an ~ bedroom)

up-stairs \əp-, ˈəp-, \ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: the part of a building above the ground floor

up-standing \əp-ˈstan-dɪŋ, ˈəp-, \ *adj* 1: ERECT, UPRIGHT 2: marked by integrity — **up-standing-ness** *n*

up-start \əp-ˈstɑrt\ *vi*: to jump up (as to one's feet) suddenly

up-start \əp-ˈstɑrt\ *n*: one that has risen suddenly (as from a low position to wealth or power): PARVENU; esp: one that claims more personal importance than he warrants — **up-start** \əp-, \ *adj*

up-state \əp-ˈstæt\ *n*: the chiefly northerly sections of a state of the U.S. as distinguished from a southerly part and esp. a metropolitan region often designated as *downstate* — **up-state** \-ˈstæt\ *adv* or *adj* — **up-stat-er** \-ˈstæt-ər\ *n*

up-stream \əp-ˈstri:m\ *adv* or *adj*: in the direction opposite to the flow of a stream

up-stroke \əp-ˈstrɔk\ *n*: a stroke made in an upward direction

up-surge \əp-ˈsɜrj\ *n*: a rapid or sudden rise

up-sweep \əp-ˈswēp\ *vi* -swept \-ˈswept\; -sweep-ing: to sweep upward

upsweep *n*: an upward sweep; esp: a hairdo in which the hair is brushed up to the top of the head

up-swept \əp-ˈswept\ *adj*: swept upward; *specif*: brushed up to the top of the head (~ hairdo)

up-swing \əp-ˈswɪŋ\ *n* 1: an upward swing 2: a marked increase (as in activity)

up-take \əp-ˈtāk\ *n* [Sc *uptake* to understand] 1: UNDERSTANDING, COMPREHENSION (quick on the ~) 2: a flue leading upward 3: an act or instance of absorbing and incorporating esp. into a living organism

up-tempo \əp-ˈtem-(ˌ)pō\ *n*, often *attrib*: a fast-moving tempo (as in jazz)

up-throw \əp-ˈthrō\ *vt* -threw \-ˈthrū\; -thrown \-ˈthrɔn\; -throw-ing: to throw or thrust upward

upthrow *n*: an upward displacement (as of a rock stratum): UP-HEAVAL, UPTHURST

up-thrust \əp-ˈθrəst\ *vt*: to thrust up; esp: to elevate (a part of the earth's surface) in an upthrust ~ *vi*: to rise with an upward thrust

upthrust *n*: an upward thrust; *specif*: an uplift of part of the earth's crust

up-tight \əp-ˈtɪt, (\)əp-, ˈəp-, \ *adj* 1: being in financial difficulties (the surtax was another blow to an industry already ~ — *Chem. & Engineering News*) 2 *a*: being tense, nervous, or uneasy (the ... community is understandably ~ about bombs — D. D. Darling) *b*: ANGRY, INDIGNANT (I've been doing that voice in Negro theaters for years ... Nobody ever got ~ — Flip Wilson) *c*: rigidly conventional (the ~ and antiseptic white community — J. M. Culkin) — **up-tight-ness** (\)əp-ˈtɪt-nəs\ *n*

up-tilt \əp-ˈtɪlt\ *vt*: to tilt upward

up-time \əp-ˈtɪm\ *n*: time during which a piece of equipment is functioning or able to function

up to *prep* 1 — used as a function word to indicate extension as far as a specified place (sank up to his knees in the mud) 2 — used as a function word to indicate a limit or boundary (up to 50,000 copies a month) (worked up to the last minute)

up-to-date *adj* 1: extending up to the present time: including the latest information (~ maps) 2: abreast of the times: MODERN (~ methods) — **up-to-date-ly** *adv* — **up-to-date-ness** *n*

up-to-the-minute *adj* 1: extending up to the immediate present: including the very latest information 2: marked by complete up-to-dateness

up-town \əp-ˈtaʊn\ *adv*: to, toward, or in the upper part of a town or city; esp: to, toward, or in the residential district — **up-town** \əp-ˈtaʊn\ *adj*

up-town \əp-ˈtaʊn\ *n*: the section of a town or city located up-town

up-trend \əp-ˈtrend\ *n*: an upturn esp. in business or economic activity

up-turn \əp-ˈtɜrn, ˈəp-, \ *vt* 1: to turn up or over 2: to direct upward ~ *vi*: to turn upward

up-turn \əp-ˈtɜrn\ *n*: an upward turn esp. toward better conditions or higher prices

up-ward \əp-ˈwɜrd\ or **up-wards** \-ˈwɜrdz\ *adv* 1 *a*: in a direction from lower to higher (the kite rose ~) *b* (1): toward the source (as of a river) (2): toward the interior (as of a region) *c*: in a higher position (held out his hand, palm ~) *d*: in the upper parts: toward the head: ABOVE (from the waist ~) 2: toward a higher or better condition or level (young lawyers moving ~) 3 *a*: to an indefinitely greater amount, figure, or rank (from \$5 ~) *b*: toward a greater amount or higher number, degree, or rate (attendance figures have risen ~) 4: toward or into later years (from his youth ~)

upward *adj* 1: directed toward or situated in a higher place or level: ASCENDING 2: rising to a higher pitch — **up-ward-ly** *adv* — **up-ward-ness** *n*

upwards of also upward of *adv*: more than: in excess of (they cost upwards of \$25)

up-well \əp-ˈwel\ *vi*: to well up; *specif*: to move or flow upward (lava ~ing from the depths of a fissure)

up-wind \əp-ˈwind\ *adv* or *adj*: in the direction from which the wind is blowing

ur- or uro- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *our-*, *ouro-*, fr. *ouron* urine — more at URINE] 1: urine (uric) 2: urinary tract (urology) 3: urinary and (urogenital) 4: urea (uracil)

ur- or uro- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *our-*, *ouro-*, fr. *oura* tail — more at SQUIRREL]: tail (urochord)

Ur- \ˈü(ə)r\ *prefix* [G, fr. OHG *ir-*, *ur-* thoroughly (perfective prefix) — more at ABIDE] 1: original: primitive (Ur-form) 2: original version of (Ur-Hamlet)

ura-cil \ˈyür-ə-sil, -səl\ *n* [ISV *ur-* + *acetic* + *-il* (substance relating to)]: a pyrimidine base C₄H₄N₂O₂ that is one of the four bases coding genetic information in the polynucleotide chain of RNA — compare ADENINE, CYTOSINE, GUANINE, THYMINE

urae-mia *var* of UREMIA

urae-us \yü-ˈrē-əs\ *n*, *pl* **uraei** \-ˈrē-ī\ [NL, fr. LGk *ouraios*, a snake]: a representation of the sacred asp (*Naja haje*) on the head-dress of ancient Egyptian rulers serving as a symbol of sovereignty

Ural-Al-ta-ic \yür-ə-lal-ˈtā-ik\ *n* 1: a postulated language group comprising the Uralic and Altaic languages 2: a language type showing agglutination and vowel harmony and occurring esp. in languages of Eurasia — **Ural-Altaic** *adj*

Ura-li-an \yü-ˈrā-lē-ən, -ˈral-ē-\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the Ural mountains 2: URALIC

Ural-ic \yü-ˈral-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the Finno-Ugric and Samoyed languages

Uralic *n*: a language family comprising the Finno-Ugric and Samoyed languages

ural-ite \yür-ə-ˈlīt\ *n* [G *uralit*, fr. *Ural* mountains]: a usu. fibrous and dark green amphibole resulting from alteration of pyroxene — **ural-it-ic** \yür-ə-ˈlit-ik\ *adj*

uran- or urano- *comb form* [L, fr. Gk *ouran-*, *ourano-*, fr. *ouranos*]: sky: heaven (uranometry)

uran- or urano- *comb form* [F, fr. NL *uranium*]: uranium (uranyl)

Ura-nia \yü-ˈrā-nē-ə, -nyə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Ourania*]: the Greek Muse of astronomy

ura-nic \yü-ˈran-ik, -ˈrā-nik\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or containing uranium esp. with a valence higher than in uranous compounds

ura-nide \yür-ə-ˈnīd\ *n* 1: URANIUM 2: a transuranium element

ura-ni-nite \yü-ˈrā-nē-nīt\ *n* [G *uranin* uraninite (fr. NL *uranium*) + *E -ite*]: a mineral that is basically a black octahedral or cubic oxide UO₂ of uranium containing thorium, the cerium and yttrium metals, and lead, that often when heated yields a gas consisting chiefly of helium, and that is the chief ore of uranium

ura-ni-um \yü-ˈrā-nē-əm\ *n*, often *attrib* [NL, fr. *Uranus*]: a silvery heavy radioactive polyvalent metallic element that is found esp. in pitchblende and uraninite and exists naturally as a mixture of three isotopes of mass number 234, 235, and 238 in the proportions of 0.006 percent, 0.71 percent, and 99.28 percent respectively — see ELEMENT table

uranium hexa-flu-o-ride \-ˌhek-sə-ˈflü(-ə)r-īd\ *n*: a volatile compound UF₆ of uranium and fluorine that is used in one major process of isolating uranium 235

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

uranium trioxide *n*: a brilliant orange compound UO_3 that is formed in the course of refining uranium and that has been used as a coloring agent for ceramic wares

uranium 238 *n*: an isotope of uranium of mass number 238 that absorbs fast neutrons to form a uranium isotope of mass number 239 which then decays through neptunium to form plutonium of mass number 239

uranium 235 *n*: a light isotope of uranium of mass number 235 that is physically separable from natural uranium, that when bombarded with slow neutrons undergoes rapid fission into smaller atoms with the release of neutrons and atomic energy, and that is used in power plants and atom bombs

ura-nog-ra-phy \yūr-ə-'nāg-rə-fē\ *n* [Gk *ouranographia* description of the heavens, fr. *ouran-* uran- + *-graphia* -graphy] 1: a science dealing with the description of the heavens and the celestial bodies 2: the construction of celestial representations (as maps) — **ura-no-graph-ic** \yūr-ə-nō-'grāf-ik\ or **ura-no-graph-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*

ura-nol-o-gy \yūr-ə-'nāl-ə-jē\ *n* 1: ASTRONOMY 2: a treatise on the heavens and the celestial bodies — **ura-no-log-i-cal** \yūr-ən-'l-āj-i-kəl\ *adj*

ura-nom-e-try \yūr-ə-'nām-ə-trē\ *n* [NL *uranometria*, fr. *uran-* + *-metria* -metry] 1: a chart or catalog of celestial bodies and esp. of visible fixed stars 2: the measurement of the heavens

ura-nous \yūr-ə-'nās, 'yūr-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing uranium esp. with a lower valence than in uranic compounds

Ura-nus \yūr-ə-'nās, yūr-ə\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Ouranos*] 1: the sky personified as a god in Greek mythology 2: the planet seventh in order from the sun — see PLANET table

ura-nyl \yūr-ə-'nīl, yūr-ə-'rān-ī\ *n* [ISV]: a bivalent radical UO_2 formed by uranium trioxide in acid solution

urate \yūr-ə-'rāt\ *n* [F, fr. *urique* uric, fr. E *uric*]: a salt of uric acid — **uratic** \yūr-ə-'rat-ik\ *adj*

ur-ban \ər-bən\ *adj* [L *urbanus*, fr. *urbs* city]: of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city

ur-bane \ər-bān\ *adj* [L *urbanus* urban, urbane]: notably polite or finished in manner: POLISHED *syn* see SUAVE *ant* rude, clownish, bucolic — **ur-bane-ly** *adv*

ur-ban-ism \ər-bā-'nīz-əm\ *n* 1: the characteristic way of life of city dwellers 2: the study of the physical needs of urban societies 3: URBANIZATION

ur-ban-ist \ər-bā-'nīst\ *n*: a specialist in city planning — **ur-ban-is-tic** \ər-bā-'nīst-ik\ *adj* — **ur-ban-is-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ur-ban-ite \ər-bā-'nīt\ *n*: one living in a city

ur-ban-i-ty \ər-bā-'nī-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being urbane 2 *pl*: urbane acts or conduct

ur-ban-iza-tion \ər-bā-'nī-zā-shən\ *n*: the quality or state of being or becoming urbanized

ur-ban-ize \ər-bā-'nīz\ *vt* -ized; -izing 1: to cause to take on urban characteristics (urbanized areas) 2: to impart an urban way of life to (migrants from rural areas)

ur-ban-ol-o-gy \ər-bā-'nāl-ə-jē\ *n*: a study dealing with specialized problems of cities (as planning, education, sociology, and politics) — **ur-ban-ol-o-gist** \-jēst\ *n*

urban renewal *n*: a construction program to replace or restore substandard buildings in an urban area

urban sprawl *n*: the spreading of urban developments (as houses and shopping centers) on undeveloped land near a city

ur-bi-cul-ture \ər-bā-'kəl-chər\ *n* [L *urb-*, *urbs* city + E *-i-* + *cul-ture*]: practices and problems peculiar to cities or to urban life

ur-ce-o-late \ər-'sē-ə-lāt, 'ər-'sē-ə-'lāt\ *adj* [NL *urceolatus*, fr. L *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* pitcher]: shaped like an urn (the ~ corolla of a blueberry)

ur-chin \ər-'chən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *herichon*, fr. L *ericius*, fr. *er*; akin to Gk *chēr* hedgehog, L *horrere* to bristle, tremble — more at HORROR] 1: HEDGEHOG 2: a mischievous youngster: SCAMP 3: SEA URCHIN

urd \ū(ə)'rd, 'ərd\ *n* [Hindi]: an annual bean (*Phaseolus mungo*) widely grown in warm regions for its edible blackish seed, for green manure, or for forage

Ur-du \ū(ə)'r-(d)ū, 'ər-ə\ *n* [Hindi *urdū-zabān*, lit., camp language]: an Indic language that is an official literary language of Pakistan and is widely used in India

-ure *n* suffix [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-ura*] 1: act: process (exposure) 2: office: function; also: body performing (such) a function (legislature)

urea \yūr-'rē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. F *urée*, fr. *urine*]: a soluble weakly basic nitrogenous compound $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ that is the chief solid component of mammalian urine and an end product of protein decomposition, is synthesized from carbon dioxide and ammonia, and is used esp. in synthesis (as of resins and plastics) and in fertilizers and animal rations

urea-formaldehyde resin *n*: a thermosetting synthetic resin made by condensing urea with formaldehyde

ure-ase \yūr-ē-'ās, -āz\ *n*: an enzyme that promotes the hydrolysis of urea

ure-din-i-um \yūr-ə-'dīn-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -ia \-ē-ə\ [NL, fr. L *uredin-*, *uredo* burning, blight, fr. *urere* to burn — more at EMBER]: a crowded usu. brownish mass of hyphae and spores of a rust fungus forming pustules that rupture the host's cuticle — **ure-din-i-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj*

ure-dio-spore \yūr-'rēd-ē-ə-'spō(ə)r, -spō(ə)r\ or **ure-do-spore** \-'rēd-ə-\ *n* [NL *uredium* + E *-o-* + *spore*]: one of the thin-walled spores that are produced in repeated crops by the uredinal hyphae of rust fungi, spread the fungus vegetatively, and follow the aecial spores

ure-di-um \yūr-'rēd-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -dia \-ē-ə\ [NL, fr. *uredo*]: UREDINIUM

ure-do-stage \yūr-'rēd-ō-'stāj\ *n*: the uredinal stage of a rust

ure-ide \yūr-ē-'īd\ *n*: a cyclic or acyclic acyl derivative of urea

ure-mia \yūr-'rē-mē-ə\ *n* [NL]: accumulation in the blood usu. in severe kidney disease of constituents normally eliminated in the urine producing a severe toxic condition — **ure-mic** \-mīk\ *adj*

ureo-tel-ic \yūr-'rē-ə-'tel-ik, 'yūr-ē-ō-\ *adj* [*urea* + *-o-* + *tel-* + *-ic*; fr. the fact that urea is the end product]: excreting nitrogen mostly in the form of urea (~ mammals) — **ureo-te-lism** \-'tel-iz-əm, 'yūr-ē-'āt-'l-iz-əm\ *n*

ure-ter \yūr-ət-ər\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *ourēter*, fr. *ourein* to urinate — more at URINE]: a duct that carries away the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca — **ure-ter-al** \yūr-'rēt-ə-rəl\ or **ure-ter-ic** \yūr-ə-'ter-ik\ *adj*

ure-thane \yūr-ə-'thān\ or **ure-than** \-,thān\ *n* [F *uréthane*, fr. *ur-* + *éth-* eth- + *-ane*] 1 *a*: a crystalline compound $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$ that is the ethyl ester of carbamic acid and is used esp. as a solvent and medicinally as an antineoplastic agent *b*: an ester of carbamic acid other than the ethyl ester 2: POLYURETHANE

urethr- or **urethro-** *comb form* [NL, fr. LL *urethra*]: urethra (*urethritis*) (*urethroscope*)

ure-thra \yūr-'rē-thrə\ *n*, *pl* -thras or -thrae \-(ə)thrē\ [LL, fr. Gk *ourēthra*, fr. *ourein* to urinate]: the canal that in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder and in the male serves also as a genital duct — **ure-thral** \-thrəl\ *adj*

ure-thri-tis \yūr-i-'thrīt-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the urethra

ure-thro-scope \yūr-'rē-thrə-'skōp\ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra

urge \ərj\ *vb* urged; urging [L *urgere* — more at WREAK] *vt* 1: to present, advocate, or demand earnestly or pressingly (his conviction was upheld on a theory never urged at his ... trial — Leon Friedman) 2: to undertake the accomplishment of with energy, swiftness, or enthusiasm (~ the attack) 3 *a*: SOLICIT, ENTREAT *b*: to serve as a motive or reason for 4: to force or impel in an indicated direction or into motion or greater speed (the dog urged the sheep toward the gate) 5: STIMULATE, PROVOKE ~ *vi*: to declare, advance, or press earnestly a statement, argument, charge, or claim — **urg-er** *n*

urge *n* 1: the act or process of urging 2: a force or impulse that urges; esp: a continuing impulse toward an activity or goal

ur-gen-cy \ər-jən-'sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being urgent: INSISTENCE 2: a force or impulse that impels or constrains: URGE

ur-gent \ər-jənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *urgent-*, *urgens*, prp. of *urgere*] 1 *a*: calling for immediate attention: PRESSING (~ appeals) *b*: conveying a sense of urgency 2: urging insistently: IMPORTUNATE — **ur-gent-ly** *adv*

ur-gy \-(ə)j-ē\ *n* *comb form* [NL *-urgia*, fr. Gk *-ourgia*, fr. *-ourgos* working, fr. *-o-* + *ergon* work — more at WORK]: technique or art of dealing or working with (such) a product, matter, or tool (chemurgy)

uria \-(y)ūr-ē-ə\ *n* *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *-ouria*, fr. *ouron* urine — more at URINE] 1: presence of (a specified substance) in urine (albuminuria) 2: condition of having (such) urine (polyuria); esp: abnormal or diseased condition marked by the presence of (a specified substance) (pyuria)

uric \yūr-ə-'rīk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or found in urine

uric acid *n*: a white odorless and tasteless nearly insoluble diacid $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ that is present in small quantity in mammalian urine, is present abundantly in the form of urates in the excreta of most lower vertebrates and in vertebrates as the chief nitrogenous waste, and occurs pathologically in renal calculi and the tophi of gout

uri-co-su-ric \yūr-i-kə-'s(h)ūr-ik\ *adj* [irreg. fr. *uric*]: relating to or promoting the excretion of uric acid in the urine

uri-co-tel-ic \yūr-i-kō-'tel-ik\ *adj* [*uric* + *-o-* + *tel-* + *-ic*; fr. the fact that uric acid is the end product]: excreting nitrogen mostly in the form of uric acid (birds are typical ~ animals) — **uri-co-tel-ism** \-'tel-iz-əm, -'kāt-'l-iz-əm\ *n*

uri-dine \yūr-ə-'dēn\ *n* [ISV *ur-* + *-idine*]: a crystalline nucleoside $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ that is derived by hydrolysis from nucleic acids and in the form of phosphate derivatives and is important in carbohydrate metabolism

Uri-el \yūr-ē-'əl\ *n* [Heb *Uri'el*]: one of the four archangels named in Hebrew tradition

Urim and Thum-mim \-(y)ūr-ə-mən-'thəm-əm, ū(ə)r-ē-mən-'tūm-ēm\ *n* *pl* [part trans. of Heb *urim wethummim*]: sacred lots used in early times by the Hebrews

urin- or **urino-** *comb form* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L, fr. *urina* urine]: 1UR- (*urinogenital*) (*urinary*)

uri-nal \yūr-ən-'l\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL, fr. L *urina*] 1: a vessel for receiving urine 2: a building or enclosure with facilities for urinating; also: a fixture used for urinating

uri-nal-y-sis \yūr-ə-'nāl-ə-səs\ *n* [NL, irreg. fr. *urin-* + *analysis*]: chemical analysis of urine

uri-nary \yūr-ə-'ner-ē\ *adj* 1: relating to, occurring in, or constituting the organs concerned with the formation and discharge of urine 2: of, relating to, or for urine 3: excreted as or in urine

urinary bladder *n*: a membranous sac in many vertebrates that serves for the temporary retention of urine and discharges by the urethra

uri-nate \yūr-ə-'nāt\ *vi* -nat-ed; -nat-ing: to discharge urine: MICTURATE — **uri-na-tion** \yūr-ə-'nā-shən\ *n*

urine \yūr-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *urina*; akin to Gk *ouron* urine, *ourein* to urinate, OE *wæter* water]: waste material that is secreted by the kidney in vertebrates, is rich in end products of protein metabolism together with salts and pigments, and forms a clear amber and usu. slightly acid fluid in mammals but is semisolid in birds and reptiles — **urin-ous** \yūr-ə-'nās\ *adj*

uri-no-gen-i-tal \yūr-ə-nō-'jen-ə-təl\ *adj*: UROGENITAL

uri-nom-e-ter \yūr-ə-'nām-ət-ər\ *n* [ISV]: a small hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of urine

urn \ərn\ *n* [ME *urne*, fr. L *urna*] 1: a vessel that is typically an ornamental vase on a pedestal and that is used for various purposes (as preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation) 2: a closed vessel usu. with a spigot for serving a hot beverage (a coffee ~)

uro- — see UR-

uro-ca-nic acid \yūr-ə-'kā-nīk-, -'kan-ik-\ *n* [*ur-* + *canine* + *-ic*; fr. its being first obtained from the urine of a dog]: a crystalline acid $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ that is normally present in human skin and is held to act as a screening agent for ultraviolet radiation

uro-chord \ˈyūr-ə-kō(ə)rd\ *n* [²ur- + NL *chorda* notochord, fr. L, cord] 1: the notochord of a tunicate which is typically restricted to the tail region of the larva 2 [NL *Urochorda*, group name, fr. ur- + *chorda* notochord]: TUNICATE — **uro-chor-dal** \ˈyūr-ə-ˈkōrd-əl\ *adj*

uro-chor-date \ˈyūr-ə-ˈkōrd-ət, -āt\ *n* [NL *Urochordata*, former group name, fr. ²ur- + *chordatus* having a notochord, fr. *chorda* notochord]: TUNICATE — **urochordate** *adj*

uro-chrome \ˈyūr-ə-krōm\ *n*: a yellow pigment to which the color of normal urine is principally due

uro-dele \ˈyūr-ə-dēl\ *n* [F *urodèle*, deriv. of Gk *oura* tail + *dēlos* evident, showing — more at SQUIRREL]: any of an order (Caudata) of amphibians (as newts) that have a tail throughout life — **uro-dele** *adj*

uro-gen-i-tal \ˈyūr-ō-ˈjen-ə-təl\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or being the organs or functions of excretion and reproduction

uro-ki-nase \ˈyūr-ō-ˈkī-nās, -nāz\ *n*: an enzyme similar to streptokinase that is found in human urine and is used to dissolve blood clots (as in the heart)

urol *abbr* urological; urology

uro-lith \ˈyūr-ə-lith\ *n* [ISV]: a calculus in the urinary tract

uro-lith-i-a-sis \ˈyūr-ə-lith-ī-ə-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *urolith*]: a condition that is characterized by the formation or presence of calculi in the urinary tract

uro-log-ic \ˈyūr-ə-ˈlāj-ik\ *or* **uro-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*: of or relating to the urinary tract or to urology

urol-o-gist \yū-ˈrāl-ə-jəst\ *n*: a physician who specializes in urology

urol-o-gy \-jē\ *n*: a branch of medicine dealing with the urinary or urogenital tract

-u-ron-ic \-(y)ū-ˈrān-ik\ *adj* *suffix* [Gk *ouron* urine]: connected with urine — in names of certain aldehyde-acids derived from sugars or compounds of such acids (hyaluronic)

uron-ic acid \yū-ˈrān-ik-ə\ *n*: any of a class of acidic compounds of the general formula HOOC(CHOH)_nCHO that contain both carboxylic and aldehydic groups, are oxidation products of sugars, and occur combined in many polysaccharides and in urine

uro-pod \ˈyūr-ə-pād\ *n* [ISV ²ur- + Gk *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT]: either of the flattened lateral appendages of the last abdominal segment of a crustacean; *broadly*: an abdominal appendage of a crustacean

uro-py-gi-al \ˈyūr-ə-ˈpī-jē-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to the uropygium

uropygial *n*: a tail feather

uropygial gland *n*: a large gland that occurs in most birds, opens dorsally at the base of the tail feathers, and usu. secretes an oily fluid which the bird uses in preening its feathers — called also *oil gland*

uro-py-gi-um \ˈyūr-ə-ˈpī-jē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *ouropygion*, fr. *ouro-* ²ur- + *pygē* rump — more at STEATOPYGIA]: the fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a bird's body that supports the tail feathers

uro-style \ˈyūr-ə-stīl\ *n* [ISV ²ur- + Gk *stylos* pillar — more at STEER]: a long unsegmented bone that represents a number of fused vertebrae and forms the posterior part of the vertebral column of frogs and toads

-urous \-(y)ūr-əs\ *adj* *comb form* [NL -urus, fr. Gk -ouros, fr. *oura* tail — more at SQUIRREL]: -tailed (macrurous)

Ur-sa Ma-jor \ər-sə-ˈmā-jər\ *n* [L (gen. *Ursae Majoris*), lit., greater bear]: a constellation that is the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, is situated near the north pole of the heavens, and contains the stars forming the Big Dipper two of which are in a line indicating the direction of the North Star — called also *Great Bear*

Ursa Mi-nor \-ˈmī-nər\ *n* [L (gen. *Ursae Minoris*), lit., lesser bear]: a constellation that includes the north pole of the heavens and the stars which form the Little Dipper with the North Star at the tip of the handle — called also *Little Bear*

ur-sine \ər-sīn\ *adj* [L *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* bear — more at ARCTIC]: of, relating to, or resembling a bear or the bear family (Ursidae)

Ur-spra-che \ū(ə)r-shprāk-ə\ *n* [G, fr. Ur- Ur- + *sprache* language]: a parent language; *esp*: one reconstructed from the evidence of later languages

Ur-su-line \ər-sə-lən, -līn, -lēn\ *n* [NL *Ursulina*, fr. *Ursula* St. Ursula, legendary Christian martyr]: a member of any of several Roman Catholic teaching orders of nuns; *esp*: a member of a teaching order founded by St. Angela Merici in Brescia, Italy, in 1535

ur-ti-car-ia \ər-tə-ˈkar-ē-ə, -ˈker-\ *n* [NL, fr. L *urtica* nettle]: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous patches of skin or mucous membrane and usu. intense itching and caused by contact with a specific precipitating factor either externally or internally (as by a food, drug, or inhalant) — **ur-ti-car-i-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj*

ur-ti-care \ər-tə-ˈkāt\ *vb* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** *vi* [ML *urticatus*, pp. of *urticare* to sting, fr. L *urtica*]: to produce wheals or itching; *esp*: to induce urticaria — **ur-ti-ca-tion** \ər-tə-ˈkā-shən\ *n*

urus \ˈyūr-əs\ *n* [L, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *ūro* urus — more at AUROCHS]: an extinct large long-horned wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) of the German forests held to be a wild ancestor of domestic cattle

uru-shi-ol \-(y)ū-ˈrū-shē-ōl, -ōl\ *n* [ISV, fr. Jap *urushi* lacquer]: an oily toxic irritant principle present in poison ivy and some related plants (genus *Rhus*) and in oriental lacquers derived from such plants that consists of one or more phenolic compounds with unsaturated side chains of 15 carbon atoms

us \(ə)s\ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *ūs*; akin to OHG *uns* us, L *nos*] *objective case of WE*

US *abbr* 1 [L *ubi supra*] where above mentioned 2 United States 3 [L *ut supra*] as above

USA *abbr* 1 United States Army 2 United States of America

us-able *also* **use-able** \ˈyü-zə-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being used 2: convenient and practicable for use — **us-abil-i-ty** \ˈyü-zə-ˈbil-ət-ē\ *n* — **us-able-ness** \ˈyü-zə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **us-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

USAC *abbr* United States Auto Club

USAF *abbr* United States Air Force

us-age \ˈyü-sij, -zij\ *n* 1 **a**: firmly established and generally accepted practice or procedure **b**: a uniform certain reasonable lawful practice existing in a particular locality or occupation and binding persons entering into transactions chiefly on the basis of presumed familiarity **c**: the way in which words and phrases are actually used (as in a particular form or sense) in a language community 2 **a**: the action, amount, or mode of using (parts subject to rough ~) **b**: manner of treating (suffered ill ~ at the hands of his captors) *syn* see HABIT

us-ance \ˈyüz-əns\ *n* 1: USAGE 1a 2: USE, EMPLOYMENT 3 **a** *obs*: USURY **b**: INTEREST 4: the time allowed by custom for payment of a bill of exchange in foreign commerce

USCF *abbr* United States Chess Federation

USCG *abbr* United States Coast Guard

USDA *abbr* United States Department of Agriculture

use \ˈyüs\ *n* [ME *us*, fr. OF, fr. L *usus*, fr. *usus*, pp. of *uti* to use] 1 **a**: the act or practice of employing something: EMPLOYMENT, APPLICATION (he made good ~ of his spare time) **b**: the fact or state of being used (a dish in daily ~) **c**: a method or manner of employing or applying something (gained practice in the ~ of his camera) 2 **a** (1): habitual or customary usage (2): an individual habit or group custom **b**: a liturgical form or observance; *esp*: a liturgy having modifications peculiar to a local church or religious order 3 **a**: the privilege or benefit of using something (gave him the ~ of her car) **b**: the ability or power to use something (as a limb or faculty) **c**: the legal enjoyment of property that consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice (she had the ~ of the estate for life) 4 **a**: a particular service or end (put learning to practical ~) **b**: the quality of being suitable for employment (saving things that might be of ~) **c**: the occasion or need to employ (took only what he had ~ for) 5 **a**: the benefit in law of one or more persons; *specif*: the benefit or profit of property established in one other than the legal possessor **b**: a legal arrangement by which such benefits and profits are so established 6: a favorable attitude: LIKING (had no ~ for modern art)

syn 1 USE, USEFULNESS, UTILITY *shared meaning element*: capacity for serving an end or purpose 2 see HABIT

use \ˈyüz\ *vb* **used** \ˈyüzd, in the phrase "used to" usually ˈyüs(t)\ **us-ing** \ˈyü-zɪŋ\ *vt* 1: ACCUSTOM, HABITUATE 2: to put into action or service: avail oneself of: EMPLOY 3: to consume or take (as liquor or drugs) regularly 4: to carry out a purpose or action by means of: UTILIZE 5: to expend or consume by putting to use 6: to behave toward: act with regard to: TREAT (used the prisoners cruelly) ~ *vi* — used in the past with *to* to indicate a former fact or state (claims winters *used to be* harder)

syn USE, EMPLOY, UTILIZE *shared meaning element*: to put into service *esp.* to attain an end

used \ˈyüzd, in the phrase "used to" usually ˈyüs(t)\ *adj* 1: employed in accomplishing something 2: that has endured use; *specif*: SECONDHAND (a ~ car) 3: ACCUSTOMED, HABITUATED

use-ful \ˈyüs-fəl\ *adj*: capable of being put to use: SERVICEABLE; *esp*: having utility — **use-ful-ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv*

use-ful-ness *n*: the quality of having utility and *esp.* practical worth or applicability *syn* see USE

use-less \ˈyü-sləs\ *adj*: having or being of no use: **a**: INEFFECTUAL **b**: not able to give service or aid: INEPT — **use-less-ly** *adv* — **use-less-ness** *n*

us-er \ˈyü-zər\ *n*: one that uses

USES *abbr* United States Employment Service

use up *vt* 1: to consume completely (used up his supplies) 2: to leave no capacity of force or use in: EXHAUST (land that has been used up)

ush-er \ˈəsh-ər\ *n* [ME *ussher*, fr. MF *ussier*, fr. (assumed) VL *ustarius* doorkeeper, fr. L *ostium*, *ustium* door, mouth of a river; akin to L *or-*, *os* mouth — more at ORAL] 1 **a**: an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, or chamber **b**: an officer who walks before a person of rank **c**: one who escorts persons to their seats (as in a theater) 2 *archaic*: an assistant teacher

usher *vt* **ush-ered**; **ush-er-ing** \ˈəsh-(ə-)rɪŋ\ 1: to conduct to a place 2: to precede as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger 3: INAUGURATE, INTRODUCE — often used with *in* (~ in a new era)

ush-er-ette \ˈəsh-ə-ˈret\ *n*: a woman who escorts persons to their seats (as in a theater): a female usher

USIA *abbr* United States Information Agency

USLTA *abbr* United States Lawn Tennis Association

USM *abbr* United States Mail

USMC *abbr* United States Marine Corps

USN *abbr* United States Navy

us-nea \ˈəs-nē-ə, ˈəz-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Ar *ushnah* moss]: any of a genus (*Usnea*) of widely distributed lichens (as old-man's beard) that have a grayish or yellow pendulous freely branched thallus

USO *abbr* United Service Organizations

USP *abbr* United States Pharmacopeia

USPS *abbr* United States Postal Service

us-que-baugh \ˈəs-kwi-,bò, -bä\ *n* [IrGael *uisce beathadh*] Irish & Scot: WHISKEY

USS *abbr* United States ship

USSR *abbr* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

usu *abbr* usual; usually

usu-al \ˈyüzh-(ə)-wəl, ˈyüzh-əl\ *adj* [LL *usualis*, fr. L *usus* use] 1: accordant with usage, custom, or habit: NORMAL 2: commonly or ordinarily used (followed his ~ route) 3: found in ordinary practice or in the ordinary course of events: ORDINARY —

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

usu-al-ly \ˈyüzh-(ə)-wə-lē, ˈyüzh-(ə)-lē *rapid* ˈyüz-lē *adv* — **usu-al-ness** \ˈyüzh-(ə)-wəl-nəs, -əl-nəs *n*

syn USUAL, CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL, WONTED, ACCUSTOMED *shared meaning element*: familiar through frequent or regular repetition — **as usual**: in the accustomed or habitual way (*as usual* he was late)

usu-fruct \ˈyü-zə-frəkt, -sə- *n* [L *ususfructus*, fr. *usus* et *fructus* use and enjoyment] 1: the legal right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of something belonging to another 2: the right to use or enjoy something

usu-fruc-tu-ary \ˈyü-zə-frək-chə-wer-ē, -sə- *n* 1: one having the usufruct of property 2: one having the use or enjoyment of something

usufructuary *adj*: of, relating to, or having the character of a usufruct

usu-rer \ˈyü-zhər-ər, ˈyüzh-rər *n*: one that lends money esp. at an exorbitant rate

usu-ri-ous \yü-ˈz(h)ür-ē-əs *adj* 1: practicing usury 2: involving usury: of the character of usury — **usu-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **usu-ri-ous-ness** *n*

usurp \yü-ˈsərp *also* -ˈzərp *vb* [ME *usurpen*, fr. MF *usurper*, fr. L *usurpare*, lit., to take possession of by use, fr. *usu* (abl. of *usus* use) + *rapere* to seize — more at RAPID] *vt*: to seize and hold (as office, place, or powers) in possession by force or without right (<~ a throne>) ~ *vi*: to seize or exercise authority or possession wrongfully — **usur-pa-tion** \yü-sər-ˈpā-shən *also* yü-zər- *n* — **usurper** \yü-ˈsər-pər *also* -ˈzər- *n*

usu-ry \ˈyüzh-(ə)-rē *n*, *pl* -ries [ME, fr. ML *usura*, alter. of L *usura*, fr. *usus*, pp. of *uti* to use] 1 *archaic*: INTEREST 2: the lending of money with an interest charge for its use 3: an unconscionable or exorbitant rate or amount of interest; *specif*: interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money

ut \ˈət, ˈüt, ˈüt *n* [ME, first note in the diatonic scale, fr. ML, fr. the syllable sung to this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist]: the musical tone C in the French fixed-do system replaced in solmization by *do*

UT *abbr* 1 Universal time 2 Utah

ut dict *abbr* [L *ut dictum*] as directed

Ute \ˈyüt *n*, *pl* **Ute** or **Utes** [Ute *Yuta*]: a member of an Amerindian people orig. ranging through Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico

uten-sil \yü-ˈten(t)-səl, ˈyü- *n* [ME, vessels for domestic use, fr. MF *utensile*, fr. L *utensilia*, fr. neut. pl. of *utensilis* useful, fr. *uti* to use] 1: an implement, instrument, or vessel used in a household and esp. a kitchen 2: a useful tool or implement

uter- or utero- \for 2, yüt-ə-rō *comb form* [L *uterus*] 1: uterus (<uterectomy>) 2: uterine and (<uteroplacental>)

uter-ine \ˈyüt-ə-rīn, -rən *adj* [ME, fr. LL *uterinus*, fr. L *uterus*] 1: born of the same mother but by a different father 2: of, relating to, or affecting the uterus

uter-us \ˈyüt-ə-rəs, ˈyü-trəs *n*, *pl* **uteri** \ˈyüt-ə-rī *also* **uter-us-es** [L] 1: an organ of the female mammal for containing and usu. for nourishing the young during development previous to birth — called also *womb* 2: a structure in some lower animals analogous to the uterus in which eggs or young develop

Uther \ˈyü-thər *n*: the father of Arthur in Arthurian legend

utile \ˈyüt-əl, ˈyü-tīl *adj* [MF, fr. L *utilis*]: USEFUL

util-i-tar-i-an \(\)yü-,tīl-ə-ˈter-ē-ən *n*: an advocate or adherent of utilitarianism

utilitarian *adj* 1: of or relating to or advocating utilitarianism 2: marked by utilitarian views or practices 3 *a*: of, relating to, or aiming at utility *b*: exhibiting or preferring mere utility (<spare ~ furnishings>)

util-i-tar-i-an-ism \-ē-ə-,niz-əm *n* 1: a doctrine that the useful is the good and that the determining consideration of right conduct should be the usefulness of its consequences; *specif*: a theory that the aim of action should be the largest possible balance of pleasure over pain or the greatest happiness of the greatest number 2: utilitarian character, spirit, or quality

util-i-ty \yü-ˈtīl-ət-ē *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *utilite*, fr. MF *utilité*, fr. L *utilitat*-, *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful, fr. *uti* to use] 1: fitness for some purpose or worth to some end 2: something useful or designed for use 3 *a*: PUBLIC UTILITY *b* (1): a service (as light, power, or water) provided by a public utility (2): equipment or a piece of equipment to provide such service or a comparable service **syn** see USE

utility *adj* 1: capable of serving as a substitute in various roles or positions (<a ~ infielder>) 2 *a*: kept for the production of a useful product rather than for show or as pets (<~ livestock>) *b*: being of a usable but inferior grade (<~ beef>) 3: serving primarily for utility rather than beauty: UTILITARIAN 4: designed or adapted for general use (<a ~ knife>)

uti-lize \ˈyüt-əl-,īz *vt* -lized; -liz-ing [F *utiliser*, fr. *utile*]: to make use of: turn to practical use or account (<~ wasted skills>) **syn** see USE — **uti-liz-able** \-,ī-zə-bəl *adj* — **uti-li-za-tion** \yüt-əl-ə-ˈzā-shən *n* — **uti-liz-er** \ˈyüt-əl-,ī-zər *n*

ut-most \ˈət-,mōst, esp South -mæst *adj* [ME, alter. of *utmost*, fr. OE *ūtmest*, superl. *adj.*, fr. *ūt* out, *adv.* — more at OUT] 1: situated at the farthest or most distant point: EXTREME (<the ~ point

of the earth — John Hunt>) 2: of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or amount (<a matter of ~ concern>)

utmost *n* 1: the most possible: the extreme limit: the highest attainable point or degree (<the ~ in reliability>) 2: the highest, greatest, or best of one's abilities, powers, and resources (<did his ~ to help>)

Uto-Az-tec-an \yüt-ō-ˈaz-,tek-ən *n* [Ute + -o- + Aztec]: a language phylum comprising the Nahuatl, Taracahitian, Piman, and Shoshonean families — **Uto-Aztecan** *adj*

uto-pia \yü-ˈtō-pē-ə *n* [Utopia, imaginary and ideal country in Utopia (1516) by Sir Thomas More, fr. Gk *ou* not, *no* + *topos* place] 1: an imaginary and indefinitely remote place 2 *often cap*: a place of ideal perfection esp. in laws, government, and social conditions 3: an impractical scheme for social improvement

uto-pi-an \-pē-ən *adj*, *often cap* 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a utopia; *specif*: having impossibly ideal conditions esp. of social organization 2: proposing or advocating impractically ideal social and political schemes (<~ idealists>) 3: impossibly ideal: VISIONARY (<recognised the ~ nature of his hopes — C. S. Kilby>) 4: believing in, advocating, or having the characteristics of utopian socialism (<~ doctrines>) (<~ novels>)

utopian *n* 1: one that believes in the perfectibility of human society 2: one that proposes or advocates utopian schemes

uto-pi-an-ism \-pē-ə-,niz-əm *n* 1: a utopian idea or theory 2 *often cap*: the body of ideas, views, or aims of a utopian

utopian socialism *n*: socialism based on a belief that social ownership of the means of production can be achieved by voluntary and peaceful surrender of their holdings by propertied groups — **utopian socialist** *n*

uto-pism \yüt-ə-,piz-əm, yü-ˈtō- *n*: UTOPIANISM 2 — **uto-pist** \yü-ˈtō-pəst *n* — **uto-pis-tic** \yüt-ə-ˈpis-tik, yü-,tō- *adj*

utri-cle \ˈyü-tri-kəl *n* [L *utriculus*, dim. of *uter* leather bag]: any of various small pouches or saccate parts of an animal or plant body: as *a*: the part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear into which the semicircular canals open *b*: a small one-celled usu. indehiscent one-seeded or few-seeded achene with thin membranous pericarp

utric-u-lar \yü-ˈtrik-yə-lər *adj*: of, relating to, resembling, or containing a utricle

utric-u-lar-ia \yü-,trik-yə-ˈlar-ē-ə, -ˈler- *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *utriculus*]: BLADDERWORT

utric-u-lus \yü-ˈtrik-yə-ləs *n* [L, small bag]: UTRICLE *esp*: that of the ear

ut-ter \ˈət-ər *adj* [ME, remote, fr. OE *ūtera* outer, compar. *adj.* fr. *ūt* out, *adv.* — more at OUT]: ABSOLUTE, TOTAL (<~ darkness>) (<~ strangers>) — **ut-ter-ly** *adv*

utter *vt* [ME *uttren*, fr. *utter* outside, *adv.*, fr. OE *ūtor*, compar. of *ūt* out] 1 *obs*: to offer for sale 2 *a*: to send forth as a sound *b*: to give utterance to: PRONOUNCE, SPEAK *c*: to give public expression to: express in words 3: to put (as currency) into circulation; *specif*: to circulate (as a counterfeit note) as if legal or genuine 4: to put forth or out: DISCHARGE **syn** see EXPRESS — **ut-ter-able** \ˈət-ə-rə-bəl *adj* — **ut-ter-er** \ˈət-ər-ər *n*

ut-ter-ance \ˈət-ə-rən(t)s, ˈə-trən(t)s *n* [ME *uttraunce*, modif. of MF *outrance*]: the last extremity: BITTER END

ut-ter-ance \ˈət-ə-rən(t)s *also* ˈə-trən(t)s *n* 1: something uttered; *esp*: an oral or written statement: a stated or published expression 2: vocal expression: SPEECH 3: power, style, or manner of speaking

ut-ter-most \ˈət-ər-,mōst *adj* [ME, alter. of *uttermest*, fr. *utter* + *-mest* (as in *utmost* *utmost*)] 1: OUTERMOST 2: EXTREME, UTMOST

uttermost *n*: UTMOST (<to the ~ of our capacity — H. S. Truman>)

UV *abbr* ultraviolet

uva-rov-ite \(\)yü-ˈvār-ə-,vīt *n* [G *uwarowit*, fr. Count Sergei S. Uvarov †1855 Russ statesman]: an emerald green calcium-chromium garnet $\text{Ca}_2\text{Cr}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$

uvea \ˈyü-vē-ə *n* [ML, fr. L *uva* grape]: the posterior pigmented layer of the iris; *also*: the iris and ciliary body together with the choroid coat — **uve-al** \-vē-əl *adj*

uve-itis \yü-vē-ˈīt-əs *n* [NL]: inflammation of the uvea of the eye

uvu-la \ˈyü-vyā-lə *n*, *pl* -las or -lae \-,lē, -lī [ML, dim. of L *uva* grape, uvula; akin to OE *īw* yew]: the pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate

uvu-lar \-lər *adj* 1: of or relating to the uvula (<~ glands>) 2: produced with the aid of the uvula — **uvu-lar-ly** *adv*

UW *abbr* underwriter

ux *abbr* [L *uxor*] wife

UXB *abbr* unexploded bomb

ux-o-ri-al \ək-ˈsōr-ē-əl, -ˈsōr-, əg-ˈzōr-, ˈzōr- *adj* [L *uxorius*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of a wife

ux-or-i-cide \ək-ˈsōr-ə-,sīd, -ˈsār-, əg-ˈzōr-, ˈzār- *n* 1 [ML *uxoricidium*, fr. L *uxor* wife + *-i-* + *-cidium* -cide]: murder of a wife by her husband 2 [L *uxor* + *E -i-* + *-cide*]: a wife murderer

ux-o-ri-ous \ək-ˈsōr-ē-əs, -ˈsōr-, əg-ˈzōr-, ˈzōr- *adj* [L *uxorius* uxorious, uxorial, fr. *uxor* wife]: excessively fond of or submissive to a wife — **ux-o-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **ux-o-ri-ous-ness** *n*

Uz-bek \üz-,bek, ˈəz-, üz- *n* or **Uz-beg** \-,beg, -ˈbeg *n* 1: a member of a Turkic people of Turkestan and esp. of the Uzbek Republic of the U.S.S.R. 2: the Turkic language of the Uzbek people



v \vē\ *n*, *pl* **v's** or **vs** \vēz\ *often cap, often attrib* **1** *a*: the 22d letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **v** **2**: FIVE — see NUMBER table **3**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **v** **4**: one designated **v** esp. as the 22d in order or class **5**: something shaped like the letter **V**
2v *abbr, often cap* **1** vector **2** velocity **3** verb **4** verse **5** versus **6** very **7** vice **8** victory **9** vide **10** voice **11** volt; voltage **12** volume **13** vowel

V *symbol* **1** electric potential **2** potential energy **3** vanadium

Va *abbr* Virginia

VA *abbr* **1** Veterans Administration **2** vicar apostolic **3** vice admiral **4** Virginia **5** visual aid **6** volt-ampere

vac *abbr* vacuum

vacancy \vā-kən-sē\ *n*, *pl* **-cies** **1** *archaic*: an interval of leisure **2**: physical or mental inactivity or relaxation: IDLENESS **3** *a*: a vacating of an office, post, or piece of property **b**: the time such office or property is vacant **4**: a vacant office, post, or tenancy **5**: empty space: VOID **6**: the state of being vacant: VACUITY

vacant \vā-kənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *vacant*, *vacans*, *prp.* of *vacare*] **1**: to make legally void: ANNUL **2** *a*: to deprive of an incumbent or occupant **b**: to give up the incumbency or occupancy of ~ *vi*: to vacate an office, post, or tenancy
1vacation \vā-kā-shən, vā-\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *vacacioun*, fr. MF *vacation*, fr. L *vacation*-, *vacatio* freedom, exemption, fr. *vacatus*] **1**: a respite or a time of respite from something: INTERMISSION **2** *a*: a scheduled period during which activity (as of a court or school) is suspended **b**: a period of exemption from work granted to an employee for rest and relaxation **3**: a period spent away from home or business in travel or recreation (had a restful ~ at the beach) **4**: an act or an instance of vacating

2vacation *vi* **vacationed**; **vacationing** \-sh(ə)-niŋ\ : to take or spend a vacation
vacationer \-sh(ə)-nər\ *n*: VACATIONIST
vacationist \-sh(ə)-nəst\ *n*: a person taking a vacation
vacationland \-shən-land\ *n*: an area with recreational attractions and facilities for vacationists

vac-cin-al \vak-sən-əl, vak-'sēn-\ *adj*: of or relating to vaccine or vaccination
1vac-cin-ate \vak-sə-nāt\ *vb* **-nated**; **-nating** *vt* **1**: to inoculate (a person) with cowpox virus in order to produce immunity to smallpox **2**: to administer a vaccine to usu. by injection ~ *vi*: to perform or practice vaccination — **vac-cin-a-tor** \-nāt-ər\ *n*

2vac-cin-ate \vak-sə-nāt, -nət\ *n*: a vaccinated individual
vac-cin-a-tion \vak-sə-'nā-shən\ *n* **1**: the act of vaccinating **2**: the scar left by vaccinating

1vac-cine \vak-'sēn, 'vak-\ *adj* [L *vaccinus* of or from cows, fr. *vacca* cow; akin to Skt *vaśa* cow] **1**: derived from cows infected with cowpox or inoculated with its virus (~ lymph) **2** [NL *vaccinus*, fr. L]: of or relating to vaccinia or vaccination (~ pustule)
2vaccine *n* **1**: matter or a preparation containing the virus of cowpox in a form used for vaccination **2**: a preparation of killed microorganisms, living attenuated organisms, or living fully virulent organisms that is administered to produce or artificially increase immunity to a particular disease

vac-cin-ia \vak-'sīn-ē-\ *n* [NL, fr. *vaccinus*]: COWPOX — **vac-cin-i-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj*

vac-il-late \vas-ə-'lāt\ *vi* **-lated**; **-lating** [L *vacillatus*, *pp.* of *vacillare* to sway, waver — more at PREVARICATE] **1** *a*: to sway through lack of equilibrium **b**: FLUCTUATE, OSCILLATE **2**: to waver in mind, will, or feeling: hesitate in choice of opinions or courses *syn* see HESITATE — **vac-il-lat-ing-ly** \-lāt-ŋ-ē\ *adv* — **vac-il-la-tor** \-lāt-ər\ *n*

vac-il-la-tion \vas-ə-'lā-shən\ *n* **1**: an act or instance of vacillating **2**: inability to take a stand: IRRESOLUTION, INDECISION
vac-u-ity \va-'kyū-ət-ē, vā-\ *n*, *pl* **-ities** [L *vacuitas*, fr. *vacuus* empty] **1**: an empty space **2**: the state, fact, or quality of being vacuous **3**: something (as an idea) that is vacuous or inane

vac-u-o-late \vak-yə-(wō)-lāt\ or **vac-u-o-lated** \-lāt-əd\ *adj*: containing one or more vacuoles (highly vacuolated cells)
vac-u-o-la-tion \vak-yə-(wō)-lā-shən\ *n*: the development or formation of vacuoles

vac-u-ole \vak-yə-wōl\ *n* [F, lit., small vacuum, fr. L *vacuum*] **1**: a small cavity or space in the tissues of an organism containing air or fluid **2**: a cavity or vesicle in the protoplasm of a cell containing fluid — see AMOEBA illustration — **vac-u-o-lar** \vak-yə-wō-lər, -lār\ *adj*

vac-u-ous \vak-yə-wəs\ *adj* [L *vacuus*] **1**: emptied of or lacking content **2**: marked by lack of ideas or intelligence: STUPID, INANE (~ mind) (~ expression) **3**: devoid of serious occupation: IDLE *syn* see EMPTY — **vac-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **vac-u-ous-ness** *n*

1vac-u-um \vak-yū-əm, -(yūm, -yēm)\ *n*, *pl* **vac-u-ums** or **vac-ua** \-yā-wā\ [L, fr. neut. of *vacuus* empty; akin to L *vacare* to be empty] **1**: emptiness of space **2** *a*: a space absolutely devoid of matter **b**: a space partially exhausted (as to the highest degree possible) by artificial means (as an air pump) **c**: a degree of rarefaction below atmospheric pressure: negative pressure **3** *a*: a vacant space: VOID (his death has left a ~ in our lives) **b**: a state of isolation from outside influences (people who live in a ~ ... so that the world outside them is of no moment — W. S. Maugham) **4**: a device creating or utilizing a partial vacuum

2vacuum *adj* **1**: of, containing, producing, or utilizing a partial vacuum (separated by means of ~ distillation) **2**: of or relating to a vacuum device or system (expert at ~ repair)
3vacuum *vt*: to use a vacuum device (as a cleaner) on ~ *vi*: to operate a vacuum device

vacuum bottle *n*: a cylindrical container with a vacuum between an inner and an outer wall used to keep material and esp. liquids either hot or cold for considerable periods
vacuum cleaner *n*: an electrical appliance for cleaning (as floors, carpets, tapestry, or upholstered work) by suction — called also *vacuum sweeper*

vacuum gauge *n*: a gauge indicating degree of negative pressure
vac-u-um-ize \vak-yū-(ə)-mīz\ *vt* **-ized**, **-izing** **1**: to produce a vacuum in **2** *a*: to clean or dry by a vacuum mechanism **b**: to pack in a vacuum container

vac-u-um-packed \vak-yū-əm-'pakt, -(yūm-, -yēm-\ *adj*: having much of the air removed before being hermetically sealed
vacuum pan *n*: a tank with a vacuum pump for rapid evaporation and condensation (as of sugar syrup) by boiling at a low temperature

vacuum pump *n*: a pump for exhausting gas from an enclosed space
vacuum tube *n*: an electron tube evacuated to a high degree of vacuum

va-de-me-cum \vād-ē-'mē-kəm, vād-ē-'mā-\ *n*, *pl* **vade mecums** [L, go with me] **1**: a book for ready reference: MANUAL **2**: something regularly carried about by a person
VADM *abbr* vice admiral

va-dose \vā-dōs\ *adj* [L *vadosus* shallow, fr. *vadum*, *n.*, shallow, ford; akin to L *vadere* to go — more at WADE]: of, relating to, or being water or solutions in the earth's crust above the permanent groundwater level
vag- or vago- *comb form* [ISV, fr. NL *vagus*]: *vagus* nerve (<vag-)<vagus>

1vag-a-bond \vag-ə-'bānd\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari* to wander] **1**: moving from place to place without a fixed home: WANDERING **2** *a*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a wanderer **b**: leading an unsettled, irresponsible, or disreputable life — **vag-a-bond-ish** \-,bān-'dīsh\ *adj*

2vagabond *n*: one leading a vagabond life; *esp*: TRAMP — **vag-a-bond-ism** \-,bān-'diz-əm\ *n*
3vagabond *vi*: to wander in the manner of a vagabond: roam about

vag-a-bond-age \vag-ə-'bān-dij\ *n* **1**: the act, condition, or practice of a vagabond: the state or habit of wandering about **2**: VAGABONDS

va-gal \vā-gəl\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, mediated by, or being the vagus nerve — **va-gal-ly** \-gəl-ē\ *adv*
va-gar-i-ous \vā-'ger-ē-əs, vā-, -'gar-\ *adj*: marked by vagaries: CAPRICIOUS, WHIMSICAL — **va-gar-i-ous-ly** *adv*

va-ga-ry \vā-gə-rē; vā-'ge(ə)r-ē, -'ga(ə)r-, vā-, also 'vag-ə-rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [prob. fr. L *vagari* to wander; akin to L *vagus* wandering — more at PREVARICATE]: an erratic, unpredictable, or extravagant manifestation, action, or notion *syn* see CAPRICE

vag-ile \vaj-əl, -il\ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *vagus* wandering]: free to move about — **va-gil-i-ty** \vā-'jil-ət-ē, vā-\ *n*
va-gi-na \vā-'ji-nə\ *n*, *pl* **-nae** \-(j)nē\ or **-nas** [L, lit., sheath] **1** *a*: a canal in a female mammal that leads from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal **b**: a canal that is similar in function or location to the vagina and occurs in various animals other than mammals **2**: SHEATH; *specif*: the expanded or ensheathing part of the base of a leaf

vag-i-nal \vaj-ən-'l\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to a theca **2**: of, relating to, or affecting the genital vagina — **vag-i-nal-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*
vag-i-nis-mus \vaj-ə-'niz-məs\ *n* [NL, fr. L *vagina*]: a painful spasmodic contraction of the vagina

vag-i-ni-tis \vaj-ə-'nit-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the vagina or of a sheath (as a tendon sheath)
va-got-o-my \vā-'gāt-ə-mē\ *n*, *pl* **-mies** [ISV]: surgical division of the vagus nerve

va-go-to-nia \vā-gə-'tō-nē-ə\ *n* [NL]: excessive excitability of the vagus nerve resulting typically in vasomotor instability, constipation, and sweating — **va-go-ton-ic** \-'tān-ik\ *adj*
va-go-tro-pic \-'trō-pik\ *adj*: acting selectively upon the vagus nerve (~ drugs)

va-gran-cy \vā-grən-sē\ *n*, *pl* **-cies** **1**: VAGARY **2**: the state or action of being vagrant **3**: the offense of being a vagrant
1va-grant \vā-grənt\ *n* [ME *vagraunt*, prob. modif. of MF *waucrant*, *wacrant* wandering, fr. OF, fr. *prp.* of *waucrer*, *wacrer* to roll, wander, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *wealcan* to roll — more at WALK] **1** *a*: one who has no established residence and wanders idly from place to place without lawful or visible means of support **b**: one (as a common prostitute or drunkard) whose conduct constitutes statutory vagrancy **2**: ROVER, WANDERER

2vagrant *adj* **1**: wandering about from place to place usu. with no means of support **2** *a*: having a fleeting, wayward, or inconstant quality **b**: having no fixed course: RANDOM — **va-grant-ly** *adv*

va-grom \vā-grəm\ *adj*: VAGRANT
vague \vāg\ *adj* **vagu-er**; **vagu-est** [MF, fr. L *vagus*, lit., wandering] **1** *a*: not clearly expressed: stated in indefinite terms (~ accusation) **b**: not having a precise meaning (~ term of abuse) **2** *a*: not clearly defined, grasped, or understood: INDISTINCT (~ idea) **b**: not clearly felt or sensed: somewhat subconscious (~ longing) **3**: not thinking or expressing one's thoughts clearly or precisely (~ about dates and places) **4**: lacking expression: VA-

ə abut **°** kitten **ər** further **a** back **ā** bake **ä** cot, cart
au out **ch** chin **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **ī** life
j joke **ŋ** sing **ō** flow **ó** flaw **oi** coin **th** thin **th** this
ü loot **ù** foot **y** yet **yü** few **yü** furious **zh** vision

CANT 5 : not sharply outlined : HAZY **syn** see **OBSURE** **ant** definite, specific — **vague-ly** *adv*
vague-ness \ˈvā-gəs\ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being vague 2 : something that is vague
va-gus \ˈvā-gəs\ *n*, *pl* **va-gi** \ˈvā-gī, -jī\ [NL *vagus nervus*, lit., wandering nerve] : either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves that arise from the medulla and supply chiefly the viscera esp. with autonomic sensory and motor fibers
vail \ˈvā(ə)l\ *vt* [ME *valen*, partly fr. MF *valer* (short for *avaler* to let fall) & partly short for ME *avalen* to let fall, fr. MF *avaler*, fr. OF, fr. *aval* downward, fr. *a* to (fr. L *ad*) + *val* valley — more at **AT**] : to lower often as a sign of respect or submission
vain \ˈvān\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *vanus* empty, vain — more at **WANE**] 1 : having no real value : IDLE, WORTHLESS 2 : marked by futility or ineffectualness : UNSUCCESSFUL, USELESS (<~ efforts to escape>) 3 : FOOLISH, SILLY 4 : having or showing undue or excessive pride in one's appearance or achievements : CONCEITED — **vain-ly** *adv* — **vain-ness** \ˈvān-nəs\ *n*
syn 1 VAIN, NUGATORY, OTIOSE, IDLE, EMPTY, HOLLOW *shared meaning element* : devoid of worth or significance
 2 see **FUTILE**
 — **in vain** 1 : to no end : without success or result 2 : in an irreverent or blasphemous manner (you shall not take the name of the Lord your God *in vain* — Deut 5:11 (RSV))
vain-glo-ri-ous \ˈvān-ˈglōr-ē-əs, -ˈglōr-\ *adj* : marked by vainglory : BOASTFUL — **vain-glo-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **vain-glo-ri-ous-ness** *n*
vain-glo-ry \ˈvān-ˈglōr-ē, -ˈglōr-, ˈvān-\ *n* 1 : excessive or ostentatious pride esp. in one's achievements 2 : vain display or show : VANITY
vair \ˈvə(ə)r, ˈve(ə)r\ *n* [ME *veir*, fr. OF *vair*, fr. *vair*, *adj.*, variegated, fr. L *varius* variegated, various] : the bluish gray and white fur of a squirrel prized for ornamental use in medieval times
Vaish-na-va \ˈvīsh-nə-və\ *n* [Skt *vaiṣṇava* of Vishnu, fr. *Viṣṇu* Vishnu] : a member of a major Hindu sect devoted to the cult of Vishnu — **Vaishnava** *adj* — **Vaish-na-vism** \-,vīz-əm\ *n*
Vais-ya \ˈvīsh-(y)ə\ *n* [Skt *vaiśya*, fr. *viś* settlement; akin to Gk *oikos* house — more at **VICINITY**] : a Hindu of an upper caste traditionally assigned to commercial and agricultural occupations
val *abbr* value; valued
val-ance \ˈval-ən(t)s, ˈvāl-\ *n* [ME *vallance*, perh. fr. *Valence*, France] 1 : a drapery hung along the edge of a bed, table, altar, canopy, or shelf 2 : a short drapery or wood or metal frame used as a decorative heading to conceal the top of curtains and fixtures — **val-anced** \-ən(t)st\ *adj*
vale \ˈvā(ə)l\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *val*, fr. L *valles*, *vallis*; akin to L *volvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] : VALLEY, DALE
vale-dic-tion \ˈval-ə-ˈdik-shən\ *n* [L *valedictus*, pp. of *valedicere* to say farewell, fr. *vale* farewell + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**] 1 : an act of bidding farewell 2 : VALEDICTORY
vale-dic-to-ri-an \-,dik-ˈtōr-ē-ən, -ˈtōr-\ *n* : the student usu. having the highest rank in a graduating class who delivers the valedictory address at the commencement exercises
1vale-dic-to-ry \-ˈdik-t(ə)rē\ *adj* [L *valedictus*] : of or relating to a valediction : expressing or containing a farewell
2valedictory *n*, *pl* **-ries** : an address or statement of farewell or leave-taking
val-ence \ˈvā-lən(t)s\ *n* [LL *valentia* power, capacity, fr. L *valent-*, *valens*, prp. of *valēre* to be strong] 1 **a** : the degree of combining power of an element or radical as shown by the number of atomic weights of a univalent element (as hydrogen) with which the atomic weight of the element or the partial molecular weight of the radical will combine or for which it can be substituted or with which it can be compared **b** : a unit of valence (the four ~s of carbon) 2 **a** : relative capacity to unite, react, or interact (as with antigens or a biological substrate) **b** : the degree of attractiveness an individual, activity, or object possesses as a behavioral goal
Val-en-ci-en-nes \və-lən(t)-sē-ˈen(z), ˈval-ən-sē-\ *n* [Valenciennes, France] : a fine bobbin lace
-val-ent \ˈvā-lənt\ *adj* *comb form* [ISV, fr. L *valent-*, *valens*] 1 : having a (specified) valence or valences (bivalent) (multivalent) 2 : having (so many) chromosomal strands or homologous chromosomes (univalent)
val-en-tine \ˈval-ən-tīn\ *n* 1 : a sweetheart chosen or complimented on St. Valentine's Day 2 : a gift or greeting sent or given esp. to a sweetheart on St. Valentine's Day; esp : a greeting card sent on this day
Valentine Day or Valentine's Day *n* : SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY
val-er-ate \ˈval-ə-rāt\ *n* : a salt or ester of valeric acid
val-er-i-an \və-ˈlir-ē-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF *valeriane*, fr. ML *valeriana*, prob. fr. fem. of *valerianus* of Valeria, fr. *Valeria*, Roman province formerly part of Pannonia] 1 : any of a genus (*Valeriana* of the family Valerianaceae, the valerian family) of perennial herbs many of which possess medicinal properties 2 : a drug consisting of the dried rootstock and roots of the garden heliotrope (*Valeriana officinalis*) formerly used as a carminative and sedative
val-er-ic acid \və-ˈlir-ik-, -ˈler-\ *n* [valerian; fr. its occurrence in the root of valerian] : any of four isomeric fatty acids C₅H₁₀O₂ or a mixture of these; esp : a liquid acid of disagreeable odor obtained from valerian or made synthetically and used esp. in organic synthesis
1va-let \ˈval-ət, ˈval-(.)ā, vā-ˈlā\ *n* [MF *vaslet*, *varlet*, *valet* young nobleman, page, domestic servant, fr. (assumed) ML *vassellitus*, dim. of ML *vassus* servant — more at **VASSAL**] 1 **a** : a man's male servant who performs personal services (as taking care of clothing) **b** : an employee (as of a hotel or a public facility) who performs personal services for customers 2 : a device (as a rack or tray) for holding clothing or personal effects
2valet *vt* : to serve as a valet
va-let de cham-bre \ˌvə-ˈlād-ə-ˈshā-brə\ *n*, *pl* **va-lets de cham-bre** \same\ [F, lit., chamber valet] : VALET 1a
1val-e-tu-di-nar-i-an \ˈval-ə-t(y)üd-ˈn-er-ē-ən\ *n* [L *valetudinarius* sickly, infirm, fr. *valetudin-*, *valetudo* state of health, sickness, fr.

valēre to be strong, be well] : a person of a weak or sickly constitution; esp : one whose chief concern is his invalidism
2valetudinarian *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of a valetudinarian : SICKLY, WEAK
val-e-tu-di-nar-i-an-ism \-ē-ə-niz-əm\ *n* : the condition or state of mind of a valetudinarian
1val-e-tu-di-nary \-ˈt(y)üd-ˈn-er-ē\ *adj* [L *valetudinarius*] : VALETUDINARIAN
2valetudinary *n*, *pl* **-nar-ies** : VALETUDINARIAN
val-gus \ˈval-gəs\ *n* [NL, fr. L, bowlegged — more at **WALK**] : the position of a joint that is turned outward to an abnormal degree (the heel is in ~ — *Yr. Bk. of Orthopedics & Traumatic Surgery*)
Val-hal-la \ˈval-ˈhəl-ə also vāl-ˈhāl-\ *n* [G & ON; G *Walhalla*, fr. ON *Valhöll*, lit., hall of the slain, fr. *valr* the slain + *höll* hall; akin to OE *wæl* slaughter, the slain, OIr *fuil* blood, and to OE *heall* hall] : the hall of Odin in Norse mythology where warriors who have died in battle are received
val-iance \ˈval-yən(t)s\ *n* : VALOR
val-ian-cy \-yən-sē\ *n* : VALOR
1val-iant \ˈval-yənt\ *adj* [ME *valiaunt* fr. MF *vaillant*, fr. OF, fr. prp. of *valoir* to be of worth, fr. L *valēre* to be strong — more at **WIELD**] 1 : possessing or exhibiting valor : COURAGEOUS (<~ soldiers>) 2 : characterized by or performed with valor (<~ feats>) — **val-iant-ly** *adv* — **val-iant-ness** *n*
2valiant *n* : a valiant person
val-id \ˈval-əd\ *adj* [MF or ML; MF *valide*, fr. ML *validus*, fr. L strong, fr. *valēre*] 1 : having legal efficacy or force; esp : executed with the proper legal authority and formalities (<a ~ contract>) 2 **a** : well grounded or justifiable : being at once relevant and meaningful (<a ~ theory>) **b** (1) : having a conclusion correctly derived from premises (<~ argument>) (2) : correctly derived from premises (<~ inference>) 3 : appropriate to the end in view : EFFECTIVE (<every craft has its own ~ methods>) 4 of a taxon : conforming to accepted principles of sound biological classification — **val-id-i-ty** \və-ˈlīd-ət-ē, vā-\ *n* — **val-id-ly** \ˈval-əd-lē\ *adv* — **val-id-ness** *n*
syn VALID, SOUND, COGENT, CONVINCING, TELLING *shared meaning element* : having such force as to compel serious attention and usually acceptance. VALID implies being supported by objective truth or generally accepted authority (<a valid conclusion>) (<a contract which satisfies all the requirements for enforceability by a court is termed a valid contract — L. B. Howard>) SOUND implies a basis of flawless reasoning or of solid grounds (<a sound objection>) (<he has a sound claim against the estate>) COGENT may stress either weight of sound argument and evidence or lucidity of presentation (<a soul-searching melancholia through which he was to create a cogent universality of form and meaning — J. A. Dennis>) CONVINCING suggests a power to overcome doubt, opposition, or reluctance to accept (<the very lack of planning . . . is convincing proof that there was no conspiracy — Sylvan Fox>) TELLING stresses an immediate and crucial effect striking at the heart of a matter and need not impute thereto soundness or validity (<a telling attack, made with skill and shrewd insight — V. L. Parrington>) **ant** invalid, fallacious, sophistic
val-i-date \ˈval-ə-dāt\ *vt* **-dat-ed**; **-dat-ing** 1 **a** : to make legally valid **b** : to grant official sanction to by marking **c** : to confirm the validity of (an election); also : to declare (a person) elected 2 : to support or corroborate on a sound or authoritative basis (<experiments designed to ~ his hypothesis>) **syn** see **CONFIRM** **ant** invalidate
val-i-da-tion \ˈval-ə-ˈdā-shən\ *n* : an act, process, or instance of validating; *specif* : the determination of the degree of validity of a measuring device
va-line \ˈval-ēn, ˈvā-lēn\ *n* [ISV, fr. *valeric (acid)*] : a crystalline essential amino acid C₅H₁₁NO₂ that occurs esp. in fibrous proteins
val-lise \və-ˈlēs\ *n* [F, fr. It *valigia*] : TRAVELING BAG
Val-ky-rie \ˈval-ˈkīr-ē also val-ˈkī-rē & ˈval-kə-rē\ *n* [G & ON; G *walküre*, fr. ON *valkyrja*, lit., chooser of the slain; akin to OE *wælcyrige* witch; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc compound whose first constituent is represented by ON *valr* the slain and whose second constituent is akin to OE *cēosan* to choose — more at **CHOOSE**] : one of the maidens of Odin who choose the heroes to be slain in battle and conduct them to Valhalla
val-late \ˈval-āt\ *adj* [L *vallatus*, pp. of *vallare* to surround with a wall, fr. *vallum* wall, rampart — more at **WALL**] : having a raised edge surrounding a depression
val-lec-u-la \və-ˈlek-yə-lə, və-\ *n*, *pl* **-u-lae** \-yə-lē, -lī\ [NL, fr. LL, little valley, dim. of L *valles* valley — more at **VALE**] : an anatomical groove, channel, or depression; esp : one between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis — **val-lec-u-lar** \-lər\ *adj*
val-ley \ˈval-ē\ *n*, *pl* **valleys** [ME *valey*, fr. OF *valee*, fr. *val* valley — more at **VALE**] 1 **a** : an elongate depression of the earth's surface usu. between ranges of hills or mountains **b** : an area drained by a river and its tributaries 2 **a** : HOLLOW, DEPRESSION **b** : the place of meeting of two slopes of a roof that form on the plan a reentrant angle
valley fever *n* [fr. its prevalence in the San Joaquin valley of California] : COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS
Va-lois \ˈval-wā, val-\ *adj* [Philippe de Valois (Philip VI of France)] : of or relating to the French royal house that ruled from 1328 to 1589
va-lo-nia \və-ˈlō-nē-ə, -nyə\ *n* [It *vallonia*, fr. MGk *balanidia*, pl. of *balanidion*, dim. of Gk *balanos* acorn — more at **GLAND**] : dried acorn cups esp. from a Eurasian evergreen oak (*Quercus aegilops*) used in tanning or dressing leather
val-or \ˈval-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *valour*, fr. ML *valor* value, valor, fr. L *valēre* to be strong] : strength of mind or spirit that enables a man to encounter danger with firmness : personal bravery **syn** see **HEROISM**
val-o-rize \ˈval-ə-rīz\ *vt* **-rized**; **-riz-ing** [Pg *valorizare*, fr. *valor* value, price, fr. ML] : to enhance or try to enhance the price, value, or status of by organized and usu. governmental action (<using subsidies to ~ coffee>) — **val-o-ri-za-tion** \ˈval-ə-rə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*
val-or-ous \ˈval-ə-rəs\ *adj* : VALIANT — **val-or-ous-ly** *adv*

val-our \ˈvæl-ər\ chiefly Brit var of VALOR

Val-sal-va maneuver \ˈvæl-sal-və\ *n* [Antonio Maria Valsalva †1723 It anatomist]: the process of making a forceful attempt at expiration while holding the nostrils closed and keeping the mouth shut for the purpose of testing the patency of the eustachian tubes or of adjusting middle ear pressure — called also *Valsalva*

valse \ˈvɔls\ *n* [F, fr. G *walzer*]: WALTZ; *specif*: a concert waltz

valu-able \ˈvæl-yə-(wə)-bəl\ *adj* 1 **a**: having monetary value **b**: worth a good price 2 **a**: having desirable or esteemed characteristics or qualities (<~ friendships> **b**: of great use or service (<~ advice> *syn* see COSTLY — **valu-able-ness** *n* — **valu-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

valuable *n*: a usu. personal possession (as jewelry) of relatively great monetary value — usu. used in pl.

valuable consideration *n*: an equivalent or compensation having value that is given for something acquired or promised (as money or marriage) and that may consist either in a benefit accruing to one party or a loss falling upon the other

val-u-ate \ˈvæl-yə-wāt\ *vt* -at-ed; -at-ing: to place a value on: APPRAISE

val-u-a-tion \ˈvæl-yə-wā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of valuing; *specif*: appraisal of property 2: the estimated or determined market value of a thing 3: judgment or appreciation of worth or character — **val-u-a-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-ē\ *adj* — **val-u-a-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

val-u-a-tor \ˈvæl-yə-wāt-ər\ *n*: one that values; *specif*: one that appraises

val-ue \ˈvæl-(j)ü, -yə-(w)\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *valuta*, fr. fem. of *valutus*, pp. of L *valēre* to be worth, be strong] 1: a fair return or equivalent in goods, services, or money for something exchanged 2: the monetary worth of something: marketable price 3: relative worth, utility, or importance: degree of excellence (<had nothing of ~ to say> 4 **a**: a numerical quantity assigned or computed **b**: the amount or extent of a specified measurement of space, time, or quantity **c**: precise signification (<~ of a word> 5: the relative duration of a musical note 6 **a**: relative lightness or darkness of a color: LUMINOSITY **b**: the relation of one part in a picture to another with respect to lightness and darkness 7: something (as a principle or quality) intrinsically valuable or desirable (<sought material ~s instead of human ~s — W. H. Jones> 8: DENOMINATION 4

value *vt* **val-ued; valu-ing** 1 **a**: to estimate or assign the monetary worth of: APPRAISE (<~ a necklace> **b**: to rate or scale in usefulness, importance, or general worth: EVALUATE 2: to consider or rate highly: PRIZE, ESTEEM (<valued his friendship> *syn* see ESTIMATE, APPRECIATE — **valu-er** \-yə-wər\ *n*

val-ue-added tax \ˈvæl-yə-wad-əd\ *n*: an incremental excise that is levied on the value added at each stage of the processing of a raw material or the production and distribution of a commodity and that typically has the impact of a sales tax on the ultimate consumer

val-ued \ˈvæl-(j)üd, -yəd\ *adj*: having a value or values esp. of a specified kind or number — usu. used in combination (<real-valued>)

value judgment *n*: a judgment attributing a value (as good, evil, beautiful, or desirable) to a certain thing, action, or entity

val-ue-less \ˈvæl-yü-ləs, -yə-\ *adj*: of no value: WORTHLESS — **val-ue-less-ness** *n*

val-u-ta \ˈvæl-lüt-ə, -lüt-(j)tä\ *n* [It, value, fr. (assumed) VL *valuta*] 1: the agreed or exchange value of a currency 2: FOREIGN EXCHANGE 2

val-vate \ˈvæl-vāt\ *adj*: having valves or parts resembling a valve: **a**: meeting at the edges without overlapping in the bud (<~ leaves> **b**: opening as if by doors or valves (<~ capsules> (<~ anthers>)

valve \ˈvælv\ *n* [L *valva*; akin to L *volvere* to roll — more at VOLUBLE] 1 *archaic*: a leaf of a folding or double door 2 [NL *valva*, fr. L]: a structure esp. in a vein or lymphatic that closes temporarily a passage or orifice or permits movement of fluid in one direction only 3 **a**: any of numerous mechanical devices by which the flow of liquid, gas, or loose material in bulk may be started, stopped, or regulated by a movable part that opens, shuts, or partially obstructs one or more ports or passageways; *also*: the movable part of such a device **b**: a device in a brass instrument for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval **c** chiefly Brit: ELECTRON TUBE 4 [NL *valva*, fr. L]: one of the distinct and usu. movably articulated pieces of which the shell of some shell-bearing animals (as lamelli-branch mollusks, brachiopods, and barnacles) consists 5 [NL *valva*, fr. L] **a**: one of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume separates **b**: the portion of various anthers (as of the barberry) resembling a lid **c**: one of the two encasing membranes of a diatom — **valved** \ˈvælvd\ *adj* — **valve-less** \ˈvælv-ləs\ *adj*

valve-in-head engine *n*: an internal-combustion engine in which both inlet and exhaust valves are located in the cylinder head

val-vu-lä \ˈvæl-vy-ä-lä\ *n, pl* -läe \-lē, -li\ [NL]: a small valve or fold

val-vu-lar \ˈvæl-vy-ä-lər\ *adj* 1: resembling or functioning as a valve; *also*: opening by valves 2: of or relating to a valve esp. of the heart (<~ disorders>)

val-vu-li-tis \ˈvæl-vy-ä-lit-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of a valve esp. of the heart

va-moose \ˈvə-müs, vā-\ *vi* **va-moosed; va-moos-ing** [Sp *vamos* let us go, suppletive 1st pl. imper. (fr. L *vadere* to go) of *ir* to go, fr. L *ire* — more at WADE, ISSUE] *slang*: to depart quickly: DECAMP

vamp \ˈvæmp\ *n* [ME *vampe* sock, fr. OF *avantpié*, fr. *avant-* fore- + *pié* foot, fr. L *ped-*, *pes* — more at VANGUARD, FOOT] 1: the part of a shoe upper or boot upper covering esp. the forepart of the foot and sometimes also extending forward over the toe or backward to the back seam of the upper 2 [²vamp]: an introductory musical passage of two or four measures often repeated several times (as in vaudeville) before a solo or between verses

vamp *vt* 1 **a**: to provide (a shoe) with a new vamp **b**: to piece (something old) with a new part: PATCH (<~ up old sermons>

2: INVENT, FABRICATE (<~ up an excuse> ~ *vi*: to play a musical vamp — **vamp-er** *n*

vamp *n* [short for *vampire*]: a woman who uses her charm or wiles to seduce and exploit men — **vamp-ish** \ˈvæm-pish\ *adj*

vamp *vt*: to practice seductive wiles on

vam-pire \ˈvæm-pī(ə)r\ *n* [F, fr. G *vampir*, of Slav origin; akin to Serb *vampir* vampire] 1: the body of a dead person believed to come from the grave at night and suck the blood of persons asleep 2 **a**: one who lives by preying on others **b**: a woman who exploits and ruins her lover 3: any of various So. American bats (genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla* of the family *Desmodontidae*) structurally adapted for subsisting on blood and dangerous to man and domestic animals esp. as vectors of equine trypanosomiasis and of rabies; *also*: any of several other bats that do not feed on blood but are sometimes reputed to do so

vam-pir-ism \-,pī(ə)r-,iz-əm\ *n* 1: belief in vampires 2: the actions of a vampire

van \ˈvæn\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vannus* — more at WINNOW] 1 *dial* Eng: a winnowing device (as a fan) 2: WING 1a

van *n* [by shortening]: VANGUARD

van *n* [short for *caravan*] 1 **a**: a usu. enclosed wagon or motor-truck used for transportation of goods or animals; *also*: CARAVAN 2a **b**: a detachable passenger cabin transportable by aircraft or truck 2 chiefly Brit: an enclosed railroad freight or baggage car

van-a-date \ˈvæn-ə,dāt\ *n*: a salt or ester of a vanadic acid

va-na-dic \ˈvæ-nād-ik, -nad-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing vanadium esp. with a higher valence than in vanadous compounds

vanadic acid *n* 1: any of various acids that are hydrates of vanadium pentoxide or are known esp. in the form of salts and esters 2: VANADIUM PENTOXIDE

va-na-di-nite \ˈvæ-nād-ē-n-īt, -væn-ə-dēn-\ *n* [G *vanadinit*, fr. *vana-* din vanadium, fr. NL *vanadium*]: a mineral consisting of a lead vanadate and chloride and occurring in yellowish, brownish, or ruby-red hexagonal crystals

va-na-di-um \ˈvæ-nād-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. ON *Vanadis* Freya]: a grayish malleable ductile polyvalent metallic element found combined in minerals and used esp. to form alloys (as vanadium steel) — see ELEMENT table

vanadium pentoxide *n*: a yellowish red crystalline compound V₂O₅ used esp. in glass manufacture and as a catalyst

va-na-dous \ˈvæ-nād-əs, -væn-əd-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing vanadium esp. with a lower valence than in vanadic compounds

Van Al-len belt \ˈvæ-nəl-ən-, vā-\ *n* [James A. Van Allen]: a belt of intense ionizing radiation that surrounds the earth in the outer atmosphere

va-nas-pa-ti \ˈvæ-nəs-pət-ē, -näs-\ *n* [Skt, forest tree, soma plant, lit., lord of the forest, fr. *vana* forest + *pati* lord]: a hydrogenated vegetable fat used as a butter substitute in India

van-da \ˈvæn-də\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Hindi *vandā* mistletoe, fr. Skt, a parasitic plant]: any of a large genus (*Vanda*) of Indo-Malayan epiphytic orchids often grown for their loose racemes of showy flowers

van-dal \ˈvæn-dəl\ *n* [L *Vandalii* (pl.), of Gmc origin] 1 *cap*: a member of a Germanic people who lived in the area south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oder, overran Gaul, Spain, and northern Africa in the 4th and 5th centuries A.D., and in 455 sacked Rome 2: one who willfully or ignorantly destroys, damages, or defaces property belonging to another or to the public — **vandal** *adj*, often *cap* — **Van-dal-ic** \ˈvæn-dəl-ik\ *adj*

van-dal-ism \ˈvæn-dəl-iz-əm\ *n*: willful or malicious destruction or defacement of public or private property

van-dal-is-tic \ˈvæn-dəl-iz-istik\ *adj*: of or relating to vandalism

van-dal-ize \ˈvæn-dəl-iz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing: to subject to vandalism: DAMAGE — **van-dal-iza-tion** \ˈvæn-dəl-iz-ā-shən\ *n*

Van de Graaff generator \ˈvæn-də-graf-\ *n* [Robert J. Van de Graaff †1967 Am physicist]: ELECTROSTATIC GENERATOR

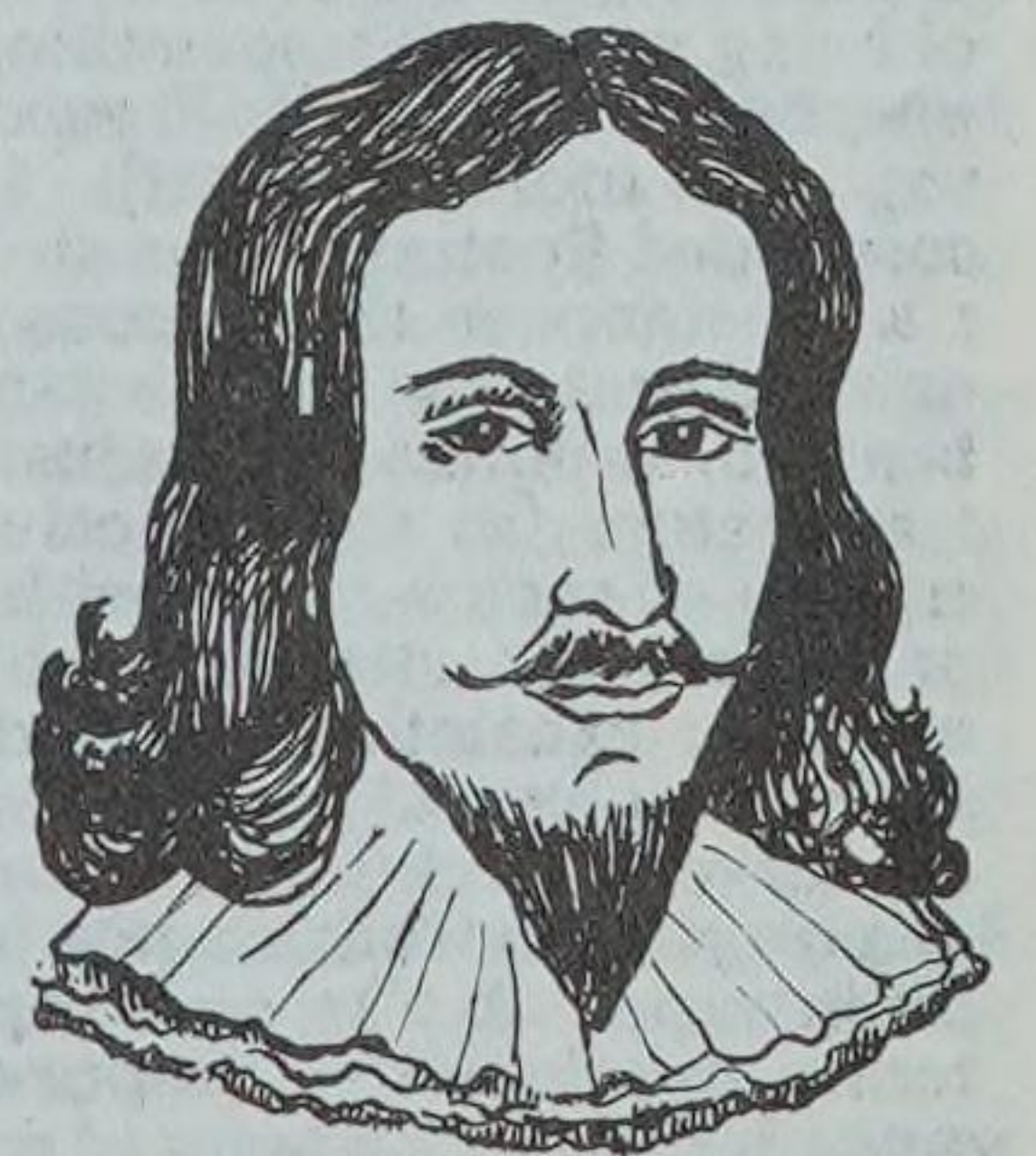
van der Waals forces \ˈvæn-dər-wōlz-\ *n pl* [Johannes D. van der Waals †1923 D physicist]: the relatively weak attractive forces that are operative between neutral atoms and molecules and that arise because of the electric polarization induced in each of the particles by the presence of other particles

Van-dyke \ˈvæn-dīk, vən-\ *n* [Sir Anthony Vandyke] 1 **a**: a wide collar with a deeply indented edge **b**: one of several V-shaped points forming a decorative edging **c**: a border of such points 2: a trim pointed beard — **van-dyked** \-dīkt\ *adj*

Vandyke brown *n* [fr. its use by the painter Vandyke]: a natural brown-black pigment of organic matter obtained from bog earth or peat or lignite deposits; *also*: any of various synthetic brown pigments

vane \ˈvæn\ *n* [ME (southern dial.), fr. OE *fana* banner; akin to OHG *fano* cloth, L *pannus* cloth, rag] 1 **a**: a movable device attached to an elevated object (as a spire) for showing the direction of the wind

b: one that is changeable or inconstant 2: a thin flat or curved object that is rotated about an axis by a flow of fluid or that rotates to cause a fluid to flow or that redirects a flow of fluid (<the ~s of a



Vandyke 2

ə abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

windmill) **3** : the web or flat expanded part of a feather **4** : a feather fastened to the shaft near the nock of an arrow **5** **a** : the target of a leveling rod **b** : one of the sights of a compass or quadrant — **vaned** \ˈvānd\ *adj*

van-guard \ˈvān-ɡārd\ *also* \ˈvān-ˌ\ *n* [ME *vantgard*, fr. MF *avant-garde*, fr. OF, fr. *avant* fore- (fr. *avant* before, fr. L *abante*) + *garde* guard — more at ADVANCE] **1** : the troops moving at the head of an army **2** : the forefront of an action or movement — **van-guard-ism** \-ˌiz-əm\ *n* — **van-guard-ist** \-əst\ *n*

va-nil-la \və-ˈnīl-ə, -ˈnel-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Sp. *vainilla* vanilla (plant and fruit), dim. of *vaina* sheath, fr. L *vagina* sheath, vagina] **1** : any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing orchids **2** **a** : VANILLA BEAN **b** : a commercially important extract of the vanilla bean that is used esp. as a flavoring

vanilla bean *n* : the long capsular fruit of a vanilla (esp. *Vanilla planifolia*) that is an important article of commerce

va-nil-lic \və-ˈnīl-ik, -ˈnel-\ *adj* : of or derived from vanilla or vanillin

van-il-lin \ˈvān-ˈlīn-\ *n* : a crystalline phenolic aldehyde C₈H₈O₃ that is the chief fragrant component of vanilla and is used esp. in flavoring and in perfumery

Va-nir \ˈvān-i(ə)r\ *n pl* [ON] : a race of Norse gods who become united with the Aesir

van-ish \ˈvān-ɪʃ\ *vb* [ME *vanisshēn*, fr. MF *evanissē*, stem of *evanir*, fr. (assumed) VL *exvanire*, alter. of L *evanescere* to dissipate like vapor, vanish, fr. *e-* + *vanescere* to vanish, fr. *vanus* empty] *vi* **1** **a** : to pass quickly from sight : DISAPPEAR **b** : to pass completely from existence **2** : to assume the value zero ~ *vt* : to cause to disappear — **van-ish-er** *n*

vanishing cream *n* : a cosmetic preparation less oily than cold cream that is used chiefly as a foundation for face powder

vanishing point *n* **1** : a point at which receding parallel lines seem to meet when represented in linear perspective — see LINEAR PERSPECTIVE illustration **2** : a point at which something disappears or ceases to exist

van-i-ty \ˈvān-ət-ē\ *n, pl -ties* [ME *vanite*, fr. OF *vanité*, fr. L *vanitas*, *vanitas* quality of being empty or vain, fr. *vanus* empty, vain — more at WANE] **1** : something that is vain, empty, or valueless **2** : the quality or fact of being vain **3** : inflated pride in oneself or one's appearance : CONCEIT **4** : a fashionable trifle or knickknack **5** **a** : COMPACT **b** : a small case or handbag for toilet articles used by women **6** : DRESSING TABLE

vanity fair *n, often cap V&F* [*Vanity-Fair*, a fair held in the frivolous town of Vanity in John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678)] : a scene or place characterized by frivolity and ostentation

vanity plate *n* : a license plate bearing letters or numbers or a combination of these as designated by the owner of the vehicle

vanity press *n* : a publishing house that publishes books at the author's expense — called also *vanity publisher*

van-quish \ˈvān-kwɪʃ, -ˈvān-\ *vt* [ME *venquissen* fr. MF *venquis*, preterit of *veindre* to conquer, fr. L *vincere* — more at VICTOR] **1** : to overcome in battle : subdue completely **2** : to defeat in a conflict or contest **3** : to gain mastery over (an emotion, passion, or temptation) — **van-quish-able** \-kwɪʃ-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **van-quish-er** *n*

van-tage \ˈvānt-ij\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. MF *avantage* — more at ADVANTAGE] **1** *archaic* : BENEFIT, GAIN **2** : superiority in a contest **3** : a position giving a strategic advantage, commanding perspective, or comprehensive view **4** : ADVANTAGE **4** — **to the vantage** *obs* : in addition

1van-ward \ˈvān-wərd\ *adj* : located in the vanguard : ADVANCED

2vanward *adv* : to or toward the vanguard : FOREWARD

va-pid \ˈvāp-əd, -ˈvā-pəd\ *adj* [L *vapidus* flat tasting; akin to L *vappa* vapid wine and prob. to L *vapor* steam] : lacking liveliness, tang, briskness, or force : FLAT, UNINTERESTING *syn* see INSIPID — **va-pid-ly** *adv* — **va-pid-ness** *n*

va-pid-i-ty \və-ˈpɪd-ət-ē, -vā-, -və-\ *n, pl -ties* **1** : the quality or state of being vapid **2** : something vapid

1va-por \ˈvā-pər\ *n* [ME *vapour*, fr. MF *vapeur*, fr. L *vapor* steam, vapor — more at COVE] **1** : diffused matter (as smoke or fog) suspended floating in the air and impairing its transparency **2** **a** : a substance in the gaseous state as distinguished from the liquid or solid state **b** : a substance (as gasoline, alcohol, mercury, or benzoin) vaporized for industrial, therapeutic, or military uses; *also* : a mixture (as the explosive mixture in an internal-combustion engine) of such a vapor with air **3** **a** : something unsubstantial or transitory : PHANTASM **b** : a foolish or fanciful idea **4** *pl* **a** *archaic* : exhalations of bodily organs (as the stomach) held to affect the physical or mental condition **b** : a depressed or hysterical nervous condition

2vapor *vi* **va-pored**; **va-por-ing** \-p(ə)-rɪŋ\ **1** **a** : to rise or pass off in vapor **b** : to emit vapor **2** : to indulge in bragging, blustering, or idle talk — **va-por-er** \-pər-ər\ *n*

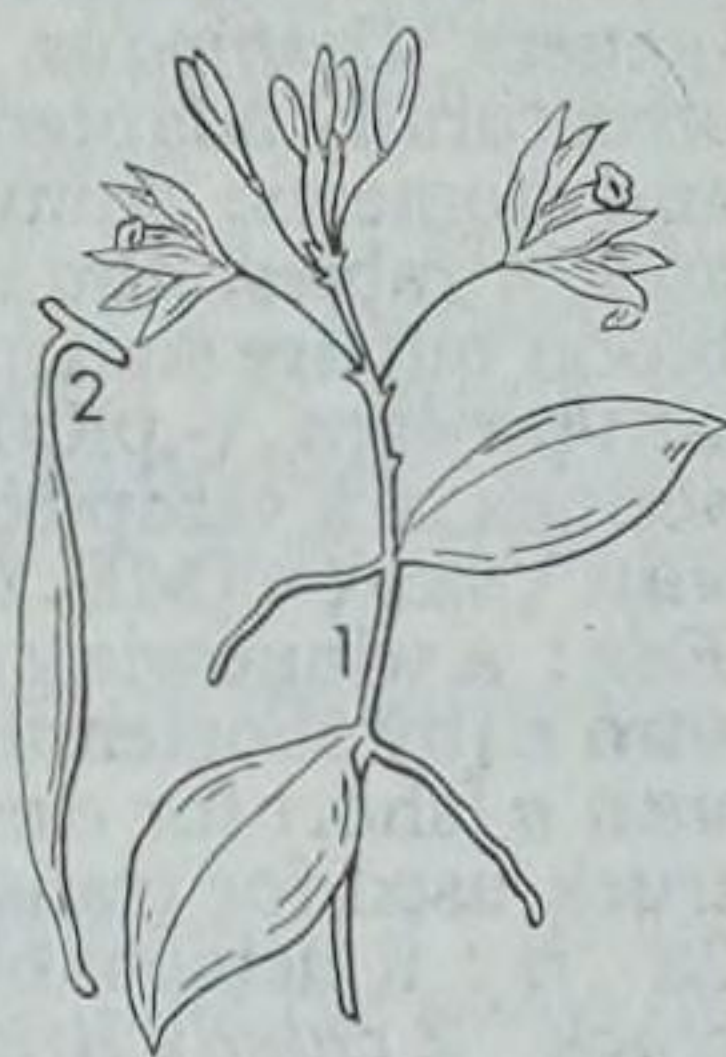
vapor barrier *n* : a layer of material (as roofing paper or polyethylene film) used to retard or prevent the absorption of moisture into a construction (as a wall or floor)

va-por-ing \ˈvā-p(ə)-rɪŋ\ *n* : the act or speech of one that vapors; *specif* : an idle, extravagant, or high-flown expression or speech — *usu.* used in *pl.*

va-por-ish \ˈvā-p(ə)-rɪʃ\ *adj* **1** : resembling or suggestive of vapor **2** : given to fits of depression or hysteria — **va-por-ish-ness** *n*

va-por-iza-tion \vā-p(ə)-rə-ˈzā-shən\ *n* : the action or process of vaporizing : the state of being vaporized

va-por-ize \ˈvā-pə-rɪz\ *vb -ized; -izing* *vi* **1** : to convert (as by the application of heat or by spraying) into vapor **2** : to cause to become ethereal or dissipated ~ *vi* **1** : to become vaporized **2** : VAPOR **2** — **va-por-iz-able** \-rɪ-zə-bəl\ *adj*



vanilla 1: 1 flowering stem and leaves, 2 pod

va-por-iz-er \-rɪ-zər\ *n* : one that vaporizes : as **a** : ATOMIZER **b** : an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil (as petroleum) for the explosive charge of an internal-combustion engine; *also* : a simple form of carburetor **c** : a device for converting water or a medicated liquid into a vapor for inhalation

vapor lock *n* : partial or complete interruption of flow of a fluid (as fuel in an internal-combustion engine) caused by the formation of bubbles of vapor in the feeding system

va-por-ous \ˈvā-p(ə)-rəs\ *adj* **1** : consisting or characteristic of vapor **2** : producing vapors : VOLATILE **3** : containing or obscured by vapors : MISTY **4** **a** : ETHEREAL, UNSUBSTANTIAL **b** : consisting of or indulging in vaporings — **va-por-ous-ly** *adv* — **va-por-ous-ness** *n*

vapor pressure *n* : the pressure exerted by a vapor that is in equilibrium with its solid or liquid form — called also *vapor tension*

vapor trail *n* : CONTRAIL

va-pory \ˈvā-p(ə)-rē\ *adj* : VAPOROUS, MISTY

va-pour chiefly Brit *var* of VAPOR

va-que-ro \vā-ˈke(ə)r-(ə)l\ *n, pl -ros* [Sp — more at BUCKAROO] : HERDSMAN, COWBOY

var *abbr* **1** variable **2** variant **3** variation **4** variety **5** various

VAR *abbr* **1** visual-aural range **2** volt-ampere reactive

va-ra \ˈvār-ə\ *n* [Sp & Pg, lit., pole, fr. L, forked pole, fr. fem. of *varus* bent, crooked — more at PREVARICATE] **1** : any of various Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American units of length equal to between 31 and 34 inches **2** : a Texas unit of length equal to 33.33 inches

vari- or vario- *comb form* [L *varius* — more at VARIOUS] : varied : diverse (<*variform*) (<*variocoupler*)

var-ia \ˈver-ē-ə, -ˈvar-\ *n pl* [NL, fr. L, neut. pl. of *varius* various] : MISCELLANY; *esp* : a literary miscellany

1vari-able \ˈver-ē-ə-bəl, -ˈvar-\ *adj* **1** **a** : able or apt to vary : subject to variation or changes (<~ winds) **b** : FICKLE, INCONSTANT **2** : characterized by variations **3** : having the characteristics of a variable **4** : not true to type : ABERRANT — used of a biological group or character — **vari-abil-i-ty** \ˈver-ē-ə-ˈbɪl-ət-ē, -ˈvar-\ *n* — **vari-able-ness** \ˈver-ē-ə-bəl-nəs, -ˈvar-\ *n* — **vari-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

2variable *n* **1** : something that is variable **2** **a** : a quantity that may assume any one of a set of values **b** : a symbol representing a variable **3** : VARIABLE STAR

variable cost *n* : a cost (as for labor or materials) that varies directly with the level of production

variable star *n* : a star whose brightness changes usu. in more or less regular periods

vari-ance \ˈver-ē-ən(t)s, -ˈvar-\ *n* **1** : the fact, quality, or state of being variable or variant : DIFFERENCE, VARIATION (<yearly ~ in crops) **2** : the fact or state of being in disagreement : DISSENSION, DISPUTE **3** : a disagreement between two parts of the same legal proceeding that must be consonant **4** : a license to do some act contrary to the usual rule (<a zoning ~) **5** : the square of the standard deviation *syn* see DISCORD — **at variance** : not in harmony or agreement

1vari-ant \ˈver-ē-ənt, -ˈvar-\ *adj* **1** *obs* : VARIABLE **2** : manifesting variety, deviation, or disagreement **3** : varying usu. slightly from the standard form (<~ readings)

2variant *n* : one of two or more persons or things exhibiting usu. slight differences: as **a** : one that exhibits variation from a type or norm **b** : one of two or more different spellings (as *labor* and *labour*) or pronunciations (as of *economics* \ek-, ēk-\) of the same word **c** : one of two or more words (as *geographic* and *geographical*) or word elements (as *mon-* and *mono-*) of essentially the same meaning differing only in the presence or absence of an affix

vari-ate \ˈver-ē-āt, -ˈvar-, -ət\ *n* : RANDOM VARIABLE

vari-a-tion \ˈver-ē-ˈā-shən, -ˈvar-\ *n* **1** **a** : the act or process of varying : the state or fact of being varied **b** : an instance of varying **c** : the extent to which or the range in which a thing varies **2** : DECLINATION **3** : a change in the mean motion or mean orbit of a celestial body **4** **a** : a change of algebraic sign between successive terms of a sequence **b** : a measure of the change in a variable or function **5** : the repetition of a musical theme with modifications in rhythm, tune, harmony, or key **6** **a** : divergence in qualities of an organism or biotype from those typical or usual to its group **b** : an individual or group exhibiting variation **7** **a** : a solo dance in classic ballet **b** : a repetition in modern ballet of a movement sequence with changes — **vari-a-tion-al** \-shənəl, -ˈshən-əl\ *adj* — **vari-a-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

var-i-cel-la \ˈvar-ə-ˈsel-ə\ *n* [NL, irreg. dim. of *variola*] : CHICKEN POX

var-i-co-cele \ˈvar-ə-kō-,sēl\ *n* [NL, fr. L *varic-*, *varix* + *-o-* + *-cele*] : a varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord

vari-colored \ˈver-i-kəl-ərd, -ˈvar-\ *adj* : having various colors : VARIEGATED (<~ nuptial plumage of a bird)

vari-cose \ˈvar-ə-,kōs\ *adj* [L *varicosus* full of dilated veins, fr. *varic-*, *varix* dilated vein] **1** *also* **var-i-cosed** \-,kōst-, -kōzd\ : abnormally swollen or dilated (<~ veins) **b** : causing abnormal swelling (<~ stasis) **2** : of, relating to, or exhibiting varices (<~ mollusks)

vari-cos-i-ty \ˈvar-ə-ˈkäs-ət-ē\ *n, pl -ties* **1** : the quality or state of being varicose **2** : VARIX

var-ied \ˈve(ə)r-ēd, -ˈva(ə)r-\ *adj* **1** : having numerous forms or types : DIVERSE **2** : VARIEGATED **2** — **var-ied-ly** *adv*

var-ie-gate \ˈver-ē-ə-gāt, -ˈver-i-,gāt, -ˈvar-\ *vt -gat-ed; -gat-ing* [L *variegatus*, pp. of *variegare*, fr. *varius* various + *-egare* (akin to L *agere* to drive) — more at AGENT] **1** : to diversify in external appearance esp. with different colors : DAPPLE **2** : to enliven or give interest to by means of variety — **var-ie-ga-tor** \-,gāt-ər\ *n*

var-ie-gat-ed \-,gāt-əd\ *adj* **1** : VARIED **1** **2** : having discrete markings of different colors (<~ leaves)

variegated cutworm *n* : a widespread noctuid moth (*Peridroma saucia*) whose destructive larva is a cutworm attacking crops in most cultivated areas of the earth

var-ie-ga-tion \ˈver-ē-ə-ˈgā-shən, -ˈver-i-,gā-, -ˈvar-\ *n* : the act of variegating : the state of being variegated; *esp* : diversity of colors

vari-er \ˈvɛr-ē-ər, ˈvər-\ *n*: one that varies
va-ri-et-al \və-ˈrī-ət-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterizing a variety (~ name); also: being a variety in distinction from an individual or species — **va-ri-et-al-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv*
va-ri-ety \və-ˈrī-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-et-ies** [MF or L; MF *varieté*, fr. L *varietat-*, *varietas*, fr. *varius* various] 1: the quality or state of having different forms or types: MULTIFARIOUSNESS 2: a number or collection of different things esp. of a particular class: ASSORTMENT 3 **a**: something differing from others of the same general kind: SORT **b**: any of various groups of plants or animals of less than specific rank 4: VARIETY SHOW
variety meat *n*: an edible part (as the liver or tongue) of a slaughter animal other than skeletal muscle
variety show *n*: a theatrical entertainment of successive separate performances (as of songs, dances, skits, acrobatic feats, and trained animal acts)
variety store *n*: a retail store that carries a large variety of merchandise esp. of low unit value
vari-form \ˈvɛr-ə-,fɔrm, ˈvər-\ *adj*: having various forms: varied or different in form
var-i-o-cou-pler \ˈvɛr-ē-ō-,kəp-lər, ˈvər-\ *n*: an inductive coupler the mutual inductance of which is adjustable by moving one coil with respect to the other
va-ri-o-la \və-ˈrī-ō-lə, ˈvər-; və-ˈrī-ə-lə\ *n* [NL, fr. ML, pustule, pox, fr. LL, pustule] any of several virus diseases (as smallpox or cowpox) marked by a pustular eruption
va-ri-o-loid \və-ˈrī-ō-lɔɪd, ˈvər-; və-ˈrī-ə-lɔɪd\ *n* [NL *variola*]: a modified mild form of smallpox occurring in persons who have been vaccinated or who have had smallpox
va-ri-o-lous \və-ˈrī-ō-ləs, ˈvər-; və-ˈrī-ə-ləs\ *adj*: of or relating to smallpox
var-i-om-e-ter \ˈvɛr-ē-əm-ət-ər, ˈvər-\ *n* 1: VARIOCOUPLER 2: an instrument for measuring magnetic declination 3: an aeronautical instrument for indicating rate of climb
1var-i-o-rum \və-ˈrī-ō-rəm, ˈvər-, -ˈōr-\ *n* [L *variorum* of various persons (gen. pl. masc. of *varius*), in the phrase *cum notis variorum* with the notes of various persons] 1: an edition or text with notes by different persons 2: an edition of a publication containing variant readings of the text
2variorum *adj* 1: relating to or being an edition or text containing notes by different persons 2: derived from various sources
var-i-ous \ˈvɛr-ē-əs, ˈvər-\ *adj* [L *varius*; prob. akin to L *varus* bent, crooked — more at PREVARICATE] 1 *archaic*: VARIABLE, INCONSTANT 2: VARICOLORED (birds of ~ plumage) 3 **a**: of differing kinds: MULTIFARIOUS **b**: dissimilar in nature or form: UNLIKE (animals as ~ as the jaguar and the sloth) 4: having a number of different aspects or characteristics (~ genius) 5: of an indefinite number greater than one (stop at ~ towns) 6: INDIVIDUAL, SEPARATE (refunds to the ~ club members) *syn* see DIFFERENT *ant* uniform, cognate — **var-i-ous-ness** *n*
var-i-ous-ly *adv* 1: in various ways: at various times (was ~ occupied teaching, farming, and clerking) 2: by various designations (known ~ as principal, headmaster, and rector)
vari-sized \ˈvɛr-i-,sɪzd, ˈvər-\ *adj*: of various sizes
va-ris-tor \və-ˈrɪs-tər, vɛ-\ *n* [vari- + resistor]: an electrical resistor whose resistance depends on the applied voltage
var-ix \ˈvər-iks\ *n*, *pl* **var-ices** \ˈvər-ə-,sɛz\ [L *varic-*, *varix*] 1: an abnormally dilated and lengthened vein, artery, or lymph vessel; esp: a varicose vein 2: one of the prominent ridges across each whorl of a gastropod shell
var-let \ˈvər-lət\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *vaslet*, *varlet* young nobleman, page — more at VALET] 1 *archaic*: **a**: ATTENDANT, MENIAL **b**: a knight's page 2: a base unprincipled person: KNAVE
var-let-ry \-lə-trē\ *n*, *archaic*: a group of common people: RABBLE
var-mint \ˈvər-mənt\ *n* [alter. of *vermin*] 1: an animal or bird considered a pest; *specif*: an animal classed as vermin and unprotected by game law 2: a contemptible person: RASCAL; *broadly*: PERSON, FELLOW
1var-nish \ˈvər-nɪʃ\ *n* [ME, *vernisch*, fr. MF *vernish*, fr. OIt or ML; OIt *vernice*, fr. ML *veronic-*, *veronix* sandarac (resin)] 1 **a**: a liquid preparation that when spread and allowed to dry on a surface forms a hard lustrous typically transparent coating **b**: the covering or glaze given by the application of varnish **c** (1): something that suggests varnish by its gloss (2): a coating (as of deposits in an internal-combustion engine) comparable to varnish 2: outside show: GLOSS 3 *chiefly* Brit: a liquid nail polish — **var-nish-y** \-ē\ *adj*
2varnish *vt* 1: to apply varnish to 2: to cover or conceal (as something unpleasant) with something that gives a fair appearance: 2GLOSS 3: ADORN, EMBELLISH — **var-nish-er** \-ər\ *n*
varnish tree *n*: any of various trees yielding a milky juice from which in some cases varnish or lacquer is prepared; esp: a Japanese sumac (*Rhus verniciflua*)
var-si-ty \ˈvər-sət-ē, -stē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [by shortening & alter. fr. *university*] 1 Brit: UNIVERSITY 2 **a**: the principal squad representing a university, college, school, or club esp. in a sport **b**: 2REGULAR 1d
Var-u-na \ˈvər-ə-nə\ *n* [Skt *Varuna*]: a chief Vedic god responsible for natural and moral order in the cosmos
var-us \ˈvər-əs, ˈvər-\ *n* [NL, fr. L, bent, knock-kneed]: the position of a joint that is turned inward to an abnormal degree (the foot must turn into ~ to keep in line with the knee joint — *Yr. Bk. of Orthopedics & Traumatic Surgery*)
varve \ˈvər-v\ *n* [Sw *varv* turn, layer; akin to OE *hweorfan* to turn — more at WHARF]: a pair of layers of alternately finer and coarser silt or clay believed to comprise an annual cycle of deposition in a body of still water — **varved** \ˈvər-vd\ *adj*
vary \ˈve(ə)-r-ē, ˈvə(ə)-r-\ *vb* **var-ied**; **vary-ing** [ME *varien*, fr. MF or L; MF *varier*, fr. L *variare*, fr. *varius* various] *vt* 1 **a**: to make a partial change in: make different in some attribute or characteristic **b**: to make differences between items in: DIVERSIFY 2: to present under new aspects (~ the rhythm and harmonic treatment) ~ *vi* 1: to exhibit or undergo change (a constantly ~ing sky) 2: DEVIATE, DEPART 3: to take on successive values (~

varies inversely with *x*) 4: to exhibit divergence in structural or physiological characters from those typical or usual in the group *syn* see CHANGE — **vary-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

varying hare *n*: any of several hares having white fur in winter

vas \ˈvas\ *n*, *pl* **va-sa** \ˈvā-zə\ [NL, fr. L, vessel]: an anatomical vessel: DUCT — **va-sal** \-zəl\ *adj*

vas- or vaso- *comb form* [NL, fr. L *vas*] 1: vessel: as **a**: blood vessel (<vasomotor>) **b**: vas deferens (<vasectomy>) 2: vascular and (<vasovagal>) 3: vasomotor (<vasoinhibitor>)

va-sa ef-fer-en-tia \ˈvā-zə-ef-ə-ˈren- ch(ē)-ə\ *n* *pl* [NL, lit., efferent vessels]: the 12 to 20 tubes that lead from the rete of the testis to the vas deferens and except near their commencement are greatly convoluted and form the compact head of the epididymis

vas-cu-lar \ˈvas-kyə-lər\ *adj* [NL *vas-cularis*, fr. L *vasculum* small vessel, dim. of *vas*] 1: of or relating to a channel for the conveyance of a body fluid (as blood of an animal or sap of a plant) or to a system of such channels; also: supplied with or made up of such channels and esp. blood vessels (<a ~ tumor>) (<a ~ system>) 2: marked by vigor and ardor: SPIRITED, PASSIONATE — **vas-cu-lar-i-ty** \ˈvas-kyə-ˈlar-ət-ē\ *n*

vascular bundle *n*: a unit of the vascular system of a higher plant consisting usu. of vessels and sieve tubes together with parenchyma cells and fibers

vascular cylinder *n*: STELE

vas-cu-lar-iza-tion \ˈvas-kyə-lə-rə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*: the process of becoming vascular; also: abnormal or excessive formation of blood vessels (as in the retina or on the cornea)

vascular plant *n*: a plant having a specialized conducting system that includes xylem and phloem: TRACHEOPHYTE

vascular ray *n*: a ray of cambial origin that in the stele of many vascular plants separates the vascular bundles

vascular tissue *n*: plant tissue concerned mainly with conduction; esp: the specialized tissue of higher plants consisting essentially of phloem and xylem and forming a continuous system throughout the body

vas-cu-la-ture \ˈvas-kyə-lə-ˈchū(ə)r, -t(y)ū(ə)r\ *n* [L *vasculum* vessel + E *-ature* (as in *musculature*)] the disposition or arrangement of blood vessels in an organ or part

vas-cu-lum \ˈvas-kyə-ləm\ *n*, *pl* **-la** \-lə\ [NL, fr. L, small vessel]: a usu. metal and commonly cylindrical or flattened covered box used in collecting plants

vas def-er-ens \ˈvas-ˈdef-ə-rən-z, -ren-z\ *n*, *pl* **va-sa def-er-en-tia** \ˈvā-zə-def-ə-ˈren- ch(ē)-ə\ [NL, lit., deferent vessel]: a spermatic duct esp. of a higher vertebrate forming in man a small thick-walled tube about two feet long greatly convoluted in its proximal portion

vase \US oftenest ˈvās; Can usu & US also ˈvāz; Brit, Can also, & US sometimes ˈvāz\ *n* [F, fr. L *vas* vessel; akin to Umbrian *vasor* vessels]: a usu. round vessel of greater depth than width used chiefly as an ornament or for holding flowers — **vase-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*

va-sec-to-my \və-ˈsek-tə-mē, vā-ˈzek-\ *n*, *pl* **-mies** [ISV]: surgical excision of the vas deferens usu. to induce permanent sterility

Vase-line \ˈvas-ə-lēn, ˈvas-ə-\ *trademark* — used for petrolatum

va-si-form \ˈvāz-ə-,fɔrm\ *adj* [NL *vasiformis*, fr. L *vas* + *-iformis* -iform] 1: having the form of a hollow tube 2 \ˈvās-ə-, ˈvāz-, ˈvāz- (see VASE)\: having the form of a vase (<a ~ lamp>)

va-so-ac-tive \ˈvā-zō-ˈak-tiv\ *adj*: affecting the blood vessels esp. in respect to the degree of their relaxation or contraction — **va-so-ac-tiv-i-ty** \-ak-tiv-ət-ē\ *n*

va-so-con-stric-tion \-kən-ˈstrik-shən\ *n* [ISV]: narrowing of the lumen of blood vessels esp. as a result of vasomotor action

va-so-con-stric-tive \-ˈstrik-tiv\ *adj*: inducing vasoconstriction

va-so-con-stric-tor \-tər\ *n*: an agent (as a sympathetic nerve fiber or a drug) that induces or initiates vasoconstriction

va-so-di-la-ta-tion \-dɪ-lə-ˈtā-shən, -dī-lə-\ or **va-so-di-la-tion** \-dī-lā-shən, -dā-\ *n* [ISV]: widening of the lumen of blood vessels

va-so-di-la-tor \-lāt-ər\ *n*: an agent (as a parasympathetic nerve fiber or a drug) that induces or initiates vasodilation

va-so-mo-tor \ˈvā-zō-ˈmōt-ər\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or being nerves or centers controlling the size of blood vessels

va-so-pres-sin \ˈvā-zō-ˈpres-ˈn\ *n* [fr. *Vasopressin*, a trademark]: a polypeptide hormone secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary that increases blood pressure and decreases urine flow — called also *antidiuretic hormone*

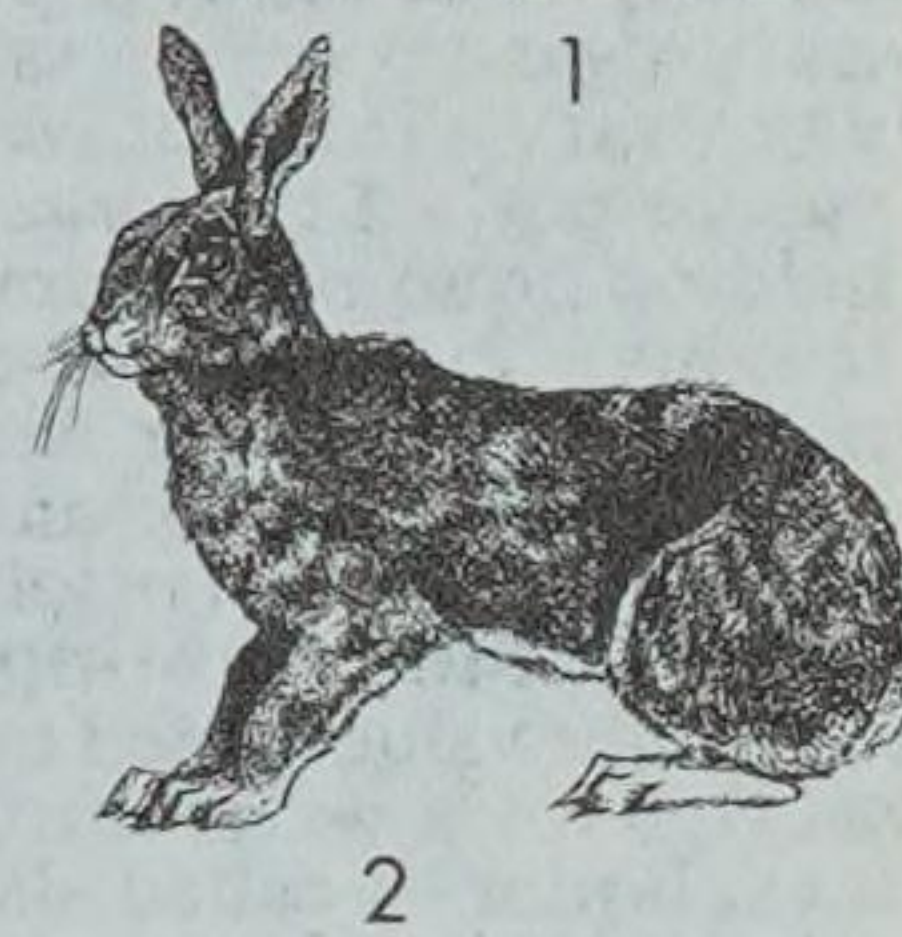
va-so-pres-sor \ˈpres-ər\ *adj*: causing a rise in blood pressure by exerting a vasoconstrictor effect — **vasopressor** *n*

va-so-spasm \ˈvā-zō-ˈspaz-əm\ *n* [ISV]: sharp and often persistent contraction of a blood vessel reducing its caliber and blood flow — **va-so-spas-tic** \ˈvā-zō-ˈspas-tik\ *adj*

va-so-to-cin \ˈvā-zō-ˈtōs-ˈn\ *n* [vaso- + *oxytocin*]: a polypeptide pituitary hormone of most lower vertebrates that is held to have an antidiuretic function

va-so-va-gal \ˈvā-zō-ˈvā-gəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving both vascular and vagal factors

vas-sal \ˈvas-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *vassallus*, fr. *vassus* servant, vassal, of Celt origin; akin to W *gwas* boy, servant] 1: a person



varying hare: 1 in winter coat, 2 in summer coat

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further ɔ back ā bake ä cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw ò coin th thin th this
 ü loot ù foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

under the protection of another who is his feudal lord and to whom he has vowed homage and fealty : a feudal tenant **2** : one in a subservient or subordinate position — **vassal** *adj*

vas-sal-age \-ə-lij\ *n* **1** : the state of being a vassal **2** : the homage, fealty, or services due from a vassal **3** : a position of subordination or submission (as to a political power)

1 **vast** \-vəst\ *adj* [L *vastus*; akin to OIr *for* length] : very great in size, amount, degree, intensity, or esp. in extent or range **syn** see HUGE — **vast-ly** *adv* — **vast-ness** \-vəs(t)-nəs\ *n*

2 **vast** *n* : a boundless space (the ~ of heaven — John Milton)

vas-ti-tude \-vəs-tə-t(y)üd\ *n* : IMMENSITY, VASTNESS

vas-ti-ty \-vəs-tət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties : VASTITUDE

vasty \-vəs-tē\ *adj* : VAST (call spirits from the ~ deep — Shak.)

1 **vat** \-vət\ *n* [ME *fat*, *vat*, fr. OE *fæt*; akin to OHG *vaz* vessel, Lith *puodas* pot] **1** : a large vessel (as a cistern, tub, or barrel) esp. for holding liquors in an immature state or preparations for dyeing or tanning **2** : a liquor containing a dye converted into a soluble reduced colorless or weakly colored form that on textile material steeped in the liquor and exposed to the air is converted by oxidation to the original insoluble dye and precipitated in the fiber

2 **vat** *vt* **vat-ted**; **vat-ting** : to put into or treat in a vat

VAT *abbr* value-added tax

vat dye *n* : a water-insoluble generally fast dye used in the form of a vat liquor — called also *vat color*

vat-dyed \-vət-'did\ *adj* : dyed with one or more vat dyes

vatic \-vət-ik\ *adj* [L *vates* seer, prophet; akin to OE *wōth* poetry, OHG *wuot* madness, OIr *fāith* seer, poet] : PROPHETIC, ORACULAR

Vat-i-can \-vət-i-kən\ *n* [L *Vaticanus* Vatican Hill (in Rome)] **1** : the papal headquarters in Rome **2** : the papal government — **Vatican** *adj*

va-tic-i-nal \-və-'tis-ən-əl-, vā-\ *adj* [L *vaticinus*, fr. *vaticinari*] : PROPHETIC

va-tic-i-nate \-və-'n-āt\ *vb* -nated; -nat-ing [L *vaticinatus*, pp. of *vaticinari*, fr. *vates* + *-cinari* (akin to L *canere* to sing) — more at CHANT] : PROPHECY, PREDICT — **va-tic-i-na-tor** \-vət-ər\ *n*

va-tic-i-na-tion \-və-'tis-ən-ā-shən\ *n* **1** : something foretold : PREDICTION **2** : the act of prophesying

vaude-vil-le \-vōd-(ə)-vəl-, 'vād-, 'vōd-, -(ə)-vil\ *n* [F, fr. MF, popular satirical song, alter. of *vaudeville*, fr. *vau-de-Vire* valley of Vire, fr. *vau*, *val* valley + *de* from, of (fr. L) + *Vire*, town in northwest France where such songs were composed — more at VALE, DE.] **1** : a light often comic theatrical piece frequently combining pantomime, dialogue, dancing, and song **2** : stage entertainment consisting of various unrelated acts (as performing animals, acrobats, comedians, dancers, or singers)

1 **vaude-vil-lian** \-vōd-(ə)-'vil-yən-, 'vād-, 'vōd-\ *n* : a vaudeville writer, actor, singer, or performer

2 **vaudevillian** *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of vaudeville

Vau-dois \vō-'dwā-, 'vō-, \ *n pl* [MF, fr. ML *Valdenses*] : WALDENSES

1 **vault** \-vōlt\ *n* [ME *voute*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *voluita* turn, vault, prob. fr. *volvitare*] **1** *a* : an arched structure of masonry usu. forming a ceiling or roof *b* : something (as the sky) resembling a vault *c* : an arched or dome-shaped anatomical structure **2** *a* : a space covered by an arched structure; esp. : an underground passage or room *b* : an underground storage compartment *c* : a room or compartment for the safekeeping of valuables **3** *a* : a burial chamber *b* : a prefabricated container usu. of metal or concrete into which a casket is placed at burial — **vaulty**

\-vōl-tē\ *adj*

2 **vault** *vt* : to form or cover with or as if with a vault : ARCH

3 **vault** *vb* [MF *volter*, fr. OIt *voltare*, fr. (assumed) VL *volvitare* to turn, leap, freq. of L *volvere* to roll — more at VOLUBLE] *vi* : to bound vigorously; esp. : to execute a leap using the hands or a pole ~ *vt* : to leap over; esp. : to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole

4 **vault** *n* : an act of vaulting : LEAP

vault-ed \-vōl-təd\ *adj* **1** : built in the form of a vault : ARCHED **2** : covered with a vault

vault-er \-tər\ *n* : one that vaults; esp. : POLE-VAULTER

1 **vault-ing** \-tɪŋ\ *n* : vaulted construction

2 **vaulting** *adj* **1** : reaching or stretching for the heights **2** : designed for use in vaulting or in gymnastic exercises (a ~ block)

vaulting horse *n* : LONG HORSE

1 **vaunt** \-vōnt-, 'vānt\ *vb* [ME *vaunten*, fr. MF *vanter*, fr. LL *vanitare*, fr. L *vanitas* vanity] *vi* : to make a vain display of one's own worth or attainments : BRAG ~ *vt* : to call attention to pridefully and often boastfully (our ~ed progress has its darker side) **syn** see BOAST — **vaunt-er** *n* — **vaunt-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

2 **vaunt** *n* **1** : a vainglorious display of what one is or has or has done **2** : a bragging assertive statement

vaunt-cou-ri-er \vōnt-'kūr-ē-ər-, vānt-, -'kər-ē-, -'kər-ē-\ *n* [MF *avant-courrier*, lit., advance courier] : one sent in advance : FORE-RUNNER

vaunt-ful \-vōnt-fəl-, 'vānt-\ *adj* : VAINGLORIOUS, BOASTFUL

vaunty \-vōnt-ē-, 'vānt-\ *adj*, Scot : PROUD, BOASTFUL, VAIN

vav *var* of WAW

vav-a-sor or **vav-a-sour** \-vav-ə-, sō(ə)r-, -sō(ə)r-, -sū(ə)r\ *n* [ME *vavasour*, fr. OF *vavassor*, prob. fr. ML *vassus* *vassorum* vassal of vassals] : a feudal tenant ranking directly below a baron

va-ward \-vau-, (w)ō(ə)rd\ *n* [ME *vauntward*, *ward*, fr. ONF *avantward*, fr. *avant* before (fr. L *abante*) + *ward* guard, fr. *warder* to guard — more at ADVANCE, REWARD] : the foremost part : FOREFRONT (the ~ of our youth — Shak.)

vb *abbr* verb; verbal

VC *abbr* **1** veterinary corps **2** vice-chancellor **3** vice-consul **4** Victoria Cross **5** Vietcong

VD *abbr* **1** vapor density **2** various dates **3** venereal disease

V-day \-vē-, dā\ *n* [victory day] : a day of victory

VDRL *abbr* venereal disease research laboratory

've \v-, əv\ *vb* [by contr.] : HAVE (we've been there)

Ve-adar \-vā-, ä-, dār-, 'vā-ə-\ *n* [Heb *wē-Adhār*, lit., and Adar (i.e., the second Adar)] : the intercalary month of the Jewish calendar following Adar in leap years

1 **veal** \-vē(ə)\ *n* [ME *veal*, fr. MF, fr. L *vitellus* small calf, dim. of *vitulus* calf — more at WETHER] **1** : CALF; esp. : VEALER **2** : the flesh of a young calf

2 **veal** *vt* : to kill and dress (a calf) for veal

veal-er \-vē-lər\ *n* : a calf grown for or suitable for veal

vealy \-vē-lē\ *adj* **1** : resembling or suggesting veal or a calf **2** : IMMATURE

vec-to-graph \-vek-tə-, graf\ *n* [*vector* + *-graph*] : a picture composed of two superposed stereoscopic images that give a three-dimensional effect when viewed through polarizing spectacles — **vec-to-graph-ic** \-vek-tə-'graf-ik\ *adj*

1 **vec-tor** \-vek-tər\ *n* [NL, fr. L, carrier, fr. *vectus*, pp. of *vehere* to carry — more at WAY] **1** *a* : a quantity that has magnitude and direction and that is commonly represented by a directed line segment whose length represents the magnitude and whose orientation in space represents the direction; *broadly* : an element of a vector space *b* : a course or compass direction esp. of an airplane **2** *a* : an organism (as an insect) that transmits a pathogen *b* : POLLINATOR *a* **3** : DRIVE 6 — **vec-to-ri-al** \-vek-'tōr-ē-əl-, -'tōr-\ *adj*

2 **vector** *vt* **vec-tored**; **vec-tor-ing** \-t(ə)-rɪŋ\ **1** : to guide (as an airplane, its pilot, or a missile) in flight by means of a radioed vector **2** : to change the direction of (the thrust of a jet engine) for steering

vec-tor-car-dio-gram \-vek-tər-'kɑrd-ē-ə-, gram\ *n* : a graphic record made by vectorcardiography

vec-tor-car-di-og-ra-phy \-kɑrd-ē-'æg-rə-fē\ *n* : a method of recording the direction and magnitude of the electrical forces of the heart by means of a continuous series of vectors that form a curving line around a center — **vec-tor-car-dio-graph-ic** \-ē-ə-'graf-ik\ *adj*

vector product *n* : a vector *c* whose length is the product of the lengths of two vectors *a* and *b* and the sine of their included angle, whose direction is perpendicular to their plane, and whose sense is that of a right-handed screw with axis *c* when *a* is rotated into *b* — called also *cross product*

vector space *n* : a set representing a generalization of a system of vectors and consisting of elements which comprise a commutative group under addition, each of which is left unchanged under multiplication by the multiplicative identity of a field, and for which multiplication by the multiplicative operation of the field is commutative, closed, distributive such that both $c(A + B) = cA + cB$ and $(c + d)A = cA + dA$, and associative such that $(cd)A = c(dA)$ where *A*, *B* are vectors and *c*, *d* are elements of the field

vector sum *n* : the sum of a number of vectors that for the sum of two vectors is geometrically represented by the diagonal of a parallelogram whose sides represent the two vectors being added

Ve-da \-vād-ə\ *n* [Skt, lit., knowledge; akin to Gk *eidenai* to know — more at WIT] : any of four canonical collections of hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulas that comprise the earliest Hindu sacred writings

ve-da-lia \-vi-'dāl-yə\ *n* [NL] : an Australian ladybug (*Rodolia cardinalis*) introduced to many countries to control scale insects

Ve-dan-ta \-vā-'dānt-ə-, vā-, -'dānt-\ *n* [Skt *Vedānta*, lit., end of the Veda, fr. *Veda* + *anta* end; akin to OE *ende* end] : an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the Upanishads on ultimate reality and the liberation of the soul — **Ve-dan-tism** \-vā-'dānt-iz-əm-, -'dānt-\ *n* — **Ve-dan-tist** \-vā-'dānt-əst-, -'dānt-\ *n*

Ve-dan-tic \-vā-'dānt-ik-, -'dānt-\ *adj* **1** : of or relating to the Vedanta philosophy **2** : VEDIC

Ved-da or **Ved-dah** \-ved-ə\ *n* [Sinhalese *vedda* hunter] : a member of an aboriginal people of Ceylon

Ved-doid \-ved-, oïd\ *n* : a member of an ancient race of southern Asia characterized by wavy to curly hair, chocolate-brown skin color, slender body build, and fine features — **Veddoid** *adj*

ve-dette \-vi-'det\ *n* [F, fr. It *vedetta*, alter. of *veletta*, prob. fr. Sp *vela* watch, fr. *velar* to keep watch, fr. L *vigilare* to wake, watch, fr. *vigil* awake] : a mounted sentinel stationed in advance of pickets

Ve-dic \-vād-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or Hindu history and culture between 1500 B.C. and 500 B.C.

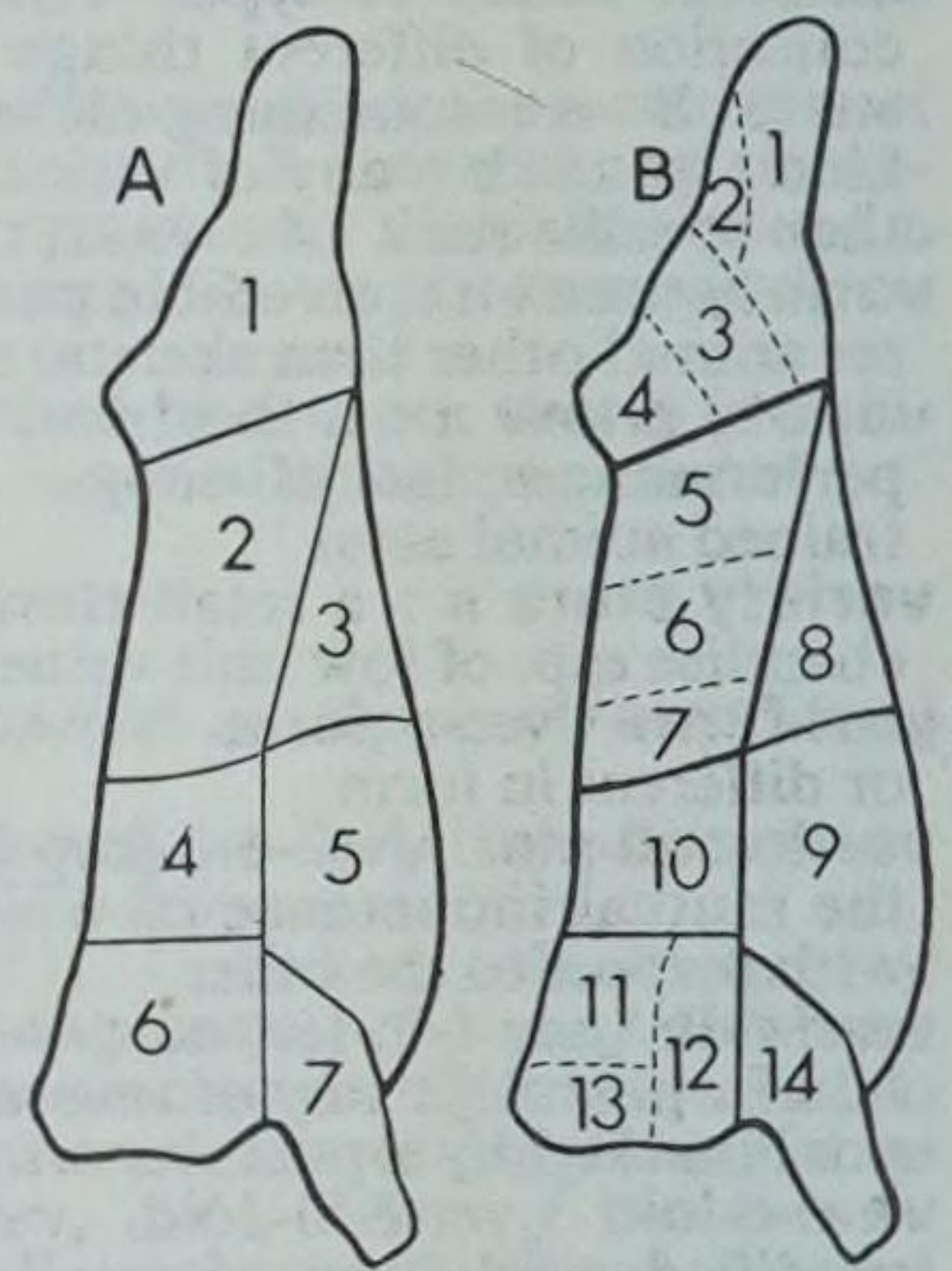
vee \-vē\ *n* **1** : the letter *v* **2** : something shaped like the letter *V*

vee-na *var* of VINA

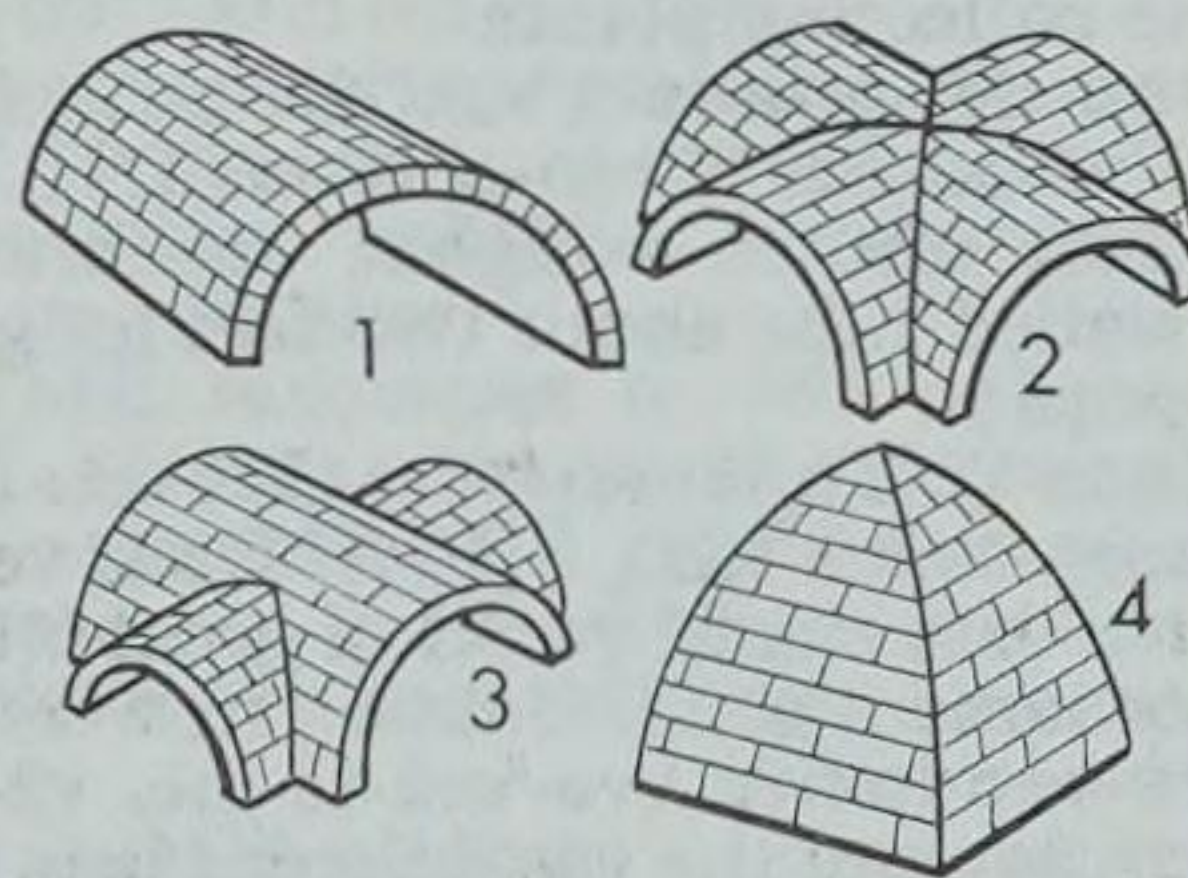
veep \-vēp\ *n* [fr. *v. p.* (abbr. for *vice-president*)] : VICE-PRESIDENT

1 **veer** \-vē(ə)r\ *vt* [ME *veren*, of LG or D origin; akin to MD *vieren* to slacken, MLG *viren*] : to let or pay out (as a rope)

2 **veer** *vb* [MF *viren*, prob. of Celt origin; akin to OIr *fiar* oblique; akin to OE *wir* wire] *vi* **1** : to change direction or course **2** of the wind : to shift in a clockwise direction **3** : to wear ship ~ *vt* : to direct to a different course; *specif* : WEAR 7 **syn** see SWERVE — **veer-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*



veal **2** : A wholesale cuts: 1 leg, 2 loin, 3 flank, 4 rib, 5 breast, 6 shoulder, 7 shank B retail cuts: 1 hind shank, 2 heel of round, 3 round, 4 rump roast, 5 sirloin steak, 6 loin chops, 7 kidney chops, 8 flank, 9 breast, 10 rib roast, 11 blade steak, 12 arm steak, 13 shoulder roast, 14 fore shank



vaults 1a: 1 barrel, 2 cross, 3 Welsh, 4 cloister

veer *n*: a change in course or direction (a ~ to the right)
vee-ry \ˈvi(ə)r-ē/ *n*, *pl* **veeries** [perh. imit. of one of its notes]: a thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) common in the eastern U.S.
veg \ˈvej/ *n*, *pl* **veg** *Brit*: VEGETABLE
Ve-ga \ˈvê-gə, ˈvā-/ *n* [NL, fr. Ar (*al-Nasr*) *al-Wāqī*, lit., the falling (vulture)]: a star of the first magnitude that is the brightest in the constellation Lyra
veg-an \ˈvej-ən, -ən/ *n* [by contr. fr. *vegetarian*]: an extreme vegetarian: one that consumes no animal food or dairy products —
veg-an-ism \ˈvej-ə-niz-əm/ *n*
veg-e-ta-ble \ˈvej-tə-bəl, ˈvej-ət-ə/ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *vegetabilis* vegetative, fr. *vegetare* to grow, fr. L, to animate, fr. *vegetus* lively, fr. *vegēre* to rouse, excite — more at **WAKE**] 1 *a*: of, relating to, constituting, or growing like plants 2 *b*: consisting of plants: VEGETATIONAL 2: made or obtained from plants or plant products 3: resembling or suggesting a plant (as in monotony or passivity)
vegetable *n* 1: PLANT 1b 2: a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part which is usu. eaten with the principal part of a meal; also: such edible part 3: a human being having a dull or merely physical existence
vegetable ivory *n* 1: the hard white opaque endosperm of the ivory nut that takes a high polish and is used as a substitute for ivory 2: IVORY NUT
vegetable marrow *n*: any of various smooth-skinned elongated summer squashes with creamy white to deep green skins
vegetable oil *n*: an oil of plant origin; esp: a fatty oil from seeds or fruits
vegetable oyster *n*: SALSIFY
vegetable plate *n*: a main course without meat consisting of several vegetables cooked separately and served on one plate
vegetable silk *n*: a cottony fibrous material obtained from the coating of tree seeds (as of a Brazilian tree, *Chorisia speciosa*, of the silk-cotton family) and used esp. for stuffing cushions
vegetable wax *n*: a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells
veg-e-ta-bly \ˈvej-tə-blē, ˈvej-ət-ə/ *adv*: in the manner of or like a vegetable
veg-e-tal \ˈvej-ət-əl/ *adj* [ML *vegetare* to grow] 1: VEGETABLE 2: VEGETATIVE
vegetal pole *n*: the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu. marks the center of the protoplasm containing more yolk, dividing more slowly and into larger blastomeres than that about the animal pole, and giving rise to the hypoblast of the embryo
veg-e-tar-i-an \ˈvej-ə-ˈter-ē-ən/ *n* [2 *vegetable* + *-arian*] 1: one who believes in or practices vegetarianism 2: HERBIVORE
vegetarian *adj* 1: of or relating to vegetarians 2: consisting wholly of vegetables (a ~ diet)
veg-e-tar-i-an-ism \-ē-ə-niz-əm/ *n*: the theory or practice of living on a diet made up of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts, and sometimes animal products (as milk and cheese)
veg-e-tate \ˈvej-ə-tāt/ *vb* **-tated**; **-tat-ing** [ML *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* to grow] *vi* 1 *a*: to grow in the manner of a plant; also: to grow exuberantly or with proliferation of fleshy or warty outgrowths 2 *b*: to produce vegetation 2: to lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind ~ *vt*: to establish vegetation in or on
veg-e-ta-tion \ˈvej-ə-ˈtā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of vegetating 2: inert existence 3: plant life or total plant cover (as of an area) 4: an abnormal outgrowth upon a body part — **veg-e-ta-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-əl/ *adj* — **veg-e-ta-tion-al-ly** \-shən-əl-ē/ *adv*
veg-e-ta-tive \ˈvej-ə-tāt-iv/ *adj* 1 *a* (1): growing or having the power of growing (2): of, relating to, or engaged in nutritive and growth functions as contrasted with reproductive functions (a ~ nucleus) 2 *b*: promoting plant growth (the ~ properties of soil) 3 *c*: of, relating to, or involving propagation by nonsexual processes or methods 2: relating to, composed of, or suggesting vegetation (~ cover) 3: of or relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4: affecting, arising from, or relating to involuntary bodily functions 5: VEGETABLE 3 — **veg-e-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **veg-e-ta-tive-ness** *n*
ve-gete \və-ˈjēt/ *adj* [L *vegetus* — more at **VEGETABLE**] *archaic*: LIVELY, HEALTHY
veg-e-tive \ˈvej-ət-iv/ *adj* [ML *vegetare* to grow] 1: VEGETABLE 2: VEGETATIVE
ve-he-mence \ˈvê-ə-mən(t)s/ *n*: the quality or state of being vehement: INTENSITY
ve-he-ment \-mənt/ *adj* [MF, fr. L *vehement-*, *vehemens*; akin to L *vehere*]: marked by forceful energy: POWERFUL (a ~ wind): as *a*: intensely emotional: IMPASSIONED, FERVID (~ patriotism) *b* (1): deeply felt (a ~ suspicion) *b* (2): forcibly expressed (~ denunciations) *c*: bitterly antagonistic (a ~ debate) — **ve-he-ment-ly** *adv*
ve-hi-cle \ˈvê-(h)ik-əl, ˈvê-ə-kəl/ *n* [F *véhicule*, fr. L *vehiculum* carriage, conveyance, fr. *vehere* to carry — more at **WAY**] 1 *a*: an inert medium in which a medicinally active agent is administered 2 *b*: any of various media acting usu. as solvents, carriers, or binders for active ingredients or pigments 2: an agent of transmission: CARRIER 3: a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed 4: a means of carrying or transporting something: CONVEYANCE: as *a*: MOTOR VEHICLE *b*: a piece of mechanized equipment
ve-hic-u-lar \ˈvê-ˈhik-yə-lər/ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or designed for vehicles and esp. motor vehicles 2 *b*: transported by vehicle 2: serving as a vehicle
V-8 \ˈvê-ˈāt/ *n*: an internal-combustion engine having two banks of four cylinders each with the banks at an angle to each other; also: an automobile having such an engine
veil \ˈvā(ə)/ *n* [ME *veile*, fr. ONF, fr. L *vela*, pl. of *velum* veil] 1 *a*: a length of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders and often esp. in eastern countries the face; specif: the outer covering of a nun's headdress 2 *b*: a length of veiling or

netting worn over the head or face or attached for protection or ornament to a hat or headdress *c*: any of various liturgical cloths; esp: a cloth used to cover the chalice 2: the cloistered life of a nun 3: a concealing curtain or cover of cloth 4: something that hides or obscures like a veil 5: a covering body part or membrane: as *a*: VELUM *b*: CAUL
veil *vt*: to cover, provide, obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil ~ *vi*: to put on or wear a veil
veiled \ˈvā(ə)ld/ *adj* 1 *a*: having or wearing a veil or a concealing cover (a ~ hat) 2 *b*: characterized by a softening tonal distortion 2: obscured as if by a veil: DISGUISED (~ threats)
veil-ing \ˈvā-līŋ/ *n* 1: VEIL 2: any of various light sheer fabrics
vein \ˈvān/ *n* [ME *veine*, fr. OF, fr. L *vena*] 1 *a*: a narrow water channel in rock or earth, or ice 2 *b* (1): LODE 2, 3 (2): a bed of useful mineral matter 2 *a*: BLOOD VESSEL *b*: one of the tubular branching vessels that carry blood from the capillaries toward the heart 3 *a*: one of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf 2: one of the thickened cuticular ribs that serve to stiffen the wings of an insect 4: something suggesting veins (as in reticulation); specif: a wavy variegation (as in marble) 5 *a*: a distinctive mode of expression: STYLE *b*: a pervasive element or quality: STRAIN *c*: a line of thought or action 6 *a*: a special aptitude: TALENT *b*: a usu. transitory and casually attained mood *c*: top form: FETTER *syn* see MOOD — **vein-al** \-əl/ *adj*
vein *vt*: to pattern with or as if with veins
veined \ˈvānd/ *adj*: patterned with or as if with veins: having venation: STREAKED (a ~ leaf) (~ marble)
vein-er \ˈvā-nər/ *n*: a small V gouge used in wood carving
vein-ing \ˈvā-nīŋ/ *n*: a pattern of veins: VENATION
vein-let \ˈvā-n-lət/ *n*: a small vein esp. of a leaf
veiny \ˈvā-nē/ *adj*: full of veins: VEINED
vel *abbr* 1 vellum 2 velocity
ve-la-men \və-ˈlā-mən/ *n*, *pl* **ve-lam-i-na** \-ˈlām-ə-nə/ [NL, fr. L, covering, fr. *velare* to cover, fr. *velum* veil]: the thick corky epidermis of aerial roots of an epiphytic orchid that absorbs water from the atmosphere
ve-la-men-tous \ˈvel-ə-ˈment-əs/ *adj* [NL *velamentum* membrane, fr. L, covering, fr. *velare* to cover]: of, relating to, or resembling a thin membrane
ve-lar \ˈvê-lər/ *adj* [NL *velaris*, fr. *velum*] 1: of, forming, or relating to a velum and esp. the soft palate 2: formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate (the ~ \k/ of \ˈkūl/ cool) — **velar** *n*
ve-lar-i-um \ˈvi-lar-ē-əm, -ˈler-/ *n*, *pl* **-ia** \-ē-ə/ [L, fr. *velum* veil]: an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater
ve-lar-iza-tion \ˈvê-lə-rə-ˈzā-shən/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being velarized 2: an act or instance of velarizing
ve-lar-ize \ˈvê-lə-rīz/ *vt* **-ized**; **-iz-ing**: to modify (as the \l/ of \ˈpūl/ pool) by a simultaneous velar articulation
veld or **veldt** \ˈvelt, ˈfelt/ *n* [Afrik *veld*, fr. MD, field; akin to OE *feld* field]: a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu. with scattered shrubs or trees
ve-li-ger \ˈvê-lə-jər, ˈvel-ə-/ *n* [NL, fr. *velum* + *-ger* -gerous]: a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum
ve-li-ta-tion \ˈvel-ə-ˈtā-shən/ *n* [L *velitation-*, *velitatio*, fr. *velitatus*, pp. of *velitari* to skirmish, fr. *velit-*, *veles* light-armed foot soldier; akin to L *vehere* to carry] 1: SKIRMISH 2: DISPUTE
vel-le-ity \ˈvê-lē-ət-ē, vā-/ *n*, *pl* **-ities** [NL *velleitas*, fr. L *velle* to wish, will — more at **WILL**] 1: the lowest degree of volition 2: a slight wish or tendency: INCLINATION
vel-lum \ˈvel-əm/ *n* [ME *velim*, fr. MF *veelin*, fr. *veelin*, *adj.*, of a calf, fr. *veel* calf — more at **VEAL**] 1: a fine-grained unsplit lamb-skin, kidskin, or calfskin prepared esp. for writing on or for binding books 2: a strong cream-colored paper
vellum *adj* 1: of, resembling, or bound in vellum 2: slightly rough (paper with a ~ finish)
ve-lo-ce \ˈvā-lō-(j)chā/ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr. L *veloc-*, *velox*]: in a rapid manner — used as a direction in music
ve-lo-cim-e-ter \ˈvê-lō-sim-ət-ər, ˈvel-ō-/ *n* [*velocity* + *-meter*]: a device for measuring speed (as of machinery or sound)
ve-loc-i-pe-de \ˈvā-lās-ə-pēd/ *n* [F *vélocipède*, fr. L *veloc-*, *velox* + *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at **FOOT**]: a lightweight wheeled vehicle propelled by the rider: as *a* *archaic*: BICYCLE *b*: TRICYCLE *c*: a 3-wheeled railroad handcar
ve-loc-i-ty \ˈvā-lās-ət-ē, -ˈlās-tē/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [MF *velocité*, fr. L *velocitat-*, *velocitas*, fr. *veloc-*, *velox* quick; akin to L *vehere* to carry — more at **WAY**] 1: quickness of motion: SPEED (the ~ of sound) 2: time rate of linear motion in a given direction 3 *a*: rate of occurrence or action: RAPIDITY (the ~ of historical change — R. J. Lifton) *b*: rate of turnover (the ~ of money)
ve-lo-drome \ˈvê-lə-ˈdrōm, ˈvel-, ˈvāl-/ *n* [F *vélodrome*, fr. *vélo* cycle (short for *vélocipède*) + *-drome*]: a track designed for cycling
ve-lour or **ve-lours** \ˈvê-lū(ə)r/ *n*, *pl* **velours** \-ˈlū(ə)rz/ [F *velours* shaggy, fr. *villosus* shaggy hair] 1: any of various fabrics with a pile or napped surface resembling velvet used in heavy weights for upholstery and curtains and in lighter weights esp. for coats and jackets 2: a fur felt (as of rabbit or nutria) finished with a long velvety nap and used esp. for hats
ve-lum \ˈvê-ləm/ *n*, *pl* **ve-la** \-lə/ [NL, fr. L, curtain, veil] 1: a membrane or membranous part resembling a veil or curtain: as *a*: SOFT PALATE *b*: an annular membrane projecting inward from the margin of the umbrella in some jellyfishes (as the hydromedusans) 2: a swimming organ that is esp. well developed in the later larval stages of many marine gastropods

ə	abut	ː	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ò	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin, th this
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

velure \vel-(y)ü(ə)r, 'vel-yər\ *n* [modif. of MF *velour*] *obs*: VELVET; *also*: a fabric resembling velvet

velu-ti-nous \və-'lüt-'n-əs\ *adj* [NL *velutinus*, fr. ML *velutum* velvet, prob. fr. OIt *velluto* shaggy, fr. (assumed) VL *villutus*]: covered with a silky pubescence: VELVETY (a ~ rhizome)

vel-vet \vel-vət\ *n* [ME *veluet*, velvet, fr. MF *velu* shaggy, fr. (assumed) VL *villutus*, fr. L *villus* shaggy hair; akin to L *vellus* fleece — more at WOOL] 1: a clothing and upholstery fabric (as of silk, rayon, or wool) characterized by a short soft dense pile 2 **a**: something suggesting velvet **b**: a characteristic (as softness or smoothness) of velvet 3: the soft vascular skin that envelops and nourishes the developing antlers of deer 4 **a**: the cash or chips a player is ahead in a gambling game: WINNINGS **b**: a profit or gain beyond ordinary expectation

velvet *adj* 1: made of or covered with velvet; *also*: clad in velvet 2: resembling or suggesting velvet: VELVETY (a ~ voice)

velvet ant *n*: any of various solitary usu. brightly colored and hairy fossorial wasps (family Mutillidae) with the female wingless

velvet bean *n*: an annual legume (*Stizolobium deeringianum*) grown esp. in the southern U.S. for green manure and grazing; *also*: its seed often used as stock feed

vel-ve-teen \vel-və-'tēn\ *n* 1: a clothing fabric usu. of cotton in twill or plain weaves made with a short close weft pile in imitation of velvet 2 *pl*: clothes made of velvet

velvet sponge *n*: a fine soft usu. flat and rounded commercial sponge (*Hippiospongia equina meandriiformis*) found in the Gulf of Mexico and off the West Indies

vel-vety \vel-vət-ē\ *adj* 1: soft and smooth like velvet (~ hair) 2: smooth to the taste: MILD (~ rum)

Ven *abbr* venerable

ven- or veni- or veno- *comb form* [L *vena*]: vein (<venation> <venipuncture> <venostasis>)

ve-na \və-nə\ *n, pl ve-nae* \-(j)nē\ [ME, fr. L]: VEIN

ve-na ca-va \və-nə-'kā-və\ *n, pl ve-nae ca-vae* \-ni-kā-(j)vē\ [NL, lit., hollow vein]: one of the large veins by which in air-breathing vertebrates the blood is returned to the right atrium of the heart — **ve-na ca-val** \-vəl\ *adj*

ve-nal \vən-'nāl\ *adj* [L *venalis*, fr. *venum* (acc.) sale; akin to Gk *ōneisthai* to buy, Skt *vasna* price]: capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration: PURCHASABLE; *esp*: open to corrupt influence and *esp*. bribery: MERCENARY (a ~ legislator) — **ve-nal-i-ty** \vi-'nal-ət-ē\ *n* — **ve-nal-ly** \vən-'nāl-ē\ *adv*

ve-nat-ic \vi-'nat-ik\ *adj* [L *venaticus*, fr. *venatus*, pp. of *venari* to hunt — more at VENISON] 1: of, relating to, or used in hunting (~ equipment) 2: fond of or living by hunting

ve-na-tion \ve-'nā-shən, vē-\ *n* [L *vena* vein]: an arrangement or system of veins: as **a**: that in the tissue of a leaf blade **b**: that in the wing of an insect — **ve-na-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l\ *adj*

vend \vend\ *vb* [L *vendere* to sell, v.t., contr. for *venum dare* to give for sale] *vi*: to dispose of something by sale: SELL; *also*: to engage in selling ~ *vt* 1 **a**: to sell esp. as a hawker or peddler **b**: to sell by means of vending machines 2: to utter publicly: PUBLISH

Ven-da \ven-də\ *n*: a Bantu language of the northern Transvaal

ven-dace \ven-dəs\ *n, pl vendace* *also* **ven-dac-es** [NL *vandesius*, fr. MF *vandoise*]: a whitefish (*Coregonus vandesius*) native to various lakes of Scotland and England

vend-ee \ven-'dē\ *n*: one to whom a thing is sold: BUYER

vend-er \ven-dər\ *n*: VENDOR

ven-det-ta \ven-'det-ə\ *n* [It, lit., revenge, fr. L *vindicta* — more at VINDICTIVE] 1: BLOOD FEUD 2: a prolonged feud marked by bitter hostility

1vend-ible or vend-able \ven-də-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being vend-able: SALABLE 2 *obs*: VENAL — **vend-ibil-i-ty** \ven-də-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **vend-ibly** \ven-də-blē\ *adv*

2vendible *n*: a vendible article — usu. used in pl.

vending machine *n*: a coin-operated machine for vending merchandise

ven-di-tion \ven-'dish-ən\ *n* [L *vendition-*, *venditio*, fr. *venditus*, pp. of *vendere* to vend]: the act of selling: SALE

ven-dor \ven-dər, for 1 *also* ven-'dō(ə)r\ *n* 1: one that vends: SELLER 2: VENDING MACHINE

ven-due \ven-'d(y)ü, 'vān-, 'fēn-, ven-', vān-\ *n* [obs. F, fr. MF, fr. *vendre* to sell, fr. L *vendere*]: a public sale at auction

1ve-neer \və-'ni(ə)r\ *n* [G *furnier*, fr. *furnieren* to veneer, fr. F *fournir* to furnish — more at FURNISH] 1: a thin sheet of a material: as **a**: a layer of wood of superior value or excellent grain to be glued to an inferior wood **b**: any of the thin layers bonded together to form plywood 2: a protective or ornamental facing (as of brick or stone) 3: a superficial or deceptively attractive appearance or display: GLOSS

2veneer *vt* 1: to overlay or plate (as a common wood) with a thin layer of finer wood for outer finish or decoration; *broadly*: to face with a material giving a superior surface 2: to cover over with a veneer; *esp*: to conceal (as a defect of character) under a superficial and deceptive attractiveness — **ve-neer-er** *n*

ve-neer-ing *n* 1: material for veneering 2: a veneered surface

ven-e-nate \ven-'ə,nāt\ *vb* -**nat-ed**; -**nat-ing** [L *venenatus*, pp. of *venenare* to poison, fr. *venenum* poison — more at VENOM] *vt*: POISON; *specif*: to inject a toxic substance into ~ *vi*: to use a toxic substance in preying or feeding — **ven-e-na-tion** \ven-'ə'nā-shən\ *n*

ven-er-a-ble \ven-'ər-(ə)-bəl, 'ven-rə-bəl\ *adj* 1: deserving to be venerated — used as a title for an Anglican archdeacon or for a Roman Catholic who has been accorded the lowest of three de-

grees of recognition for sanctity 2: made sacred esp. by religious or historical association 3 **a**: calling forth respect through age, character, and attainments; *broadly*: conveying an impression of aged goodness and benevolence **b**: impressive by reason of age (<under ~ pines> *syn* see OLD — **ven-er-a-bil-i-ty** \ven-(ə)-rə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **ven-er-a-ble-ness** \ven-'ər-(ə)-bəl-nəs, 'ven-rə-\ *n* — **ven-er-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

ven-er-ate \ven-'ə,rāt\ *vt* -**at-ed**; -**at-ing** [L *veneratus*, pp. of *venerari*, fr. *vener-*, *venus* love, charm — more at WIN]: to regard with reverential respect or with admiring deference *syn* see REVERE — **ven-er-a-tor** \-,rāt-ər\ *n*

ven-er-a-tion \ven-'ə'rā-shən\ *n* 1: respect or awe inspired by the dignity, wisdom, dedication, or talent of a person 2: the act of venerating 3: the condition of one that is venerated

ve-ne-re-al \və-'nir-ē-əl\ *adj* [ME *venerealle*, fr. L *venereus*, fr. *vener-*, *venus* love, sexual desire] 1: of or relating to sexual pleasure or indulgence 2 **a**: resulting from or contracted during sexual intercourse (~ infections) **b**: of, relating to, or affected with venereal disease (a high ~ rate) **c**: involving the genital organs (~ sarcoma)

venereal disease *n*: a contagious disease (as gonorrhea or syphilis) that is typically acquired in sexual intercourse

ve-ne-re-ol-o-gy \və-'nir-ē-'āl-ə-jē\ or **ven-er-ol-o-gy** \ven-'ə-rāl-ə-jē\ *n* [venereology ISV *venereal* + -*ol-* + -*ogy*; *venereology*, fr. G *venereologie*, fr. *venersch* venereal (fr. L *vener-*, *venus*) + -*ol-* + -*logie* -*logy*]: a branch of medical science concerned with venereal diseases — **ve-ne-re-ol-o-gi-cal** \və-'nir-ē-ə-'lāj-i-kəl\ *adj* — **ve-ne-re-ol-o-gist** \-ē-'āl-ə-jəst\ *n*

1ven-ery \ven-'ə-rē\ *n* [ME *venerie*, fr. MF, fr. *vener* to hunt, fr. L *venari* — more at VENISON] 1: the art, act, or practice of hunting 2: animals that are hunted: GAME

2venery *n* [ME *venerie*, fr. ML *veneria*, fr. L *vener-*, *venus* sexual desire] 1: the pursuit of or indulgence in sexual pleasure 2: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

vene-sec-tion *also* **veni-sec-tion** \ven-'ə,sek-shən, 'vën-\ *n* [NL *venae section-*, *venae sectio*, lit., cutting of a vein]: the operation of opening a vein for letting blood: PHLEBOTOMY

Ven-e-ti \ven-'ə,tī\ *also* **Ven-e-tes** \ven-'ə,tēz\ *n pl* [L *Veneti*] 1: an ancient people in Gaul conquered by Caesar in 56 B.C. 2: an ancient people in northeastern Italy allied politically to the Romans

ve-ne-tian blind \və-'nē-shən-\ *n* [Venetian of Venice, Italy]: a blind (as for a window) having numerous horizontal slats that may be set simultaneously at any of several angles so as to vary the amount of light admitted

venetian glass *n, often cap V*: often colored glassware made at Murano near Venice of a soda-lime metal and typically elaborately decorated (as with gilt, enamel, or engraving)

Venetian red *n*: an earthy hematite used as a pigment; *also*: a synthetic iron oxide pigment

Ve-net-ic \və-'net-ik\ *n* [L *veneticus* of the Veneti, fr. *Veneti*]: the Italian language of the ancient Veneti of Italy — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Venetic** *adj*

venge \venj\ *vt* **venged**; **veng-ing** [ME *vengen*, fr. OF *vengier*]: AVENGE

ven-geance \ven-'jən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *vengier* to avenge, fr. L *vindicare* to lay claim to, avenge — more at VINDICATE]: punishment inflicted in retaliation for an injury or offense: RETRIBUTION — **with a vengeance** 1: with great force or vehemence 2: to an extreme or excessive degree

venge-ful \venj-'fəl\ *adj* [obs. E *venge* (revenge)]: REVENGEFUL: as **a**: seeking to avenge **b**: serving to gain vengeance *syn* see VINDICTIVE — **venge-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **venge-ful-ness** *n*

V-en-gine \vē-\ *n*: an internal-combustion engine whose cylinders are arranged in two banks forming an acute angle or a 90-degree angle

veni- or veno- — see VEN-

ve-nial \və-'nē-əl, -nyəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *venialis*, fr. L *venia* favor, indulgence, pardon; akin to L *venus* love, charm — more at WIN]: of a kind that can be remitted: FORGIVABLE, PARDONABLE; *also*: meriting no particular censure or notice: EXCUSABLE (~ faults) — **ve-nial-ly** \-ē\ *adv* — **ve-nial-ness** *n*

venial sin *n*: a sin that is relatively slight or that is committed without full reflection or consent and so according to Thomist theology does not deprive the soul of sanctifying grace — compare MORTAL SIN

ven-in \ven-'ən\ *n* [venom + -in]: any of various toxic substances in snake venom

ve-ni-punc-ture \vən-'ə,pən(k)-chər, 'ven-'ə-\ *n*: surgical puncture of a vein esp. for the withdrawal of blood or for intravenous medication

ve-ni-re \və-'nī-rē\ *n* [venire facias]: an entire panel from which a jury is drawn

ve-ni-re fa-ci-as \-,nī-rē-'fā-shē-əs\ *n* [ME, fr. ML, you should cause to come]: a judicial writ directing the sheriff to summon a specified number of qualified persons to serve as jurors

ve-ni-re-man \və-'nī-rē-mən, -nī-rē-\ *n*: a member of a venire

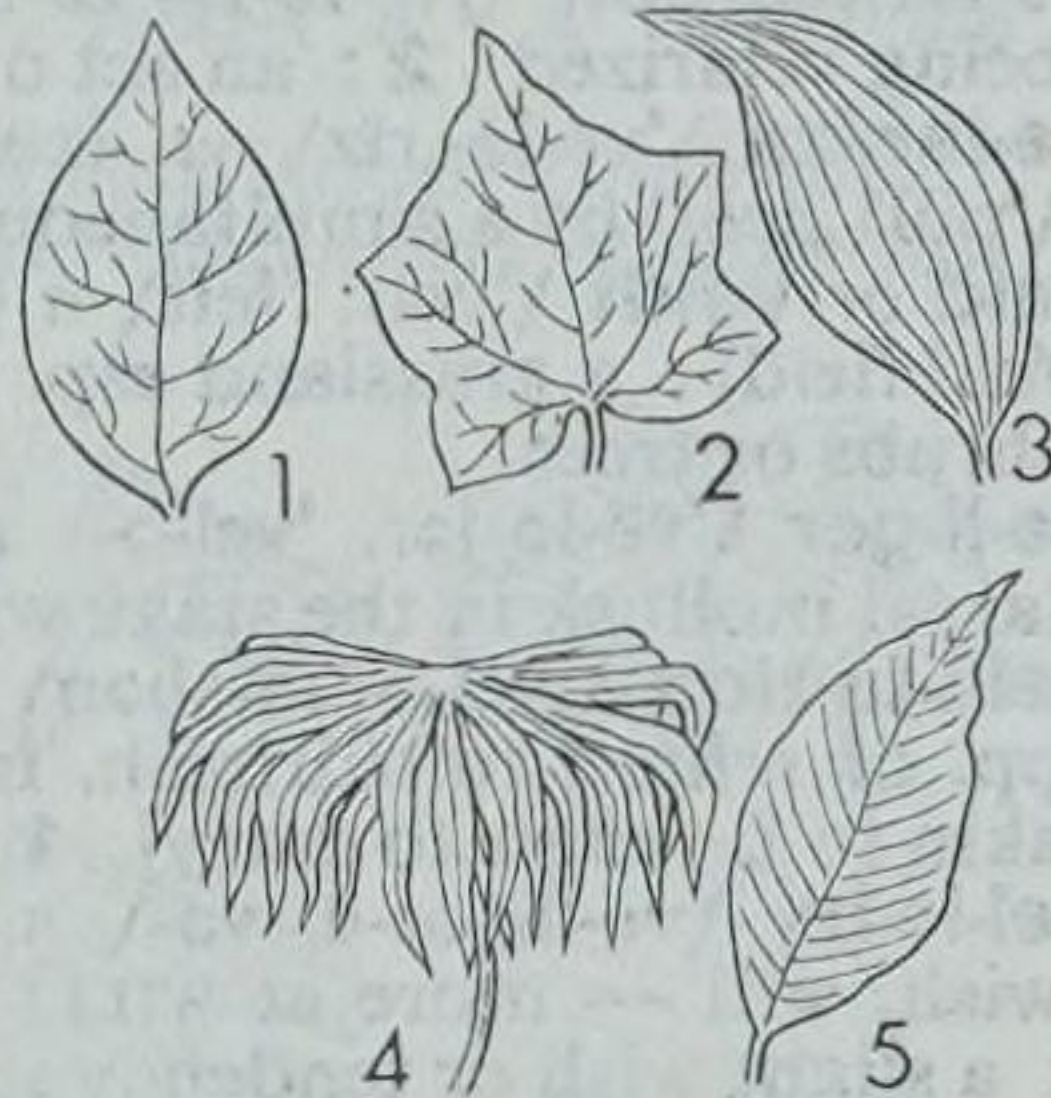
ven-i-son \ven-'ə-sən *also* -ə-zən\ *n, pl venisons* *also* **venison** [ME, fr. OF *veneison* hunting, game, fr. L *venation-*, *venatio*, fr. *venatus*, pp. of *venari* to hunt, pursue; akin to OE *winnan* to struggle — more at WIN] 1: the edible flesh of a wild animal taken by hunting 2: the flesh of a deer

Ve-ni-te \və-'nīt-ē, -'nē-,tā\ *n* [L, O come, fr. *venire* to come; fr. the opening word of Ps 95:1 — more at COME]: a liturgical chant composed of parts of Psalms 95 and 96

Venn diagram \ven-\ *n* [John Venn †1923 E logician]: a graph that employs circles to represent logical relations between and operations on sets and the terms of propositions by the inclusion, exclusion, or intersection of the circles

ve-nog-ra-phy \vi-'næg-rə-fē, vā-\ *n* [ISV]: roentgenography of a vein after injection of an opaque substance

1ven-om \ven-'əm\ *n* [ME *venim*, *venom*, fr. OF *venim*, fr. (assumed) VL *venimen*, alter. of L *venenum* magic charm, drug, poison; akin to L *venus* love, charm — more at WIN] 1: poisonous



venation a: 1 pinnately veined, 2 palmately veined, 3 base to tip, 4 base to midrib, 5 midrib to margin

matter normally secreted by some animals (as snakes, scorpions, or bees) and transmitted to prey or an enemy chiefly by biting or stinging; *broadly*: material that is poisonous **2**: ILL WILL, MALEVOLENCE

2venom *vt*: ENVENOM

ven-om-ous \ˈven-ə-məs\ *adj* **1**: full of venom: as **a**: POISONOUS, ENVENOMED **b**: NOXIOUS, PERNICIOUS (expose a ~ dope ring — Don Porter) **c**: SPITEFUL, MALEVOLENT (~ criticism) **2**: having a venom-producing gland and able to inflict a poisoned wound (~ snakes) — **ven-om-ous-ly** *adv* — **ven-om-ous-ness** *n*

ve-no-sta-sis \və-nə-ˈstā-səs\ *n* [NL]: abnormal slowing or stoppage of the flow of blood in a vein

ve-nous \ˈvē-nəs\ *adj* [L *venosus*, fr. *vena* vein] **1**: of, relating to, or full of veins (a ~ rock) (a ~ system) **2** of blood: having passed through the capillaries and given up oxygen for the tissues and become charged with carbon dioxide — **ve-nous-ly** *adv*

1vent \ˈvent\ *vt* [ME *venten*, prob. fr. MF *esventer* to expose to the air, fr. *es-ex-* (fr. L *ex-*) + *vent* wind, fr. L *ventus* — more at WIND] **1**: to provide with a vent **2** **a**: to serve as a vent for (chimneys ~ smoke) **b**: DISCHARGE, EXPEL **c**: to give often vigorous or emotional expression to **3**: to relieve by venting *syn* see EXPRESS

2vent *n* **1**: an opportunity or means of escape, passage, or release: OUTLET (finally gave ~ to his pent-up hostility) **2**: an opening for the escape of a gas or liquid or for the relief of pressure: as **a**: the external opening of the rectum or cloaca: ANUS **b**: PIPE 3c, FUMAROLE **c**: an opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is touched to the powder **d** chiefly Scot: CHIMNEY, FLUE — **vent-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

3vent *n* [ME *vente*, alter. of *fente*, fr. MF, slit, fissure, fr. *fendre* to split, fr. L *findere* — more at BITE]: a slit in a garment; *specif*: an opening in the lower part of a seam (as of a jacket or skirt)

vent-age \ˈvent-ij\ *n*: a small hole (as a flute stop)

ven-tail \ˈven-tāl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *ventaille*, fr. *vent* wind]: the lower movable front of a medieval helmet

ven-ter \ˈvent-ər\ *n* [AF, fr. L, belly, womb; akin to OHG *wanast* paunch, L *vesica* bladder] **1**: a wife or mother that is a source of offspring **2**: a protuberant and often hollow anatomical structure: as **a**: the undersurface of the abdomen of an arthropod **b**: the swollen basal portion of an archegonium in which the egg of a vascular cryptogam is developed

ven-ti-fact \ˈvent-ə-fakt\ *n* [L *ventus* + E *-ifact* (as in *artifact*)]: a stone worn, polished, or faceted by windblown sand

ven-ti-late \ˈvent-ɪ-lāt\ *vt* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [LL *ventilatus*, pp. of *ventilare*, fr. L, to fan, winnow, fr. *ventulus*, dim. of *ventus* wind — more at WIND] **1** **a**: to examine, discuss, or investigate freely and openly: EXPOSE (*ventilating* family quarrels in public) **b**: to make public: UTTER (*ventilated* his objections at length) **2** *archaic*: to free from chaff by winnowing **3**: to expose to air and esp. to a current of fresh air for purifying, curing, or refreshing (~ stored grain); also: OXYGENATE, AERATE (~ blood in the lungs) **4** **a** of a current of air: to pass or circulate through so as to freshen **b**: to cause fresh air to circulate through (as a room or mine) **5**: to provide an opening in (a burning structure) to permit escape of smoke and heat — **ven-ti-la-tive** \ˈvent-ɪ-lāt-iv\ *adj*

ven-ti-la-tion \ˈvent-ɪ-lā-shən\ *n* **1**: the act or process of ventilating **2** **a**: circulation of air (a room with good ~) **b**: the circulation and exchange of gases in the lungs that is basic to respiration **3**: a system or means of providing fresh air

ven-ti-la-tor \ˈvent-ɪ-lāt-ər\ *n*: one that ventilates; esp: a contrivance for introducing fresh air or expelling foul or stagnant air

ven-ti-la-to-ry \ˈvent-ɪ-lāt-ōr-ē, -tōr-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or provided with ventilation

ventr- or ventro- *comb form* [L *ventr-*, *venter* belly]: ventral and (ventrolateral)

1ven-tral \ˈven-trəl\ *adj* [F, fr. L *ventralis*, fr. *ventr-*, *venter*] **1** **a**: of or relating to the belly: ABDOMINAL **b**: being or located near or on the anterior or lower surface of an animal that is opposite the back **2** **a**: AXIAL **b**: being or located on the lower surface of a dorsiventral plant structure — **ven-tral-ly** \-trəl-ē\ *adv*

2ventral *n*: a ventral part (as a scale or fin)

ventral root *n*: the one of the two roots of a spinal nerve that passes ventrally from the spinal cord and consists of motor fibers — compare DORSAL ROOT

ven-tri-cle \ˈven-tri-kəl\ *n* [ME, fr. L *ventriculus*, fr. dim. of *ventr-*, *venter* belly]: a cavity of a bodily part or organ: as **a**: a chamber of the heart which receives blood from a corresponding atrium and from which blood is forced into the arteries — see HEART illustration **b**: one of the system of communicating cavities in the brain that are continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord — see BRAIN illustration

ven-tri-cose \-kōs\ *adj* [NL *ventricosus*, fr. L *ventr-*, *venter* + *-icosus* (as in *varicosus* varicose)]: markedly swollen, distended, or inflated esp. on one side (~ corollas)

ven-tric-u-lar \ˈven-ˈtrik-yə-lər, vən-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a ventricle or ventriculus

ven-tric-u-lus \ˈven-ˈtrik-yə-ləs, vən-\ *n*, pl -li -lī, -lē\ [NL, fr. L, dim. of *venter*]: a digestive cavity: as **a**: STOMACH **b**: GIZZARD **la** **c**: the digestive part of an insect's stomach

ven-tril-o-quism \ˈven-ˈtril-ə-kwiz-əm\ *n* [LL *ventriloquus* ventriloquist, fr. L *ventr-*, *venter* + *loqui* to speak; fr. the belief that the voice is produced from the ventriloquist's stomach]: the production of the voice in such a way that the sound seems to come from a source other than the vocal organs of the speaker — **ven-tri-lo-qui-al** \ˈven-trə-ˈlō-kwē-əl\ *adj* — **ven-tri-lo-qui-al-ly** \-əl-ē\ *adv*

ven-tril-o-quist \ˈven-ˈtril-ə-kwəst\ *n*: one who uses or is skilled in ventriloquism; esp: one who entertains by using ventriloquism to carry on an apparent conversation with a hand-manipulated dummy — **ven-tril-o-quis-tic** \(,ven-,tril-ə-ˈkwis-tik\ *adj*

ven-tril-o-quize \ˈven-ˈtril-ə-kwiz\ *vb* -quized; -quiz-ing *vi*: to use ventriloquism ~ *vt*: to utter in the manner of a ventriloquist

ven-tril-o-quy \-kwē\ *n*: VENTRILLOQUISM

ven-tro-lat-er-al \ˈven-,trō-ˈlat-ə-rəl, -ˈlā-trəl\ *adj*: ventral and lateral

ven-tro-me-di-al \-ˈmēd-ē-əl\ *adj*: ventral and medial

1ven-ture \ˈven-chər\ *vb* **ven-tured**; **ven-tur-ing** \ˈvench-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *venteren*, by shortening & alter. fr. *aventure*, fr. *aventure* adventure] *vt* **1**: to expose to hazard: RISK, GAMBLE **2**: to undertake the risks and dangers of: BRAVE (*ventured* the stormy sea) **3**: to offer at the risk of rebuff, rejection, or censure (~ an opinion) ~ *vi*: to proceed despite danger: DARE

2venture *n* **1** *obs*: FORTUNE, CHANCE **2** **a**: an undertaking involving chance, risk, or danger; esp: a speculative business enterprise **b**: a venturesome act **3**: something (as money or property) at hazard in a speculative venture — **at a venture**: at random (a certain man drew a bow *at a venture*, and smote the king — 1 Kings 22:34 (AV))

venture capital *n*: capital (as retained corporate earnings or individual savings) invested or available for investment in the ownership element of new or fresh enterprise — called also *risk capital*

ven-tur-er \ˈvench-(ə-)rər\ *n*: one that ventures; *specif*: a person who engages in business ventures

ven-ture-some \ˈven-chər-səm\ *adj* **1**: inclined to court or incur risk or danger: DARING (a ~ hunter) **2**: involving risk: HAZARDOUS (a ~ journey) *syn* see ADVENTUROUS — **ven-ture-some-ly** *adv* — **ven-ture-some-ness** *n*

ven-tu-ri \ˈven-tù(ə)r-ē\ *n* [G. B. Venturi †1822 It physicist]: a short tube that is inserted in a pipeline, that has flaring ends connected by a constricted middle, that depends for operation on the fact that as the velocity of flow of a fluid increases in the constricted part the pressure decreases, and that is used for measuring the quantity of a fluid flowing, in connection with other devices for measuring airspeed, and for producing suction esp. for driving aircraft instruments

ven-tur-ous \ˈvench-(ə-)rəs\ *adj*: VENTURESOME — **ven-tur-ous-ly** *adv* — **ven-tur-ous-ness** *n*

ven-ue \ˈven-yü\ *n* [ME *venyw* action of coming, fr. MF *venue*, fr. *venir*, to come, fr. L *venire* — more at COME] **1** **a**: the place or county in which alleged events from which a legal action arises take place **b**: the place from which the jury is drawn and in which trial is held in such an action **c**: a statement showing that a case is brought to the proper court or authority **2**: the locale of a gathering (as for a sports event or a political conference)

ven-ule \ˈvën-(,yü)ə\, ˈven-\ *n* [L *venula*, dim. of *vena* vein]: a small vein; esp: one of the minute veins connecting the capillary bed with the larger systemic veins

Ve-nus \ˈvē-nəs\ *n* [ME, fr. L *Vener-*, *Venus*] **1**: the Roman goddess of natural productivity and in later times of love and beauty — compare APHRODITE **2**: the planet second in order from the sun — see PLANET table

Ve-nus-berg \-bərg\ *n*: a mountain in central Germany containing a cavern where in medieval legend Venus held court

Ve-nus-hair \-,ha(ə)r-, -he(ə)r\ *n*: a delicate maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) with a slender black stipe and branches

Ve-nu-sian \vi-ˈn(y)ü-zhən\ *adj*: of or relating to the planet Venus

Ve-nus's-fly-trap \və-nəs(-əz)-ˈfli-,trap\ *n*: an insectivorous plant (*Dionaea muscipula*) of the sundew family of the Carolina coast with the leaf apex modified into an insect trap

ver *abbr* verse

ve-ra-cious \və-ˈrā-shəs\ *adj* [L *verac-*, *verax* — more at VERY] **1**: TRUTHFUL, HONEST **2**: marked by truth: ACCURATE — **ve-ra-cious-ly** *adv* — **ve-ra-cious-ness** *n*

ve-rac-i-ty \və-ˈras-ət-ē\ *n*, pl -ties **1**: devotion to the truth: TRUTHFULNESS **2**: power of conveying or perceiving truth **3**: conformity with truth or fact: ACCURACY **4**: something true (he can make lies sound like *veracities*) *syn* see TRUTH

ve-ran-da or ve-ran-dah \və-ˈran-də\ *n* [Hindi *varaṇḍā*]: a usu. roofed open gallery or portico attached to the exterior of a building

ve-ran-daed also ve-ran-dahed \-dəd\ *adj*: having a veranda

ve-rat-ri-dine \və-ˈra-trə-dēn\ *n* [*veratrine* + *-idine*]: a poisonous amorphous alkaloid C₃₆H₅₁NO₁₁ occurring esp. in *sabadilla* seed

ve-ra-trine \ˈver-ə-trēn, və-ˈra-trən\ *n* [NL *veratrina*, fr. *Veratrum*, genus of herbs]: a poisonous irritant mixture of alkaloids from *sabadilla* seed that has been used as a counterirritant, insecticide, and c-mitotic agent

ve-ra-trum \və-ˈrā-trəm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, hellebore] — HELLEBORE 2

verb \ˈvərb\ *n* [ME *verbe*, fr. MF, fr. L *verbum* word, verb — more at WORD]: a word that characteristically is the grammatical center of a predicate and expresses an act, occurrence, or mode of being, that in various languages is inflected for agreement with the subject, for tense, for voice, for mood, or for aspect, and that typically has rather full descriptive meaning and characterizing quality but is sometimes nearly devoid of these esp. when used as an auxiliary or copula

1ver-bal \ˈvər-bəl\ *adj* [MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *verbalis*, fr. L *verbum* word] **1** **a**: of, relating to, or consisting of words (~ instructions) **b**: of, relating to, or involving words rather than meaning or substance (a consistency that is merely ~ and scholastic — B. N. Cardozo) **c**: consisting of or using words only and not involving action (a ~ protest) **2**: of, relating to, or formed from a verb (a ~ adjective) **3**: spoken rather than written (a ~ contract) **4**: VERBATIM, WORD-FOR-WORD (a ~ translation) **5**: of or



Venus's-flytrap

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ò flaw òi coin th thin th this
 ii loot ù foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

relating to facility in the use and comprehension of words (< aptitude) — **ver-bal-ly** \və-bəl-ē\ *adv*

2verbal *n*: a word that combines characteristics of a verb with those of a noun or adjective — compare GERUND, INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLE

verbal auxiliary *n*: an auxiliary verb

ver-bal-ism \vər-bə-liz-əm\ *n* **1** *a*: a verbal expression: TERM **b**: PHRASING, WORDING **2**: words used as if they were more important than the realities they represent (the emancipation of science from ~ — G. A. L. Sarton) **3** *a*: a wordy expression of little meaning **b**: VERBOSITY

ver-bal-ist \lɛst\ *n* **1**: one who stresses words above substance or reality **2**: a person who uses words skillfully — **ver-bal-is-tic** \vər-bə-lis-tik\ *adj*

ver-bal-ize \vər-bə-līz\ *vb* -ized; -izing *vi* **1**: to speak or write verbosely **2**: to express something in words ~ *vt* **1**: to convert into a verb **2**: to name or describe in words — **ver-bal-iza-tion** \vər-bə-lə-zā-shən\ *n* — **ver-bal-iz-er** \vər-bə-lī-zər\ *n*

verbal noun *n*: a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem and in some uses having the sense and constructions of a verb

1ver-ba-tim \vər-bāt-əm\ *adv* [ME, fr. ML, fr. L *verbum* word] **1**: in the exact words: word for word

2verbatim *adj*: being in or following the exact words: WORD-FOR-WORD

ver-be-na \vər-bē-nə\ *n* [NL, genus of herbs or subshrubs, fr. L, sing. of *verbenae* sacred boughs, certain medicinal plants — more at VERVAIN] **1**: VERVAIN; *esp*: any of numerous garden plants of hybrid origin widely grown for their showy spikes of white, pink, red, or blue flowers which are borne in profusion over a long season

ver-bi-age \vər-bē-ij\ *also* -bij\ *n* [F, fr. MF *verbier* to chatter, fr. *verbe* speech, fr. L *verbum* word] **1**: superfluity of words in proportion to sense or content: WORDINESS **2**: manner of expressing oneself in words: DICTION (concise military ~)

ver-bi-cide \vər-bə-sīd\ *n* [L *verbum* word + E -cide] **1**: deliberate distortion of the sense of a word (as in punning) **2**: one who distorts the sense of a word

ver-bid \vər-bəd\ *n*: VERBAL

verb-ify \vər-bə-fī\ *vt* -ified; -ifying: to make into a verb

ver-big-er-a-tion \vər-bij-ə-rā-shən\ *n* [ISV, fr. L *verbigeratus*, pp. of *verbigerare* to talk, chat, fr. *verbum* word + *gerere* to carry, wield — more at WORD, CAST] **1**: continual repetition of stereotyped phrases (as in some forms of mental illness)

ver-bile \vər-bīl\ *n* [L *verbum* word + E -ile (as in *audile*)] **1**: one whose mental imagery consists of words

ver-bose \vər-bōs\ *adj* **1**: containing more words than necessary: WORDY (a ~ reply); *also*: impaired by wordiness (a ~ style) **2**: given to wordiness (a ~ orator) *syn* see WORDY *ant* laconic — **ver-bose-ly** *adv* — **ver-bose-ness** *n* — **ver-bos-i-ty** \-bās-ət-ē\ *n*

ver-bo-ten \vər-bōt-ən, fər-\ *adj* [G]: FORBIDDEN; *esp*: prohibited by dictate

verb sap \vərb-'sap\ *n*: verbum sap

ver-bum sap \vər-bəm-'sap\ [short for NL *verbum sapienti* (*sat est*) a word to the wise (is sufficient)]: enough said — used to indicate that something left unsaid may or should be inferred

ver-dan-cy \vərd-'n-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being verdant

ver-dant \vərd-'nt\ *adj* [modif. of MF *verdoyant*, fr. pp. of *verdoyer* to be green, fr. OF *verdoier*, fr. *verd*, *vert* green, fr. L *viridis*, fr. *virere* to be green] **1** *a*: green in tint or color (< ~ grass) **b**: green with growing plants (< ~ fields) **2**: unripe in experience or judgment: GREEN — **ver-dant-ly** *adv*

verd an-tique or verde an-tique \vər-dan-'tēk\ *n* [It *verde antico*, lit., ancient green] **1**: a green mottled or veined serpentine marble or calcareous serpentine much used for indoor decoration *esp.* by the ancient Romans **2**: an andesite porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark green groundmass

ver-der-er or ver-der-or \vərd-ər-ər\ *n* [AF, fr. OF *verdier*, fr. *verd* green] **1**: an English judicial officer having charge of the king's forest

ver-dict \vər-(d)ikt\ *n* [alter. of ME *verdit*, fr. AF, fr. OF *ver* true (fr. L *verus*) + *dit* saying, dictum, fr. L *dictum* — more at VERY] **1**: the finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted to them in trial **2**: OPINION, JUDGMENT

ver-di-gris \vərd-ə-'grēs, -grīs, -grās *also* -grē\ *n* [ME *vertegrez*, fr. OF *vert de Grice*, lit., green of Greece] **1** *a*: a green or greenish blue poisonous pigment resulting from the action of acetic acid on copper and consisting of one or more basic copper acetates **b**: normal copper acetate $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ **2**: a green or bluish deposit *esp.* of copper carbonates formed on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces

ver-din \vərd-'n\ *n* [F, yellowhammer] **1**: a very small yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus flaviceps*) found from Texas to California and southward

ver-dure \vər-jər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *verd* green] **1**: the greenness of growing vegetation; *also*: such vegetation itself **2**: a condition of health and vigor — **ver-dur-ous** \vərj-(ə)-rəs\ *adj* — **ver-dur-ous-ness** *n*

ver-dured \vər-jərd\ *adj*: covered with verdure

1verge \vərj\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *virga* rod, stripe — more at WHISK] **1** *a* (1): a rod or staff carried as an emblem of authority or symbol of office (2) *obs*: a stick or wand held by a person being admitted to tenancy while he swears fealty **b**: the spindle of a watch balance; *esp*: a spindle with pallets in an old vertical escapement **c**: the male intromittent organ of any of various invertebrates **2** *a*: something that borders, limits, or bounds: as (1): an outer margin of an object or structural part (2): the edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof **b**: BRINK, THRESHOLD *syn* see BORDER

2verge *vi* **verged; verg-ing** **1**: to be contiguous **2**: to be on the verge or border

3verge *vi* **verged; verg-ing** [L *vergere* to bend, incline — more at WRENCH] **1** *a* of the sun: to incline toward the horizon: SINK **b**: to move or extend in some direction or toward some condition **2**: to be in transition or change

ver-gence \vər-jən(t)s\ *n* [back-formation fr. *convergence* & *divergence*]: a movement of one eye in relation to the other

ver-ger \vər-jər\ *n* **1** chiefly Brit: an attendant that carries a verge (as before a bishop or justice) **2**: a church official who keeps order during services or serves as an usher or a sacristan

ve-rid-i-cal \və-'rid-i-kəl\ *adj* [L *veridicus*, fr. *verus* true + *dicere* to say — more at VERY, DICTION] **1**: TRUTHFUL, VERACIOUS **2**: not illusory: GENUINE — **ve-rid-i-cal-i-ty** \-rid-ə-'kal-ət-ē\ *n* — **ve-rid-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ver-i-fi-able \vər-ə-'fī-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being verified — **ver-i-fi-abil-i-ty** \vər-ə-'fī-ə-bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **ver-i-fi-able-ness** *n*

ver-i-fi-ca-tion \vər-ə-'fī-kā-shən\ *n*: the act or process of verifying: the state of being verified

ver-i-fy \vər-ə-'fī\ *vt* -fied; -fy-ing [ME *verifien*, fr. MF *verifier*, fr. ML *verificare*, fr. L *verus* true — more at VERY] **1**: to confirm or substantiate in law by oath **2**: to establish the truth, accuracy, or reality of *syn* see CONFIRM — **ver-i-fi-er** \-fī-(ə)r\ *n*

ver-i-ly \vər-ə-lē\ *adv* [ME *verraily*, fr. *verray* very] **1**: in truth: CERTAINLY **2**: TRULY, CONFIDENTLY

veri-sim-i-lar \vər-ə-'sim-(ə)-lār\ *adj* [L *verisimilis*]: having the appearance of truth: PROBABLE — **veri-sim-i-lar-ly** *adv*

veri-sim-i-l-i-tude \sə-'mil-ə-'t(y)ūd\ *n* [L *verisimilitudo*, fr. *verisimilis* verisimilar, fr. *veri similis* like the truth] **1**: the quality or state of being verisimilar **2**: something verisimilar *syn* see TRUTH — **veri-sim-i-l-i-tu-di-nous** \-mil-ə-'t(y)ūd-nəs, -'n-əs\ *adj*

ve-rism \vi(ə)-r-'iz-əm, 've(ə)r-\ *n* [It *verismo*, fr. *vero* true, fr. L *verus*]: artistic use of contemporary everyday material in preference to the heroic or legendary *esp.* in grand opera — **ve-rist** \-əst\ *n* or *adj* — **ve-rist-ic** \vi(ə)-r-'is-tik, 've(ə)r-\ *adj*

ve-ris-mo \və-'rēz-(m)ō\ *n* [It]: VERISM

ver-i-ta-ble \vər-ət-ə-bəl\ *adj*: being in fact the thing named and not false, unreal, or imaginary — often used to stress the aptness of a metaphor (a ~ mountain of references) *syn* see AUTHENTIC *ant* factitious — **ver-i-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **ver-i-ta-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

ver-i-ty \vər-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *verite*, fr. MF *verité*, fr. L *veritat*, *veritas*, fr. *verus* true] **1**: the quality or state of being true or real **2**: something (as a statement) that is true; *esp*: a fundamental and inevitably true value *esp.* of an ethical, aesthetic, or religious nature (such eternal verities as honor, love, and patriotism) **3**: the quality or state of being truthful or honest (the king~ becoming graces, as justice, ~ — Shak.)

ver-juice \vər-jūs\ *n* [ME *verjus*, fr. MF, fr. *vert jus*, lit., green juice] **1**: the sour juice of crab apples or of unripe fruit (as grapes or apples); *also*: an acid liquor made from verjuice **2**: acidity of disposition or manner

ver-meil *n* [MF, fr. *vermeil*, *adj.* — more at VERMILION] **1** \vər-məl-, -māl\ *n*: VERMILION **2** \ve(ə)r-'mā\ *n*: gilded silver — **vermeil** *adj*

vermi- *comb form* [NL, fr. LL, fr. L *vermis* — more at WORM]: worm (vermiform)

ver-mi-an \vər-mē-ən\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or resembling worms

ver-mi-cel-li \vər-mə-'chel-ē, -'sel-\ *n* [It, fr. *pl.* of *vermicello*, dim. of *verme* worm, fr. L *vermis*]: pasta made in long solid strings smaller in diameter than spaghetti

ver-mi-cide \vər-mə-'sīd\ *n*: an agent that destroys worms

ver-mic-u-lar \vər-'mik-yə-lər\ *adj* [NL *vermicularis*, fr. L *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*] **1** *a*: resembling a worm in form or motion **b**: VERMICULATE **2**: of, relating to, or caused by worms

ver-mic-u-late \-lāt\ or **ver-mic-u-lat-ed** \-lāt-əd\ *adj* [L *vermiculatus*, fr. *vermiculus*] **1** *a*: VERMIFORM **b**: marked with irregular fine lines or with wavy impressed lines (a ~ nut) **2**: TORTUOUS, INVOLUTE **3**: full of worms: WORM-EATEN — **ver-mic-u-la-tion** \-mik-yə-'lā-shən\ *n*

ver-mic-u-lite \vər-'mik-yə-'lit\ *n* [L *vermiculus* little worm]: any of various micaceous minerals that are hydrous silicates resulting usu. from expansion of the granules of mica at high temperatures to give a lightweight highly water-absorbent material

ver-mi-form \vər-mə-'fōrm\ *adj* [NL *vermiformis*, fr. *vermi-* + *-formis* form]: resembling a worm in shape

vermiform appendix *n*: a narrow blind tube usu. about three or four inches long that extends from the cecum in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen

ver-mi-fuge \vər-mə-'fyūj\ *adj* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *vermifugus*, fr. *vermi-* + L *fugare* to put to flight — more at -FUGE]: serving to destroy or expel parasitic worms: ANTHELMINTIC — **vermifuge** *n*

ver-mil-ion or ver-mil-lion \vər-'mil-yən\ *n* [ME *vermilioun*, fr. OF *vermeillon*, fr. *vermeil*, *adj.*, bright red, vermillion, fr. LL *vermiculus* kermes, fr. L, little worm] **1**: a bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulfide; *broadly*: any of various red pigments **2**: a variable color averaging a vivid reddish orange

ver-min \vər-mən\ *n*, *pl* **vermin** [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) L *vermin*-, *vermen* worm; akin to L *vermis* worm — more at WORM] **1** *a*: small common harmful or objectionable animals (as lice or fleas) that are difficult to control **b**: birds and mammals that prey on game **2**: an offensive person

ver-min-osis \vər-mə-'nō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -oses \-sēz\ [NL, fr. (assumed) L *vermin*-, *vermen* worm]: infestation with or disease caused by parasitic worms

ver-min-ous \vər-mə-nəs\ *adj* **1**: consisting of or being vermin: NOXIOUS **2**: forming a breeding place for or infested by vermin: FILTHY (< garbage) **3**: caused by vermin (< disease) — **ver-min-ous-ly** *adv*

ver-mouth \vər-'müth\ *n* [F *vermout*, fr. G *wermut* wormwood, fr. OHG *wermuota* — more at WORMWOOD]: a dry or sweet alcoholic beverage that has a white wine base, that is flavored with aromatic herbs, and that is used as an aperitif or in mixed drinks



verbena

ver-tex \ˈvər-tɛks\ *n*, *pl* **ver-ti-ces** \ˈvɜrt-ə-sēz\ also **ver-tex-es** [L *vertic-*, *vertex*, *vortic-*, *vortex* whirl, whirlpool, top of the head, summit, fr. *vertere* to turn] 1 **a** (1): the point opposite to and farthest from the base in a figure (2): the termination or intersection of lines or curves (the ~ of an angle) (3): a point where an axis of an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola intersects the curve itself **b**: ZENITH 2: the top of the head 3: a principal or highest point: SUMMIT (the ~ of the hill)

ver-ti-cal \ˈvɜrt-i-kəl\ *adj* [MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *verticalis*, fr. L *vertic-*, *vertex*] 1 **a**: situated at the highest point: directly overhead or in the zenith **b**: being an aerial photograph taken with the camera pointing straight down or nearly so 2 **a**: perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or to a primary axis: UPRIGHT **b** (1): located at right angles to the plane of a supporting surface (2): lying in the direction of an axis: LENGTHWISE 3: relating to, involving, or integrating discrete elements (as from lowest to highest) (a ~ business organization) (the ~ arrangement of society) — **vertical** *n* — **ver-ti-cal-i-ty** \ˈvɜrt-ə-kəl-ət-ē\ *n* — **ver-ti-cal-ly** \ˈvɜrt-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **ver-ti-cal-ness** \-kəl-nəs\ *n*

syn VERTICAL, PERPENDICULAR, PLUMB *shared meaning element*: forming a right angle with the plane of the horizon **ant** horizontal

vertical angle *n*: either of two angles lying on opposite sides of two intersecting lines

vertical circle *n*: a great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is perpendicular to that of the horizon

vertical file *n*: a collection of articles (as pamphlets and clippings) that is maintained (as in a library) to answer brief questions or to provide points of information not easily located

vertical union *n*: INDUSTRIAL UNION

ver-ti-cil \ˈvɜrt-ə-sil\ *n* [NL *verticillus*, dim. of L *vertex* whirl]: a circle of similar parts (as flowers around a stem or sensory hairs around an antennal joint) about the same point on the axis: WHORL

ver-ti-cil-late \ˈvɜrt-ə-sil-ət\ *adj*: arranged in verticils: WHORLED; *esp*: arranged in a transverse whorl like the spokes of a wheel (a ~ leaves) (a ~ shell)

ver-ti-cil-li-um wilt \ˈvɜrt-ə-sil-ē-əm-\ *n* [NL *Verticillium*, genus of fungi, fr. *verticillus*]: a wilt disease of various plants that is caused by soil-borne imperfect fungi (genus *Verticillium*) having conidia borne singly at the apex of whorled branchlets

ver-tig-i-nous \ˈvɜr-tij-ə-nəs\ *adj* [L *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigin-*, *vertigo*] 1: characterized by or suffering from vertigo: DIZZY 2 **a**: afflicted with dizziness: GIDDY **b**: inclined to frequent and often pointless change: INCONSTANT 3: causing or tending to cause dizziness (the ~ heights) 4: marked by turning: ROTARY (the ~ motion of the earth) — **ver-tig-i-nous-ly** *adv*

ver-ti-go \ˈvɜrt-i-gō\ *n*, *pl* **-goes** or **-gos** [L *vertigin-*, *vertigo*, fr. *vertere* to turn] 1 **a**: a disordered state in which the individual or his surroundings seem to whirl dizzily: GIDDINESS **b**: a dizzy confused state of mind 2: disordered vertiginous movement as a symptom of disease in lower animals; *also*: a disease (as gid) causing this

ver-tu \ˈvər-tü, ve(ə)r-\ *var* of VIRTU

ver-vain \ˈvər-vān\ *n* [ME *verveine*, fr. MF, fr. L *verbena*, sing. of *verbenae* sacred boughs, certain medicinal plants; akin to L *verber* rod, Gk *rhabdos*]: any of a genus (*Verbena* of the family Verbenaceae, the vervain family) of plants that have bracted flowers in heads or spikes, a regular corolla with a 5-lobed limb, and four 1-seeded nutlets; *esp*: one with small spicate flowers

verve \ˈvɜrv\ *n* [F, fantasy, caprice, animation, fr. L *verba*, pl. of *verbum* word — more at WORD] 1 *archaic*: special ability or talent 2 **a**: the spirit and enthusiasm animating artistic composition or performance: VIVACITY **b**: ENERGY, VITALITY

ver-vet monkey \ˈvər-vət-\ *n* [F]: a southern and eastern African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*) related to the grivet but having the face, chin, hands, and feet black — called also *vervet*

very \ˈvɛr-ē\ *adj* **veri-er**; **-est** [ME *verray*, *verry*, fr. OF *verai*, fr. (assumed) VL *veracus*, alter. of L *verac-*, *verax* truthful, fr. *verus* true; akin to OE *wær* true, OHG *wāra* trust, care, Gk *ēra* (acc.) favor] 1 **a**: properly entitled to the name or designation: TRUE (the fierce hatred of a ~ woman — J. M. Barrie) **b**: ACTUAL, REAL (the ~ blood and bone of our grammar — H. L. Smith b1913) **c**: SIMPLE, PLAIN (in ~ truth) 2 **a**: being exactly as stated (the ~ heart of the city) **b**: exactly suitable or necessary (the ~ thing for the purpose) 3 **a**: ABSOLUTE, UTTER (the *veriest* fool alive) **b**: SHEER, UNQUALIFIED (the ~ shame of it) 4: MERE, BARE (the ~ thought terrified him) 5: being the same one: SELF-SAME (the ~ man I saw) 6: SPECIAL, PARTICULAR (the ~ essence of truth is plainness and brightness — John Milton) **syn** see SAME

very *adv* 1: to a high degree: EXCEEDINGLY (a ~ hot day) (a ~ much better) 2: in actual fact: TRULY (the ~ best store in town) (told the ~ same story)

very hard *adj*, *of cheese*: suitable chiefly for grating

very high frequency *n*: a radio frequency between ultrahigh frequency and high frequency — see RADIO FREQUENCY table

Very light \ˈvɛr-ē-, ˈvi(ə)r-ē-\ *n* [Edward W. *Very* †1910 Am naval officer]: a pyrotechnic signal in a system of signaling using white or colored balls of fire projected from a special pistol

very low frequency *n*: a radio frequency between low frequency and voice frequency — see RADIO FREQUENCY table

Very pistol *n*: a pistol for firing Very lights

Very Reverend — used as a title for various ecclesiastical officials (as cathedral deans and canons, rectors of Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries, and superiors of some religious houses)

ves-i-ca \ˈvə-sē-kə, -ˈsī-; ˈves-i-kə\ *n*, *pl* **-cae** \-ˈsē-kī; -ˈsī-(k)ē, -(k)sē; -i-kī, -(k)ē, -sē\ [L, bladder — more at VENTER] 1: a decorative form (as in architecture or heraldry) in the shape of a 2-pointed oval: a marquise shape 2 [NL, fr. L]: an internal sac or tube of an insect phallus

ves-i-cal \ˈves-i-kəl\ *adj* [L *vesica* bladder]: of or relating to a bladder and *esp*. to the urinary bladder

ves-i-cant \-kənt\ *n* [L *vesica* bladder, blister]: an agent (as a drug or a war gas) that induces blistering — **vesicant** *adj*

ves-i-cate \ˈves-ə-kāt\ *vb* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** [L *vesica* blister]: BLISTER

ves-i-ca-tion \ˈves-ə-kā-shən\ *n* 1: an instance or the process of blistering 2: BLISTER

ves-i-cle \ˈves-i-kəl\ *n* [MF *vesicule*, fr. L *vesicula* small bladder, blister, fr. dim. of *vesica*] 1 **a**: a membranous and usu. fluid-filled pouch (as a cyst, vacuole, or cell) in a plant or animal **b**: a small abnormal elevation of the outer layer of skin enclosing a watery liquid: BLISTER **c**: a pocket of embryonic tissue that is the beginning of an organ 2: a small cavity in a mineral or rock

ves-i-cu-lar \ˈvə-sik-yə-lər, ve-\ *adj* [NL *vesicula* vesicle, fr. L, small bladder] 1: of or relating to vesicles and *esp*. to the alveoli of the lungs 2: having the form or structure of a vesicle 3: containing, composed of, or characterized by vesicles (a ~ lava) — **ves-i-cu-lar-i-ty** \-sik-yə-lər-ət-ē\ *n* — **ves-i-cu-lar-ly** \-sik-yə-lər-lē\ *adv*

vesicular stomatitis *n*: an acute virus disease *esp*. of horses and mules that is marked by erosive blisters in and about the mouth and that much resembles foot-and-mouth disease

ves-i-cu-late \ˈvə-sik-yə-lət, ve-\ *adj* 1: containing or covered with vesicles 2: VESICULAR 2

ves-i-cu-late \-lāt\ *vb* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** *vt*: to make vesicular ~ *vi*: to become vesicular — **ves-i-cu-la-tion** \-sik-yə-lā-shən\ *n*

ves-per \ˈves-pər\ *n* [ME, fr. L, evening, evening star — more at WEST] 1 *cap*: EVENING STAR 2: a vesper bell 3 *archaic*: EVENING, EVENTIDE

vesper *adj*: of or relating to vespers or the evening

ves-per-al \ˈves-p(ə)rəl\ *adj*: VESPER (a ~ breeze)

ves-pers \ˈves-pərz\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *const*, often *cap* [F *vespres*, fr. ML *vesperae*, fr. L, pl. of *vespera* evening; akin to L *vesper* evening star] 1: the sixth of the canonical hours that is said or sung in the late afternoon 2: a service of evening worship

ves-per-til-i-an \ˈves-pər-ˈtil-ē-ən, -ˈtil-yən\ *adj* [L *vespertilio* bat, fr. *vesper*]: of or relating to bats

ves-per-ti-nal \-ˈtɪn-əl\ *adj*: VESPERTINE

ves-per-tine \ˈves-pər-tɪn\ *adj* [L *vespertinus*, fr. *vesper*] 1: of, relating to, or occurring in the evening (a ~ shadows) 2: active or flourishing in the evening: CREPUSCULAR: as **a**: feeding or flying in early evening **b**: blossoming in the evening

ves-pi-ary \ˈves-pē-er-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-aries** [L *vespa* + E *-iary* (as in *apiary*)]: a nest of a social wasp; *also*: the colony inhabiting it

ves-pid \ˈves-pəd\ *n* [deriv. of L *vespa* wasp — more at WASP]: any of a cosmopolitan family (Vespidae) of hymenopterous insects comprising the social wasps that live in colonies like bees — **ves-pid** *adj*

ves-pine \ˈves-pīn\ *adj* [L *vespa* wasp]: of, relating to, or resembling wasps and *esp*. vespid wasps

ves-sel \ˈves-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *vaissel*, fr. LL *vascellum*, dim. of L *vas* vase, vessel — more at VASE] 1 **a**: a hollow or concave utensil (as a hogshead, bottle, kettle, cup, or bowl) for holding something **b**: a person into whom some quality (as grace) is infused (a child of light, a true ~ of the Lord — H. J. Laski) 2 **a**: a hollow structure designed for navigation on the water; *esp*: one bigger than a rowboat **b**: any of various aircraft 3 **a**: a tube or canal (as an artery) in which a body fluid is contained and conveyed or circulated **b**: a conducting tube in a vascular plant formed by the fusion and loss of end walls of a series of cells

vest \ˈvest\ *vb* [ME *vesten*, fr. MF *vestir* to clothe, invest, fr. L *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* clothing, garment — more at WEAR] *vt* 1 **a**: to place or give into the possession or discretion of some person or authority; *esp*: to give to a person a legally fixed immediate right of present or future enjoyment of (as an estate) **b**: to clothe with a particular authority, right, or property 2: to clothe with or as if with a garment; *esp*: to robe in ecclesiastical vestments ~ *vi* 1: to become legally vested 2: to put on garments; *esp*: to robe in ecclesiastical vestments

vest *n* [F *veste*, fr. It, fr. L *vestis* garment] 1 *archaic* **a**: a loose outer garment: ROBE **b**: CLOTHING, GARB 2 **a**: a man's sleeveless garment worn under a suit coat; *also*: a similar garment for women **b**: a protective usu. sleeveless garment (as a life preserver) that extends to the waist 3 **a** chiefly *Brit*: a man's undershirt **b**: a knitted undershirt for women 4: a plain or decorative piece used to fill in the front neckline of a woman's outer garment (as a waist, coat, or gown) — **vest-ed** \ˈves-təd\ *adj* — **vest-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*

ves-ta \ˈves-tə\ *n* [L *Vesta*] 1 *cap*: the Roman goddess of the hearth fire and of the state — compare HESTIA 2: a short match with a shank of wax-coated threads; *also*: a short wooden match

ves-tal \ˈves-təl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the Roman goddess Vesta 2 **a**: of or relating to a vestal virgin **b**: CHASTE — **ves-tal-ly** \-təl-lē\ *adv*

vestal *n*: VESTAL VIRGIN

vestal virgin *n* 1: a virgin consecrated to the Roman goddess Vesta and to the service of watching the sacred fire perpetually kept burning on her altar 2: a chaste woman

vested interest *n* 1 **a**: an interest (as a title to an estate) carrying a legal right of present or future enjoyment and of present alienation **b**: an interest (as in an existing political, economic, or social arrangement) in which the holder has a strong personal commitment 2: one having a vested interest in something; *specif*: a group enjoying benefits from an existing economic or political privilege

vest-ee \ˈve-stē\ *n* 1: DICKEY; *esp*: one made to resemble a vest and worn under a coat 2: VEST 4

ves-ti-ary \ˈves-tē-er-ē, ˈves(h)-chē-\ *n* [ME *vestiarie*, fr. OF, vestry — more at VESTRY] 1: a room where clothing is kept 2: CLOTHING, RAIMENT

ves-tib-u-lar \ˈve-stib-yə-lər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or functioning as a vestibule

ves-ti-bule \ˈves-tə-byü(ə)\ *n* [L *vestibulum*] 1 **a**: a passage, hall, or room between the outer door and the interior of a building: LOBBY **b**: an enclosed entrance at the end of a railway passenger car 2: a course that offers access (as to something new) (a ~ to reconstruction of ... education — William Brandon) 3: any of various bodily cavities *esp*. when serving as or resembling an en-

trance to some other cavity or space: as **a**: the central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear or the parts of the membranous labyrinth that it contains **b**: the part of the left ventricle below the aortic orifice **c**: the space between the labia minora containing the orifice of the urethra **d**: the part of the mouth cavity outside the teeth and gums

ves-ti-buled \-byü(ə)ld/ *adj*: having a vestibule

vestibule school *n*: a school organized in an industrial plant to train new workers in specific skills

ves-tige \-ves-tij/ *n* [F, fr. L *vestigium* footstep, footprint, track, vestige] **1 a** (1): a trace or visible sign left by something vanished or lost (2): a minute remaining amount **b**: the mark of a foot on the earth: **TRACK** **2**: a bodily part or organ that is small and degenerate or imperfectly developed in comparison to one more fully developed in an earlier stage of the individual, in a past generation, or in closely related forms **syn** see **TRACE** — **ves-tigial** \-ve-'stij-(ē)-əl/ *adj* — **ves-tigial-ly** \-ē/ *adv*

vest-ing \-ves-tij/ *n*: the conveying to an employee of inalienable rights to share in a pension fund esp. in the event of termination of employment prior to the normal retirement age; **also**: the right so conveyed

vest-ment \-ves(t)-mənt/ *n* [ME *vestement*, fr. OF, fr. L *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire* to clothe] **1 a**: an outer garment; **esp**: a robe of ceremony or office **b pl**: CLOTHING, GARB **2**: a covering resembling a garment **3**: one of the articles of the ceremonial attire and insignia worn by ecclesiastical officiants and assistants as indicative of their rank and appropriate to the rite being celebrated — **vest-men-tal** \-ves(t)-'ment-'l/ *adj*

vest-pocket *adj* **1**: adapted to fit into the vest pocket (a ~ edition of a book) **2**: of very small size or scope

vest-pocket park *n*: a very small urban park

ves-try \-ves-trē/ *n, pl vestries* [ME *vestrie*, prob. modif. of MF *vestiarie*, fr. ML *vestiarium*, fr. L *vestire*; fr. its use as a robing room for the clergy] **1 a**: SACRISTY **b**: a room used for church meetings and classes **2 a**: the business meeting of an English parish **b**: an elective body in an Episcopal parish composed of the rector and a group of elected parishioners administering the temporal affairs of the parish

ves-try-man \-trē-mən/ *n*: a member of a vestry

1 ves-ture \-ves(h)-chər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *vestir* to clothe — more at **VEST**] **1 a**: a covering garment (as a robe or vestment) **b**: CLOTHING, APPAREL **2**: something that covers like a garment

2 vesture *vt* **ves-tured**; **ves-tur-ing**: to cover with vesture: CLOTHE

ve-su-vi-an \və-'sü-vē-ən/ *n* **1** [G, fr. *Vesuv* Vesuvius, volcano in Italy]: IDOCRASE **2** [*Vesuvian*]: a match or fusee used esp. formerly for lighting cigars

Ve-su-vi-an \və-'sü-vē-ən/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or resembling the volcano Vesuvius **2**: marked by sudden outbursts (has a ~ temper, but quickly controls himself — Sidney Shalett)

ve-su-vi-an-ite \-vē-ə-'nīt/ *n*: IDOCRASE

1 vet \-vet/ *n*: VETERINARIAN, VETERINARY

2 vet *vt* **vet-ted**; **vet-ting** **1 chiefly Brit** **a**: to provide veterinary care for (an animal) or medical care for (a person) **b**: to subject (a person or animal) to a physical examination or checkup **2 chiefly Brit**: to subject to expert appraisal or correction

3 vet *adj or n*: VETERAN

vetch \-vech/ *n* [ME *vecche*, fr. ONF *veche*, fr. L *vicia*; akin to OE *wicga* insect, L *vincire* to bind, OE *wir* wire]: any of a genus (*Vicia*) of herbaceous twining leguminous plants including valuable fodder and soil-building plants

vetch-ling \-lin/ *n*: any of various small leguminous plants (genus *Lathyrus* and esp. *L. pratensis*)

vet-er-an \-vet-ə-rən, -'ve-trən/ *n* [L *veteranus*, fr. *veteranus* old, of long experience, fr. *veter-*, *vetus* old — more at **WETHER**] **1 a** (1): an old soldier of long service (2): a former member of the armed forces **b**: a person of long experience in some occupation or skill (as politics or the arts) **2**: an old tree usu. over two feet in diameter breast high — **veteran** *adj*

Veterans Day *n*: a day set aside in commemoration of the end of hostilities in 1918 and 1945: **a**: November 11 formerly observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. **b**: the fourth Monday in October observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. **c**: November 11 observed as a legal holiday in Canada

veterans' preference *n*: preferential treatment given qualified veterans of the U.S. armed forces under federal or state law; **specif**: special consideration (as by allowance of points) on a civil service examination

vet-er-i-nar-i-an \-vet-ə-rən-'er-ē-ən, -'ve-trən-, -'vet-'n-/ *n*: one qualified and authorized to treat diseases and injuries of animals

1 vet-er-i-nary \-vet-ə-rən-'er-ē, -'ve-trən-, -'vet-'n-/ *adj* [L *veterinarius* of beasts of burden, fr. *veterinae* beasts of burden, fr. fem. pl. of *veterinus* of beasts of burden; akin to L *veter-*, *vetus* old]: of, relating to, or being the science and art of prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease and injury in animals and esp. domestic animals

2 veterinary *n, pl -nar-ies*: VETERINARIAN

veterinary surgeon *n, Brit*: VETERINARIAN

vet-i-ver \-vet-ə-vər/ *n* [F *vétiver*, fr. Tamil *vetṭivēr*]: an East Indian grass (*Vetiveria zizanioides*) cultivated in warm regions esp. for its fragrant roots which are used for making mats and screens and in perfumes; **also**: its root



vestments 3 of 16th century archbishop: 1 alb, 2 stole, 3 apparel on alb, 4 tunicle, 5 dalmatic, 6 chasuble, 7 maniple, 8 pallium, 9 amice, 10 miter, 11 lap-pet, 12 crosier

1 ve-to \-vēt-(ə)ō/ *n, pl vetoes* [L, I forbid, fr. *vetare* to forbid] **1**: an authoritative prohibition: INTERDICTION **2 a**: a power of one department or branch of a government to forbid or prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another department; **esp**: a power vested in a chief executive to prevent permanently or temporarily the enactment of measures passed by a legislature **b** (1): the exercise of such authority (2): a message communicating the reasons of an executive and esp. the president of the U.S. for vetoing a proposed law

2 veto *vt*: to refuse to admit or approve: PROHIBIT; **also**: to refuse assent to (a legislative bill) so as to prevent enactment or cause reconsideration — **ve-to-er** \-vō-(ə)r/ *n*

vex \-veks/ *vt* **vexed** **also** **vext**; **vex-ing** [ME *vexen*, fr. MF *vexer*, fr. L *vexare* to agitate, trouble, vex] **1 a**: to bring trouble, distress, or agitation to (<~ed by a restless desire for change>) **b**: to bring physical distress to (<a headache ~ed him all morning>) **c**: to irritate or annoy by petty provocations: HARASS (<a father ~ed by his children>) **d**: PUZZLE, BAFFLE (<a problem to ~ the keenest wit>) **2**: to debate or discuss at length (<a vexed question>) **3**: to shake or toss about **syn** see **ANNOY** **ant** please, regale

vex-a-tion \-vek-'sā-shən/ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being vexed: IRRITATION **2**: the act of harassing or vexing: TROUBLING **3**: a cause of trouble: AFFLICTION

vex-a-tious \-shəs/ *adj* **1 a**: causing vexation: DISTRESSING **b**: intended to harass **2**: full of disorder or stress: TROUBLED — **vex-a-tious-ly** *adv* — **vex-a-tious-ness** *n*

vexed-ly \-vek-səd-lē, -'veks-tlē/ *adv*: in a vexed manner

1 vex-il-lary \-vek-sə-'lār-ē/ *n, pl -lar-ies* [L *vexillarius*, fr. *vexillum*] **1**: a veteran under a special standard in an ancient Roman army **2**: STANDARD-BEARER

2 vexillary *adj* **1**: of or relating to an ensign or standard **2**: of, relating to, or being a vexillum

vex-il-lol-o-gy \-vek-sə-'lāl-ə-jē/ *n* [L *vexillum*]: the study of flags — **vex-il-lo-log-ic** \-vek-sil-ə-'lāj-ik/ or **vex-il-lo-log-i-cal** \-lāj-i-kəl/ *adj* — **vex-il-lol-o-gist** \-vek-sə-'lāl-ə-jəst/ *n*

vex-il-lum \-vek-'sil-əm/ *n, pl -la* \-ə/ [L] **1**: a square flag of the ancient Roman cavalry **2**: STANDARD 8a **3**: the web or vane of a feather **4**: a company of ancient Roman troops serving under one standard

VF abbr **1** very fair; very fine **2** video frequency **3** visual field **4** voice frequency

VFD abbr volunteer fire department

VFR abbr visual flight rules

VFW abbr Veterans of Foreign Wars

vg abbr vulgate

VG abbr **1** very good **2** vicar general

VHF abbr very high frequency

vi abbr **1** verb intransitive **2** [L *vide infra*] see below

VI abbr **1** Virgin Islands **2** viscosity index **3** volume indicator

via \-vī-ə, -vē-ə/ *prep* [L, abl. of *via* way; akin to Gk *hiesthai* to hurry — more at **VIM**] **1**: by way of **2**: through the medium of; **also**: by means of

vi-a-ble \-vī-ə-bəl/ *adj* [F, fr. MF, fr. *vie* life, fr. L *vita* — more at **VITAL**] **1**: capable of living; **esp**: born alive with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living **2**: capable of growing or developing (<~ seeds>) (<~ eggs>) **3 a**: capable of working, functioning, or developing adequately (<~ alternatives>) **b**: capable of existence and development as an independent unit (<the colony is now a ~ state>) — **vi-a-bil-i-ty** \-vī-ə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **vi-a-bly** \-vī-ə-blē/ *adv*

via-duct \-vī-ə-'dakt/ *n* [L *via* way, road + E *-duct* (as in *aqueduct*)] **1**: a bridge esp. when resting on a series of narrow reinforced concrete or masonry arches, having high supporting towers or piers, and carrying a road or railroad over an obstruction (as a valley or highway) **2**: a steel bridge made up of short spans carried on high steel towers

vi-al \-vī-(ə)l/ *n* [ME *firole*, *virole*, fr. MF *firole*, fr. OProv *fiola*, fr. L *phiala* — more at **PHIAL**]: a small closed or closable vessel esp. for liquids

via me-dia \-vī-ə-'mēd-ē-ə; -vē-ə-'mād-ē-ə, -'med-/ *n* [L]: a middle way

vi-and \-vī-ənd/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *viande*, fr. ML *vivanda* food, alter. of L *vivenda*, neut. pl. of *vivendus*, gerundive of *vivere* to live — more at **QUICK**] **1**: an item of food; **esp**: a choice or tasty dish **2 pl**: PROVISIONS, FOOD

vi-at-i-cum \-vī-'at-i-kəm, -vē-/ *n, pl -cums or -ca* \-kə/ [L — more at **VOYAGE**] **1 a**: an allowance (as of transportation or supplies and money) for traveling expenses **b**: provisions for a journey **2**: the Christian Eucharist given to a person in danger of death

vi-a-tor \-vī-'āt-ər, -vē-'ā-,tō(ə)r/ *n* [L, fr. *via*]: TRAVELER

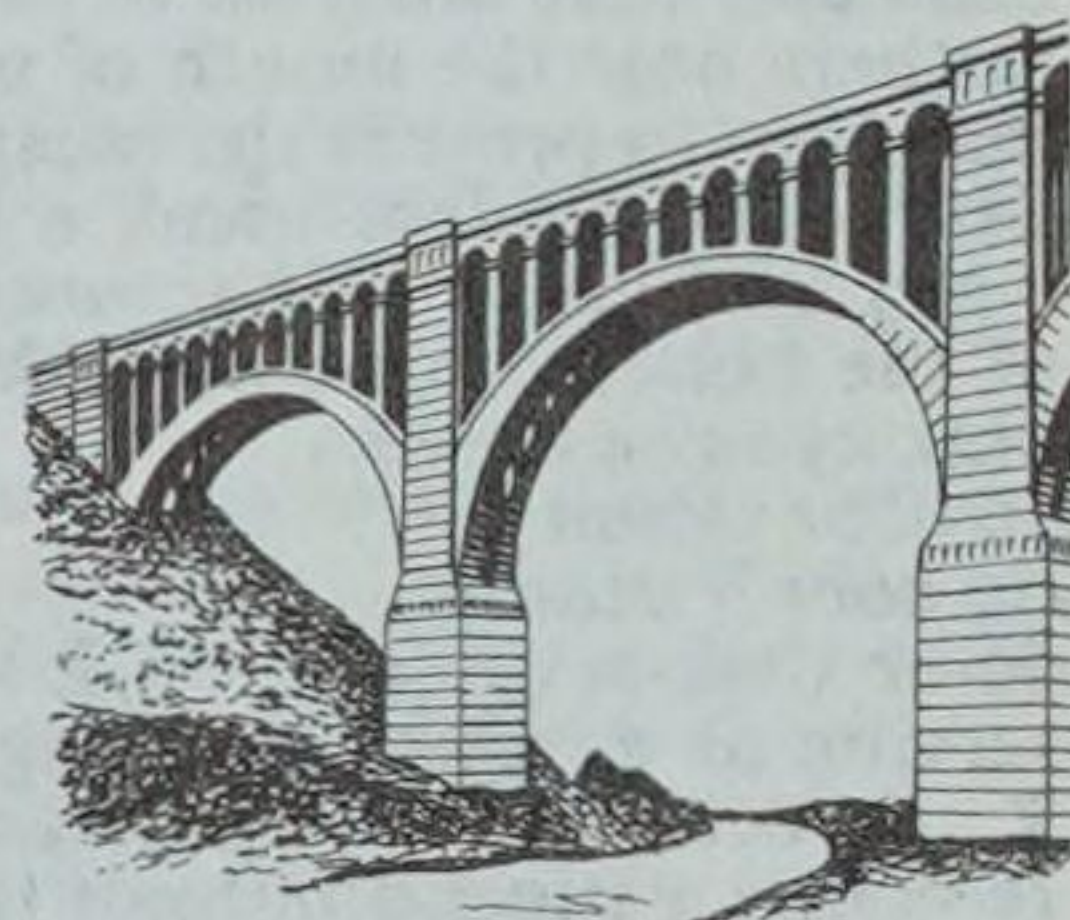
vibes \-vībz/ *n pl* **1 usu sing in constr**: VIBRAPHONE **2**: VIBRATIONS (<the ~ were good there, and the film makers were able to show... the heightened rapport between performers and audience — Arthur Knight>) — **vib-ist** \-vī-bəst/ *n*

vi-bra-harp \-vī-brə-'hārp/ *n* [fr. *Vibra-Harp*, a trademark]: VIBRAPHONE — **vi-bra-harp-ist** \-hārp-pəst/ *n*

vi-brance \-vī-brən(t)s/ *n*: VIBRANCY

vi-bran-cy \-vī-brən-sē/ *n*: the quality or state of being vibrant

vi-brant \-brənt/ *adj* **1 a** (1): oscillating or pulsating rapidly (2): pulsating with life, vigor, or activity (<a ~ personality>) **b** (1)

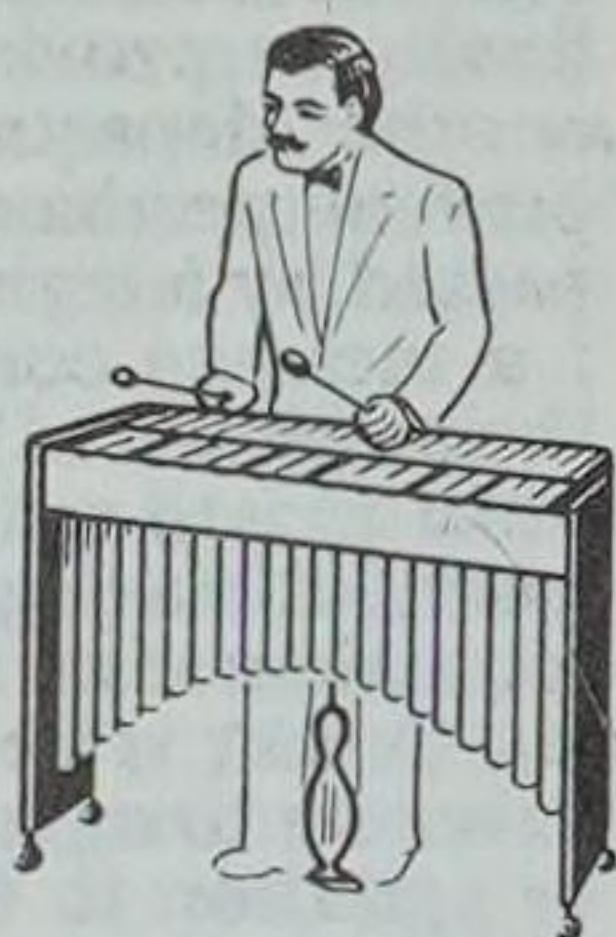


viaduct 1

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

: readily set in vibration (2): RESPONSIVE, SENSITIVE 2: sounding as a result of vibration: RESONANT (a ~ voice) — **vi-brant-ly** *adv*

vi-bra-phon \ˈvī-brə-fōn\ *n* [L *vibrare* + ISV -*phone*]: a percussion instrument resembling the xylophone but having metal bars and motor-driven resonators for sustaining the tone and producing a vibrato — **vi-bra-phon-ist** \-fō-nist\ *n*



vibraphone

vi-brate \ˈvī-brāt, esp Brit vī-ˈ\ *vb* **vi-brat-ed**; **vi-brat-ing** [L *vibratus*, pp. of *vibrare* to shake, vibrate — more at WIPE] *vt* 1: to swing or move to and fro 2: to emit with or as if with a vibratory motion 3: to mark or measure by oscillation (a pendulum vibrating seconds) 4: to set in vibration ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to move to and fro or from side to side: OSCILLATE *b*: WAVER, FLUCTUATE (~ between two choices) 2: to have an effect as of vibration (music, when soft voices die, ~s in the memory — P. B. Shelley) 3: to be in a state of vibration: QUIVER 4: to respond sympathetically: THRILL (~ to the opportunity) *syn* see SWING

vi-bra-tile \ˈvī-brət-īl, -brə-tīl\ *adj* 1: characterized by vibration 2: adapted to or used in vibratory motion (the ~ organs of insects) — **vi-bra-til-i-ty** \vī-brə-tīl-ē-tē\ *n*

vi-bra-tion \vī-ˈbrā-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: a periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the position of equilibrium when that equilibrium has been disturbed (as when a stretched cord produces musical tones or particles of air transmit sounds to the ear) *b*: the action of vibrating: the state of being vibrated or in vibratory motion: as (1): OSCILLATION (2): a quivering or trembling motion: QUIVER 2: an instance of vibration 3: vacillation in opinion or action: WAVERING 4 *a*: a characteristic emanation, aura, or spirit that infuses or vitalizes someone or something and that can be instinctively sensed or experienced *b*: a distinctive usu. emotional atmosphere capable of being sensed — usu. used in pl. — **vi-bra-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-ēl\ *adj* — **vi-bra-tion-less** \-shən-ləs\ *adj*

vi-bra-to \vī-ˈbrāt-(ə)\ *n*, *pl* -*tos* [It, fr. pp. of *vibrare* to vibrate, fr. L] 1: a slightly tremulous effect imparted to vocal or instrumental tone for added warmth and expressiveness by slight and rapid variations in pitch 2: TREMOLO *lb*

vi-bra-tor \vī-ˈbrāt-ər\ *n* 1: one that vibrates or causes vibration: as *a*: a vibrating electrical apparatus used in massage *b*: a vibrating device (as in an electric bell or buzzer) 2: an electromagnetic device that converts low direct current to pulsating direct current or alternating current

vi-bra-to-ry \vī-ˈbrāt-ōr-ē, -tōr-\ *adj* 1: consisting in, capable of, or causing vibration or oscillation 2: characterized by vibration: VIBRANT

vib-rio \vīb-rē-ō\ *n*, *pl* -*rios* [NL, *Vibrio*, genus name, fr. L *vibrare* to vibrate]: any of a genus (*Vibrio*) of short rigid motile bacteria typically shaped like a comma or an S — **vib-ri-on-ic** \vīb-rē-ˈan-ik\ *adj*

vib-ri-on \vīb-rē-ˈan\ *n* [NL *Vibrio*, *Vibrio*]: VIBRIO; also: a motile bacterium

vib-ri-o-sis \vīb-rē-ˈō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -*oses* \-sēz\ [NL, fr. *Vibrio*]: infestation with or disease caused by vibrios

vi-bris-sa \vī-ˈbrīs-ə, -və\ *n*, *pl* **vi-bris-sae** \vī-ˈbrīs-(j)ē; vā-ˈbrīs-(j)ē, -ī\ [L; akin to L *vibrare*] 1: one of the stiff hairs that are located esp. about the nostrils or on other parts of the face in many mammals and that often serve as tactile organs 2: one of the bristly feathers near the mouth of many and esp. insectivorous birds that may help to prevent the escape of insects

vi-bur-num \vī-ˈbər-nəm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, a viburnum]: any of a genus (*Viburnum*) of widely distributed shrubs or trees of the honeysuckle family with simple leaves and white or rarely pink cymose flowers

vic *abbr* vicinity

Vic *abbr* Victoria

vic-ar \ˈvīk-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. L *vicarius*, fr. *vicarius* vicarious] 1: one serving as a substitute or agent; *specif*: an administrative deputy 2: an ecclesiastical agent: as *a*: a Church of England incumbent receiving a stipend but not the tithes of a parish *b*: an Episcopal clergyman or layman having charge of a mission or chapel *c*: a clergyman exercising a broad pastoral responsibility as the representative of a prelate (patriarchal ~ for all Syrian Orthodox people in North America — F. S. Mead) — **vic-ar-ship** \-ˈship\ *n*

vic-ar-age \ˈvīk-(ə)rīj\ *n* 1: the benefice of a vicar 2: the house of a vicar 3: VICARIATE *l*

vicar apostolic *n*, *pl* **vicars apostolic**: a Roman Catholic titular bishop who governs a territory not organized as a diocese

vic-ar-ate \ˈvīk-ə-rət, -rāt\ *n*: VICARIATE

vicar-general *n*, *pl* **vicars-general**: an administrative deputy of a Roman Catholic or Anglican bishop or of the head of a religious order

vi-car-i-al \vī-ˈker-ē-əl, vā-, -ˈkar-\ *adj* [L *vicarius*] 1: VICARIOUS 2: of or relating to a vicar

vi-car-i-ate \-ē-ət\ *n* [ML *vicariatus*, fr. L *vicarius* vicar] 1: the office, jurisdiction, or tenure of a vicar 2: the office or district of a governmental administrative deputy

vi-car-i-ous \vī-ˈker-ē-əs, vā-, -ˈkar-\ *adj* [L *vicarius*, fr. *vicis* change, alternation, stead — more at WEEK] 1 *a*: serving instead of someone or something else (~ elements in a mineral) *b*: DELEGATED (~ authority) 2: performed or suffered by one person as a substitute for another or to the benefit or advantage of another: SUBSTITUTIONARY (a ~ sacrifice) 3: experienced or realized through imaginative or sympathetic participation in the experience of another 4: occurring in an unexpected or abnormal part of the body instead of the usual one (bleeding from the gums sometimes replaces the discharge from the uterus in ~ menstruation) — **vi-car-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **vi-car-i-ous-ness** *n*

Vicar of Christ: the Roman Catholic pope

vice \ˈvis\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *vitium* fault, vice] 1 *a*: moral depravity or corruption: WICKEDNESS *b*: a moral fault or failing

c: a habitual and usu. trivial defect or shortcoming: FOIBLE (suffered from the ~ of curiosity) 2: BLEMISH, DEFECT 3: a physical imperfection, deformity, or taint 4 *a* often *cap*: a character representing one of the vices in an English morality play *b*: BUFFOON, JESTER 5: an abnormal behavior pattern in a domestic animal detrimental to its health or usefulness 6: sexual immorality; *esp*: PROSTITUTION *syn* see FAULT, OFFENSE

vice *n* [ME *vis*, vice screw, fr. MF *vis*, viz something winding] chiefly Brit: VISE

vice *vt* **vic-ed**; **vic-ing** chiefly Brit: VISE

vi-ce \ˈvī-sē\ *prep* [L, abl. of *vicis* change, alternation, stead — more at WEEK]: in the place of: SUCCEEDING

vice- \ˈ(ə)vis, -vis\ *prefix* [ME *vis-*, *vice-*, fr. MF, fr. LL *vice-*, fr. L *vice*, abl. of *vicis*]: one that takes the place of (vice-president)

vice admiral *n* [MF *visamiral*, fr. *vis-* *vice-* + *amiral* admiral]: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard who ranks above a rear admiral and whose insignia is three stars

vice-chan-cel-lor \ˈ(ə)vīs-ˈchan(t)-s(ə)-lər\ *n* [ME *vichauncellor*, fr. MF *vischancelier*, fr. *vis-* + *chancelier* chancellor]: an officer ranking next below a chancellor and serving as his deputy; *esp*: a judge appointed to act for or to assist a chancellor

vice-con-sul \-ˈkän(t)-səl\ *n*: a consular officer subordinate to a consul general or to a consul

vice-ge-ren-cy \-ˈjir-ən-sē\ *n*, *pl* -*cies*: the office or jurisdiction of a vicegerent

vice-ge-rent \-ˈjir-ənt\ *n* [ML *vicegerent-*, *vicegerens*, fr. LL *vice-* + L *gerent-*, *gerens*, prp. of *gerere* to carry, carry on — more at CAST]: an administrative deputy of a king or magistrate

vi-cen-ni-al \vī-ˈsen-ē-əl\ *adj* [LL *vicennium* period of 20 years, fr. L *vicies* 20 times + *annus* year; akin to L *viginti* twenty — more at VIGESIMAL, ANNUAL]: occurring once every 20 years

vice-pres-i-den-cy \ˈ(ə)vīs-ˈprez-əd-ən-sē, -ˈprez-dən- also -ə-, den(t)-sē\ *n*: the office of vice-president

vice-pres-i-dent \-ˈprez-əd-ənt, -ˈprez-dənt also -ə-, dent\ *n* 1: an officer next in rank to a president and usu. empowered to serve as president in that officer's absence or disability 2: any of several officers serving as a president's deputies in charge of particular locations or functions — **vice-pres-i-den-tial** \vīs-, prez-ə-ˈden-chəl\ *adj*

vice-re-gal \ˈ(ə)vīs-ˈrē-gəl\ *adj*: of or relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty — **vice-re-gal-ly** \-gə-lē\ *adv*

vice-re-gent \-ˈrē-jənt\ *n*: a regent's deputy

vice-reine \ˈvīs-, rān\ *n* [F, fr. *vice-* + *reine* queen, fr. L *regina*, fem. of *reg-*, *rex* king — more at ROYAL] 1: the wife of a viceroy 2: a woman viceroy

vice-roy \ˈvīs-, rōi\ *n* [MF *vice-roi*, fr. *vice-* + *roi* king, fr. L *reg-*, *rex* — more at ROYAL] 1: the governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his king or sovereign 2: a showy American butterfly (*Limenitis archippus*) closely mimicking the monarch in coloration but smaller

vice-roy-al-ty \ˈvīs-, rōi-(ə)-l-tē, vīs-\ *n*: the office, jurisdiction, or term of service of a viceroy

vice-roy-ship \ˈvīs-, rōi-, ship\ *n*: VICEROYALTY

vice squad *n*: a police squad charged with enforcement of laws concerning gambling, pornography, prostitution, and the illegal use of liquor and narcotics

vice ver-sa \vī-si-ˈvər-sə, (ə)vīs-ˈvər-\ *adv* [L]: with the order changed: CONVERSELY

vi-chys-soise \vīsh-ē-ˈswāz, vē-shē-\ *n* [F, fr. fem. of *vichyssois* of Vichy, fr. *Vichy*, France]: a soup made of pureed leeks or onions and potatoes, cream, and chicken stock and usu. served cold

Vi-chy wa-ter \vīsh-ē-\ *n*: a natural sparkling mineral water from Vichy, France; also: an imitation of or substitute for this

vic-i-nage \ˈvīs-ˈn-ij, ˈvis-nij\ *n* [ME *vesinage*, fr. MF, fr. *vesin* neighboring, fr. L *vicinus*]: a neighboring or surrounding district: VICINITY

vic-i-nal \ˈvīs-ˈn-əl, ˈvis-nəl\ *adj* [L *vicinalis*, fr. *vicinus* neighbor, fr. *vicinus* neighboring] 1: of or relating to a limited district: LOCAL 2: of, relating to, or being subordinate forms or faces on a crystal which sometimes take the place of fundamental ones 3: of, relating to, or substituted in adjacent sites in a molecule (a ~ disulfide group)

vi-cin-i-ty \vā-ˈsin-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -*ties* [MF *vicinité*, fr. L *vicinitat-*, *vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, fr. *vicus* row of houses, village; akin to Goth *weihs* village, Gk. *oikos*, *oikia* house] 1: the quality or state of being near: PROXIMITY 2: a surrounding area or district: NEIGHBORHOOD 3: NEIGHBORHOOD *3b*

vi-cious \ˈvīsh-əs\ *adj* 1: having the nature or quality of vice or immorality: DEPRAVED 2: DEFECTIVE, FAULTY; also: INVALID 3: IMPURE, NOXIOUS 4 *a*: dangerously aggressive: SAVAGE (a ~ dog) *b*: marked by violence or ferocity: FIERCE (a ~ fight) 5: MALICIOUS, SPITEFUL (~ gossip) 6: worsened by internal causes that reciprocally augment each other (a ~ wage-price spiral) — **vi-cious-ly** *adv* — **vi-cious-ness** *n*

syn VICIOUS, VILLAINOUS, INIQUITOUS, NEFARIOUS, FLAGITIOUS, INFAMOUS, CORRUPT, DEGENERATE *shared meaning element*: highly reprehensible or offensive in character, nature, or conduct *ant* virtuous

vicious circle *n* 1: a chain of events in which the solution of one difficulty creates a new problem involving increased difficulty 2: an argument or definition that assumes something that is to be proved or defined 3: a chain of abnormal processes in which a primary disorder leads to a second which in turn aggravates the first

vi-cis-si-tude \vā-ˈsis-ə-, t(y)üd, vī-\ *n* [MF, fr. L *vicissitudo*, fr. *vicis* in turn, fr. *vicis* change, alternation — more at WEEK] 1 *a*: the quality or state of being changeable: MUTABILITY *b*: natural change or mutation visible in nature or in human affairs 2 *a*: a favorable or unfavorable event or situation that occurs by chance: a fluctuation of state or condition (the ~s of daily life) *b*: alternating change: SUCCESSION *syn* see CHANGE, DIFFICULTY **vi-cis-si-tu-di-nous** \vā-, sis-ə-ˈt(y)üd-nəs, (vī-, -ˈn-əs\ *adj* [L *vicissitudin-*, *vicissitudo*]: marked by or filled with vicissitudes

vic-tim \ˈvik-təm\ *n* [L *victima*; akin to OHG *wih* holy, Skt *vinakti* he sets apart] 1: a living being sacrificed to a deity or in the performance of a religious rite 2: one that is acted upon and usu. adversely affected by a force or agent (the schools are ~s of the social system): as **a** (1): one that is injured, destroyed, or sacrificed under any of various conditions (a ~ of cancer) (a ~ of the auto crash) (2): one that is subjected to oppression, hardship, or mistreatment (a frequent ~ of severe political attacks) **b**: one that is tricked or duped (a con man's ~)

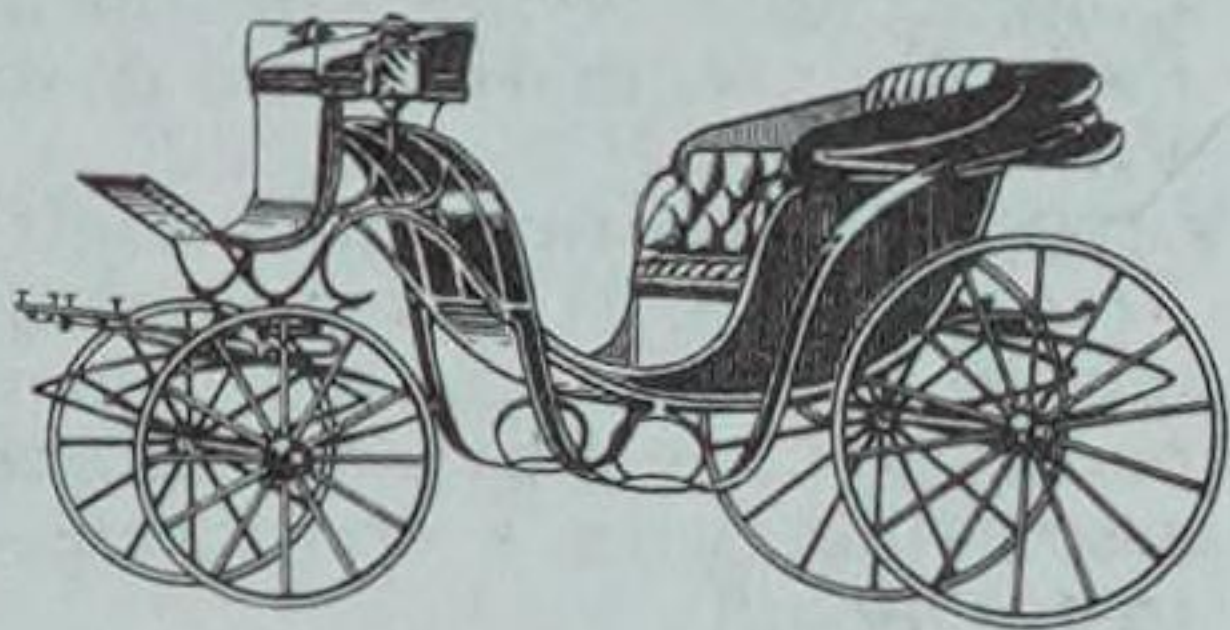
vic-tim-ize \ˈvik-tə-mīz\ *vt* -ized; -izing 1: to make a victim of 2: to subject to deception or fraud: **CHEAT** — **vic-tim-iza-tion** \ˈvik-tə-mə-zā-shən\ *n* — **vic-tim-iz-er** \ˈvik-tə-mī-zər\ *n*

vic-tor \ˈvik-tər\ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. *victus*, pp. of *vincere* to conquer, win; akin to OE *wigan* to fight, OSlav *věkŭ* strength] 1: one that defeats an enemy or opponent: **WINNER** — **victor** *adj*

Victor — a communications code word for the letter *v*

vic-to-ria \ˈvik-tōr-ē-ə, -tōr-\ *n*

[*Victoria*, queen of England] 1: a low four-wheeled pleasure carriage for two with a calash top and a raised seat in front for the driver 2: an open passenger automobile with a calash top that usu. extends over the rear seat only 3 [NL, genus name, fr. Queen *Victoria*]: any of a genus (*Victoria*) of So. American aquatic plants of the water-lily family with large spreading leaves often over five feet in diameter and immense rose-white flowers



victoria 1

Victoria Cross *n* [Queen *Victoria*]: a bronze Maltese cross awarded to members of the British armed services for acts of remarkable valor

Victo-ri-an \ˈvik-tōr-ē-ən, -tōr-\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the reign of Queen *Victoria* of England or the art, letters, or taste of her time 2: typical of the moral standards or conduct of the age of *Victoria* esp. when considered stuffy or hypocritical

Victorian *n*: a person living during Queen *Victoria*'s reign; esp.: a representative figure of that time

Victo-ri-ana \ˈvik-tōr-ē-ən-ə, -tōr-, -ən-, -ān-\ *n* [Queen *Victoria* + *E-ana*]: materials concerning or characteristic of the Victorian age; also: a collection of such materials

Victo-ri-an-ism \ˈvik-tōr-ē-ən-iz-əm, -tōr-\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being Victorian esp. in taste or conduct 2: a typical instance or product of Victorian expression, taste, or conduct

Victo-ri-an-ize \-ə-nīz\ *vt* -ized; -izing: to make Victorian (as in style or taste) — **Victo-ri-an-iza-tion** \ˈvik-tōr-ē-ən-ə-zā-shən, -tōr-\ *n*

vic-to-ri-ous \ˈvik-tōr-ē-əs, -tōr-\ *adj* 1 **a**: having won a victory **b**: of, relating to, or characteristic of victory 2: evincing moral harmony or a sense of fulfillment: **FULFILLED** — **vic-to-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **vic-to-ri-ous-ness** *n*

vic-to-ry \ˈvik-t(ə)rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME, fr. MF *victorie*, fr. L *victoria*, fr. fem. of (assumed) L *victorius* of winning or conquest, fr. L *victus*, pp. of *vincere*] 1: the overcoming of an enemy or antagonist 2: achievement of mastery or success in a struggle or endeavor against odds or difficulties

syn VICTORY, CONQUEST, TRIUMPH *shared meaning element*: a successful outcome in a contest or struggle **ant** defeat

vic-tress \ˈvik-trəs\ *n*: a female victor

vict-ual \ˈvit-ʊəl\ *n* [alter. of ME *vitaile*, fr. MF, fr. LL *victualia*, pl., provisions, victuals, fr. neut. pl. of *victualis* of nourishment, fr. L *victus* nourishment, fr. *victus*, pp. of *vivere* to live — more at **QUICK**] 1: food usable by man 2 *pl*: supplies of food: **PROVISIONS**

victual *vb* -ualed or -ualed; -ualing or -ualing *vt*: to supply with food ~ *vi* 1: **EAT** 2: to lay in provisions

vict-ual-ler or **vict-ual-er** \ˈvit-ʊl-ər\ *n* 1: the keeper of a restaurant or tavern 2: one that provisions an army, a navy, or a ship with food 3: an army or navy provision ship

vi-cu-ña or **vi-cu-na** \vi-ˈkūn-yə, vī-, vī-ˈk(y)ū-nə, və-\ *n* [Sp *vicuña*, fr. Quechua *wikúña*] 1: a wild ruminant (*Lama vicugna*) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia that is related to the domesticated llama and alpaca 2 **a**: the wool from the vicuña's fine lustrous undercoat **b**: a fabric made of vicuña wool; also: a sheep's wool imitation of this

vi-de \ˈvīd-ē, ˈvē-dā\ *vb* *imper* [L, fr. *vidēre* to see — more at **WIT**] 1: **SEE** — used to direct a reader to another item

vi-de-li-cet \və-ˈdel-ə-set, vī-, vī-ˈdā-lī-ket\ *adv* [ME, fr. L, fr. *vidēre* to see + *licet* it is permitted, fr. *licēre* to be permitted — more at **LICENSE**]: that is to say: **NAMELY**

vid-eo \ˈvīd-ē-ō\ *adj* [L *vidēre* to see + *E-ō* (as in *audio*)] 1: being, relating to, or used in the transmission or reception of the television image (~ channel) — compare **AUDIO**

video *n*: **TELEVISION** (~ drama)

vid-eo-phone \ˈvīd-ē-ə-fōn\ *n*: a telephone equipped for transmission of video as well as audio signals so that users can see each other

vid-eo-tape \ˈvīd-ē-ō-tāp\ *vt* [*video tape*]: to make a recording of (a television production) on magnetic tape — **videotape** *n*

vi-dette *var* of **VEDETTE**

vid-icon \ˈvīd-i-kān\ *n*, often *cap* [*video* + *iconoscope*]: a camera tube using the principle of photoconductivity

vi-du-ity \vīd-(y)ū-ət-ē\ *n* [ME (Sc) *viduite*, fr. MF *viduite*, fr. L *viduitat*, *viduitas*, fr. *vidua* widow — more at **WIDOW**]: **WIDOWHOOD**

vie \vī\ *vb* *vied*; *vy-ing* \ˈvī-ɪŋ\ [*modif.* of MF *envier* to invite, challenge, wager, fr. L *invitare* to invite] *vi*: to strive for superiority: **CONTEND** ~ *vt*: **HAZARD**, **WAGER** (~ money on the turn of a card); also: to exchange in rivalry: **MATCH** (~ accusation against accusation) **syn** see **RIVAL** — **vi-er** \vī-(ə)r\ *n*

Vi-en-na sausage \vē-en-ə-\ *n* [*Vienna*, Austria]: a short slender frankfurter

Viet-cong \vē-et-ˈkāj, vyet-, vē-et-, vēt-, -ˈkōŋ\ *n*, *pl* **Vietcong** [Vietnamese *Việt Nam công-san* Vietnam communists]: an adher-

ent of the Vietnamese communist movement supported by North Vietnam and engaged esp. in guerrilla warfare in South Vietnam

Viet-minh \ˈmīn\ *n*, *pl* **Vietminh** [Vietnamese *Việt Nam Độc-Lập Đông-Minh* League for the Independence of Vietnam]: an adherent of the Vietnamese communist movement

Viet-nam-ese \vē-et-nə-ˈmēz, vyet-, vē-et-, vēt-, -nə-, -nā-, -ˈmēs\ *n*, *pl* **Vietnamese** 1: a native or inhabitant of Vietnam 2: the language of the largest group in Vietnam and the official language of the country — **Vietnamese** *adj*

Viet-nam-iza-tion \-nə-mə-zā-shən\ *n*: the act or process of transferring responsibility to the Vietnamese (~ of the war) — **Viet-nam-ize** \vē-et-nə-mīz, vyet-, vē-et-, vēt-\ *vt*

view \vyü\ *n* [ME *veue*, fr. MF *veue*, *vue*, fr. OF, fr. *veoir*, *voir* to see, fr. L *vidēre* — more at **WIT**] 1: the act of seeing or examining: **INSPECTION**; also: **SURVEY** (a ~ of English literature) 2: an opinion or judgment colored by the feeling or bias of its holder (in my ~ the conference has no chance of success) 3: **SCENE**, **PROSPECT** (the lovely ~ from the balcony) 4: extent or range of vision: **SIGHT** (tried to keep the ship in ~) (sat high in the bleachers to get a good ~) 5: something that is looked toward or kept in sight: **OBJECT** (studied hard with a ~ to getting an A) 6: the foreseeable future (no hope in ~) 7: a pictorial representation **syn** see **OPINION** — **in view of**: in regard to: in consideration of — **on view**: open to public inspection: on exhibition

view *vt* 1 **a**: **SEE**, **WATCH** (~ a film) **b**: to look on in a particular light: **REGARD** (doesn't ~ himself as a rebel) 2: to look at attentively: **SCRUTINIZE** (~ an exhibit) 3: to survey or examine mentally: **CONSIDER** (~ all sides of a question) — **view-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

view-er \ˈvyü-ər\ *n*: one that views: as **a**: a person legally appointed to inspect and report on property **b**: an optical device used in viewing **c**: a person who watches television

view-find-er \ˈvyü-fīn-dər\ *n*: **FINDER** 3

view hal-loo \vyü-hə-ˈlū\ *n*: a shout given by a hunter on seeing a fox break cover

view-ing *n*: an act of seeing, watching, or taking a look; esp.: an act of watching television

view-less \ˈvyü-ləs\ *adj* 1: affording no view 2: expressing no views or opinions — **view-less-ly** *adv*

view-point \-ˌpɔɪnt\ *n*: **POINT OF VIEW**, **STANDPOINT**

view-y \ˈvyü-ē\ *adj* 1: possessing visionary, impractical, or fantastic views 2: spectacular or arresting in appearance: **SHOWY**

vi-ges-i-mal \vī-jes-ə-məl\ *adj* [L *vicesimus*, *vigesimus* twentieth; akin to L *viginti* twenty, Gk *eikosi*]: based on the number 20

vig-il \ˈvij-əl\ *n* [ME *vigile*, fr. OF, fr. LL & L; LL *vigilia* watch on the eve of a feast, fr. L, wakefulness, watch, fr. *vigil* awake, watchful; akin to L *vigēre* to be vigorous, *vegēre* to be active, rouse — more at **WAKE**] 1 **a**: a watch formerly kept on the night before a religious feast with prayer or other devotions **b**: the day before a religious feast observed as a day of spiritual preparation **c**: evening or nocturnal devotions or prayers — usu. used in pl. 2: the act of keeping awake at times when sleep is customary; also: a period of wakefulness 3: an act or period of watching or surveillance: **WATCH**

vig-il-ance \ˈvij-əl-ən(t)s\ *n*: the quality or state of being vigilant

vigilance committee *n*: a volunteer committee of citizens organized to suppress and punish crime summarily (as when the processes of law appear inadequate)

vig-il-lant \ˈvij-əl-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vigilant*-, *vigilans*, fr. prp. of *vigilare* to keep watch, stay awake, fr. *vigil* awake]: alertly watchful esp. to avoid danger **syn** see **WATCHFUL** — **vig-il-lant-ly** *adv*

vig-il-lan-te \ˈvij-əl-lant-ē\ *n* [Sp, watchman, guard, fr. *vigilante* vigilant, fr. L *vigilant*-, *vigilans*]: a member of a vigilance committee

vig-il-lan-tism \-ˈlan-tiz-əm\ *n*: the summary action resorted to by vigilantes

vigil light *n*: a candle lighted devotionally (as in a Roman Catholic church) before a shrine or image — called also *vigil candle*

vi-gin-ti-lion \vī-jin-ˈtīl-yən\ *n*, often *attrib* [L *viginti* twenty + *E-illion* (as in *million*) — more at **VIGESIMAL**] — see **NUMBER** table

vi-gnette \vin-ˈyet\ *n* [F, fr. MF *vignete*, fr. dim. of *vigne* vine — more at **VINE**] 1: a running ornament (as of vine leaves, tendrils, and grapes) put on or just before a title page or at the beginning or end of a chapter; also: a small decorative design or picture so placed 2 **a**: a picture (as an engraving or photograph) that shades off gradually into the surrounding ground or the unprinted paper **b**: the pictorial part of a postage stamp design as distinguished from the frame and lettering 3 **a**: a short descriptive literary sketch **b**: a brief incident or scene (as in a play or movie) — **vi-gnett-ist** \-ˈyet-əst\ *n*

vignette *vt* **vi-gnett-ed**; **vi-gnett-ing** 1: to finish (as a photograph) in the manner of a vignette 2: to describe briefly — **vi-gnett-er** *n*

vig-or \ˈvig-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *vigor*, fr. L, fr. *vigēre* to be vigorous] 1: active bodily or mental strength or force 2: active healthy well-balanced growth esp. of plants 3: intensity of action or effect: **FORCE** 4: effective legal status

vig-o-rish \ˈvig-ə-rish\ *n* [prob. fr. Yiddish, fr. Russ *vyigrysh* winnings, profit] 1: a charge taken (as by a bookie or a gambling house) on bets; also: the degree of such a charge (a ~ of five per cent) 2: interest paid to a moneylender

vi-go-ro-so \vig-ə-ˈrō-(s)ō, vē-gə-, -(j)zō\ *adj* or *adv* [It, lit., vigorous, fr. MF *vigoroso*]: energetic in style — used as a direction in music

ə abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yú furious	zh vision

vig-or-ous \ˈvɪg-(ə-)rəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *vigor*] **1**: possessing vigor: full of physical or mental strength or active force: STRONG (a ~ youth) (a ~ plant) **2**: done with vigor: carried out forcefully and energetically (~ exercises) — **vig-or-ous-ly** *adv* — **vig-or-ous-ness** *n*

vig-our \ˈvɪg-ər\ *chiefly Brit var of VIGOR*

Vi-king \ˈvi-kiŋ\ *n* [ON *vīkingr*] **1 a**: one of the pirate Norsemen plundering the coasts of Europe in the 8th to 10th centuries **b not cap**: SEA ROVER **2**: SCANDINAVIAN

vil *abbr* village

vile \ˈvi(ə)l\ *adj* **vil-er** \ˈvi-lər\; **vilest** [ME, fr. OF *vil*, fr. L *vilis*] **1**: of small worth or account: COMMON; also: MEAN **2 a**: morally despicable or abhorrent (nothing is so ~ as intellectual dishonesty) **b**: physically repulsive: FOUL (a ~ slum) **3**: tending to degrade (~ employments) **4**: disgustingly or utterly bad: OBNOXIOUS, CONTEMPTIBLE (~ weather) (had a ~ temper) **syn** see BASE — **vile-ly** \ˈvi(ə)l-lē\ *adv* — **vile-ness** *n*

vil-i-fi-ca-tion \ˌvil-ə-fə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* **1**: the act of vilifying: ABUSE **2**: an instance of vilifying: a defamatory utterance

vil-i-fy \ˈvil-ə-fi\ *vt* **-fied**; **-fy-ing** **1**: to lower in estimation or importance **2**: to utter slanderous and abusive statements against: DEFAME **syn** see MALIGN **ant** eulogize — **vil-i-fi-er** \-fi(-ə)r\ *n*

vil-i-pend \ˈvil-ə-pend\ *vt* [ME *vilipenden*, fr. MF *vilipender*, fr. ML *vilipendere*, fr. L *vilis* of small worth + *pendere* to weigh, estimate — more at PENDANT] **1**: to hold or treat as of small worth or account: CONTEMN **2**: to express a low opinion of: DISPARAGE

vill \ˈvil\ *n* [AF, fr. OF *ville* village] **1**: a division of a hundred: TOWNSHIP **2**: VILLAGE

vil-la \ˈvil-ə\ *n* [It, fr. L; akin to L *vicus* row of houses — more at VICINITY] **1**: a country estate **2**: the rural or suburban residence of a wealthy person **3 Brit**: a detached or semidetached urban residence with yard and garden space

vil-la-dom \ˈvil-əd-əm\ *n*, *Brit*: the world constituted by villas and their occupants

vil-lage \ˈvil-ij\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *ville* farm, village, fr. L *villa* country estate] **1 a**: a settlement usu. larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town **b**: an incorporated minor municipality **2**: the residents of a village **3**: something (as an aggregation of burrows or nests) suggesting a village **4**: a territorial area having the status of a village esp. as a unit of local government

vil-lag-er \ˈvil-ij-ər\ *n*: an inhabitant of a village

vil-lage-ry \ˈvil-ij-(ə-)rē\ *n*: VILLAGES

vil-lain \ˈvil-ən\ *n* [ME *vilain*, *vilein*, fr. MF, fr. ML *villanus*, fr. L *villa* country estate] **1**: VILLEIN **2**: an uncouth person: BOOR **3**: a deliberate scoundrel or criminal **4**: a scoundrel in a story or play **5**: a person or thing blamed for a particular evil or difficulty (automation as the ~ in job ... displacement — M. H. Goldberg)

vil-lain-ess \-ə-nəs\ *n*: a female villain

vil-lain-ous \-ə-nəs\ *adj* **1 a**: befitting a villain (as in evil, depraved, or vile character) (a ~ attack) **b**: being or having the character of a villain: DEPRAVED (the ~ foe) **2**: highly objectionable: WRETCHED **syn** see VICIOUS — **vil-lain-ous-ly** *adv* — **vil-lain-ous-ness** *n*

vil-lainy \-ə-nē\ *n*, *pl* **-lain-ies** **1**: villainous conduct; also: a villainous act **2**: the quality or state of being villainous: DEPRAVITY

vil-la-nel-la \ˌvil-ə-ˈnel-ə\ *n*, *pl* **-nel-le** \-ˈnel-ē\ [It, fr. *villano* villein, peasant, fr. ML *villanus*] **1**: a 16th century Italian rustic part-song unaccompanied and in free form **2**: an instrumental piece in the style of a rustic dance

vil-la-nelle \ˌvil-ə-ˈnel\ *n* [F, fr. It *villanella*]: a chiefly French verse form running on two rhymes and consisting typically of five tercets and a quatrain in which the first and third lines of the opening tercet recur alternately at the end of the other tercets and together as the last two lines of the quatrain

vil-lat-ic \ˌvil-ˈat-ik\ *adj* [L *villaticus*, fr. *villa*]: RURAL

-ville \ˌvil, esp South -vəl\ *n* *suffix* [-ville, suffix occurring in names of towns, fr. F, fr. OF, fr. *ville* village]: place or category of a specified nature (dullville)

vil-lein \ˈvil-ən, ˈvil-ān, vil-ˈān\ *n* [ME *vilain*, *vilein* — more at VIL-LAIN] **1**: a free common villager or village peasant of any of the feudal classes lower in rank than the thane **2**: a free peasant of a feudal class lower than a sokeman and higher than a cotter **3**: an unfree peasant standing as the slave of his feudal lord but free in his legal relations with respect to all others

vil-len-age \ˈvil-ə-nij\ *n* [ME *vilenage*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *vilein*, *vilain*] **1**: tenure at the will of a feudal lord by villein services **2**: the status of a villein

vil-li-form \ˈvil-ə-fōrm\ *adj* [ISV]: having the form or appearance of villi; also: resembling bristles or the pile of velvet (a fish with ~ teeth)

vil-los-i-ty \ˌvil-ˈās-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** **1**: the state of being villous **2**: a villous patch or area

vil-lous \ˈvil-əs\ *adj* **1**: covered or furnished with villi **2**: having soft long hairs (leaves ~ underneath) — compare PUBESCENT — **vil-lous-ly** *adv*

vil-lus \ˈvil-əs\ *n*, *pl* **vil-li** \ˈvil-i, -(i)ē\ [NL, fr. L, tuft of shaggy hair — more at VELVET]: a small slender often vascular process: as **a**: one of the minute finger-shaped processes of the mucous membrane of the small intestine that serve in the absorption of nutrient **b**: one of the branching processes of the surface of the chorion of the developing egg of most mammals that help to form the placenta

vim \ˈvim\ *n* [L, accus. of *vis* strength; akin to Gk *is* strength, *hies-thai* to hurry, OE *wāth* pursuit]: robust energy and enthusiasm

vi-na \ˈvē-nə\ *n* [Skt *vinā*]: a stringed instrument of India having usu. four strings on a long bamboo fingerboard with movable frets and a gourd resonator at each end

vi-na-ceous \ˌvi-ˈnā-shəs, vin-ˈā-\ *adj* [L *vinaceus* of wine, fr. *vinum* wine — more at WINE]: of the color wine

vin-ai-grette \ˌvin-i-ˈgret\ *n* [F, fr. *vinaigre* vinegar]: a small ornamental box or bottle with perforated top used for holding an aromatic preparation (as smelling salts)

vinaigrette sauce *n*: a sauce made typically of oil and vinegar, onions, parsley, and herbs and used esp. on cold meats or fish

ˈvi-nal \ˈvin-əl\ *adj* [L *vinalis*, fr. *vinum* wine]: of or relating to wine: VINOUS

ˈvi-nal \ˈvi-nəl\ *n* [polyvinyl alcohol]: a synthetic textile fiber that is a long-chain polymer consisting largely of vinyl alcohol units

vin-blas-tine \ˈvin-ˈblas-tēn\ *n* [contr. of *vincal leukoblastine*, fr. *vinca* + *leukoblast* (developing leukocyte), fr. *leuk-* + *-blast*]: an alkaloid C₄₆H₅₈N₄O₉ from Madagascar periwinkle used to relieve human neoplastic diseases

vin-ca \ˈvin-kə\ *n* [NL, short for L *pervinca* periwinkle]: **ˈPERIWINKLE**

Vin-cen-tian \ˌvin-ˈsen-chen\ *n*: a member of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Mission founded by St. Vincent de Paul in Paris, France, in 1625 and devoted to missions and seminaries — **Vincentian** *adj*

Vin-cent's angina \ˌvin(t)-sən(t)s-, (i)ˌvæn-ˈsənz-\ *n* [Jean Hyacinthe Vincent †1950 F bacteriologist]: a contagious disease marked by ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth and adjacent parts and caused by a bacterium (*Fusobacterium fusiforme*) often in association with a spirochete (*Borrelia vincentii*) — called also *trench mouth*

Vincent's infection *n*: a bacterial infection of the respiratory tract and mouth marked by destructive ulceration esp. of the mucous membranes

vin-ci-ble \ˌvin(t)-sə-bəl\ *adj* [L *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere* to conquer — more at VICTOR]: capable of being overcome or subdued

vin-cris-tine \ˈvin-ˈkris-tēn\ *n* [*vinca* + L *crista* crest + E *-ine*]: an alkaloid C₄₆H₅₆N₄O₁₀ from Madagascar periwinkle used to relieve human neoplastic diseases (as leukemias)

vin-cu-lum \ˈvin-kyə-ləm\ *n*, *pl* **-lums** or **-la** \-lə\ [L, fr. *vincire* to bind — more at VETCH] **1**: a unifying bond: LINK, TIE **2**: a straight horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound mathematical expression and equivalent to parentheses or brackets about them (as in $a-b-c=a-[b-c]$)

vin-di-ca-ble \ˌvin-di-kə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being vindicated

vin-di-cate \ˌvin-də-kāt\ *vt* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** [L *vindicatus*, pp. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, avenge, fr. *vindic-*, *vindex* claimant, avenger] **1 obs**: to set free: DELIVER **2**: AVENGE **3 a**: EXONERATE, ABSOLVE **b** (1): CONFIRM, SUBSTANTIATE (2): to provide justification or defense for: JUSTIFY **c**: to protect from attack or encroachment: DEFEND **4**: to maintain a right to **syn** see MAINTAIN — **vin-di-ca-tor** \-kāt-ər\ *n*

vin-di-ca-tion \ˌvin-də-ˈkā-shən\ *n*: an act of vindicating: the state of being vindicated; *specif*: justification against denial or censure: DEFENSE

vin-dic-a-tive \ˌvin-ˈdik-ət-iv\ *adj* **1 obs**: VINDICTIVE, VENGEFUL **2 archaic**: PUNITIVE

vin-di-ca-to-ry *adj* **1** \ˌvin-di-kə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-\: providing vindication: JUSTIFICATORY **2** \ˌvin-ˈdik-ə-\: PUNITIVE, RETRIBUTIVE

vin-dic-tive \ˌvin-ˈdik-tiv\ *adj* [L *vindicta* revenge, vindication, fr. *vindicare*] **1 a**: disposed to seek revenge: VENGEFUL **b**: intended for or involving revenge **2**: intended to cause anguish or hurt: SPITEFUL — **vin-dic-tive-ly** *adv* — **vin-dic-tive-ness** *n*

syn VINDICTIVE, REVENGEFUL, VENGEFUL *shared meaning element*: showing or motivated by a desire for vengeance

ˈvine \ˈvin\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *vigne*, fr. L *vinea* vine, vineyard, fr. fem. of *vineus* of wine, fr. *vinum* wine — more at WINE] **1**: GRAPE **2 a**: a plant whose stem requires support and which climbs by tendrils or twining or creeps along the ground; also: the stem of such a plant **b**: any of various sprawling herbaceous plants (as a tomato or potato) that lack specialized adaptations for climbing

ˈvine *vi* **vined**; **vin-ing**: to form or grow in the manner of a vine

vine-al \ˌvin-ē-əl, ˌvin-\ *adj* [L *vinealis* of vines, fr. *vinea* vine]: of or relating to wine

vine-dress-er \ˌvīn-,dres-ər\ *n*: one that cultivates and prunes grapevines

vine-gar \ˌvin-i-gər\ *n* [ME *vinegre*, fr. OF *vinaigre*, fr. *vin* wine (fr. L *vinum*) + *aigre* keen, sour — more at EAGER] **1**: a sour liquid obtained by acetic fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids and used as a condiment or preservative **2**: ill humor: SOURNESS **3**: VIM

vinegar eel *n*: a minute nematode worm (*Turbatrix aceti*) often found in great numbers in vinegar or acid fermenting vegetable matter

vinegar fly *n* [fr. its breeding in pickles]: DROSOPHILA

vine-gar-ish \ˌvin-i-g(ə-)rɪʃ\ *adj*: VINEGARY **2**

vine-gar-roon \ˌvin-i-gə-ˈrōn\ *n* [MexSp *vinagrón*, aug. of Sp *vinagre* vinegar, fr. OF *vinaigre*]: a large harmless whip scorpion (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) of the southern U.S. and Mexico that emits a vinegary odor when disturbed and is popularly held to be venomous

vine-gary \ˌvin-i-g(ə-)rē\ *adj* **1**: resembling vinegar: SOUR **2**: disagreeable, bitter, or irascible in character or manner

vin-ery \ˌvīn-(ə-)rē\ *n*, *pl* **-er-ies**: an area or building in which vines are grown

vine-yard \ˌvin-yərd\ *n* **1**: a planting of grapevines **2**: an area or category of physical or mental occupation

vine-yard-ist \-əst\ *n*: one who owns or cultivates a vineyard

vingt-et-un \ˌvæn-,tā-ˈən\ *n* [F, lit., twenty-one]: BLACKJACK **5**

vi-nic \ˈvi-nik\ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *vinum* wine — more at WINE]: of, relating to, or derived from wine or alcohol (~ ether)

vi-ni-cul-ture \ˌvin-ə-,kəl-cher, ˌvī-nə-\ *n* [L *vinum* + ISV *-i-* + *culture*]: VITICULTURE

vi-nif-er-ous \ˌvī-nif-(ə-)rəs, vin-ˈif-\ *adj* [L *vinifer*, fr. *vinum* + *-ifer* -iferous]: yielding or grown for the production of wine

vi-ni-fi-ca-tion \ˌvin-ə-fə-ˈkā-shən, ˌvīn-\ *n* [F, fr. *vin* wine + *-i-* + *-fication*]: the conversion of a sugar-containing solution (as a fruit juice) into wine by fermentation

vi-no \ˈvē-(i)nō\ *n* [It & Sp, fr. L *vinum*]: WINE

vi-nos-i-ty \ˌvī-nās-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties**: the characteristic body, flavor, and color of a wine

vi-nous \vī-nəs\ *adj* [L *vinosus*, fr. *vinum* wine] 1: of, relating to, or made with wine (<~ medications> 2: showing the effects of the use of wine 3: VINACEOUS — **vi-nous-ly** *adv*

vin-tage \vint-ij\ *n* [ME, alter. of *vendage*, fr. MF *vendenge*, fr. L *vindemia*, fr. *vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off, fr. *de-* + *emere* to take — more at WINE, REDEEM] 1 **a** (1): a season's yield of grapes or wine from a vineyard (2): WINE; *specif*: a wine of a particular type, region, and year and usu. of superior quality that is dated and allowed to mature **b**: a collection of contemporaneous and similar persons or things: CROP 2: the act or time of harvesting grapes or making wine 3 **a**: a period of origin or manufacture (a piano of 1845 ~) **b**: length of existence: AGE

2vintage *adj* 1: of or relating to a vintage 2: of old, recognized, and enduring interest, importance, or quality: CLASSIC 3: OLD-FASHIONED, OUTMODED 4: of the best and most characteristic — used with a proper noun (<~ Shaw: a wise and winning comedy — Time>)

vin-tag-er \ij-ər\ *n*: one concerned with the production of grapes and wine

vintage year *n* 1: a year in which a vintage wine is produced 2: a year of outstanding distinction or success

vint-ner \vint-nər\ *n* [ME *vineter*, fr. OF *vinetier*, fr. ML *vinetarius*, fr. L *vinetum* vineyard, fr. *vinum* wine] 1: a wine merchant 2: a person who makes wine

vin-y \vī-nē\ *adj* **vin-i-er**; **-est** 1: of, relating to, or resembling vines (<~ plants> 2: covered with or abounding in vines

vi-nyl \vīn-əl\ *n* [ISV, fr. L *vinum* wine] 1: a univalent radical $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}$ derived from ethylene by removal of one hydrogen atom 2: a polymer of a vinyl compound or a product (as a resin or a textile fiber) made from one (<~ upholstery> — **vi-nyl-ic** \vī-nīl-ik\ *adj*

vinyl alcohol *n*: an unstable compound $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOH}$ known only in the form of its polymers or derivatives

vi-nyl-i-dene \vī-nīl-ə-dēn\ *n* [ISV *vinyl* + *-ide* + *-ene*]: a bivalent radical $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}$ derived from ethylene by removal of two hydrogen atoms from one carbon atom

vinylidene resin *n*: any of a group of tough thermoplastic resins formed by polymerization of a vinylidene compound and used esp. for filaments, films, and molded articles

vinyl resin *n*: any of various thermoplastic resinous materials that are essentially polymers of vinyl compounds

vi-ol \vī(-ə)l, \vī(-)ōl\ *n* [MF *viola* viol, *viola*, fr. OProv *viola* viol] 1: a bowed stringed instrument chiefly of the 16th and 17th centuries having a deep body, flat back, sloping shoulders, usu. six strings, fretted fingerboard, and low-arched bridge and made in treble, alto, tenor, and bass sizes

1vi-ol-a \vī-ō-lə\ *n* [It & Sp, viol, *viola*, fr. OProv, viol] 1: a musical instrument of the violin family that is intermediate in size and compass between the violin and cello and is tuned a fifth below the violin — **vi-o-list** \-ləst\ *n*

2vi-ol-a \vī-ō-lə, vī-, \vī-ə-\ *n* [L]: VIOLET 1a; *esp*: any of various garden hybrids with solitary white, yellow, or purple often variegated flowers resembling but smaller than typical pansies

vi-ol-a-ble \vī-ə-lə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being or likely to be violated — **vi-ol-a-bil-i-ty** \vī-ə-lə-bīl-ə-tē\ *n* — **vi-ol-a-ble-ness** \vī-ə-lə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **vi-ol-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

vi-ol-a-ceous \vī-ə-lā-shəs\ *adj* [L *violaceus*, fr. *viola* violet] 1: of the color violet — **vi-ol-a-ceous-ly** *adv*

vi-ol-a da brac-cio \vī-ō-lə-də-bräch(-ē-)ō\ *n*, pl **vi-ol-e da braccio** \-lād-\ [It, arm viol] 1: a viol having roughly the range of the viola

viola da gam-ba \lād-ə-gām-bə, -'gam-\ *n*, pl **viola da gamba** [It, leg viol] 1: a bass member of the viol family having a range approximating the cello

viola d'a-mo-re \lād-ə-mōr-ē, -'mōr-\ *n*, pl **viola d'amore** [It, viol of love] 1: a tenor viol having usu. seven gut and seven wire strings

1vi-ol-a-te \vī-ə-lāt\ *vt* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** [ME *violaten*, fr. L *violatus*, pp. of *violare*; akin to L *vis* strength — more at VIM] 1: BREAK, DISREGARD (<~ the law> 2: to do harm to the person or esp. the chastity of; *specif*: RAPE 3: PROFANE, DESECRATE (<~ a shrine> 4: INTERRUPT, DISTURB (<~ the peace of a spring evening — Nancy Larter> — **vi-ol-a-tive** \-lāt-iv\ *adj* — **vi-ol-a-tor** \-lāt-ər\ *n*

2vi-ol-a-te \vī-ə-lāt\ *adj*, *archaic*: subjected to violation

vi-ol-a-tion \vī-ə-lā-shən\ *n*: the act of violating: the state of being violated: as **a**: INFRINGEMENT, TRANSGRESSION; *specif*: an infringement of the rules in sports that is less serious than a foul and usu. involves technicalities of play **b**: an act of irreverence or desecration: PROFANATION **c**: INTERRUPTION, DISTURBANCE **d**: RAPE, RAVISHMENT

vi-ol-ence \vī-ə-lən(t)s\ *n* 1 **a**: exertion of physical force so as to injure or abuse (as in effecting illegal entry into a house) **b**: an instance of violent treatment or procedure 2: injury by or as if by distortion, infringement, or profanation: OUTRAGE 3 **a**: intense, turbulent, or furious and often destructive action or force (<the ~ of the storm> **b**: vehement feeling or expression: FERVOR; *also*: an instance of such action or feeling **c**: a clashing or jarring quality: DISCORDANCE 4: undue alteration (as of wording or sense in editing a text)

vi-ol-ent \-lənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *violentus*; akin to L *violare* to violate] 1: marked by extreme force or sudden intense activity (<~ attack> 2 **a**: notably furious or vehement (<~ denunciation>); *also*: excited or mentally disordered to the point of loss of self-control (<the patient became ~ and had to be restrained> **b**: EXTREME, INTENSE (<~ pain> 3: caused by force: not natural (<~ death> — **vi-ol-ent-ly** *adv*

violent storm *n*: STORM 1c(1) — see BEAUFORT SCALE table

vi-ol-et \vī-ə-lət\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *violate*, dim. of *viole* violet, fr. L *viola*] 1 **a**: any of a genus (*Viola* of the family Violaceae, the violet family) of herbs or subshrubs with alternate stipulate leaves and both aerial and cleistogamous flowers; *esp*: one with smaller usu. solid-colored flowers as distinguished from the usu. larger-flowered violas and pansies **b**: any of several plants of genera other than that of the violet — compare DOGTOOTH VIOLET 2: any

of a group of colors of reddish blue hue, low lightness, and medium saturation

vi-o-lin \vī-ə-'līn\ *n* [It *violino*, dim. of *viola*] 1: a bowed stringed instrument having four strings tuned at intervals of a fifth and a usual range from G below middle C upwards for more than 4½ octaves and distinguished from the viol in having a shallower body, shoulders at right angles to the neck, a fingerboard without frets, and a more curved bridge — **vi-o-lin-ist** \-əst\ *n*

vi-o-lon-cel-lo \vī-ə-lən-'chel(-)ō, \vī-ə-\ *n* [It, dim. of *violone*, aug. of *viola*]: CELLO — **vi-o-lon-cel-list** \-chel-əst\ *n*

vio-my-cin \vī-ə-'mīs-'n\ *n* [violet + *-mycin*, fr. the color of the soil organism]: a polypeptide antibiotic $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_8$ that is produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces puniceus*) and is administered in the form of its sulfate in the treatment of tuberculosis

vi-os-ter-ol \vī-'ās-tə-rōl, -rōl\ *n* [ultraviolet + *sterol*]: vitamin D₂ esp. when dissolved in an edible vegetable oil

VIP \vī-ē-'pē\ *n*, pl **VIPs** \-'pēz\ [very important person]: a person of great influence or prestige; *esp*: a high official with special privileges

vi-per \vī-pər\ *n* [MF *vipere*, fr. L *vipera*] 1 **a**: a common European venomous snake (*Vipera berus*) that attains a length of two feet, varies in color from red, brown, or gray with dark markings to black, occurs across Eurasia from England to Sakhalin, and is rarely fatal to man; *broadly*: any of various Old World venomous snakes (family Viperidae) **b**: PIT VIPER **c**: a venomous or reputedly venomous snake 2: a vicious or treacherous person

vi-per-ine \-pə-rīn\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling a viper: VENOMOUS

vi-per-ish \-p(ə-)rīsh\ *adj*: spitefully vituperative: VENOMOUS

vi-per-ous \-p(ə-)rəs\ *adj* 1: VIPERINE 2: having the qualities attributed to a viper: MALIGNANT, VENOMOUS — **vi-per-ous-ly** *adv*

viper's bugloss *n*: a coarse bristly Old World weed (*Echium vulgare*) of the borage family that is naturalized in No. America and has showy blue tubular flowers with exerted stamens

vi-ra-go \və-'rāg(-)ō, -rāg-, \vī-ə-'gō\ *n*, pl **-goes** or **-gos** [L *viragin-*, *virago*, fr. *vir* man — more at VIRILE] 1: a woman of great stature, strength, and courage 2: a loud overbearing woman: TERMAGANT — **vi-rag-i-nous** \və-'raj-ə-nəs\ *adj*

vi-ral \vī-rəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or caused by a virus — **vi-ral-ly** \-rāl-ē\ *adv*

vi-re-lay \vī-ə-'lā\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *virelai*]: a chiefly French verse form consisting of stanzas of indeterminate length and number with alternating long and short lines and interlaced rhyme (as *abab bcbc cdcd dada*)

vi-re-mia \vī-'rē-mē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *virus* + *-emia*]: the presence of virus in the blood of a host — **vi-re-mic** \-mīk\ *adj*

vi-re-o \vī-ē-'ō\ *n*, pl **-eos** [L, a small bird, fr. *virere* to be green] 1: any of various small insectivorous American passerine birds (family Vireonidae) that are chiefly olivaceous and grayish in color **vires** pl of VIS

vi-res-cence \və-'res-'n(t)s, vī-\ *n*: the state or condition of becoming green; *esp*: such a condition due to the development of chloroplasts in plant organs (as petals) normally white or colored

vi-res-cent \-nt\ *adj* [L *virescent-*, *virescens*, prp. of *virescere* to become green, incho. of *virere* to be green] 1: beginning to be green: GREENISH 2: developing or displaying virescence

vir-ga \vər-gə\ *n* [NL, fr. L, branch, rod, streak in the sky suggesting rain — more at WHISK]: wisps of precipitation evaporating before reaching the ground

1vir-gate \vər-gāt\ *n* [ML *virgata*, fr. *virga*, a land measure, fr. L, rod]: an old English unit of land area equal to one quarter of a hide or one quarter of an acre

2virgate *adj* [NL *virgatus*, fr. L, made of twigs, fr. *virga*]: shaped like a rod or wand (<~ one-flowered branch>)

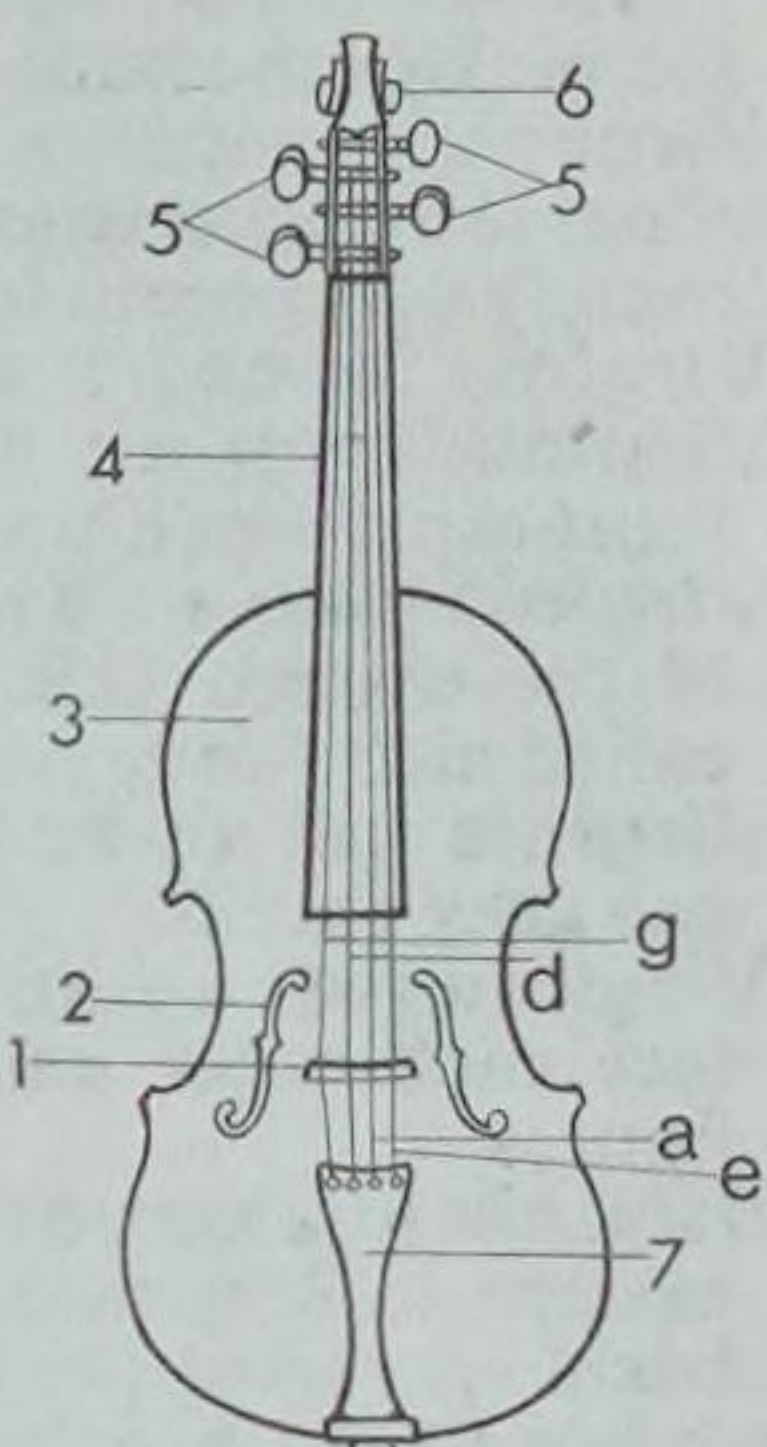
1vir-gin \vər-jən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *virgine*, fr. L *virgin-*, *virgo* young woman, virgin] 1 **a**: an unmarried woman devoted to religion **b cap**: VIRGO 2 **a**: an absolutely chaste young woman **b**: an unmarried girl or woman 3 **cap**: VIRGIN MARY 4: a person who has not had sexual intercourse 5: a female animal that has never copulated

2virgin *adj* 1: free of impurity or stain: UNSULLIED 2: CHASTE 3: characteristic of or befitting a virgin: MODEST 4: FRESH, UNSPOILED; *specif*: not altered by human activity (<~ forest> 5 **a**: being used or worked for the first time **b**: INITIAL, FIRST 6 **a**: NATIVE 8b (<~ sulfur> **b**: of a vegetable oil: obtained from the first light pressing and without heating 7: produced directly from ore or by primary smelting — used of metal

1vir-gin-al \vər-jən-'l, \vər-jən-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a virgin or virginity; *esp*: PURE, CHASTE 2: PRISTINE, UNSULLIED — **vir-gin-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

2virginal *n* [prob. fr. L *virginalis* of a virgin, fr. *virgin-*, *virgo*]: a small rectangular spinet having no legs and only one wire to a note and popular in the 16th and 17th centuries — often used in pl.; called also *pair of virginals*

virgin birth *n* 1: birth from a virgin 2 *often cap* V&B: the theological doctrine that Jesus was miraculously begotten of God and born of a virgin mother



violin: 1 bridge, 2 sound hole, 3 sound board, 4 fingerboard, 5 pegs, 6 scroll, 7 tail-piece, g G-string, d D-string, a A-string, e E-string

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

Vir-gin-ia cowslip \vər-jin-yə-, -jin-ē-ə\ *n* [Virginia, state of the U.S.]: a smooth erect eastern No. American herb (*Mertensia virginica*) of the borage family with entire leaves and showy blue flowers pink in the bud — called also *Virginia bluebell*

Virginia creeper *n*: a common No. American tendril-climbing vine (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) of the grape family with palmately compound leaves and bluish black berries

Virginia fence *n*: WORM FENCE — called also *Virginia rail fence*

Virginia ham *n*: a flat lean hickory-smoked ham with dark red meat esp. from a peanut-fed razorback hog

Virginia pine *n*: a common often straggling pine (*Pinus virginiana*) of the eastern U.S. that has short needles occurring in pairs — called also *Jersey pine*

Virginia rail *n*: an American long-billed rail (*Rallus limicola*) that has gray cheeks

Virginia reel *n*: an American dance in which two lines of couples face each other and all couples in turn participate in a series of figures

Virginia snakeroot *n*: a birthwort (*Aristolochia serpentaria*) of the eastern U.S. with oblong leaves cordate at the base and a solitary basal very irregular flower

vir-gin-i-ty \vər-jin-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being virgin; esp.: MAIDENHOOD 2: the unmarried life: CELIBACY, SPINSTERHOOD

vir-gin-ium \vər-jin-ē-əm, -jin-yəm\ *n* [NL, fr. *Virginia*]: FRANCIS

Virgin Mary *n*: the mother of Jesus

virgin's bower *n*: any of several usu. small-flowered and climbing clematises

virgin wool *n*: wool not used before in manufacture

Vir-go \vər-(g)gō, 'vi(ə)r-\ *n* [L (gen. *Virginis*), lit., virgin] 1: a zodiacal constellation on the celestial equator that lies due south of the handle of the Dipper and is pictured as a woman holding a spike of grain 2 *a*: the 6th sign of the zodiac in astrology — see ZODIAC table *b*: one born under this sign

vir-gu-late \vər-gyā-lət, -lāt\ *adj* [L *virgula* little rod]: shaped like a rod (< a ~ cercaria)

vir-gule \vər-(g)gyū(ə)\ *n* [F, fr. L *virgula* small stripe, obelus, fr. dim. of *virga* rod — more at WHISK]: DIAGONAL 3

vi-ri-cide \vi-rə-sīd\ *n* [NL *virus* + E -i- + -cide]: an agent that destroys or inactivates viruses — **vi-ri-cid-al** \vi-rə-sīd-əl\ *adj*

vir-id \vir-əd\ *adj* [L *viridis* green — more at VERDANT]: vividly green: VERDANT

vir-i-des-cent \vir-ə-des-ənt\ *adj* [L *viridis* green — more at VERDANT]: slightly green: GREENISH

vi-rid-i-an \və-'rid-ē-ən\ *n* [L *viridis*]: a chrome green that is probably a hydrated oxide of chrome Cr₂O₃·2H₂O

vi-rid-i-ty \və-'rid-ət-ē\ *n* [ME *viridite*, fr. MF *viridité*, fr. L *viriditas*, *viriditas*, fr. *viridis*] 1 *a*: the quality or state of being green *b*: the color of grass or foliage 2: naive innocence

vir-ile \vir-əl, 'vi(ə)r-il, Brit also 'vi(ə)r-il\ *adj* [MF or L; MF *viril*, fr. L *virilis*, fr. *vir* man, male; akin to OE & OHG *wer* man, Skt *vira*] 1: having the nature, properties, or qualities of a man; specif: capable of functioning as a male in copulation 2: ENERGETIC, VIGOROUS 3: characteristic of or associated with men: MASCULINE 4: MASTERFUL, FORCEFUL

vir-il-ism \vir-ə-liz-əm\ *n* 1: precocious development of secondary sex characters in the male 2: the appearance of secondary male characters in the female

vir-il-i-ty \və-'ril-ət-ē, Brit also vī-\ *n*: the quality or state of being virile: *a*: MANHOOD *b*: manly vigor: MASCULINITY

vi-ri-on \vi-rē-ən, 'vir-ē-\ *n* [ISV *vir-* (fr. *virus*) + -on]: a complete virus particle with its outer coat intact: the extracellular infective form of a virus

vir-l \vər(-ə)\ *n* [ME *virole* — more at FERRULE] Scot: FERRULE 1

vi-rol-o-gy \vi-rāl-ə-jē\ *n* [NL *virus* + ISV -logy]: a branch of science that deals with viruses — **vi-ro-log-i-cal** \vi-rə-'lāj-i-kəl\ or **vi-ro-log-ic** \ik\ *adj* — **vi-ro-log-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **vi-rol-o-gist** \vi-rāl-ə-jēst\ *n*

vi-ro-sis \vi-rō-səs\ *n*, *pl* **vi-ro-ses** \-sēz\ [NL]: infection with or disease caused by a virus

vir-tu \vər-tü, vi(ə)r-\ *n* [It *virtù*, lit., virtue, fr. L *virtut-*, *virtus*] 1: a love of or taste for curios or objets d'art 2: productions of art esp. of a curious or antique nature: OBJETS D'ART

vir-tu-al \vər-ch(-ə)-wəl, 'vər-chəl\ *adj* [ME, possessed of certain physical virtues, fr. ML *virtualis*, fr. L *virtus* strength, virtue]: being such in essence or effect though not formally recognized or admitted (< a ~ dictator) (< a ~ promise)

virtual focus *n*: a point from which divergent rays (as of light) seem to emanate but do not actually do so (as in the image of a point source seen in a plane mirror)

virtual image *n*: an image (as seen in a plane mirror) formed of virtual foci

vir-tu-al-i-ty \vər-chə-'wal-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: ESSENCE 2: potential existence: POTENTIALITY

vir-tu-al-ly \vər-ch(-ə)-wə-lē, 'vər-ch(-ə)-lē\ *adv*: almost entirely: for all practical purposes (unnoticed and ~ unknown — Philip Brady)

vir-tue \vər-(g)chü, -chə(-w)\ *n* [ME *virtu*, fr. OF, fr. L *virtut-*, *virtus* strength, manliness, virtue, fr. *vir* man — more at VIRILE] 1 *a*: conformity to a standard of right: MORALITY *b*: a particular moral excellence 2 *pl*: an order of angels — see CELESTIAL HIERARCHY 3: a beneficial quality or power of a thing 4: manly strength or courage: VALOR 5: a commendable quality or trait: MERIT 6: a capacity to act: POTENCY 7: chastity esp. in a woman — **by virtue of or in virtue of**: through the force of: by authority of

vir-tue-less \-(g)chü-ləs, -chə-\ *adj* 1: devoid of excellence or worth 2: lacking in moral goodness

vir-tu-o-sa \vər-chə-'wō-sə, -zə\ *n* [It, fem. of *virtuoso*]: a female virtuoso

vir-tu-os-i-ty \-wās-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: a taste for or interest in virtu 2: great technical skill in the practice of a fine art

vir-tu-o-so \-wō-(s)ō, -(g)zō\ *n*, *pl* -sos or -si \-(s)ē, -(g)zē\ [It, fr. *virtuoso*, *adj.*, virtuous, skilled, fr. LL *virtuosus* virtuous, fr. L *virtus*] 1: an experimenter or investigator esp. in the arts and sciences: SAVANT 2: one skilled in or having a taste for the fine arts 3: one who excels in the technique of an art; esp.: a highly skilled musical performer (as on the violin) — **vir-tu-o-sic** \-wō-sik, -zik\ *adj*

virtuoso *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a virtuoso: having the manner or style of a virtuoso

vir-tu-ous \vər-ch(-ə)-wəs\ *adj* 1: POTENT, EFFICACIOUS 2 *a*: having or exhibiting virtue *b*: morally excellent: RIGHTEOUS 3: CHASTE *syn* see MORAL *ant* vicious — **vir-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **vir-tu-ous-ness** *n*

vi-ru-cide \vi-rə-sīd\ *n* [NL *virus* + E -cide]: VIRICIDE — **vi-ru-cid-al** \vi-rə-sīd-əl\ *adj*

vir-u-lence \vir-(y)ə-lən(t)s\ *n*: the quality or state of being virulent; as *a*: extreme bitterness or malignity of temper: RANCOR *b*: MALIGNANCY, VENOMOUSNESS (ameliorate the ~ of a disease) *c*: the relative capacity of a pathogen to overcome body defenses

vir-u-len-cy \lən-sē\ *n*: VIRULENCE

vir-u-lent \lən-t\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison] 1 *a*: marked by a rapid, severe, and malignant course (< a ~ infection) *b*: able to overcome bodily defensive mechanisms (< a ~ pathogen) 2: extremely poisonous or venomous: NOXIOUS 3: full of malice: MALIGNANT (< ~ racists) 4: objectionably harsh or strong — **vir-u-lent-ly** *adv*

vir-u-lif-er-ous \vir-(y)ə-'lif(-ə)-rəs\ *adj* [virulence + -iferous]: containing, producing, or conveying an agent of infection (offspring of ~ females)

vi-rus \vi-rəs\ *n* [L, slimy liquid, poison, stench; akin to OE *wāse* marsh, Gk *ios* poison, Skt *viśa*; in senses 2 & 4, fr. NL, fr. L] 1 *archaic*: VENOM 1 2 *a*: the causative agent of an infectious disease *b*: FILTERABLE VIRUS; *specif*: any of a large group of submicroscopic infective agents that are regarded either as the simplest microorganisms or as extremely complex molecules, that typically contain a protein coat surrounding an RNA or DNA core of genetic material, that are capable of growth and multiplication only in living cells, and that cause various important diseases in man, lower animals, or plants *c*: a disease caused by a filterable virus 3: something that poisons the mind or soul (the force of this ~ of prejudice — V. S. Waters) 4: an antigenic but not infective material (as vaccine lymph) obtainable from a case of an infectious disease

vi-ru-stat-ic \vi-rə-'stat-ik\ *adj* [*virus* + Gk *statikos* causing to stand — more at STATIC]: tending to check the growth of viruses

vis \vis\ *n*, *pl* **vi-res** \vi-rēz\ [L — more at VIM]: FORCE, POWER

vis *abbr* 1 visibility 2 visual

vi-sa \vē-zə also -sə\ *n* [F, fr. L, neut. pl. of *visus*, pp.] 1: an endorsement made on a passport by the proper authorities denoting that it has been examined and that the bearer may proceed 2: a signature of formal approval by a superior upon a document

2 visa *vt* **vi-saed** \-zəd, -səd\; **vi-sa-ing** \-zə-ɪŋ, -sə-\: to give a visa to (a passport)

vis-age \viz-ij\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *vis* face, fr. L *visus* sight, fr. *visus*, pp. of *videre* to see — more at WIT] 1: the face, countenance, or appearance of a person or sometimes an animal 2: ASPECT, APPEARANCE (grimy ~ of a mining town) — **vis-aged** \-ijd\ *adj*

vis-à-vis \vēz-ə-'vē also vēs- or -ā-'vē\ *n*, *pl* **vis-à-vis** \-ə-'vē(z), -ā-\ [F, lit., face to face] 1: one that is face to face with another 2 *a*: ESCORT, DATE *b*: COUNTERPART 3: TÊTE-À-TÊTE 1

2 vis-à-vis *prep* 1: face to face with: OPPOSITE 2: in relation to 3: as compared with

3 vis-à-vis *adv*: in company: TOGETHER

Vi-sa-yan \və-'si-ən\ *var* of BISAYAN

vis-ca-cha *var* of VIZCACHA

viscera *pl* of VISCUS

vis-cer-al \vis-ə-rəl\ *adj* 1: felt in or as if in the viscera: DEEP (< ~ sensation) 2: INSTINCTIVE, APPETITIVE (< ~ drives) 3: dealing with crude or elemental emotions: EARTHY (< a ~ novel) 4: of, relating to, or located on or among the viscera: SPLANCHNIC — **vis-cer-al-ly** \-rəl-lē\ *adv*

vis-cero-gen-ic \vis-ə-rə-'jen-ik\ *adj* [L *viscera* + E -genic]: arising within the body (< ~ needs)

vis-cero-mo-tor \-'mōt-ər\ *adj*: causing or concerned in the functional activity of the viscera (< ~ nerves)

vis-cid \vis-əd\ *adj* [LL *viscidus*, fr. L *viscum* birdlime — more at VISCOUS] 1 *a*: having an adhesive quality: STICKY *b*: having a glutinous consistency: VISCOUS 2: covered with a sticky layer — **vis-cid-i-ty** \vis-'id-ət-ē\ *n* — **vis-cid-ly** \vis-əd-lē\ *adv*

vis-co-el-as-tic \vis-kō-ə-'las-tik\ *adj* [*viscous* + *elastic*]: having appreciable and conjoint viscous and elastic properties (< such ~ materials as asphalt); also: constituting or relating to the state of viscoelastic materials (< ~ data) (< ~ properties) — **vis-co-el-as-tic-i-ty** \-las-'tis-ət-ē, -tis-tē\ *n*

vis-com-e-ter \vis-'kām-ət-ər\ *n* [*viscosity* + -meter]: an instrument with which to measure viscosity — **vis-co-met-ric** \vis-kə-'me-trik\ *adj* — **vis-com-e-try** \-ə-trē\ *n*

vis-cose \vis-kōs, -kōz\ *n* [obs. *viscose*, *adj.* (viscous)] 1: a viscous golden-brown solution made by treating cellulose with caustic alkali solution and carbon disulfide and used in making rayon and films of regenerated cellulose 2: viscose rayon

2 viscose *adj*: of, relating to, or made from viscose

vis-co-sim-e-ter \vis-kə-'sim-ət-ər\ *n* [ISV *viscosity* + -meter]: VISCOMETER — **vis-cosi-met-ric** \vis-käs-ə-'me-trik\ *adj*

vis-cos-i-ty \vis-'käs-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being viscous 2: the property of a fluid or semifluid that enables it to develop and maintain an amount of shearing stress dependent upon the velocity of flow and then to offer continued resistance to flow 3: the ratio of the tangential frictional force per unit area to the velocity gradient perpendicular to the direction of flow of a liquid — called also *coefficient of viscosity* 4: the capability possessed by a solid of yielding continually under stress

viscosity index *n*: an arbitrary number assigned as a measure of the constancy of the viscosity of a lubricating oil with change of

temperature with higher numbers indicating viscosities that change little with temperature

vis-count \ˈvī-kaʊnt\ *n* [ME *viscounte*, fr. MF *viscomte*, fr. ML *vicecomit-*, *vicecomes*, fr. LL *vice-* + *comit-*, *comes* count — more at COUNT] : a member of the peerage in Great Britain ranking below an earl and above a baron — **vis-count-ry** \-kaʊn(t)-sē\ *n* — **vis-count-ess** \-kaʊnt-əs\ *n* — **vis-county** \-kaʊnt-ē\ *n*

vis-cous \ˈvis-kəs\ *adj* [ME *viscouse*, fr. LL *viscosus* full of birdlime, viscous, fr. L *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime; akin to OHG *wihhsila* cherry, Gk *ixos* mistletoe] 1 : VISCID 2 : having or characterized by viscosity (<~ flow> — **vis-cous-ly** *adv* — **vis-cous-ness** *n*)

vis-cus \ˈvis-kəs\ *n*, *pl vis-cera* \ˈvis-ə-rə\ [L (*pl. viscera*)] : an internal organ of the body; *esp* : one (as the heart, liver, or intestine) located in the great cavity of the trunk proper

ˈvise \ˈvis\ *n* [MF *vis* something winding, fr. L *vitis* vine — more at WITHY] : any of various tools with two jaws for holding work that close usu. by a screw, lever, or cam

ˈvise *vt* **vise**; **vis-ing** : to hold, force, or squeeze with or as if with a vise

ˈvi-sé \ˈvē-zā, vē-ˈ\ *vt vi-séd* or **vi-séed**; **vi-sé-ing** [F, pp. of *viser* to visa, fr. *visa*] : VISA

ˈvisé *n* : VISA

visé-like \ˈvī-slik\ *adj* : acting like a vise (<a ~ grip>)

Vish-nu \ˈvish-(j)nü\ *n* [Skt *Viṣṇu*] : the preserver god of the Hindu sacred triad — compare BRAHMA, SIVA

vis-i-bil-i-ty \ˈvīz-ə-ˈbīl-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl -ties* 1 : the quality or state of being visible 2 **a** : the degree of clearness of the atmosphere; *specif* : the greatest distance toward the horizon that prominent objects can be identified visually with the naked eye **b** : capability of affording an unobstructed view 3 : a measure of the ability of radiant energy to evoke visual sensation

vis-i-ble \ˈvīz-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *visibilis*, fr. *visus*, pp.] 1 : capable of being seen : perceptible to vision (<stars ~ to the naked eye> (<~ light> 2 **a** : exposed to view (<the ~ horizon> **b** : MANIFEST, APPARENT **c** : CONSPICUOUS 3 : capable of being discovered or perceived : RECOGNIZABLE (<no ~ means of support> 4 : AVAILABLE 5 : devised to keep a particular part or item always in full view or readily seen or referred to (<a ~ index> — **vis-i-ble-ness** *n* — **vis-i-bly** \-blē\ *adv*)

visible speech *n* 1 : a set of phonetic symbols based on symbols for articulatory position 2 : speech reproduced spectrographically

Visi-goth \ˈvīz-ə-gäth\ *n* [LL *Visigothi*, *pl.*] : a member of the western division of the Goths — **Visi-goth-ic** \ˈvīz-ə-ˈgäth-ik\ *adj*

ˈvi-sion \ˈvīzh-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *vision-*, *visio*, fr. *visus*, pp. of *vidēre* to see — more at WIT] 1 **a** : something seen in a dream, trance, or ecstasy; *specif* : a supernatural appearance that conveys a revelation **b** : an object of imagination **c** : a manifestation to the senses of something immaterial (<look, not at ~s, but at realities — Edith Wharton> 2 **a** : the act or power of imagination **b** (1) : mode of seeing or conceiving (2) : unusual discernment or foresight (<a man of ~> **c** : direct mystical awareness of the supernatural usu. in visible form 3 **a** : the act or power of seeing : SIGHT **b** : the special sense by which the qualities of an object (as color, luminosity, shape and size) constituting its appearance are perceived and which is mediated by the eye 4 **a** : something seen **b** : a lovely or charming sight — **vi-sion-al** \ˈvīzh-nəl, -ən-ˈ\ *adj* — **vi-sion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

ˈvision *vt* **vi-sioned**; **vi-sion-ing** \ˈvīzh-(ə)-nɪŋ\ : ENVISION

ˈvi-sion-ary \ˈvīzh-ə-ner-ē\ *adj* 1 **a** : able or likely to see visions **b** : disposed to reverie or imagining : DREAMY 2 **a** : of the nature of a vision : ILLUSORY **b** : IMPRACTICABLE, UTOPIAN (<a ~ scheme> **c** : existing only in imagination : UNREAL 3 : of, relating to, or characterized by visions or the power of vision *syn* see IMAGINARY — **vi-sion-ari-ness** \-ē-nəs\ *n*

ˈvisionary *n*, *pl -aries* 1 : one who sees visions : SEER 2 : one whose ideas or projects are impractical : DREAMER

ˈvi-sioned \ˈvīzh-ən-d\ *adj* 1 : seen in a vision (<a ~ face> 2 : produced by or experienced in a vision (<~ agony> 3 : endowed with vision : INSPIRED

ˈvi-sion-less \ˈvīzh-ən-ləs\ *adj* 1 : SIGHTLESS, BLIND (<~ eyes> 2 : lacking vision or inspiration (<a ~ leader>)

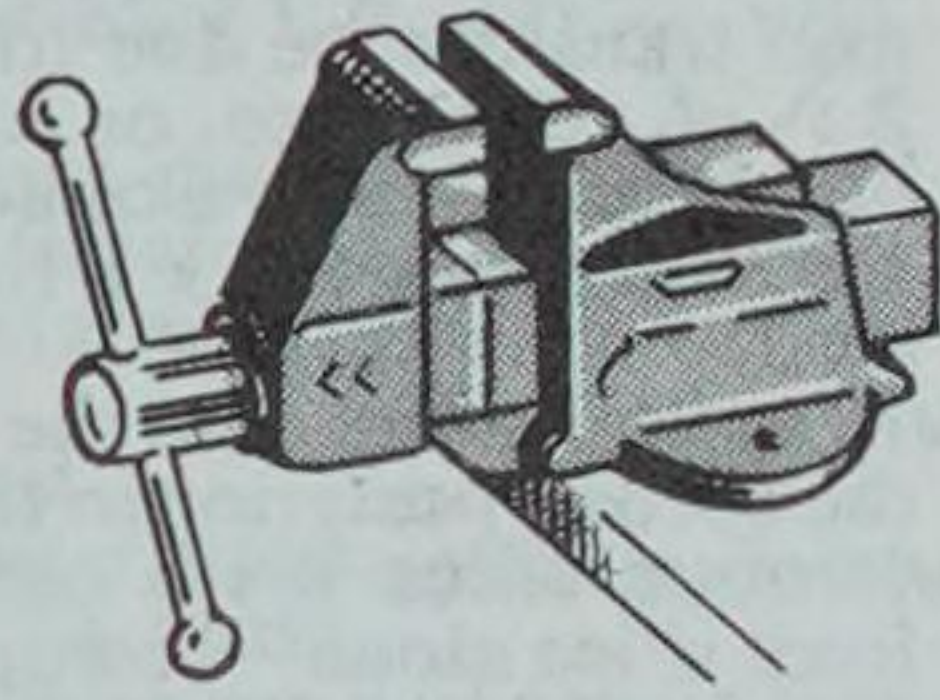
ˈvis-it \ˈvīz-ət\ *vb* **vis-it-ed** \ˈvīz-ət-əd, ˈvīz-təd\; **vis-it-ing** \ˈvīz-ət-ɪŋ, ˈvīz-tɪŋ\ [ME *visiten*, fr. OF *visiter*, fr. L *visitare*, freq. of *visere* to go to see, fr. *vidēre* to see] *vt* 1 **a** *archaic* : COMFORT — used of the Deity (<~ us with Thy salvation — Charles Wesley> **b** (1) : AFFLICT (<~ed his people with distempers — Tobias Smollett> (2) : INFLECT, IMPOSE (<~ed his wrath upon them> **c** : AVENGE (<~ed the sins of the fathers upon the children> **d** : to present itself to or come over momentarily (<was ~ed by a strange notion> 2 : to go to see in order to comfort or help 3 **a** : to pay a call upon as an act of friendship or courtesy **b** : to reside with temporarily as a guest **c** : to go to see or stay at (a place) for a particular purpose (as business or sightseeing) **d** : to go or come officially to inspect or oversee (<a bishop ~ing his parish>) ~ *vi* 1 : to make a visit; *also* : to make frequent or regular visits 2 : CHAT, CONVERSE

ˈvisit *n* 1 **a** : a short stay : CALL **b** : a brief residence as a guest **c** : an extended stay : SOJOURN 2 : a journey to and stay or short sojourn at a place 3 : an official or professional call or tour : VISITATION 4 : the act of a naval officer in boarding a merchant ship on the high seas in exercise of the right of search

syn VISIT, VISITATION, CALL *shared meaning element* : a coming to stay with another temporarily and usu. briefly

vis-it-able \ˈvīz-ət-ə-bəl, ˈvīz-tə-ˈ\ *adj* 1 : subject to or allowing visitation or inspection 2 : socially eligible to receive visits

Vis-i-tan-dine \ˈvīz-ə-ˈtæn-dēn\ *n* [F, fr. L *visitandum*, gerund of *visitare* to visit] : a nun of the Roman Catholic Order of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded by St. Francis de Sales and St. Jane de Chantal in Annecy, France, in 1610 and devoted to contemplation and education



vise

vis-i-tant \ˈvīz-ət-ənt, ˈvīz-tənt\ *n* 1 : VISITOR; *esp* : one thought to come from a spirit world 2 : a migratory bird that appears at intervals for a limited period — **visitant** *adj*

vis-i-ta-tion \ˈvīz-ə-ˈtā-shən\ *n* 1 : an instance of visiting; *esp* : an official visit (as for inspection) 2 **a** : a special dispensation of divine favor or wrath **b** : a severe trial : AFFLICTION 3 *cap* : the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth recounted in Luke and celebrated July 2 by a Christian feast *syn* see VISIT — **vis-i-ta-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-ˈ\ *adj*

vis-i-ta-to-ri-al \ˈvīz-ət-ə-ˈtōr-ē-əl, ˈvīz-tə-, -ˈtōr-ˈ\ *adj* : of or relating to visitation or to a judicial visitor or superintendent

visiting card *n* : a small card bearing the name and sometimes the address of a person or married couple that is presented when calling

visiting fireman *n* : a usu. important or influential visitor whom it is desirable or expedient to show about or entertain impressively

visiting nurse *n* : a nurse employed by a hospital or social-service agency to perform public health services and *esp*. to visit sick persons in a community

visiting professor *n* : a professor invited to join a college or university faculty for a limited time (as an academic year)

visiting teacher *n* : an educational officer employed by a public school system to visit the homes of pupils in order to bring about cooperation between school and family and to enforce attendance regulations or to instruct sick or handicapped pupils unable to attend school

vis-i-tor \ˈvīz-ət-ər, ˈvīz-tər\ *n* : one that visits; *specif* : one that makes formal visits of inspection

vis-i-ve \ˈvīz-iv, ˈvī-siv\ *adj* [ML *visivus*, fr. L *visus*, pp. of *vidēre* to see — more at WIT] 1 *archaic* : of, relating to, or serving for vision 2 *archaic* : capable of seeing or of being seen

vis-or \ˈvī-zər\ *n* [ME *viser*, fr. AF, fr. OF *visiere*, fr. *vis* face — more at VISAGE] 1 : the front piece of a helmet; *esp* : a movable upper piece 2 **a** : a face mask **b** : DISGUISE 3 **a** : a projecting front on a cap for shading the eyes **b** : a usu. movable flat sunshade attached at the top of an automobile windshield — **visored** \-zərd\ *adj* — **vis-or-less** \-zər-ləs\ *adj*

vis-ta \ˈvīz-tə\ *n* [It, sight, fr. *visto*, pp. of *vedere* to see, fr. L *vidēre* — more at WIT] 1 : a distant view through or along an avenue or opening : PROSPECT 2 : an extensive mental view (as over a stretch of time or a series of events)

VISTA *abbr* Volunteers in Service to America

vis-taed \ˈvīz-təd\ *adj* 1 : affording or made to form a vista 2 : seen in or as if in a vista

vis-u-al \ˈvīzh-(ə)-wəl, ˈvīzh-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *visualis*, fr. L *visus* sight, fr. *visus*, pp. of *vidēre* to see] 1 : of, relating to, or used in vision (<~ organs> 2 : attained or maintained by sight (<~ impressions> 3 : OPTICAL (<the ~ focus of a lens> 4 : VISIBLE 5 : producing mental images : VIVID 6 : done or executed by sight only (<~ navigation> 7 : of, relating to, or employing visual aids — **vis-u-al-ly** \ˈvīzh-(ə)-wə-lē, ˈvīzh-(ə)-lē\ *adv*

visual acuity *n* : the relative ability of the visual organ to resolve detail that is usu. expressed as the reciprocal of the minimum angular separation in minutes of two lines just resolvable as separate and that forms in the average human eye an angle of one minute

visual aid *n* : an instructional device (as a chart, map, or model) that appeals chiefly to vision; *esp* : an educational motion picture or filmstrip

visual-aural radio range *n* : a radio aid to air navigation by which a pilot determines if he is on course by an appropriate aural signal, a meter reading, or both — called also *visual-aural range*

visual field *n* : the entire expanse of space visible at a given instant without moving the eyes — called also *field of vision*

vis-u-al-iza-tion \ˈvīzh-(ə)-wə-lə-ˈzā-shən, ˈvīzh-ə-lə-ˈ\ *n* 1 : formation of mental visual images 2 : the act or process of interpreting in visual terms or of putting into visible form 3 **a** : the process of exposing an organ to view by surgery **b** : the process of making a viscus visible by injection of a radiopaque substance followed by roentgenography

vis-u-al-ize \ˈvīzh-(ə)-wə-līz, ˈvīzh-ə-līz\ *vb* **-ized**; **-iz-ing** *vt* : to make visible; as **a** : to see or form a mental image of : ENVISAGE **b** : to make (an organ) visible by surgical or roentgenographic visualization ~ *vi* : to form a mental visual image

vis-u-al-iz-er \-lī-zər\ *n* : one that visualizes; *esp* : one whose mental imagery is prevalently visual

visual purple *n* : a photosensitive red or purple pigment in the retinal rods of various vertebrates; *esp* : RHODOPSIN

vi-ta \ˈvīt-ə, ˈvīt-ə\ *n*, *pl vi-tae* \ˈvīt-ē, ˈvīt-ē\ [L, lit., life] : a brief autobiographical sketch

VITA *abbr* Volunteers for International Technical Assistance

vi-tal \ˈvīt-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vitalis* of life, fr. *vita* life; akin to L *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] 1 **a** : existing as a manifestation of life **b** : concerned with or necessary to the maintenance of life (<~ organs> (<blood and other ~ fluids> 2 : full of life and vigor : ANIMATED 3 : characteristic of life or living beings 4 **a** : fundamentally concerned with or affecting life or living beings; as (1) : tending to renew or refresh the living : INVIGORATING (2) : destructive to life : MORTAL **b** : of the utmost importance : essential to continued worth or well-being 5 : recording data relating to lives 6 : of, relating to, or constituting the staining of living tissues *syn* see LIVING, ESSENTIAL — **vi-tal-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

vital capacity *n* : the breathing capacity of the lungs expressed as the number of cubic inches or cubic centimeters of air that can be forcibly exhaled after a full inspiration

vi-tal-ism \ˈvīt-əl-iz-əm\ *n* 1 : a doctrine that the functions of a living organism are due to a vital principle distinct from physico-

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

chemical forces **2** : a doctrine that the processes of life are not explicable by the laws of physics and chemistry alone and that life is in some part self-determining — **vi-tal-ist** \-ˈtāl-ist\ *n* or *adj* — **vi-tal-is-tic** \vīt-ˈl-ˈis-tik\ *adj*

vi-tal-i-ty \vīt-ˈtāl-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties **1** **a** : the peculiarity distinguishing the living from the nonliving **b** : capacity to live and develop; also : physical or mental vigor esp. when highly developed **2** **a** : power of enduring **b** : lively and animated character

vi-tal-iza-tion \vīt-ˈl-ə-ˈzā-shən\ *n* : the quality or state of being vitalized

vi-tal-ize \vīt-ˈl-iz\ *vt* -ized; -izing : to endow with vitality : ANIMATE

syn VITALIZE, ENERGIZE, ACTIVATE *shared meaning element* : to arouse to activity, animation, or life **ant** atrophy

vi-tals \vīt-ˈtāl\ *n* *pl* **1** : vital organs (as the heart, liver, lungs, and brain) **2** : essential parts

vital signs *n* *pl* : the pulse rate, respiratory rate, body temperature, and sometimes blood pressure of a person

vital statistics *n* *pl* **1** : statistics relating to births, deaths, marriages, health, and disease **2** : facts (as physical dimensions or quantities) considered to be interesting or important (her *vital statistics* are 34-26-36)

vi-ta-mer \vīt-ə-mər\ *n* [vitamin + isomer] : any of two or more compounds that relieve a particular vitamin deficiency; also : a structural analogue of a vitamin — **vi-ta-mer-ic** \vīt-ə-ˈmer-ik\ *adj*

vi-ta-min \vīt-ə-mən, Brit also ˈvit-\ *n* [L *vita* life + ISV *amine*] : any of various organic substances that are essential in minute quantities to the nutrition of most animals and some plants, act esp. as coenzymes and precursors of coenzymes in the regulation of metabolic processes but do not provide energy or serve as building units, and are present in natural foodstuffs or sometimes produced within the body

vitamin A *n* : any of several fat-soluble vitamins found esp. in animal products (as egg yolk, milk, or fish-liver oils) or a mixture of them whose lack in the animal body causes epithelial tissues to become keratinous (as in the eye with resulting visual defects)

vitamin B *n* **1** : VITAMIN B COMPLEX **2** or **vitamin B₁** \-ˈbē-ˈwən\ : THIAMINE

vitamin B₆ \-ˈbē-ˈsē\ *n* : FOLIC ACID

vitamin B complex *n* : a group of water-soluble vitamins found esp. in yeast, seed germs, eggs, liver and flesh, and vegetables that have varied metabolic functions and include coenzymes and growth factors — called also *B complex*; compare BIOTIN, CHOLINE, NICOTINIC ACID, PANTOTHENIC ACID

vitamin B₆ \-ˈbē-ˈsiks\ *n* : PYRIDOXINE or a closely related compound found widely in combined form and considered essential to vertebrate nutrition

vitamin B₁₂ \-ˈbē-ˈtwelv\ *n* : a complex cobalt-containing compound C₆₃H₉₀CoN₁₄O₁₄P that occurs esp. in liver, is essential to normal blood formation, neural function, and growth, and is used esp. in treating pernicious and related anemias and in animal rations; also : any of several compounds of similar action but different chemistry

vitamin B₂ \-ˈbē-ˈtū\ *n* : RIBOFLAVIN

vitamin C *n* : a water-soluble vitamin C₆H₈O₆ found in plants and esp. in fruits and leafy vegetables or made synthetically and used in the prevention and treatment of scurvy and as an antioxidant for foods — called also *ascorbic acid*

vitamin D *n* : any or all of several fat-soluble vitamins chemically related to steroids, essential for normal bone and tooth structure, and found esp. in fish-liver oils, egg yolk, and milk or produced by activation (as by ultraviolet irradiation) of sterols: as **a** or **vitamin D₂** \-ˈdē-ˈtū\ : an alcohol C₂₈H₄₃OH usu. prepared by irradiation of ergosterol and used as a dietary supplement in nutrition and medicinally in the control of rickets and related disorders — called also *calciferol* **b** or **vitamin D₃** \-ˈdē-ˈthrē\ : an alcohol C₂₇H₄₃OH that is the predominating form of vitamin D in most fish-liver oils and is formed in the skin on exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet rays

vitamin E *n* : any of several fat-soluble vitamins that are chemically tocopherols, are essential in the nutrition of various vertebrates in which their absence is associated with infertility, degenerative changes in muscle, or vascular abnormalities, are found esp. in leaves and in seed germ oils, and are used chiefly in animal feeds and as antioxidants

vitamin G *n* : RIBOFLAVIN

vitamin H *n* : BIOTIN

vi-ta-min-ize \vīt-ə-mə-nīz\ *vt* -ized; -izing **1** : to provide or supplement with vitamins **2** : to make vigorous as if by the feeding of vitamins — **vi-ta-min-iza-tion** \vīt-ə-mə-nā-ˈzā-shən\ *n*

vitamin K *n* [Dan *koagulation* coagulation] **1** : either of two naturally occurring fat-soluble vitamins C₃₁H₄₆O₂ and C₄₁H₅₆O₂ essential for the clotting of blood because of their role in the production of prothrombin — called also respectively *vitamin K₁*, *vitamin K₂* **2** : any of several synthetic compounds closely related chemically to natural vitamins K₁ and K₂ and of similar biological activity

vitamin P *n* [paprika & permeability] : BIOFLAVONOID

vitamin PP \-ˈpē-ˈpē\ *n* [pellagra-preventive] : a pellagra-preventive vitamin (as nicotinamide or nicotinic acid)

vi-tel-lin \vī-ˈtel-ən, vā-\ *n* [vitellus] : a phosphoprotein in egg yolk

vi-tel-line \-ˈtel-ən, -ēn, -īn\ *adj* **1** : resembling the yolk of an egg esp. in yellow color **2** : of, relating to, or producing yolk

vitelline membrane *n* : a membrane enclosing the egg proper and corresponding to the cell wall of an ordinary cell; esp : a membrane separating from the surface of the egg in many invertebrates immediately after the egg is fertilized and thereby preventing other spermatozoa from entering

vi-tel-lo-gen-e-sis \vī-ˈtel-ō-ˈjen-ə-səs, vā-\ *n* [NL, fr. L *vitellus* + NL -o- + *genesis*] : yolk formation

vi-tel-lus \-ˈtel-əs\ *n* [L, lit., small calf — more at VEAL] : YOLK 1c

vi-ti-ate \ˈvish-ē-āt\ *vt* -ated; -ating [L *vitiatus*, pp. of *vitiare*, fr. *vitium* fault, vice] **1** : to make faulty or defective often by the addition of something that impairs **2** : to debase in moral or aesthetic status (a spirit *vitiated* by luxury) **3** : to make ineffective

or weak : INVALIDATE **syn** see DEBASE — **vi-ti-a-tor** \ˈvish-ē-āt-ər\ *n*

vi-ti-a-tion \ˈvish-ē-ā-shən\ *n* **1** : the quality or state of being vitiated **2** : the act of vitiating

vi-ti-cul-ture \ˈvit-ə-ˈkəl-cher, ˈvīt-\ *n* [L *vitis* vine + E *culture* — more at WITHY] : the cultivation or culture of grapes — **vi-ti-cul-tur-al** \ˈvit-ə-ˈkəlch(-ə)-rəl, ˈvīt-\ *adj* — **vi-ti-cul-tur-ist** \-rəst\ *n*

vit-i-li-go \ˈvit-ˈl-ī-(g)ō, -ē-\ *n* [NL, fr. L, *tetter*] : a skin disorder manifested by smooth white spots on various parts of the body

vi-ti-os-i-ty \ˈvish-ē-ˈās-ət-ē\ *n* [L *vitiositas*, *vitiositas*, fr. *vitiosus* vicious, fr. *vitium*] *archaic* : DEPRAVITY, VICIOUSNESS

vit-re-ous \ˈvi-trē-əs\ *adj* [L *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass — more at WOAD] **1** : of, relating to, derived from, or consisting of glass **2**

a : resembling glass (as in color, composition, brittleness, or luster) : GLASSY (∼ rocks) **b** : characterized by low porosity and usu. translucence due to the presence of a glassy phase (∼ china)

3 : of, relating to, or constituting the vitreous humor — **vit-re-ous-ly** *adv* — **vit-re-ous-ness** *n*

vitreous enamel *n* : a fired-on opaque glassy coating on metal (as steel)

vitreous humor *n* : the clear colorless transparent jelly that fills the eyeball posterior to the lens — see EYE illustration

vitreous silica *n* : a chemically stable and refractory glass made from silica alone — compare QUARTZ GLASS

vit-ri-fy \ˈvi-trə-ˈfī\ *vb* -fied; -fy-ing [F *vitrier*, fr. MF, fr. L *vitrum* glass] *vt* : to convert into glass or a glassy substance by heat and fusion ∼ *vi* : to become vitrified — **vit-ri-fi-able** \-ˈfī-ə-bəl\ *adj* —

vit-ri-fi-ca-tion \ˈvi-trə-ˈfā-kā-shən\ *n*

vi-trine \və-ˈtrēn\ *n* [F, fr. *vitre* pane of glass, fr. OF, fr. L *vitrum* glass] : a glass showcase or cabinet esp. for displaying fine wares or specimens

vit-ri-ol \ˈvi-trē-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *vitriolum*, alter. of LL *vitreolum*, neut. of *vitreolus* glassy, fr. L *vitreus* vitreous] **1** **a** : a sulfate of any of various metals (as copper, iron, or zinc); esp : a glassy hydrate of such a sulfate **b** : OIL OF VITRIOL **2** : something felt to resemble vitriol esp. in caustic quality; esp : virulence of feeling or of speech — **vit-ri-ol-ic** \ˈvi-trē-ˈāl-ik\ *adj*

vit-ta \ˈvit-ə\ *n*, *pl* **vit-tae** \ˈvit-ē, ˈvi-tē, ˈvi-tī\ [NL, fr. L, fillet; akin to L *viere* to plait — more at WIRE] **1** : one of the oil tubes in the fruits of plants of the carrot family **2** : STRIPE, STREAK

vit-tate \ˈvi-tāt\ *adj* **1** : bearing or containing vittae **2** : striped longitudinally

vit-tles \ˈvit-ˈtəl\ *n* *pl* : VICTUALS

vi-tu-per-ate \vi-ˈt(y)ü-pə-rāt, vā-\ *vb* -ated; -ating [L *vituperatus*, pp. of *vituperare*, fr. *vitium* fault + *parare* to make — more at PARE] *vt* : to abuse or censure severely or abusively : BERATE ∼ *vi* : to use harsh condemnatory language **syn** see SCOLD — **vi-tu-per-a-tor** \-rāt-ər\ *n*

vi-tu-per-a-tion \vi-ˈt(y)ü-pə-ˈrā-shən, vā-\ *n* **1** : sustained and bitter railing and condemnation : vituperative utterance **2** : an act or instance of vituperating **syn** see ABUSE **ant** acclaim, praise

vi-tu-per-a-tive \vi-ˈt(y)ü-p(ə)-rət-iv, -pə-rāt-\ *adj* : uttering or given to censure : containing or characterized by verbal abuse — **vi-tu-per-a-tive-ly** *adv*

vi-tu-per-a-to-ry \-p(ə)-rə-tōr-ē, -tōr-\ *adj* : VITUPERATIVE

vi-va \ˈvē-və, -vā\ *interj* [It, long live, fr. 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivere* to live, fr. L — more at QUICK] — used to express goodwill or approval

vi-va-ce \ˈvē-ˈväch-(j)ā, -ē\ *adv* or *adj* [It, vivacious, fr. L *vivac*, *vivax*] : in a brisk spirited manner — used as a direction in music

vi-va-cious \və-ˈvā-shəs also vi-\ *adj* [L *vivac*, *vivax*, lit., long-lived, fr. *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] : lively in temper or conduct : SPRIGHTLY **syn** see LIVELY **ant** languid — **vi-va-cious-ly** *adv* — **vi-va-cious-ness** *n*

vi-vac-i-ty \ˈvas-ət-ē\ *n* : the quality or state of being vivacious

vi-van-di-ere \ˈvē-vā-ˈdye(ə)r\ *n* [F, fem. of MF *vivandier*, fr. ML *vivanda* food — more at VIAND] : a female sutler

vi-var-i-um \vi-ˈvar-ē-əm, -ver-\ *n*, *pl* -ia \-ē-ə\ or -iums [L, park, preserve, fr. *vivus* alive — more at QUICK] : an enclosure for keeping or raising and observing animals or plants indoors; esp : one for terrestrial animals — compare TERRARIUM

1 **vi-va vo-ce** \ˈvi-və-ˈvō-(j)sē or (as if fr It) ˈvē-və-ˈvō-(j)chā\ *adv* [ML, with the living voice] : by word of mouth : ORALLY

2 **viva voce** *adj* : expressed or conducted by word of mouth : ORAL

3 **viva voce** *n* : an examination conducted viva voce

vi-vax malaria \ˈvi-vaks-\ *n* [NL *vivax*, specific epithet of *Plasmodium vivax*, parasite causing tertian] : TERTIAN

vi-ver-rid \vi-ˈver-əd\ *n* [NL *Viverridae*, group name, fr. *Viverra*, type genus, fr. L *viverra* ferret] : any of a family (*Viverridae*) of carnivorous mammals (as a civet, a genet, or a mongoose) that are rarely larger than a domestic cat but are long, slender, and like a weasel in build with short more or less retractile claws and rounded feet — **viverrid** *adj*

vi-vers \ˈvē-vərz, ˈvi-\ *n* *pl* [MF *vivres*, pl. of *vivre* food, fr. *vivre* to live, fr. L *vivere*] chiefly Scot : VICTUALS, FOOD

Viv-i-an or **Viv-i-en** \ˈviv-ē-ən\ *n* : the mistress of Merlin in Arthurian legend — called also *Lady of the Lake*

viv-id \ˈviv-əd\ *adj* [L *vividus*, fr. *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] **1** : having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness : LIVELY (∼ sketch) **2** of a color : very strong : very high in chroma **3** : producing a strong or clear impression on the senses : SHARP, INTENSE; *specif* : producing distinct mental images (a ∼ description) **4** : acting clearly and vigorously (a ∼ imagination) **syn** see GRAPHIC — **viv-id-ly** *adv* — **viv-id-ness** *n*

vi-vif-ic \vi-ˈvif-ik\ *adj* [L *vivificus*] : imparting spirit or vivacity

vi-vi-fi-ca-tion \ˈviv-ə-ˈfā-kā-shən\ *n* : the act of vivifying : the state of being vivified

viv-i-fi-er \ˈviv-ə-ˈfī(ə)r\ *n* : one that vivifies

viv-i-fy \ˈviv-ə-ˈfī\ *vt* -fied; -fy-ing [MF *vivifier*, fr. LL *vivificare*, fr. L *vivificus* enlivening, fr. *vivus* alive — more at QUICK] **1** : to endue with life or renewed life : ANIMATE (rains that ∼ the barren hills) **2** : to impart vitality or vividness to (concentrating this union of quality and meaning in a way which *vivifies* both — John Dewey) **syn** see QUICKEN

vi-vi-par-ity \vī-və-'par-ət-ē, 'viv-ə- \ *n*: the quality or state of being viviparous

vi-vip-a-rous \vī-'vip-(ə)rəs, və- \ *adj* [L *viviparus*, fr. *vivus* alive + *-parus* -parous] 1: producing living young instead of eggs from within the body in the manner of nearly all mammals, many reptiles, and a few fishes 2: germinating while still attached to the parent plant (the ~ seed of the mangrove) — **vi-vip-a-rous-ly** *adv* — **vi-vip-a-rous-ness** *n*

vivi-sect \vīv-ə-'sekt \ *vb* [back-formation fr. *vivisection*] *vt*: to perform vivisection on ~ *vi*: to practice vivisection — **vivi-sec-tor** \-sekt-ər \ *n*

vivi-section \vīv-ə-'sek-shən, 'viv-ə- \ *n* [L *vivus* + E *section*]: the cutting of or operation on a living animal usu. for physiological or pathological investigation; *broadly*: animal experimentation esp. if considered to cause distress to the subject — **vivi-section-al** \vīv-ə-'sek-shənəl, -shən-əl \ *adj* — **vivi-section-al-ly** \-ē \ *adv* — **vivi-section-ist** \-sek-sh(ə)-nəst \ *n*

vix-en \vīk-sən \ *n* [(assumed) ME (southern dial.) *vixen*, alter. of ME *fixen*, fr. OE *fyxe*, fem. of *fox*] 1: a female fox 2: a shrewish ill-tempered woman — **vix-en-ish** \-s(ə)-nɪʃ \ *adj* — **vix-en-ish-ly** *adv* — **vix-en-ish-ness** *n*

viz \nām-lē, 'vīz, və-'del-ə-set \ *abbr* videlicet

viz-ard \vīz-ərd, -ərd \ *n* [alter. of ME *viser* mask, visor] 1: a mask for disguise or protection 2: DISGUISE, GUISE

viz-ca-cha \vis-'käch-ə \ *n* [Sp *vizcachá*, fr. Quechua *wiskácha*]: any of several So. American burrowing rodents (genera *Lagostomus* and *Lagidium*) closely related to the chinchilla

vi-zier \və-'zi(ə)r \ *n* [Turk *vezir*, fr. Ar *wazir*]: a high executive officer of various Muslim countries and esp. of the former Turkish Empire — **vi-zier-ate** \-zīr-ət, -zī(ə)r-āt \ *n* — **vi-zier-ial** \-zīr-ē-əl \ *adj* — **vi-zier-ship** \-zī(ə)r-ship \ *n*

vi-zor *var* of VISOR

vizs-la \vīzh-lə \ *n* [Vizsla, Hungary]: any of a Hungarian breed of hunting dog resembling the weimaraner but having a rich deep red coat and brown eyes

VLF *abbr* very low frequency

V neck *n*: a V-shaped neck of a garment

VO *abbr* verbal order

VOA *abbr* Voice of America

voc *abbr* vocative

vocab *abbr* vocabulary

vo-ca-ble \vō-kə-bəl \ *n* [MF, fr. L *vocabulum*, fr. *vocare* to call — more at VOICE]: TERM; *specif*: a word composed of various sounds or letters without regard to its meaning

vo-cab-u-lar \vō-'kab-yə-lər, və- \ *adj* [back-formation fr. *vocabulary*]: of or relating to words or phraseology: VERBAL

vo-cab-u-lary \vō-'kab-yə-lər-ē, və- \ *n*, *pl* -lar-ies [MF *vocabulaire*, prob. fr. ML *vocabularium*, fr. neut. of *vocabularius* verbal, fr. L *vocabulum*] 1: a list or collection of words or of words and phrases usu. alphabetically arranged and explained or defined: LEXICON 2 *a*: a sum or stock of words employed by a language, group, individual, or work or in a field of knowledge *b*: a list or collection of terms or codes available for use (as in an indexing system) 3: a supply of expressive techniques or devices (as of an art form)

vocabulary entry *n*: a word (as the noun *book*), hyphenated or open compound (as the verb *book-match* or the noun *book review*), word element (as the affix *pro-*), abbreviation (as *agt*), verbalized symbol (as *Na*), or term (as *man in the street*) entered alphabetically in a dictionary for the purpose of definition or identification or expressly included as an inflected form (as the noun *mice* or the verb *saw*) or as a derived form (as the noun *godlessness* or the adverb *globally*) or related phrase (as *one for the book*) run on at its base word and usu. set in a type (as boldface) readily distinguishable from that of the lightface running text which defines, explains, or identifies the entry

vo-cal \vō-kəl \ *adj* [ME, fr. L *vocalis*, fr. *voc-*, *vox* voice — more at VOICE] 1 *a*: uttered by the voice: ORAL *b*: produced in the larynx: uttered with voice 2: relating to, composed or arranged for, or sung by the human voice (<~ music>) 3: VOCALIC 4 *a*: having or exercising the power of producing voice, speech, or sound *b*: EXPRESSIVE *c*: full of voices: RESOUNDING *d*: given to expressing oneself freely or insistently: OUTSPOKEN *e*: expressed in words 5: of, relating to, or resembling the voice (<~ impairment>) — **vo-cal-i-ty** \vō-'kal-ət-ē \ *n* — **vo-cal-ly** \vō-kə-lē \ *adv*

vocal *n* 1: a vocal sound 2: a usu. accompanied musical composition for the human voice: SONG; *also*: a performance of such a composition

vocal cords *n pl*: either of two pairs of folds of mucous membranes that project into the cavity of the larynx and have free edges extending dorsoventrally toward the middle line — see LARYNX illustration

vo-cal-ic \vō-'kal-ik, və- \ *adj* [L *vocalis* vowel, fr. *vocalis* vocal] 1: marked by or consisting of vowels 2 *a*: being or functioning as a vowel *b*: of, relating to, or associated with a vowel — **vo-cal-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē \ *adv*

vocalic *n*: a vowel sound or sequence in its function as the most sonorous part of a syllable

vo-cal-ism \vō-kə-'liz-əm \ *n* 1: VOCALIZATION 2: vocal art or technique: SINGING 3: the vowel system of a language or dialect

vo-cal-ist \-kə-ləst \ *n*: 'SINGER

vo-cal-iza-tion \vō-kə-lə-'zā-shən \ *n*: an act, process, or instance of vocalizing

vo-cal-ize \vō-kə-'līz \ *vb* -ized; -iz-ing *vt* 1: to give voice to: UTTER; *specif*: SING 2 *a*: to make voiced rather than voiceless: VOICE *b*: to convert to a vowel 3: to furnish (as a consonantal Hebrew or Arabic text) with vowels or vowel points ~ *vi* 1: to utter vocal sounds 2: SING; *specif*: to sing without words — **vo-cal-iz-er** *n*

vo-ca-tion \vō-'kā-shən \ *n* [ME *vocacioun*, fr. L *vocation-*, *vocatio* summons, fr. *vocatus*, pp. of *vocare* to call — more at VOICE] 1 *a*: a summons or strong inclination to a particular state or course of action; *esp*: a divine call to the religious life *b*: an entry into the

priesthood or a religious order 2 *a*: the work in which a person is regularly employed: OCCUPATION *b*: the persons engaged in a particular occupation 3: the special function of an individual or group

vo-ca-tion-al \-shənəl, -shən-əl \ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or concerned with a vocation 2: of, relating to, or being in training in a skill or trade to be pursued as a career — **vo-ca-tion-al-ly** \-ē \ *adv*

vo-ca-tion-al-ism \-iz-əm \ *n*: emphasis on vocational training in education — **vo-ca-tion-al-ist** \-əst \ *n*

voc-a-tive \vōk-ət-iv \ *adj* [ME *vocatif*, fr. MF, fr. L *vocativus*, fr. *vocatus*, pp.] 1: of, relating to, or being a grammatical case marking the one addressed (Latin *Domine* in *miserere, Domine* "have mercy, O Lord" is in the ~ case) 2 *of a word or word group*: marking the one addressed (mother in "mother, come here" is a ~ expression) — **voc-a-tive-ly** *adv*

vocative *n* 1: the vocative case of a language 2: a form in the vocative case

vo-cif-er-ant \vō-'sif-ə-rənt \ *adj*: CLAMOROUS, VOCIFEROUS

vo-cif-er-ate \-rāt \ *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing [L *vociferatus*, pp. of *vociferari*, fr. *voc-*, *vox* voice + *ferre* to bear — more at VOICE, BEAR] *vi*: to cry out loudly: CLAMOR ~ *vt*: to utter loudly: SHOUT — **vo-cif-er-a-tion** \-sif-ə-'rā-shən \ *n* — **vo-cif-er-a-tor** \-sif-ə-'rāt-ər \ *n*

vo-cif-er-ous \vō-'sif-(ə)-rəs \ *adj*: marked by or given to vehement insistent outcry — **vo-cif-er-ous-ly** *adv* — **vo-cif-er-ous-ness** *n*

syn VOCIFEROUS, CLAMOROUS, BLATANT, STRIDENT, BOISTEROUS, OBSTREPEROUS *shared meaning element*: so loud or insistent as to compel attention

vo-cod-er \vō-'kōd-ər \ *n* [voice coder]: an electronic mechanism that reduces speech signals to slowly varying signals which can be transmitted over communication systems of limited frequency bandwidth

vod-ka \vād-kə \ *n* [Russ, fr. *voda* water; akin to OE *wæter* water]: a colorless and unaged liquor of neutral spirits distilled from a mash (as of rye or wheat)

vo-dun \vō-'dūn \ *n* [Haitian Creole]: VODOO 1

vo-gie \vō-gē \ *adj* [origin unknown] *Scot*: PROUD, VAIN

vogue \vōg \ *n* [MF, action of rowing, course, fashion, fr. OIt *voga*, fr. *vogare* to row; akin to OSp *bogar* to row] 1: the leading place in popularity or acceptance 2 *a*: popular acceptance or favor: POPULARITY *b*: a period of popularity 3: one that is in fashion at a particular time *syn* see FASHION — **vogue** *adj*

vogu-ish \vō-gish \ *adj* 1: FASHIONABLE, SMART 2: suddenly or temporarily popular — **vogu-ish-ness** *n*

vois \vois \ *n* [ME, fr. OF *vois*, fr. L *voc-*, *vox*; akin to OHG *giwahanen* to mention, L *vocare* to call, Gk *epos* word, speech] 1 *a*: sound produced by vertebrates by means of lungs, larynx, or syrinx; *esp*: sound so produced by human beings *b* (1): musical sound produced by the vocal cords and resonated by the cavities of head and throat (2): the power or ability to produce musical tones (3): SINGER (4): one of the melodic parts in a vocal or instrumental composition (5): condition of the vocal organs with respect to production of musical tones (6): the use of the voice (as in singing or acting) (<studying ~>) *c*: expiration of air with the vocal cords drawn close so as to vibrate audibly (as in uttering vowels and consonant sounds as \v\ or \z\) *d*: the faculty of utterance: SPEECH 2: a sound resembling or suggesting vocal utterance 3: an instrument or medium of expression (the party became the ~ of the workers) 4 *a*: wish, choice, or opinion openly or formally expressed (<claimed to follow the ~ of the people>) *b*: right of expression; *also*: influential power 5: distinction of form or a system of inflections of a verb to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses — **with one voice**: without dissent: UNANIMOUSLY

voice *vt* **voiced**; **voicing** 1: to express in words: UTTER (<~ a complaint>) 2: to adjust for producing the proper musical sounds 3: to pronounce (as a consonant) with voice *syn* see EXPRESS

voice box *n*: LARYNX

voiced \voist \ *adj* 1: furnished with a voice — often used in combination (<soft-voiced>) 2: uttered with vocal cord vibration (<a ~ consonant>) — **voiced-ness** \vois(t)-nəs, 'vōi-səd-nəs \ *n*

voice frequency *n*: a radio frequency in the next to the lowest range of the radio spectrum — see RADIO FREQUENCY table

voice-ful \vois-fəl \ *adj*: having a voice or vocal quality; *also*: having a loud voice or many voices — **voice-ful-ness** *n*

voice-less \vōi-sləs \ *adj* 1: having no voice: MUTE 2: not voiced: SURD (<a ~ consonant>) — **voice-less-ly** *adv* — **voice-less-ness** *n*

voice-over \vōi-'sō-vər \ *n*: the voice of an unseen narrator heard in a motion picture or television program; *also*: the voice of a visible character indicating his thoughts but without motion of his lips

voice part *n*: VOICE 1b(4)

voice-print \voi-'sprɪnt \ *n* [voice + -print (as in fingerprint)]: an individually distinctive pattern of certain voice characteristics that is spectrographically produced

voic-er \vōi-sər \ *n*: one that voices; *specif*: one that voices organ pipes

voice vote *n*: a parliamentary vote taken by calling for ayes and noes and estimating which response is stronger

void \void \ *adj* [ME *voide*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *vocitus*, deriv. of L *vacuus* — more at VACUUM] 1: containing nothing (<~ space>) 2: IDLE, LEISURE 3 *a*: not occupied: VACANT (<a ~ bishopric>) *b*: not inhabited: DESERTED 4 *a*: being without: DEVOID (<a nature ~ of all malice>) *b*: having no members or examples; *specif*, of a suit: having no cards represented in a partic-

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

ular hand <bid a ~ suit as a slam signal> **5** : VAIN, USELESS **6** **a** : of no legal force or effect : NULL <a ~ contract> **b** : VOIDABLE
syn see EMPTY

void *n* **1** **a** : empty space : EMPTINESS, VACUUM **b** : OPENING, GAP **2** : the quality or state of being without something : LACK, ABSENCE **3** : a feeling of want or hollowness **4** : absence of cards of a particular suit in a hand as dealt

void *vb* [ME *voiden*, fr. MF *vuidier*, fr. (assumed) VL *vocitare*, fr. *vocitus*] *vt* **1** **a** : to make empty or vacant : CLEAR **b** : VACATE, LEAVE **2** : DISCHARGE, EMIT <~ excrement> **3** : NULLIFY, ANNUL <~ a contract> ~ *vi* : to eliminate solid or liquid waste from the body — **void-er** *n*

void-able \ˈvɔɪd-ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being voided; *specif* : capable of being adjudged void — **void-able-ness** *n*

void-ance \ˈvɔɪd-ə-n(t)s/ *n* **1** : the act of voiding **2** *of a benefice* : the state of being without an incumbent

void-ed \ˈvɔɪd-əd/ *adj* : having the inner part cut away or left vacant with a narrow border left at the sides — used of a heraldic charge

void-ness \-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being void : EMPTINESS

voile \ˈvɔɪ(ə)l/ *n* [F, veil, fr. L *vela*, neut. pl. of *velum*] : a fine soft sheer fabric used esp. for women's summer clothing or curtains

voir dire \ˈ(v)wä(r)-ˈdi(ə)r/ *n* [AF, fr. OF, to speak the truth] : a preliminary examination to determine the competency of a witness or juror

vol *abbr* **1** volcano **2** volume **3** volunteer

vo-lant \ˈvɔ-lənt/ *adj* [MF, fr. L *volant-*, *volans*, prp. of *volare* to fly] **1** : having the wings extended as if in flight — used of a heraldic bird **2** : flying or capable of flying **3** : QUICK, NIMBLE

vo-lan-te \ˈvɔ-lən-(t)ā/ *adj* [It, lit., flying, fr. L *volant-*, *volans*, prp.] : moving with light rapidity — used as a direction in music

Vo-la-pük \ˈvɔ-lə-pük, ˈväl-ə-/ *n* [Volapük, lit., world's speech, fr. *vola* of the world (gen. of *vol* world, modif. of E *world*) + *pük* speech, modif. of E *speak*] : an artificial international language based largely on English but with some root words from German, French, and Latin

vo-lar \ˈvɔ-lər, -lär/ *adj* [L *vola* palm of the hand, sole of the foot] : relating to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot; *specif* : located on the same side as the palm of the hand <the ~ part of the forearm>

vol-a-tile \ˈvɔl-ət-əl, esp Brit -ə-,tīl/ *n* [ME *volatil*, fr. OF, fr. *volatilis* group of birds, fr. ML *volatilia*, fr. L, neut. pl. of *volatilis* winged, volatile] **1** : a winged creature (as a bird or insect) **2** : a volatile substance

volatile *adj* [F, fr. L *volatilis*, fr. *volatus*, pp. of *volare* to fly] **1** : flying or having the power to fly **2** : readily vaporizable at a relatively low temperature **3** **a** : LIGHTEARTED, LIVELY **b** : easily aroused <~ suspicions> **c** : tending to erupt into violence : EXPLOSIVE **4** **a** : unable to hold the attention fixed because of an inherent lightness or fickleness of disposition : CHANGEABLE **b** : characterized by rapid change **5** : difficult to capture or hold permanently : EVANESCENT, TRANSITORY

vol-a-tile-ness \-nəs/ *n* : VOLATILITY

volatile oil *n* : an oil that vaporizes readily; *esp* : ESSENTIAL OIL

vol-a-til-i-ty \ˈvɔl-ət-əl-ē-/ *n* : the quality or state of being volatile
syn see LIGHTNESS

vol-a-til-ize \ˈvɔl-ət-əl-īz, Brit also vɔ-ˈlat-/ *vb* -ized; -izing *vt* : to make volatile; *esp* : to cause to pass off in vapor ~ *vi* : to pass off in vapor — **vol-a-til-iz-able** \-ī-zə-bəl/ *adj* — **vol-a-til-iza-tion** \ˈvɔl-ət-əl-ə-ˈzā-shən, Brit also vɔ-ˈlat-/ *n*

vol-au-vent \ˈvɔ-lō-ˈvæn/ *n* [F, lit., flight in the wind] : a large baked patty shell filled with a ragout of meat, fowl, game, or fish

vol-ca-nic \ˈvɔl-kan-ik, vɔl- also -ˈkän-/ *adj* **1** **a** : of, relating to, or produced by a volcano **b** : characterized by volcanoes **c** : made of materials from volcanoes **2** : explosively violent : VOLATILE <~ emotions> — **vol-ca-ni-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

volcanic *n* : a volcanic rock

volcanic glass *n* : natural glass produced by the cooling of molten lava too rapidly to permit crystallization

vol-ca-nic-i-ty \ˈvɔl-kə-nis-ət-ē, vɔl-/ *n* : VOLCANISM

vol-ca-nism \ˈvɔl-kə-niz-əm, vɔl-/ *n* : volcanic power or action

vol-ca-no \ˈvɔl-ˈkə-(n)ō, vɔl-/ *n*, *pl* -noes or -nos [It *vulcano*, fr. L *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus* Vulcan] : a vent in the planetary crust from which molten or hot rock and steam issue; also : a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material

vol-ca-no-log-ic \ˈvɔl-kən-əl-ˈāj-ik, vɔl-/ or **vol-ca-no-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or involving volcanology or volcanic phenomena <~ processes that shape the planets>

vol-ca-nol-o-gist \ˈvɔl-kə-nəl-ə-jəst, vɔl-/ *n* : a specialist in volcanology

vol-ca-nol-o-gy \-kə-nəl-ə-jē/ *n* : a branch of science that deals with volcanic phenomena

vole \ˈvɔl/ *n* [F, prob. fr. *voler* to fly — more at VOLLEY] : GRAND SLAM **1**

vole *n* [earlier *vole-mouse*, fr. *vole-* (of Scand origin; akin to ON *völlr* field) + *mouse*] : any of various small rodents (family Cricetidae and esp. genus *Microtus*) that typically have a stout body, rather blunt nose, and short ears, that inhabit both moist meadows and dry uplands and do much damage to crops, and that are closely related to muskrats and lemmings but in general resemble stocky mice or rats

vol-i-tion \ˈvɔl-ˈlīsh-ən, vɔ-/ *n* [F, fr. ML *volition-*, *volitio*, fr. L *vol-* (stem of *velle* to will, wish) + *-ition-*, *-itio* (as in L *position-*, *positio* position) — more at WILL] **1** : an act of making a choice or decision; also : a choice or decision made **2** : the power of choosing or determining : WILL — **vo-li-tion-al** \-ˈlīsh-nəl, -ən-/ *adj*

vol-i-tive \ˈvɔl-ət-iv/ *adj* **1** : of or relating to the will **2** : expressing a wish or permission

volks-lied \ˈfɔk-,slēt, ˈfɔlk-/ *n*, *pl* **volks-lie-der** \-,slēd-ər/ [G, fr. *volk* people + *lied* song] : a folk song

vol-ley \ˈvɔl-ē/ *n*, *pl* **volleys** [MF *volee* flight, fr. *voler* to fly, fr. L *volare*] **1** **a** : a flight of missiles (as arrows) **b** : simultaneous discharge of a number of missile weapons **c** : one round per gun in a battery fired as soon as a gun is ready without regard to order

d (1) : the flight of the ball (as in volleyball or tennis) or its course before striking the ground; also : a return of the ball before it touches the ground (2) : a kick of the ball in soccer before it rebounds (3) : the exchange of the shuttlecock in badminton following the serve **2** **a** : a burst or emission of many things at once **b** : a burst of simultaneous or immediately sequential nerve impulses passing to an end organ, synapse, or center

volley *vb* **vol-leyed**; **vol-ley-ing** *vt* **1** : to discharge in or as if in a volley **2** : to propel (an object) while in the air and before touching the ground; *esp* : to hit (a tennis ball) on the volley ~ *vi* **1** : to become discharged in or as if in a volley **2** : to make a volley; *specif* : to volley an object of play (as in tennis) — **vol-ley-er** *n*

vol-ley-ball \ˈvɔl-ē-bɔl/ *n* : a game played by volleying a large inflated ball over a net

vol-plane \ˈvɔl-plān, ˈvɔl-/ *vi* **vol-planed**; **vol-plan-ing** [F *vol plané* gliding flight] **1** : to glide in or as if in an airplane **2** : GLIDE **3**

Vol-sci \ˈvɔl-,skē, ˈväl-sī/ *n* *pl* [L] : a people of ancient Italy dwelling between the Latins and Samnites

Vol-scian \ˈvɔl-shən, ˈvɔl-skē-ən/ *n*, *pl* **Volscians** **1** : a member of the Volsci **2** : the Italic language of the Volsci — **Vol-scian** *adj*

vol-t \ˈvɔlt, ˈvɔlt/ *n* [F *volte*, fr. It *volta* turn, fr. *voltare* to turn, fr. (assumed) VL *volvitare*, freq. of L *volvere* to roll — more at VOLUBLE] **1** **a** : a tread or gait in which a horse going sideways makes a turn around a center **b** : a circle traced by a horse in this movement **2** : a leaping movement in fencing to avoid a thrust

volt \ˈvɔlt/ *n* [Alessandro Volta] **1** : the practical mks unit of electrical potential difference and electromotive force equal to the difference of potential between two points in a conducting wire carrying a constant current of one ampere when the power dissipated between these two points is equal to one watt and equivalent to the potential difference across a resistance of one ohm when one ampere is flowing through it **2** : a unit of electrical potential difference and electromotive force equal to 1.00034 volts and formerly taken as the standard in the U. S. — called also *international volt*

volt-age \ˈvɔl-tij/ *n* : electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts

voltage divider *n* : a resistor or series of resistors provided with taps at certain points and used to provide various potential differences from a single power source

vol-ta-ic \ˈvɔl-ˈtā-ik, vɔl-, vɔl-/ *adj* [Alessandro Volta] : of, relating to, or producing direct electric current by chemical action (as in a battery) : GALVANIC <~ cell>

voltaic couple *n* : GALVANIC COUPLE

voltaic pile *n* : ³PILE 4a

vol-ta-me-ter \ˈvɔl-ˈtam-ət-ər, ˈvɔl-tə-mēt-/ *n* [ISV *voltaic* + *-meter*] : an apparatus for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced — **vol-ta-met-ric** \ˈvɔl-tə-ˈmē-trik/ *adj*

volt-am-me-ter \ˈvɔl-ˈtam-ēt-ər/ *n* : an instrument for indicating one or more ranges of volts and amperes by changing terminal connections

volt-am-pere \-ˈtam-,pi(ə)r also -,pe(ə)r/ *n* : a unit of electric measurement equal to the product of a volt and an ampere that for direct current constitutes a measure of power equivalent to a watt

volte-face \ˈvɔlt-(ə)-ˈfäs/ *n* [F, fr. It *voltafaccia*, fr. *voltare* to turn + *faccia* face, fr. (assumed) VL *facia* — more at VOLT] : a reversal in policy : ABOUT-FACE

vol-tine \ˈvɔl-,tēn, ˈvɔl-/ *adj* *comb form* [F, fr. It *volta* time, occasion, lit., turn — more at VOLT] : having (so many) generations or broods in a season or year <multivoltine>

volt-me-ter \ˈvɔlt-mēt-ər/ *n* [ISV] : an instrument (as a galvanometer) for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit

vol-u-ble \ˈvɔl-yə-bəl/ *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *volubilis*, fr. *volvere* to roll; akin to OE *wealwian* to roll, Gk *eilyein* to roll, wrap] **1** : easily rolling or turning : ROTATING **2** : characterized by ready or rapid speech : GLIB, FLUENT **syn** see TALKATIVE **ant** curt — **vol-u-bil-i-ty** \ˈvɔl-yə-ˈbil-ət-ē/ *n* — **vol-u-ble-ness** \ˈvɔl-yə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **vol-u-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

vol-ume \ˈvɔl-yəm, -(j)üm/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *volumen* roll, scroll, fr. *volvere* to roll] **1** : SCROLL 1a **2** **a** : a series of printed sheets bound typically in book form : BOOK **b** : a series of issues of a periodical **c** : ALBUM 1c **3** : space occupied as measured in cubic units (as inches, quarts, or pecks) : cubic capacity — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table **4** **a** (1) : AMOUNT; also : BULK, MASS (2) : a considerable quantity **b** : the amount of a substance occupying a particular volume **c** : mass or the representation of mass in art or architecture **5** : the degree of loudness or the intensity of a sound; also : LOUDNESS **syn** see BULK — **vol-umed** \-yəmd, -(j)ümd/ *adj*

VOLUME FORMULAS

FIGURE	FORMULA	MEANING OF LETTERS
cube	$V = a^3$	a = length of one edge
rectangular prism	$V = abc$	a = length; b = width; c = depth
pyramid	$V = \frac{Ah}{3}$	A = area of base; h = height
cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$	$\pi = 3.14159^+$; r = radius of the base; h = height
cone	$V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$	$\pi = 3.1416$; r = radius of the base; h = height
sphere	$V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$	$\pi = 3.1416$; r = radius

2volume *adj* : involving large quantities <did a ~ business in staples>

3volume *vb* **vol-umed**; **vol-um-ing** *vi*: to roll or rise in volume ~ *vt*: to send or give out in volume

vol-u-meter \ˈvāl-yū-mēt-ər\ *n* [ISV, blend of *volume* and *-meter*]: an instrument for measuring volumes (as of gases or liquids) directly or (as of solids) by displacement of a liquid

vol-u-met-ric \ˈvāl-yū-me-trik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving the measurement of volume — **vol-u-met-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

volumetric analysis *n* 1: quantitative analysis by the use of definite volumes of standard solutions of reagents 2: analysis of gases by volume

volume unit *n*: a unit equal to a decibel for specifying the power level in audio equipment of a signal above a value of 1 milliwatt in a 500 ohm circuit

vo-lu-mi-nos-i-ty \və-lū-mə-nās-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being voluminous

vo-lu-mi-nous \və-lū-mə-nəs\ *adj* [LL *voluminosus*, fr. L *volumin-*, *volumen*] 1: consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions: WINDING 2 *a*: having or marked by great volume or bulk: LARGE; also: FULL (a ~ skirt) *b*: NUMEROUS (trying to keep track of ~ white slips) 3 *a*: filling or capable of filling a large volume or several volumes (a ~ literature on the subject) *b*: writing or speaking much or at great length — **vo-lu-mi-nous-ly** *adv* — **vo-lu-mi-nous-ness** *n*

vol-un-tar-ism \ˈvāl-ən-tə-riz-əm\ *n* 1: the principle or system of doing something by or relying on voluntary action 2: a theory that conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the world — **vol-un-tar-ist** \-rəst\ *n* — **vol-un-tar-is-tic** \ˈvāl-ən-tə-ris-tik\ *adj*

1vol-un-tary \ˈvāl-ən-ter-ē\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas*, will, fr. *velle* to will, wish — more at WILL] 1: proceeding from the will or from one's own choice or consent 2: unconstrained by interference: SELF-DETERMINING 3: done by design or intention: INTENTIONAL (~ manslaughter) 4: of, relating to, subject to, or regulated by the will (~ behavior) 5: having power of free choice (man is a ~ agent) 6: provided or supported by voluntary action (a ~ hospital) 7: acting or done of one's own free will without valuable consideration or legal obligation — **vol-un-tari-ly** *adv* — **vol-un-tar-i-ness** *n*

syn VOLUNTARY, INTENTIONAL, DELIBERATE, WILLFUL *shared meaning element*: done or brought about of one's own will **ant** involuntary, instinctive

2voluntary *n*, *pl* **-tar-ies** 1 *a*: a prefatory often extemporized musical piece *b*: an improvisatory organ piece played before, during, or after a religious service 2: one who participates voluntarily: VOLUNTEER

vol-un-tar-y-ism \ˈvāl-ən-ter-ē-iz-əm\ *n*: VOLUNTARISM — **vol-un-tar-y-ist** \-ē-əst\ *n*

voluntary muscle *n*: muscle under voluntary control

1vol-un-teer \ˈvāl-ən-ti(ə)r\ *n* [obs. F *voluntaire* (now *volontaire*), fr. *voluntaire*, *adj.*, voluntary, fr. L *voluntarius*] 1: one who enters into or offers himself for a service of his own free will: as *a*: one who enters into military service voluntarily *b* (1): one who renders a service or takes part in a transaction while having no legal concern or interest (2): one who receives a conveyance or transfer of property without giving valuable consideration 2: a volunteer plant 3 *cap* [Volunteers of America]: a member of a quasi-military religious and philanthropic organization founded in 1896 by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth

2volunteer *adj* 1: being, consisting of, or engaged in by volunteers (a ~ army) (~ activities to help the mentally handicapped) 2: growing spontaneously without direct human control or supervision esp. from seeds lost from a previous crop

3volunteer *vt*: to offer or bestow voluntarily (~ one's services) ~ *vi*: to offer oneself as a volunteer

vol-un-teer-ism \ˈvāl-ən-ti(ə)r-iz-əm\ *n*: VOLUNTARISM 1

vo-lup-tu-ary \və-ləp-čə-wer-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ar-ies**: one whose chief interest is luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites — **vo-lup-tu-ary** *adj*

vo-lup-tuous \-chə(-wə)s\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *voluptuosus*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure; akin to Gk *elpis* hope, L *velle* to wish — more at WILL] 1: full of delight or pleasure to the senses: conducive to or arising from sensuous or sensual gratification: LUXURIOUS (a ~ dance) (~ ornamentation) 2: given to or spent in enjoyments of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratifications (a long and ~ holiday — Edmund Wilson) — **vo-lup-tuous-ly** *adv* — **vo-lup-tuous-ness** *n*

vo-lute \və-lūt\ *n* [L *voluta*, fr. fem. of *volutus*, pp. of *volvere* to roll] 1: a spiral or scroll-shaped form 2: a spiral scroll-shaped ornament forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital 3 *a*: any of numerous marine gastropod mollusks (family Volutidae) with a thick short-spined shell *b*: the shell of a volute — **volute** or **vo-lut-ed** \-lūt-əd\ *adj*

vo-lu-tin \ˈvāl-yə-tin, və-lūt-ən\ *n* [G, fr. NL *volutans*, specific epithet of the bacterium *Spirillum volutans* in which it was first found]: a granular basophilic substance that is probably a nucleic acid compound and is common in microorganisms

vol-va \ˈvāl-və, ˈvöl-\ *n* [NL, fr. L *volva*, *vulva* integument — more at VULVA]: a membranous sac or cup about the base of the stipe in many gill fungi

vol-vox \-vāks\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, *volvere* to roll — more at VOLUBLE]: any of a genus (*Volvox*) of green flagellates that form spherical colonies

vol-vu-lus \ˈvāl-vyə-ləs, ˈvöl-\ *n* [NL, fr. L *volvere*]: a twisting of the intestine upon itself that causes obstruction

vo-mer \ˈvō-mər\ *n* [NL, fr. L, plowshare] 1: a bone of the skull of most vertebrates that is situated below the ethmoid region and in man forms part of the nasal septum — **vo-mer-ine** \ˈvō-mə-rin\ *adj*

1vom-it \ˈvām-ət\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vomit-*, fr. *vomit-*, pp. of *vomere* to vomit; akin to ON *vāma* nausea, Gk *emein* to vomit] 1: an act or instance of

disgorging the contents of the stomach through the mouth; also: the disgorged matter 2: EMETIC

2vomit *vi* 1: to disgorge the stomach contents 2: to spew forth: BELCH, GUSH ~ *vt* 1: to disgorge (the contents of the stomach) through the mouth 2: to eject violently or abundantly: SPEW 3: to cause to vomit — **vom-it-er** *n*

vom-i-to-ry \ˈvām-ə-tōr-ē, -tōr-\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [LL *vomitorium*, fr. L *vomit-*, pp.; fr. its disgorging the spectators]: an entrance piercing the banks of seats of a theater, amphitheater, or stadium

vom-i-tu-ri-tion \vām-ə-čə-rish-ən, -ə-tū-\ *n* [*vomit* + *-urition* (as in *micturition*)]: repeated ineffectual attempts at vomiting

vom-i-tus \ˈvām-ət-əs\ *n* [L]: material discharged by vomiting

V-1 \ˈvē-wən\ *n* [G, abbr. for *vergeltungswaffe* 1, lit., reprisal weapon 1]: ROBOT BOMB

1voo-doo \ˈvūd-(j)ū\ *n*, *pl* **voodooos** [LaF *voudou*, of African origin; akin to Ewe *voɖu* tutelary deity, demon] 1: a religion derived from African ancestor worship, practiced chiefly by Negroes of Haiti, and characterized by propitiatory rites and communication by trance with animistic deities 2 *a*: one who deals in spells and necromancy *b* (1): a sorcerer's spell: HEX (2): a hexed object: CHARM — **voodoo** *adj*

2voodoo *vt*: to bewitch by or as if by means of voodoo: HEX

voo-doo-ism \ˈvūd-(j)ū-iz-əm\ *n* 1: VODOO 1 2: the practice of witchcraft — **voo-doo-ist** \-ü-əst\ *n* — **voo-doo-is-tic** \ˈvūd-(j)ū-iz-tik\ *adj*

VOP *abbr* valued as in original policy

VOR *abbr* very-high-frequency omnirange

vo-ra-cious \vō-rā-shəs, və-\ *adj* [L *vorac-*, *vorax*, fr. *vorare* to devour; akin to OHG *querdar* bait, L *gurgus* whirlpool] 1: having a huge appetite: RAVENOUS 2: excessively eager: INSATIABLE (a ~ reader) — **vo-ra-cious-ly** *adv* — **vo-ra-cious-ness** *n*

vo-rac-i-ty \vō-ras-ət-ē, və-\ *n*: the quality or state of being voracious

vor-la-ge \ˈfōr-läg-ə, ˈfōr-\ *n* [G, lit., forward position, fr. *vor* fore + *lage* position]: the position of a skier leaning forward from the ankles usu. without lifting the heels from the skis

-v-o-rous \v-(ə)-rəs\ *adj* *comb form* [L *-vorus*, fr. *vorare* to devour]: eating: feeding on (frugivorous)

vor-tex \ˈvō(ə)r-tek-s\ *n*, *pl* **vor-tices** \ˈvōrt-ə-sēz\ also **vor-tex-es** \ˈvōr-tek-səz\ [NL *vortic-*, *vortex*, fr. L *vertex*, *vortex* whirlpool — more at VERTEX] 1 *a*: a mass of fluid and esp. of a liquid with a whirling or circular motion that tends to form a cavity or vacuum in the center of the circle and to draw toward this cavity or vacuum bodies subject to its action; esp.: WHIRLPOOL, EDDY *b*: a region within a body of fluid in which the fluid elements have an angular velocity 2: something that resembles a whirlpool (the hellish ~ of battle — *Time*)

vor-ti-cal \ˈvōrt-i-kəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling a vortex: SWIRLING — **vor-ti-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

vor-ti-cel-la \vōrt-ə-sel-ə\ *n*, *pl* **-cel-lae** \-sel-(j)ē\ or **-cellas** [NL, genus name, fr. L *vortic-*, *vortex*]: any of a genus (*Vorticella*) of stalked bell-shaped ciliates

vor-ti-cism \ˈvōrt-ə-siz-əm\ *n* [L *vortic-*, *vortex*]: an English abstract art movement from about 1912-15 embracing cubist and futurist concepts — **vor-ti-cist** \-səst\ *n*

vor-tic-i-ty \vōr-tis-ət-ē\ *n* 1: the state of a fluid in vortical motion; broadly: vortical motion 2: a measure of vortical motion; esp.: a vector measure of local rotation in a fluid flow

vor-ti-cose \ˈvōrt-i-kōs\ *adj*: VORTICAL

vor-tig-i-nous \vōr-tij-ə-nəs\ *adj* [L *vortigin-*, *vortigo*, *vertigin-*, *vertigo* action of whirling, vertigo] *archaic*: VORTICAL

vo-ta-ress \ˈvōt-ə-rəs\ *n*: a female votary

vo-ta-rist \-rəst\ *n*: VOTARY

vo-ta-ry \ˈvōt-ə-rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [L *votum* vow] 1 *archaic*: a sworn adherent 2 *a*: ENTHUSIAST, DEVOTEE *b*: a devoted admirer 3 *a*: a devout or zealous worshiper *b*: a staunch believer or advocate

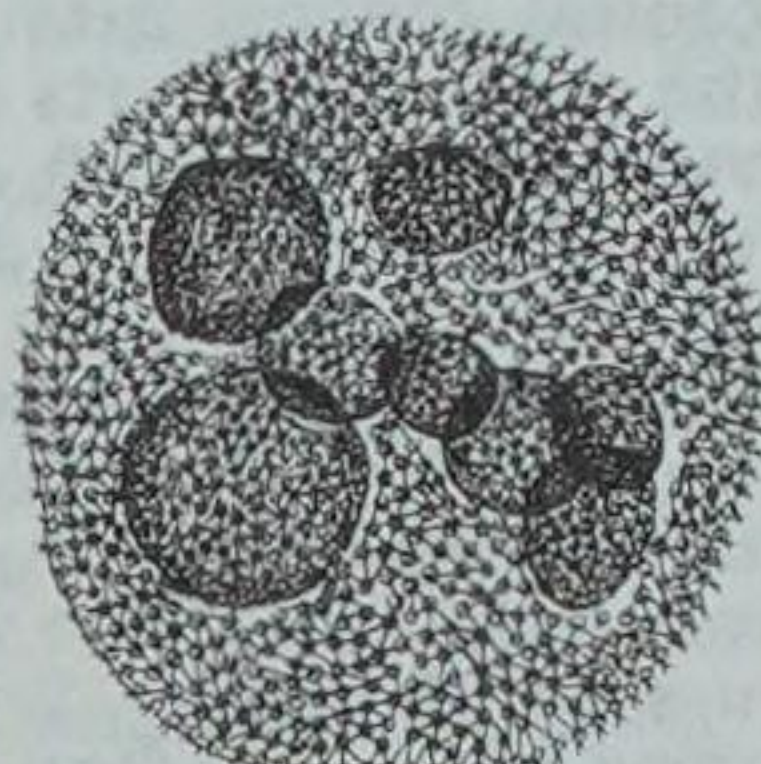
1vote \ˈvōt\ *n* [ME (Sc), fr. L *votum* vow, wish — more at VOW] 1 *a*: a usu. formal expression of opinion or will in response to a proposed decision; esp.: one given as an indication of approval or disapproval of a proposal, motion, or candidate for office *b*: the total number of such expressions of opinion made known at a single time (as at an election) *c*: an expression of opinion or preference that resembles a vote *d*: BALLOT 1 2: the collective opinion or verdict of a body of persons expressed by voting 3: the right to cast a vote; *specif*: the right of suffrage: FRANCHISE 4 *a*: the act or process of voting (brought the question to a ~) *b*: a method of voting (a voice ~) 5: a formal expression of a wish, will, or choice voted by a meeting 6 *a*: VOTER *b*: a group of voters with some common and identifying characteristics (the labor ~) 7 chiefly Brit *a*: a proposition to be voted upon; esp.: a legislative money item *b*: APPROPRIATION 8 *often cap*: a daily record of proceedings in the House of Commons

2vote *vb* **voted**; **voting** *vi* 1: to express one's views in response to a poll; esp.: to exercise a political franchise 2: to express an opinion (consumers ... ~ with their dollars — Lucia Mouat) ~ *vt* 1: to choose, endorse, decide the disposition of, defeat, or authorize by vote 2 *a*: to adjudge by general agreement: DECLARE *b*: to offer as a suggestion: PROPOSE (I ~ we all go home) 3 *a*: to cause to vote in a given way *b*: to cause to be cast for or against a proposal

vote-less \ˈvōt-ləs\ *adj*: having no vote; esp.: denied the political franchise

voter \ˈvōt-ər\ *n*: one that votes or has the legal right to vote

voting machine *n*: a mechanical device for recording and counting votes cast in an election



volvox colony

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

vo-tive \ˈvōt-iv\ *adj* [L *votivus*, fr. *votum* vow] 1 : offered or performed in fulfillment of a vow or in gratitude or devotion 2 : consisting of or expressing a vow, wish, or desire (a ~ prayer) — **vo-tive-ly** *adv* — **vo-tive-ness** *n*

votive mass *n* : a mass celebrated for a special intention (as for a wedding or funeral) in place of the mass of the day

vo-tress \ˈvō-trəs\ *n* [by alter.] *archaic* : VOTARESS

vou *abbr* voucher

1vouch \ˈvauch\ *vb* [ME *vochen*, *vouchen*, fr. MF *vocher*, fr. L *vocare* to call, summon, fr. *voc-*, *vox* voice — more at **VOICE**] *vt* 1 : to summon into court to warrant or defend a title 2 *archaic* **a** : ASSERT, AFFIRM **b** : ATTEST 3 *archaic* **a** : to cite or refer to as authority or supporting evidence 4 **a** : PROVE, SUBSTANTIATE **b** : to verify (a business transaction) by examining documentary evidence ~ *vi* 1 : to give a guarantee : become surety 2 **a** : to supply supporting evidence or testimony **b** : to give personal assurance

2vouch *n*, *obs* : ALLEGATION, DECLARATION

vouch-ee \ˈvaü-ˈchē\ *n* : one for whom another vouches

1vouch-er \ˈvaü-ˈchər\ *n* [MF *vocher*, *voucher* to vouch] 1 : an act of vouching 2 **a** : a piece of supporting evidence : PROOF **b** : a documentary record of a business transaction **c** : a written affidavit or authorization : CERTIFICATE

2voucher *vt* 1 : to establish the authenticity of 2 : to prepare a voucher for

3voucher *n* [ˈvouch + -er] : one that guarantees : SURETY

vouch-safe \ˈvauch-ˈsāf, ˈvauch-,\ *vt* **vouch-safed**; **vouch-saf-ing** 1 **a** : to grant or furnish often in a gracious or condescending manner **b** : to give by way of reply (refused to ~ an explanation) 2 : to grant as a privilege or special favor *syn* see GRANT — **vouch-safe-ment** \ˈvauch-ˈsāf-mənt\ *n*

vous-soir \vü-ˈswär, ˈvü-\ *n* [F, fr. (assumed) VL *volsorium*, fr. *volsus*, pp. of L *volvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] : one of the wedge-shaped pieces forming an arch or vault — see **ARCH** illustration

1vow \ˈvaü\ *n* [ME *vowe*, fr. OF *vou*, fr. L *votum*, fr. neut. of *votus*, pp. of *vovere* to vow; akin to Gk *euchesthai* to pray, vow] : a solemn promise or assertion; *specif* : one by which a person binds himself to an act, service, or condition

2vow *vt* 1 : to promise solemnly : SWEAR 2 : to bind or consecrate by a vow ~ *vi* : to make a vow — **vow-er** \ˈvaü(-ə)r\ *n*

3vow *vt* [ME *vowen*, short for *avowen*] : AVOW, DECLARE

vow-el \ˈvaü(-ə)l\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *vowel*, fr. L *vocalis* — more at **VOCALIC**] 1 : one of a class of speech sounds in the articulation of which the oral part of the breath channel is not blocked and is not constricted enough to cause audible friction; *broadly* : the one most prominent sound in a syllable 2 : a letter or other symbol representing a vowel — usu. used in English of *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *y*

vow-el-ize \ˈvaü(-ə)-līz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing : to furnish with vowel signs or points

vowel point *n* : a mark placed below or otherwise near a consonant in some languages (as Hebrew) and representing the vowel sound that precedes or follows the consonant sound

vowel rhyme *n* : ASSONANCE 2b

vox po-pu-li \ˈvāk-ˈspäp-yə-lī, -ˈspäp-(y)ə-(j)lē\ *n* [L, voice of the people] : popular sentiment

1voy-age \ˈvōi-ij, ˈvō(-)ij\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *voiage*, fr. LL *viaticum*, fr. L, traveling money, fr. neut. of *viaticus* of a journey, fr. *via* way — more at **VIA**] 1 : an act or instance of traveling : JOURNEY 2 : a course or period of traveling by other than land routes 3 : an account of a journey esp. by sea

2voyage *vb* **voy-aged**; **voy-ag-ing** *vi* : to take a trip : TRAVEL ~ *vt* : SAIL, TRAVERSE — **voy-ag-er** *n*

voya-geur \ˈvōi-ə-ˈzhər, ˈvā-yä-\ *n* [CanF, fr. F, traveler, fr. *voyager* to travel, fr. *voyage* voyage, fr. OF *voiage*] : a man employed by a fur company to transport goods and men to and from remote stations esp. in the Canadian Northwest

voy-eur \vā-ˈyər, ˈvōi-ər\ *n* [F, lit., one who sees, fr. MF, fr. *voir* to see, fr. L *videre* — more at **WIT**] 1 : one obtaining sexual gratification from seeing sex organs and sexual acts; *broadly* : one who habitually seeks sexual stimulation by visual means 2 : a prying observer who is usu. seeking the sordid or the scandalous — **voy-eur-ism** \-iz-əm\ *n* — **voy-eur-is-tic** \vā-(-)yər-ˈis-tik, ˈvōi-ər-\ *adj* — **voy-eur-is-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

VP *abbr* 1 variable pitch 2 various places 3 verb phrase 4 vice-president

V-par-ti-cle \ˈvē-\ *n* [fr. the shape of its track in a cloud chamber] : a charged or uncharged short-lived elementary particle produced by collisions of very high-energy protons or neutrons with nuclei

vroom \ˈvrüm, ˈvə-rüm\ *vi* [imit.] : to operate a motor vehicle at high speed or so as to create a great deal of engine noise

vrouw or **vrow** \ˈfrō\ *n* [D *vrouw* & Afrik *vrou*] : a Dutch or Afrikaner woman

VS *abbr* 1 verse 2 versus 3 veterinary surgeon 4 [L *vide supra*] see above

V sign *n* : a sign made by raising the index and middle fingers in a V and used as a victory salute, a gesture of approval, or an okay

vss *abbr* 1 verses 2 versions

V/STOL *abbr* vertical short takeoff and landing

vt *abbr* verb transitive

Vt *abbr* Vermont

VT *abbr* 1 vacuum tube 2 variable time 3 Vermont 4 voice tube

VTOL *abbr* vertical takeoff and landing

VTR *abbr* video tape recorder

V-2 \ˈvē-ˈtū\ *n* [G, *abbr.* for *vergeltungswaffe* 2, lit., reprisal weapon 2] : a rocket-propelled bomb of German invention

VU *abbr* volume unit

vug or **vugg** or **vugh** \ˈvæg\ *n* [Corn dial. *vooga* underground chamber, fr. L *fovea* small

pit] : a small unfilled cavity in a lode or in rock — **vug-gy** \ˈvæg-ē\ *adj*

Vul-can \ˈvəl-kən\ *n* [L *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus*] : the Roman god of fire and metalworking — compare **HEPHAESTUS**

vul-ca-ni-an \ˈvəl-ˈkā-nē-ən\ *adj* 1 *cap* : of or relating to Vulcan or to working in metals (as iron) 2 **a** : VOLCANIC **b** : of or relating to a volcanic eruption in which highly viscous or solid lava is blown into fragments and dust

vul-ca-nic-i-ty \ˈvəl-kə-ˈnīs-ət-ē\ *n* : VOLCANISM

vul-ca-nism \ˈvəl-kə-niz-əm\ *n* : VOLCANISM

vul-ca-ni-zate \ˈvəl-kə-nə-zāt, ˈvəl-kə-ˈnī-\ *n* [back-formation fr. *vulcanization*] : a vulcanized product

vul-ca-ni-za-tion \ˈvəl-kə-nə-zā-shən\ *n* : the process of treating crude or synthetic rubber or similar plastic material chemically to give it useful properties (as elasticity, strength, and stability)

vul-ca-nize \ˈvəl-kə-nīz\ *vb* **nized**; -niz-ing [ISV, fr. L *Vulcanus* Vulcan, fire] *vt* : to subject to vulcanization ~ *vi* : to undergo vulcanization — **vul-ca-niz-er** *n*

vulcanized fiber *n* [fr. *Vulcanized Fibre*, a trademark] : a tough substance made by treatment of cellulose (as paper from rags) and used for luggage and for electrical insulation

vul-ca-nol-o-gist \ˈvəl-kə-ˈnāl-ə-jəst\ *n* : VOLCANOLOGIST

vul-ca-nol-o-gy \-jē\ *n* [ISV] : VOLCANOLOGY

Vulg *abbr* Vulgate

vul-gar \ˈvəl-gər\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *vulgaris* of the mob, vulgar, fr. *volgus*, *vulgus* mob, common people; akin to Skt *varga* group] 1 **a** : generally used, applied, or accepted **b** : understood in or having the ordinary sense (they reject the ~ conception of miracle — W. R. Inge) 2 : VERNACULAR (the ~ name of a plant) 3 **a** : of or relating to the common people : PLEBEIAN **b** : generally current : PUBLIC (the ~ opinion of that time) **c** : of the usual, typical, or ordinary kind 4 **a** : lacking in cultivation, perception, or taste : COARSE **b** : morally crude, undeveloped, or unregenerate : GROSS **c** : ostentatious or excessive in expenditure or display : PRETENTIOUS 5 **a** : offensive in language : EARTHY **b** : lewdly or profanely indecent : OBSCENE *syn* see COMMON, COARSE — **vul-gar-ly** *adv*

vulgar era *n* : CHRISTIAN ERA

vul-gar-i-an \ˈvəl-ˈgar-ē-ən, -ˈger-\ *n* : a vulgar person

vul-gar-ism \ˈvəl-ˈgə-rīz-əm\ *n* 1 **a** : a word or expression originated or used chiefly by illiterate persons : a substandard use **b** : a coarse word or phrase : OBSCENITY 2 : VULGARITY

vul-gar-i-ty \ˈvəl-ˈgar-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 : the quality or state of being vulgar 2 : something vulgar

vul-gar-ize \ˈvəl-ˈgə-rīz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing 1 : to diffuse generally : POPULARIZE 2 : to make vulgar : COARSEN — **vul-gar-iza-tion** \ˈvəl-ˈgə-rā-zā-shən\ *n* — **vul-gar-iz-er** \ˈvəl-ˈgə-rī-zər\ *n*

Vulgar Latin *n* : the nonclassical Latin of ancient Rome including the speech of plebeians and the informal speech of the educated established by comparative evidence as the chief source of the Romance languages

vul-gate \ˈvəl-ˈgāt, -ˈgət\ *n* [ML *vulgata*, fr. LL *vulgata editio* edition in general circulation] 1 *cap* : a Latin version of the Bible authorized and used by the Roman Catholic Church 2 : a commonly accepted text or reading

vul-gus \ˈvəl-gəs\ *n* [prob. alter. of obs. *vulgars* (English sentences to be translated into Latin)] : a short composition in Latin verse formerly common as an exercise in some English public schools

vul-ner-a-ble \ˈvəln-(ə)-rə-bəl, ˈvəl-nər-bəl\ *adj* [LL *vulnerabilis*, fr. L *vulnerare* to wound, fr. *vulner-*, *vulnus* wound; akin to Goth *wilwan* to rob, L *vellere* to pluck, Gk *oulē* wound] 1 : capable of being physically wounded 2 : open to attack or damage : ASSAILABLE 3 : liable to increased penalties but entitled to increased bonuses after winning a game in contract bridge — **vul-ner-a-bil-i-ty** \ˈvəln-(ə)-rə-ˈbīl-ət-ē\ *n* — **vul-ner-a-ble-ness** \ˈvəln-(ə)-rə-bəl-nəs, ˈvəl-nər-bəl-\ *n* — **vul-ner-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

1vul-ner-ary \ˈvəl-nər-er-ē\ *adj* [L *vulnerarius*, fr. *vulner-*, *vulnus*] : used for or useful in healing wounds (~ plants)

2vulnery *n*, *pl* -aries : a vulnery remedy

vul-pine \ˈvəl-pīn\ *adj* [L *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* fox; akin to Gk *alōpēx* fox] 1 : of, relating to, or resembling a fox 2 : FOXY, CRAFTY

vul-ture \ˈvəl-ˈchər\ *n* [ME, fr. L *vultur*] 1 : any of various large raptorial birds (families *Aegypiidae* and *Cathartidae*) that are related to the hawks, eagles, and falcons but have weaker claws and the head usu. naked and that subsist chiefly or entirely on carrion 2 : a rapacious or predatory person

vul-tur-ine \-ˈchər-in\ *adj* 1 **a** : of or relating to the vultures **b** : characteristic of a vulture 2 : RAPACIOUS, PREDATORY (~ legislators)

vul-tur-ous \ˈvəlch-(ə)-rəs\ *adj* : resembling a vulture esp. in rapacity or scavenging habits

vul-va \ˈvəl-və\ *n*, *pl* **vul-vae** \-,vē-, -vī\ [NL, fr. L *volva*, *vulva* integument, womb; akin to Skt *ulva* womb, L *volvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] : the external parts of the female genital organs; *also* : the opening between the projecting parts of the external organs — **vul-val** \ˈvəl-vəl\ or **vul-var** \-vər, -vār\ *adj*

vul-vi-form \ˈvəl-və-fōrm\ *adj* [NL *vulva* + E -iform] 1 : having an oval shape with a middle cleft and projecting lips 2 : suggesting a cleft with projecting edges — used of plant forms

vul-vi-tis \ˈvəl-ˈvīt-əs\ *n* [NL] : inflammation of the vulva

vul-vo-vag-i-ni-tis \ˈvəl-(j)ˈvō-vaj-ə-ˈnīt-əs\ *n* [NL] : coincident inflammation of the vulva and vagina

vv *abbr* 1 verses 2 vice versa

vying *pres part* of **VIE**



vulture



V sign



w \ˈdɒb-əl(-)yü, -yə(-w), *rapid* ˈdɒb(-ə)-yə(-w), ˈdɒb-yē\ *n*, *pl* **w's** or **ws** \(-)yüz, -yēz, -yēz\ *often cap, often attrib* **1** *a*: the 23d letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic *w* **2**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *w* **3**: one designated *w* esp. as the 23d in order or class **4**: something shaped like the letter *W*

2w *abbr, often cap* **1** warden **2** water **3** watt **4** week **5** weight **6** Welsh **7** west **8** western **9** white **10** wicket **11** wide **12**

width **13** wife **14** with **15** withdrawal **16** work

W *symbol* **1** energy **2** [G *Wolfram*] tungsten

WA *abbr* **1** Washington **2** Western Australia **3** with average

wab-ble \ˈwäb-əl\ *var of* **WOBBLE**

Wac \ˈwäk\ *n* [*Women's Army Corps*]: a member of the Women's Army Corps

wacky \ˈwäk-ē\ *adj* **wacki-er**; **-est** [perh. fr. E dial. *whacky* (fool)]: absurdly or amusingly eccentric or irrational: **CRAZY** — **wackily** \ˈwäk-ē-lē\ *adv* — **wacki-ness** \ˈwäk-ē-nəs\ *n*

1wad \ˈwäd\ *n* [origin unknown] **1**: a small mass, bundle, or tuft: as **a**: a soft mass esp. of a loose fibrous material variously used (as to stop an aperture, pad a garment, or hold grease around an axle) **b** (1): a soft plug used to retain a powder charge or to avoid windage esp. in a muzzle-loading cannon or gun (2): a felt or paper disk used to separate the components of a shotgun cartridge **c**: a small mass of a chewing substance (a ~ of gum) **2**: a considerable amount (as of money) **3** **a**: a roll of paper money **b**: **MONEY**

2wad *vt* **wad-ded**; **wad-ding** **1**: to form into a wad or wadding; esp: to roll or crush into a tight wad **2** **a**: to insert a wad into (~ a gun) **b**: to hold in by a wad (~ a bullet in a gun) **3**: to stuff or line with some soft substance — **wad-der** *n*

wad-able or **wade-able** \ˈwäd-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being waded **wad-ding** \ˈwäd-ɪŋ\ *n* **1**: wads or material for making wads **2**: a soft mass or sheet of short loose fibers used for stuffing or padding

1wad-dle \ˈwäd-ṽ\ *vi* **wad-dled**; **wad-dling** \ˈwäd-ɪŋ, -ṽ-ɪŋ\ [freq. of *wade*] **1**: to walk with short steps swinging the forepart of the body from side to side **2**: to move clumsily in a manner suggesting a waddle — **wad-dler** \-lər, -ṽ-ər\ *n*

2waddle *n*: an awkward clumsy swaying gait

1wad-dy \ˈwäd-ē\ *n*, *pl* **waddies** [native name in Australia] *Austral*: CLUB LA

2waddy *vt* **wad-died**; **wad-dy-ing** *Austral*: to attack or beat with a waddy

3wad-dy or **wad-die** \ˈwäd-ē\ *n*, *pl* **waddies** [origin unknown] *West*: COWBOY

1wade \ˈwäd\ *vb* **wad-ed**; **wad-ing** [ME *waden*, fr. OE *wadan*; akin to OHG *watan* to go, *wade*, L *vadere* to go] *vi* **1**: to step in or through a medium (as water) offering more resistance than air **2**: to move or proceed with difficulty or labor (~ through a dull book) **3**: to set to work or attack with determination or vigor — used with *in* or *into* (~ into a task) ~ *vt*: to pass or cross by wading

2wade *n*: an act of wading (a ~ in the brook)

wad-er \ˈwäd-ər\ *n* **1**: one that wades **2**: **WADING BIRD** **3** *pl*: high waterproof boots or trousers used for wading

wa-di \ˈwäd-ē\ *n* [Ar *wādiy*] **1**: the bed or valley of a stream in regions of southwestern Asia and northern Africa that is usu. dry except during the rainy season and that often forms an oasis: **GULLY**, **WASH** **2**: a shallow usu. sharply defined depression in a desert region

wading bird *n*: any of many long-legged birds including the shorebirds (as sandpipers and snipe) and the inland water birds (as cranes and herons) that wade in water in search of food

wading pool *n*: a shallow pool of portable or permanent construction used by children for wading

wad-mal or **wad-mol** or **wad-mel** \ˈwäd-məl\ *n* [ME *wadmale*, fr. ON *vathmāl*, lit., standard cloth, fr. *vāth* cloth, clothing + *māl* measure; akin to L *metiri* to measure — more at **WEED**, **MEASURE**] **1**: a coarse rough woolen fabric formerly used in the British Isles and Scandinavia for protective coverings and warm clothing

wae-sucks \ˈwä-səks\ *interj* [Sc *wae* woe (fr. ME *wa*) + *sucks*, alter. of E *sakes* — more at **WOE**] *Scot* — used to express pity

Waf \ˈwaf\ *n* [*Women in the Air Force*]: a member of the women's component of the air force formed after World War II

1wa-fer \ˈwä-fər\ *n* [ME, fr. ONF *waufre*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *wafel*, *wafer* waffle] **1** **a**: a thin crisp cake, candy, or cracker **b**: a round thin piece of unleavened bread used in the celebration of the Eucharist **2**: an adhesive disk of dried paste with added coloring matter used as a seal **3** **a**: a thin disk or ring resembling a wafer and variously used (as for a valve or diaphragm) **b**: a thin slice of material (as silicon or arsenide of gallium) used as a base for an electronic component or components (as an integrated circuit)

2wafer *vt* **wa-fered**; **wa-fer-ing** \-f(ə-)rɪŋ\ **1**: to seal, close, or fasten with a wafer **2**: to divide (as a silicon rod) into wafers

waff \ˈwaf\ *n* [E dial. *waff* (to wave)] **1** chiefly *Scot*: a waving motion **2** chiefly *Scot*: **PUFF**, **GUST**

1waf-ble \ˈwäf-əl, ˈwóf-\ *n* [D *wafel*, fr. MD *wafel*, *wafer*; akin to OE *wefan* to weave]: a crisp cake of pancake batter baked in a waffle iron

2waffle *vi* **waf-pled**; **waf-pling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [freq. of obs. *woff* to yelp, of imit. origin] **1**: to talk or write foolishly: **BLATHER** (can ~ ... tiresomely off the point — *Times Lit. Supp.*) **2**: **EQUIVOCATE**

3waffle *n*: empty or pretentious words: **TRIPE**

waffle iron *n*: a cooking utensil having two hinged metal parts that shut upon each other and impress surface projections on waffles that are being cooked

1waft \ˈwäft, ˈwäft\ *vb* [(assumed) ME *waughten* to guard, convoy, fr. MD or MLG *wachten* to watch, guard; akin to OE *wæccan* to watch — more at **WAKE**] *vt*: to cause to move or go lightly by or as

if by the impulse of wind or waves ~ *vi*: to become wafted on or as if on a buoyant medium — **waft-er** *n*

2waft *n* **1**: something (as an odor) that is wafted: **WHIFF** **2**: a slight breeze: **PUFF** **3**: the act of waving **4**: a pennant or flag used to signal or to show wind direction

waft-age \ˈwäf-tij, ˈwäf-\ *n*: the act of wafting or state of being wafted; *broadly*: **CONVEYANCE**

waf-ture \ˈwäf-čər, ˈwäf-\ *n*: the act of waving or a wavelike motion

1wag \ˈwag\ *vb* **wagged**; **wag-ging** [ME *waggen*; akin to MHG *wacken* to totter, OE *wegan* to move — more at **WAY**] *vi* **1**: to be in motion: **STIR** **2**: to move to and fro or up and down esp. with quick jerky motions **3**: to move in chatter or gossip (scandal caused tongues to ~) **4** *archaic*: **DEPART** **5**: **WADDLE** ~ *vt* **1**: to swing to and fro or up and down esp. with quick jerky motions: **SWITCH**; *specif*: to nod (the head) or shake (a finger) at (as in assent or mild reproach) **2**: to move (as the tongue) animatedly in conversation — **wag-ger** *n*

2wag *n*: an act of wagging: **SHAKE**

3wag *n* [prob. short for obs. E *waghalter* (gallows bird), fr. E *1wag* + *halter*] **1** *obs*: a young man: **CHAP** **2**: **WIT**, **JOKER**

1wage \ˈwāj\ *vb* **waged**; **wag-ing** [ME *wagen* to pledge, give as security, fr. ONF *wagier*, fr. *wage*] *vt*: to engage in or carry on (~ war) (~ a campaign) ~ *vi*: to be in process of occurring (the riot waged for several hours — *Amer. Guide Series: Md.*)

2wage *n* [ME, pledge, wage, fr. ONF, of Gmc origin; akin to Goth *wadi* pledge — more at **WED**] **1** **a**: a payment usu. of money for labor or services usu. according to contract and on an hourly, daily, or piecework basis **b** *pl*: the share of the national product attributable to labor as a factor in production **2**: **RECOMPENSE**, **REWARD** — usu. used in *pl.* but sing. or *pl.* in constr. (the ~s of sin is death — Rom 6:23 (RSV)) — **wage-less** \ˈwāj-ləs\ *adj*

syn **WAGE**, **SALARY**, **STIPEND**, **PAY**, **FEE**, **HIRE**, **EMOLUMENT** *shared meaning element*: the price paid for services or labor

wage earner *n*: one who works for wages or salary

wage level *n*: the approximate position of wages at any given time in any occupation or trade or esp. in industry at large

1wa-ger \ˈwä-jər\ *n* [ME, pledge, bet, fr. AF *waageure*, fr. ONF *wagier* to pledge] **1** **a**: something (as a sum of money) risked on an uncertain event: **STAKE** **b**: something on which bets are laid: **GAMBLE** (do a stunt as a ~) **2** *archaic*: an act of giving a pledge to take and abide by the result of some action

2wager *vb* **wa-gered**; **wa-ger-ing** \ˈwä-j(ə-)rɪŋ\ *vt*: to risk or venture on a final outcome; *specif*: to lay as a gamble (~ \$5 on a horse) ~ *vi*: to make a bet — **wa-ger-er** \ˈwä-jər-ər\ *n*

wage scale *n* **1**: a schedule of rates of wages paid for related tasks **2**: the level of wages paid by an employer

wage slave *n*: a person dependent on wages or a salary for his livelihood

wage-work-er \ˈwāj-wər-kər\ *n*: **WAGE EARNER**

wag-gery \ˈwag-ə-rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ger-ies** **1**: mischievous merriment: **PLEASANTRY** **2**: **JEST**; *esp*: **PRACTICAL JOKE**

wag-gish \ˈwag-ɪʃ\ *adj* **1**: resembling or characteristic of a wag (a ~ disposition) **2**: done or made in waggery or for sport: **HUMOROUS** — **wag-gish-ly** *adv* — **wag-gish-ness** *n*

1wag-gle \ˈwag-əl\ *vb* **wag-gled**; **wag-gling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [freq. of *1wag*] *vi*: to reel, sway, or move from side to side: **WAG** ~ *vt*: to move frequently one way and the other: **WAG** — **wag-gly** \-(ə-)lē\ *adj*

2waggle *n* **1**: an instance of wagging: a jerky motion back and forth or up and down **2**: a preliminary swinging of a golf club head back and forth over the ball before the swing

wag-gon chiefly *Brit* *var of* **WAGON**

1Wag-ner-ian \ˈvæg-nir-ē-ən, -ner-\ *adj* [Richard Wagner]: of, relating to, or characteristic of Wagner or his music or theories

2Wagnerian *n*: an admirer of the musical theories and style of Wagner

Wag-ner-ite \ˈvæg-nə-rīt\ *n*: **WAGNERIAN**

1wag-on \ˈwag-ən\ *n* [D *wagen*, fr. MD — more at **WAIN**] **1** **a**: a usu. four-wheel vehicle for transporting bulky commodities and drawn orig. by animals **b**: a lighter typically horse-drawn vehicle for transporting goods or passengers **c**: **PATROL WAGON** **2** *Brit*: a railway freight car **3**: a low four-wheel vehicle with an open rectangular body and a retroflex tongue made for the play or use (as for carrying newspapers) of a child **4**: a small wheeled table used for the service of a dining room **5**: a delivery truck (milk ~) **6**: **STATION WAGON** — **off the wagon**: no longer abstaining from alcoholic beverages — **on the wagon**: abstaining from alcoholic beverages

2wagon *vi*: to travel or transport goods by wagon ~ *vt*: to transport (goods) by wagon

wag-on-er \ˈwag-ən-ər\ *n* **1**: the driver of a wagon **2** *cap* **a**: **AURIGA** **b**: **CHARLES'S WAIN**

wag-on-ette \ˈwag-ən-et\ *n*: a light wagon with two facing seats along the sides back of a transverse front seat

wa-gon-lit \və-gōn-lē\ *n*, *pl* **wagons-lits** or **wagon-lits** \-gōn-lē(z)\ [F, fr. *wagon* railroad car + *lit* bed]: a railroad sleeping car

wagon master *n*: a person in charge of one or more wagons esp. for transporting freight

wagon train *n*: a column of wagons (as of supplies for a group of settlers) traveling overland

wag-tail \ˈwag-tāl\ *n* **1**: any of numerous chiefly Old World birds (family Motacillidae) related to the pipits and having a trim slender body and a very long tail that they habitually jerk up and down **2**: a bird (as an American water thrush) resembling a wagtail

ə	abut	ʰ	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furios	zh	vision

Wah-habi or **Wa-habi** \wə-'hāb-ē, wā-\ n [Ar *wahhābiy*, fr. Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Wahhāb (Abdul-Wahhab) †1787 Arab religious reformer] : a member of a puritanical Muslim sect founded in Arabia in the 18th century by Muhammad ibn-Abdul Wahhab and revived by ibn-Saud in the 20th century — **Wah-hab-ism** \-'hāb-iz-əm\ n — **Wah-hab-ite** \-'it\ adj or n

wa-hi-ne \wā-'hē-nē, -(ŋ)ā\ n [Maori & Hawaiian] 1 : a Polynesian woman 2 : a girl surfer

wa-hoo \wā-'hū, 'wō-\ n, pl **wahoos** [Creek *uhawhu*] : WINGED ELM

wahoo n, pl **wahoos** [Dakota *wāhu*, lit., arrowwood] : a shrubby No. American spindle tree (*Euonymus atropurpureus*) having purple capsules which in dehiscence expose the scarlet-armed seeds — called also *burning bush*

wahoo n, pl **wahoos** [origin unknown] : a large vigorous mackerel (*Acanthocybium solandri*) that is common in warm seas and esteemed as a food and sport fish

wa-hoo \wā-'hū\ interj, chiefly West — used to express exuberance or enthusiasm or to attract attention

wah-wah pedal var of **WAWA PEDAL**

waif \wāf\ n [ME, fr. ONF, adj., lost, unclaimed] 1 a : a piece of property found (as washed up by the sea) but unclaimed b pl : stolen goods thrown away by a thief in flight 2 a : something found without an owner and esp. by chance b : a stray person or animal; esp : a homeless child

waif n : WAFT 4

wail \wā(ə)\ vb [ME *wailen*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *wāla*, *wāla* to wail; akin to ON *vei* woe — more at **WOE**] vi 1 : to express sorrow audibly : LAMENT 2 : to make a sound suggestive of a mournful cry 3 : to express dissatisfaction plaintively : COMPLAIN ~ vt, archaic : BEWAIL — **wailer** \wā-lər\ n

wail n 1 : the act or practice of wailing : loud lamentation 2 a : a usu. prolonged cry or sound expressing grief or pain b : a sound suggestive of wailing (the ~ of an air-raid siren) c : a querulous expression of grievance : COMPLAINT

wail-ful \wā(ə)l-fəl\ adj 1 : expressing grief or pain : SORROWFUL, MOURNFUL 2 : uttering a sound suggestive of wailing — **wail-fully** \-fə-lē\ adv

wailing wall n 1 cap : a surviving section of the wall which in ancient times formed a part of the enclosure of Herod's temple near the Holy of Holies and at which Jews traditionally gather for prayer and religious lament 2 : a source of comfort and consolation in misfortune (a soldier making the chaplain's office his *wailing wall*)

wain \wān\ n [ME, wagon, chariot, fr. OE *wægn*; akin to MD *wagen* wagon, OE *wegan* to move — more at **WAY**] 1 : a usu. large and heavy vehicle for farm use 2 cap : CHARLES'S WAIN

wain-scot \wān-skot, -skōt, -skāt\ n [ME, fr. MD *wagenscot*] 1 Brit : a fine grade of oak imported for woodwork 2 a (1) : a usu. paneled wooden lining of an interior wall (2) : a lining of an interior wall irrespective of material b : the lower three or four feet of an interior wall when finished differently from the remainder of the wall

wainscot vt -scot-ed or -scot-ted; -scot-ing or -scot-ting : to line with or as if with boards or paneling

wain-scot-ing or **wain-scot-ting** \-'skōt-ŋ, -skāt-, -skāt-\ n 1 : material used to wainscot a surface 2 : WAINSCOT 2

wain-wright \wān-rīt\ n : a maker and repairer of wagons

waist \wāst\ n [ME *wast*; akin to OE *weaxan* to grow — more at **WAX**] 1 a : the narrowed part of the body between the thorax and hips b : the greatly constricted basal part of the abdomen of some insects (as wasps and flies) 2 : the part of something corresponding to or resembling the human waist : as a (1) : the part of a ship's deck between the poop and fore-castle (2) : the middle part of a sailing ship between foremast and mainmast b : the middle section of the fuselage of an airplane 3 : a garment or the part of a garment covering the body from the neck to the waistline or just below : a : BODICE 2 b : BLOUSE c : a child's undergarment to which other garments may be buttoned

waist-band \wās(t)-band\ n : a band (as of trousers or a skirt) fitting around the waist

waist-coat \wes-kət, 'wās(t)-kōt\ n 1 : an ornamental garment worn under a doublet 2 chiefly Brit : VEST 2a — **waist-coated** \-əd\ adj

waist-er \wā-stər\ n : a usu. green or broken-down seaman stationed in the waist of a ship (as a whaling ship)

waist-line \wāst-'līn\ n 1 : an arbitrary line encircling the narrowest part of the waist; also : the part of a garment that covers this line or may be above or below it as fashion dictates 2 : body circumference at the waist

wait \wāt\ vb [ME *waiten*, fr. ONF *waitier* to watch, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *wahta* watch, OE *wæccan* to watch — more at **WAKE**] vt 1 a : to stay in place in expectation of : AWAIT b : to delay in hope of a favorable change in (~ out a storm) 2 : to delay serving (a meal) 3 : to serve as waiter for (~ table) ~ vi 1 a : to remain stationary in readiness or expectation (~ for a train) b : to pause for another to catch up 2 a : to look forward expectantly (just ~ing to see his rival lose) b : to hold back expectantly (~ing for his chance to strike) 3 : to serve at meals — usu. used in the phrases *wait at table* or *wait on table* 4 a : to be ready and available (slippers ~ing by the bed) b : to remain temporarily neglected or unrealized *syn* see **STAY** — **wait on** or **wait upon** 1a : to attend as a servant b : to supply the wants of : SERVE 2 : to make a formal call on 3 : to follow as a consequence — **wait up** : to delay going to bed

wait n [ME *waite* watchman, public musician, wait, fr. ONF, watchman, watch, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *wahta* watch] 1 a : one of a band of public musicians in England employed to play for processions or public entertainments b (1) : one of a group who serenade for gratuities esp. at the Christmas season (2) : a piece of music by such a group 2 a : a hidden or concealed position — used chiefly in the expression *lie in wait* b : a state or attitude of watchfulness and expectancy (anchored in ~ for early

morning fishing — Fred Zimmer) 3 : an act or period of waiting (a long ~ in line)

wait-er \wāt-ər\ n 1 : one that waits upon another; esp : a man who waits on table (as in a restaurant) 2 : a tray on which something (as a tea service) is carried : SALVER

waiting game n : a strategy in which one or more participants withhold action temporarily in the hope of having a favorable opportunity for more effective action later

waiting list n : a list or roster of those waiting (as for election to a club or appointment to a position)

waiting room n : a room (as in a doctor's office) for the use of persons (as patients) who are waiting

wait-ress \wā-trēs\ n : a girl or woman who waits on table (as in a hotel or restaurant) usu. as a means of livelihood

waive \wāv\ vt **waived**; **waiv-ing** [ME *weiven*, fr. ONF *weyver*, fr. *waif* lost, unclaimed] 1 archaic : to give up : FORSAKE 2 : to throw away (stolen goods) 3 archaic : to shunt aside (as a danger or duty) : EVADE 4 a : to relinquish voluntarily (as a legal right) (~ a jury trial) b : to refrain from pressing or enforcing (as a claim or rule) : FORGO 5 : to put off from immediate consideration : POSTPONE 6 : to dismiss with or as if with a wave of the hand (waived the problem aside) *syn* see **RELINQUISH**

waiv-er \wā-vər\ n [AF *weyver*, fr. ONF *weyver* to abandon, waive] 1 : the act of intentionally relinquishing or abandoning a known right, claim, or privilege; also : the legal instrument evidencing such an act 2 : the act of a club's waiving the right to claim a professional ball player who is being removed from another club's roster

Wa-kash-an \wō-'kash-ən, 'wō-\ n : a language family of the Mosan phylum

wake \wāk\ vb **waked** \wākt\ or **woke** \wōk\; **waked** or **woken** \wō-kən\ or **woke**; **wak-ing** [partly fr. ME *waken* (past *wook*, pp. *waken*), fr. OE *wacan* to awake (past *wōc*, pp. *wacen*) and partly fr. ME *wakien*, *waken* (past & pp. *waked*), fr. OE *wacian* to be awake (past *wacode*, pp. *wacod*); akin to OE *wæccan* to watch, L *vegēre* to rouse, excite] vi 1 a : to be or remain awake b : to remain awake on watch esp. over a corpse c obs : to stay up late in revelry 2 : AWAKE — often used with *up* ~ vt 1 : to stand watch over (as a dead body); esp : to hold a wake over 2 a : to rouse from or as if from sleep : AWAKE — often used with *up* b : STIR, EXCITE (woke up latent possibilities — Norman Douglas) c : to arouse conscious interest in : ALERT — usu. used with *to* (woke the publishers to the fact that there was an enormous ... audience — Harrison Smith) — **wake-er** n

wake n 1 : the state of being awake 2 a (1) : an annual English parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the church's patron saint (2) : VIGIL 1a b : the festivities orig. connected with the wake of an English parish church — usu. used in pl. but sing. or pl. in constr. c Brit : an annual holiday or vacation — usu. used in pl. but sing. or pl. in constr. 3 : a watch held over the body of a dead person prior to burial and sometimes accompanied by festivity

wake n [of Scand origin; akin to ON *vōk* hole in ice; akin to ON *vōkr* damp — more at **HUMOR**] : the track left by a moving body (as a ship) in a fluid (as water); broadly : a track or path left — in the **wake of** 1 : close behind and in the same path of travel (in the wake of trappers and ... riflemen came ... settlers — Amer. Guide Series: Ind.) 2 : as a result of : as a consequence of (power vacuums left in the wake of the second world war — A. M. Schlesinger b1917)

wake-ful \wāk-fəl\ adj : not sleeping or able to sleep : SLEEPLESS — **wake-ful-ly** \-fə-lē\ adv — **wake-ful-ness** n

wake-less \wā-kləs\ adj : SOUND, UNBROKEN (~ sleep)

wak-en \wā-kən\ vb **wakened**; **wak-en-ing** \wāk-(ə)niŋ\ [ME *waknen*, fr. OE *wæcnian*; akin to ON *wakna* to awaken, OE *wæccan* to watch] vi : AWAKE — often used with *up* ~ vt : to rouse out of sleep : WAKE

wak-en-er \wāk-(ə)nər\ n, archaic : one that causes to waken

wake-rife \wā-'krif\ adj [ME (Sc) *walkryfe*, fr. *walk* awake (fr. *waken*, *walken* to wake) + *ryfe* rife] Scot : WAKEFUL, ALERT

wake-rob-in \wā-'krāb-ən\ n 1 Brit a : any of various arums; esp : CUCKOOPINT b : a European orchid (*Orchis maculata*) 2 : TRILLIUM 3 : JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

Wal-den-ses \wōl-'den(t)-(s)ēz, wāl-\ n pl [ME *Waldensis*, fr. ML *Waldenses*, *Valdenses*, fr. Peter Waldo (or Valdo), 12th cent. F heretic] : a Christian sect arising in southern France in the 12th century, adopting Calvinist doctrines in the 16th century, and later living chiefly in Piedmont — **Wal-den-sian** \-'den-chən, -'den(t)-sē-ən\ adj or n

Wal-dorf salad \wōl-'dōrf-\ n [Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City] : a salad made typically of diced apples, celery, nuts, and mayonnaise

wale \wā(ə)\ n [ME, fr. OE *walu*; akin to ON *valr* round, L *volvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] 1 a : a streak or ridge made on the skin esp. by the stroke of a whip : WEAL b : a narrow raised surface : RIDGE 2 : one of a number of strokes usu. of extra thick and strong planks in the sides of a wooden ship — usu. used in pl. 3 a : one of a series of even ribs in a fabric b : the texture esp. of a fabric

wale vt **waled**; **wal-ing** : to mark (as the skin) with welts

wale n [ME (Sc & northern dial.) *wal*, fr. ON *val*; akin to OHG *wala* choice, OE *wyllan* to wish — more at **WILL**] 1 dial Brit : CHOICE 2 dial Brit : the best part : PICK

wale vb, dial Brit : CHOOSE

wal-er \wā-lər\ n, often cap [New So. Wales, Australia] : a horse from New So. Wales; esp : a rather large rugged saddle horse of mixed ancestry formerly exported in quantity from Australia to British India for military use

Wal-hal-la \vāl-'hāl-ə\ n [G] : VALHALLA

walk \wōk\ vb [partly fr. ME *walken* (past *welk*, pp. *walken*), fr. OE *wealcan* to roll, toss (past *wēolc*, pp. *wealcen*) and partly fr. ME *walkien* (past *walked*, pp. *walked*), fr. OE *wealcian* to roll up, muffle up; akin to MD *walken* to knead, press, full, L *valgus* bow-legged] vi 1 a obs : ROAM, WANDER b of a spirit : to move about

in visible form : **APPEAR** *c of a ship* : to make headway **2 a** : to move along on foot : advance by steps **b** : to go on foot for exercise or pleasure **c** : to go at a walk **3 a** : to pursue a course of action or way of life : conduct oneself : **BEHAVE** (~ in darkness — Jn 8:12 (AV)) **b** : to be or act in association : continue in union (the British and American peoples will ... ~ together side by side ... in peace — Sir Winston Churchill) **4** : to go to first base as a result of a base on balls **5 of an inanimate object** **a** : to move in a manner that is suggestive of walking **b** : to stand with an appearance suggestive of strides (pylons ~ing across the valley) **6 of an astronaut** : to move about in space outside a spacecraft ~ vt **1 a** : to pass on foot or as if on foot through, along, over, or upon : **TRAVERSE**, **PERAMBULATE** (~ the streets) (~ a tightrope) **b** : to perform or accomplish by going on foot (~ guard) **2 a** : to cause (an animal) to go at a walk (~ing a dog) **b** : to cause to move by walking (~ed his bicycle up the hill); *specif* : to haul (as an anchor) by walking round the capstan **3** : to follow on foot for the purpose of measuring, surveying, or inspecting (~ a boundary) **4 a** : to accompany on foot : walk with (~ed her home) **b** : to compel to walk (as by a command) **c** : to bring to a specified condition by walking (~ed us off our feet) **5** : to move (an object) in a manner suggestive of walking **6** : to perform (a dance) at a walking pace (~ a quadrille) **7** : to give a base on balls to — **walk away from** **1** : to outrun or get the better of without difficulty **2** : to survive (an accident) with little or no injury — **walk into** **1 a** : **ATTACK** **b** : to reprimand or : criticize severely **2 a** : to eat or drink greedily **b** : to use up rapidly — **walk off with** **1 a** : to steal and take away **b** : to take over unexpectedly from someone else : **STEAL** 1d (~ed off with the show) **2** : to win or gain esp. by outdoing one's competitors without difficulty — **walk over** : to treat contemptuously — **walk the plank** **1** : to walk under compulsion over the side of a ship into the sea **2** : to resign an office or position under compulsion — **walk through** **1** : to go through (a play or acting part) perfunctorily (as in an early stage of rehearsal) **2** : to deal with or carry out perfunctorily

2walk n **1 a** : an act or instance of going on foot esp. for exercise or pleasure (go for a ~) **b** : **SPACE WALK** **2** : an accustomed place of walking : **HAUNT** **3** : a place designed for walking : **a** : a railed platform above the roof of a dwelling house **b** (1) : a path specially arranged or paved for walking (2) : **SIDEWALK** **c** : a public avenue for promenading : **PROMENADE** **d** : **ROPEWALK** **4** : a place or area of land in which animals feed and exercise with minimal restraint **5** : distance to be walked (a quarter mile ~ from here) **6 Brit** : a ceremonial procession **7** : manner of living : **CONDUCT**, **BEHAVIOR** **8 a** : the gait of a biped in which the feet are lifted alternately with one foot not clear of the ground before the other touches **b** : the gait of a quadruped in which there are always at least two feet on the ground; *specif* : a four-beat gait of a horse in which the feet strike the ground in the sequence near hind, near fore, off hind, off fore **c** : a low rate of speed (the shortage of raw materials slowed production to a ~) **9** : a route regularly traversed by a person in the performance of a particular activity (as patrolling, begging, or vending) **10** : characteristic manner of walking (his ~ is just like his father's) **11 a** : social or economic status (all ~s of life) **b** (1) : range or sphere of action : **FIELD**, **PROVINCE** (2) : **VOCATION** **12** : **BASE ON BALLS**

walk-about \wò-kə,baüt\ *n* **1** : a short period of wandering bush life engaged in by an Australian aborigine as an occasional interruption of regular work **2** : a walking tour : walking trip

walk-away \wò-kə,wā\ *n* : an easily won contest

walk-er \wò-kər\ *n* **1** : one that walks : **a** : one who conducts himself in a specified way **b** : a competitor in a walking race **c** : a peddler going on foot **2** : something used in walking : **a** : a framework designed to support a baby learning to walk or a crippled or handicapped person learning to walk again **b** : a walking shoe

walk-ie-look-ie \wò-kē'lük-ē\ *n* : a portable one-man television camera

walk-ie-talk-ie \-tò-kē, 'wò-kē,\ *n* : a compact easily transportable battery-operated radio transmitting and receiving set

1walk-in \wò-kin\ *adj* **1** : large enough to be walked into (a ~ closet) **2** : arranged so as to be entered directly rather than through a lobby (a ~ apartment) **3 a** : being a person who walks in without an appointment (a ~ blood donor) **b** : of or relating to such persons (~ clinics ... find cases and help those in need — Donald Klein)

2walk-in \wò-kin\ *n* **1** : a walk-in refrigerator or cold storage room **2** : an easy election victory **3** : one who walks in without an appointment

1walk-ing \wò-kin\ *n* **1** : the action of one that walks (~ is good exercise) **2** : the condition of a surface for one going on foot (the ~ is slippery)

2walking *adj* **1 a** : **HUMAN** (a ~ encyclopedia) **b** : able to walk : **AMBULATORY** **2 a** : used for or in walking (~ shoes) **b** : characterized by or consisting of the action of walking (a ~ tour) **3** : that moves or appears to move in a manner suggestive of walking; *esp* : that swings or rocks back and forth (~ beam) **4** : not requiring bed rest **5** : guided or operated by a man on foot (a ~ plow)

walking catfish *n* : an Asiatic catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) that is able to scramble about on land and has been inadvertently introduced into Florida waters where it presents ecological problems

walking delegate *n* : a labor union representative appointed to visit members and their places of employment, to secure enforcement of union rules and agreements, and at times to represent the union in dealing with employers

walking leaf *n* **1** : any of a genus (*Camptosorus*) of ferns — called also *walking fern*; see **FERN** illustration **2** : any of a family (Phasmatidae) of insects with wings and legs resembling leaves

walking papers *n pl* : **DISMISSAL**, **DISCHARGE** — called also *walking ticket*

walking stick *n* **1** : a stick used in walking **2 usu** **walk-ing-stick** : **STICK INSECT**; *esp* : a phasmid (*Diapheromera femorata*) common in parts of the U.S.

walk-on \wò-kòn, -kän\ *n* : a small usu. nonspeaking part in a dramatic production

walk-out \wò-kaüt\ *n* **1** : **STRIKE** 3a **2** : the action of leaving a meeting or organization as an expression of disapproval **3** : a prospective customer that leaves a store without making a purchase

walk out \(')wò-'kaüt\ *vi* **1** : to go on strike **2** : to leave suddenly often as an expression of disapproval — **walk out on** : to leave in the lurch : **ABANDON**, **DESERT**

walk-over \wò-kò-vər\ *n* **1** : a horse race with only one starter **2** : a one-sided contest : an easy or uncontested victory

walk-through \wòk-,thrü\ *n* **1** : a perfunctory performance of a play or acting part (as in an early stage of rehearsal) **2** : a television rehearsal without cameras

1walk-up \wò-kəp\ *adj* **1** : located above the ground floor in a building with no elevator (a ~ apartment) **2** : consisting of several stories and having no elevator (a ~ tenement) **3** : designed to allow pedestrians to be served without entering a building (the ~ window of a bank)

2walk-up \wò-kəp\ *n* : a building or apartment house of several stories that has no elevator; *also* : an apartment or office in such a building

walk-way \wò-kwā\ *n* : a passage for walking : **WALK**

Wal-ky-rie \vål-'kī-rē *also* vål-'kī-rē & 'vål-kə-rē\ *n* [*G walküre & ON valkyrja*] : **VALKYRIE**

1wall \wòl\ *n* [*ME, fr. OE weall; akin to MHG wall; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. L vallum rampart, fr. vallus stake, palisade; akin to ON völr round stick, L volvere to roll — more at VOLUBLE*] **1 a** : a high thick masonry structure forming a long rampart or an enclosure chiefly for defense — often used in pl. **b** : a masonry fence around a garden, park, or estate **c** : a structure that serves to hold back pressure (as of water or sliding earth) **2** : one of the sides of a room or building connecting floor and ceiling or foundation and roof **3** : the side of a footpath next to buildings **4** : an extreme or desperate position or a state of defeat, failure, or ruin — *usu.* used in the phrase *to the wall* **5** : a material layer enclosing space (the ~ of a container) (heart ~s) **6** : something resembling a wall (as in appearance or effect); *esp* : something that acts as a barrier or defense (a ~ of reserve) (tariff ~) — **walled** \wòld\ *adj* — **wall-like** \wòl-'lik\ *adj*

2wall *vt* **1 a** : to provide, cover with, or surround with or as if with a wall (~ in the garden) **b** : to separate by or as if by a wall (~ed off half the house) **2 a** : **IMMURE** **b** : to close (an opening) with or as if with a wall

3wall *vb* [*ME (Sc) wawlen, prob. fr. ME wawil- (in wawil-eghed walleyed)*] *vt* : to roll (one's eyes) in a dramatic manner ~ *vi, of the eyes* : to roll in a dramatic manner

wal-la-by \wål-ə-bē\ *n, pl wallabies* *also wallaby* [wolabā, native name in New So. Wales, Australia] : any of various small or medium-sized usu. brightly colored kangaroos (*esp.* genus *Macropus*)

Wal-lace's line \wål-ə-səz-\ *n* [Alfred Russel Wallace †1913 E naturalist] : a hypothetical boundary separating the characteristic Asiatic flora and fauna from those of Australasia and forming the common boundary of the Australian and Oriental biogeographic regions

wal-lah \wål-ə, in combination usu, wål-ə\ *n* [*Hindi -wālā man, one in charge, fr. Skt pāla protector; akin to Skt pāti he protects — more at FUR*] : a person who is associated with a particular work or who performs a specific duty or service — *usu.* used in combination (the book ~ was an itinerant peddler — George Orwell)

wal-la-roo \wål-ə-'rū\ *n, pl -roos* [wolarū, native name in New So. Wales, Australia] : **EURO**

wall-board \wòl-,bò(ə)rd, -bò(ə)rd\ *n* : a structural boarding of any of various materials (as wood pulp, gypsum, or plastic) made in large rigid sheets and used esp. for sheathing interior walls and ceilings

wal-let \wål-ət\ *n* [*ME walet*] **1** : a bag for carrying miscellaneous articles while traveling **2 a** : **BILLFOLD** **b** : a pocketbook with compartments for change, photographs, cards, and keys **c** : a large pocketbook usu. carried in a breast pocket

wal-eye \wò-'li\ *n* [*back-formation fr. walleyed*] **1 a** : an eye with a whitish iris **b** : an eye with an opaque white cornea **c** : an eye that turns outward showing more than a normal amount of white **2 a** : **LEUCOMA** **b** : strabismus in which the eye turns outward **3 pl** : eyes affected with divergent strabismus **4** : a large vigorous American freshwater food and sport fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) that has prominent eyes and is related to the perches but resembles the true pike — called also *walleyed pike*

wal-leyed \-'lid\ *adj* [*by folk etymology fr. ME wawil-eghed, part trans. of ON vagl-eygr walleyed, fr. vagl beam, roost + eygr eyed; akin to OE wegan to move, carry — more at WAY*] **1** : having walleyes or affected with walleye **2** : marked by a wild irrational staring of the eyes

wall fern *n* : a low-growing mat-forming fern (*Polypodium vulgare*)

wall-flow-er \wòl-,flau(-ə)r\ *n* **1 a** : any of several Old World herbaceous or subshrubby perennial plants (genus *Cheiranthus*) of the mustard family; *esp* : a hardy erect herb (*C. cheiri*) widely cultivated for its showy fragrant flowers **b** : any of a related genus (*Erysimum*) with alternate leaves and yellow flowers **2** : a person who from shyness or unpopularity remains on the sidelines of a social activity (as a dance)

wall hanging *n* : a drapery or tapestry hung against a wall for decoration

Wal-loon \wå-'lün\ *n* [*MF Wallon, adj. & n., of Gmc origin; prob. akin to OHG Walah Celt, Roman, OE Wealth Celt, Welshman — more at WELSH*] **1** : a member of a chiefly Celtic people of south-

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

ern and southeastern Belgium and adjacent parts of France 2: a French dialect of the Walloons — **Walloon** *adj*

wal-lop \ˈwāl-əp\ *n* [ME, gallop, fr. ONF *walop*, fr. *waloper* to gallop] 1 *a*: a powerful blow: 2 PUNCH 2 *b*: the ability (as of a boxer) to hit hard 2 *a*: emotional or psychological force: IMPACT *b*: an exciting emotional response: THRILL 3 *Brit*: BEER

wallop *vb* [ME *walopen* to gallop, fr. ONF *waloper*] *vi* 1 *a*: to move with reckless or disorganized haste: advance in a headlong rush *b*: WALLOW, FLOUNDER 2: to boil noisily ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to thrash soundly: LAMBASTE *b*: to beat by a wide margin: TROUNCE 2: to hit with force: SOCK — **wal-lop-er** *n*

wal-lop-ing *adj* 1: LARGE, WHOPPING 2: exceptionally fine or impressive: SMASHING

wal-low \ˈwāl-(j)ō, -ə(-w)\ *vi* [ME *walwen*, fr. OE *wealwian* to roll — more at VOLUBLE] 1: to roll oneself about in an indolent or ungainly manner 2: to billow forth: SURGE 3: to devote oneself entirely; esp: to take unrestrained pleasure: DELIGHT 4 *a*: to become abundantly supplied: LUXURIATE (a family that ~s in money) *b*: to indulge oneself immoderately (~ing in self-pity) 5: to become or remain helpless (allowed them to ~ in their ignorance) — **wal-low-er** \ˈwāl-ə-wər\ *n*

wallow *n* 1: an act or instance of wallowing 2 *a*: a muddy area or one filled with dust used by animals for wallowing *b*: a depression formed by or as if by the wallowing of animals 3: a state of degradation or degeneracy

wall painting *n*: FRESCO

wall-pa-per \ˈwɔl-,pā-pər\ *n*: decorative paper for the walls of a room

wallpaper *vt*: to provide the walls of (a room) with wallpaper ~ *vi*: to put wallpaper on a wall

wall pellitory *n*: a European herb (*Parietaria officinalis*) of the nettle family that has diuretic properties and grows esp. on old walls

wall plate *n*: PLATE 5

wall plug *n*: an electric receptacle in a wall

wall rock *n*: a rock through which a fault or vein runs

wall rocket *n*: any of several plants (genus *Diploxys*) of the mustard family; esp: a yellow-flowered European weed (*D. tenuifolia*) adventive in No. America

wall rue *n*: a small delicate spleenwort (*Asplenium rutamuraria*) found esp. on walls or cliffs

Wall Street \ˈwɔl-ˌ\ *n* [*Wall Street*, New York City, on which is located the New York Stock Exchange]: the influential financial interests of the U.S. economy

Wall Street-er \-,strēt-ər\ *n*: one who is involved in the activities of Wall Street

wal-ly \ˈwā-lē\ *adj* [prob. fr. *3* wale] *Scot*: FINE, STURDY

wal-ly-draigle \ˈwā-lē-,drā-gəl, ˈwāl-ē-\ *n* [origin unknown] chiefly *Scot*: a feeble, imperfectly developed, or slovenly creature

wal-nut \ˈwɔl-(j)ət\ *n* [ME *walnot*, fr. OE *wealhnutu*, lit., foreign nut, fr. *Wealh* Welshman, foreigner + *hnutu* nut — more at WELSH, NUT] 1 *a*: an edible nut of any of a genus (*Juglans* of the family Juglandaceae, the walnut family) of trees; also: one of these trees or its wood often valued for cabinetmaking and veneers *b*: a hickory tree or its nut — called also *white walnut* 2: a moderate reddish brown

Wal-pur-gis Night \vāl-ˈpūr-gəs-\ *n* [part trans. of G *walpurgisnacht*, fr. *Walpurgis* St. Walburga †A.D. 777 E saint whose feast day falls on May Day + G *nacht* night] 1: the eve of May Day on which witches are held to ride to an appointed rendezvous 2: something (as an event or situation) having a nightmarish quality

wal-rus \ˈwɔl-rəs, ˈwāl-\ *n*, *pl* **walrus** or **wal-rus-es** [D, of Scand origin; akin to Dan & Norw *hvalros* walrus, ON *rosm-hvalr*]: either of two large marine mammals (*Odobenus rosmarus* and *O. divergens* of the family Odobenidae) of northern seas related to the seals and hunted for the tough heavy hide, the ivory tusks, the oil yielded by the blubber, and locally for the flesh



walrus

Wal-ter Mit-ty \ˈwɔl-tər-ˈmit-ē\ *n* [*Walter Mitty*, daydreaming hero of a story by James Thurber]: a commonplace unadventurous person who seeks escape from reality through daydreaming — **Wal-ter Mit-ty-ish** \-ē-ish\ *adj*

waltz \ˈwɔl(t)s\ *n* [G *walzer*, fr. *walzen* to roll, dance, fr. OHG *walzan* to turn, roll — more at WELTER] 1: a ballroom dance in 3/4 time with strong accent on the first beat and a basic pattern of step-step-close 2: music for a waltz or a concert composition in 3/4 time

waltz *vi* 1: to dance a waltz 2: to move or advance in a lively or conspicuous manner: FLOUNCE 3 *a*: to advance easily and successfully: BREEZE — usu. used with *through* *b*: to approach boldly — used with *up* (can't just ~ up and introduce ourselves) ~ *vt* 1: to dance a waltz with 2: to grab and lead (as a person) unceremoniously: MARCH — **waltz-er** *n*

wam-ble \ˈwām-bəl\ *vi* **wam-bled**; **wam-bling** \-b(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *wamlen*; akin to Dan *wamle* to become nauseated, L *vomere* to vomit — more at VOMIT] 1 *a*: to feel nausea *b* of a stomach: RUMBLE 1 2: to move unsteadily or with a weaving or rolling motion

wamble *n* 1: a wambling esp. of the stomach 2: a reeling or staggering gait or movement

wame \ˈwām\ *n* [ME, alter. of *wamb* — more at WOMB] chiefly *Scot*: BELLY

wam-pum \ˈwām-pəm\ *n* [short for *wampumpeag*] 1: beads of polished shells strung in strands, belts, or sashes and used by No. American Indians as money, ceremonial pledges, and ornaments 2 *slang*: MONEY

wam-pum-peag \-,pēg\ *n* [Narraganset *wampompeag*, fr. *wampan* white + *api* string + -ag, pl. suffix]: WAMPUM; esp: that made of the less valuable white shell beads

wan \ˈwän\ *adj* **wan-ner**; **wan-nest** [ME, fr. OE, dark, livid] 1 *a*: suggestive of poor health: SICKLY, PALLID *b*: lacking vitality: FEEBLE 2: DIM, FAINT 3: LAGUID (a ~ smile) — **wan-ly** *adv*

— **wan-ness** \ˈwän-nəs\ *n*

wan *vi* **wanned**; **wan-ning**: to grow or become pale or sickly

wand \ˈwänd\ *n* [ME, slender stick, fr. ON *vöndr*; akin to OE *windan* to wind, twist — more at WIND] 1: a slender staff carried in a procession: VERGE 2: a slender rod used by conjurers and magicians 3: a slat 6 feet by 2 inches used as a target in archery; also: a narrow strip of paper pasted vertically on a target face

wan-der \ˈwän-dər\ *vb* **wan-dered**; **wan-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *wandren*, fr. OE *wandrian*; akin to MHG *wandern* to wander, OE *windan* to wind, twist] *vi* 1 *a*: to move about without a fixed course, aim, or goal *b*: to go idly about: RAMBLE 2: to follow a winding course: MEANDER 3 *a*: to deviate (as from a course): STRAY *b*: to go astray morally: ERR *c*: to lose normal mental contact: stray in thought ~ *vt*: to roam over — **wander** *n*

wan-der-er \-dər-ər\ *n*: one that wanders

wan-der-ing *n* 1: a going about from place to place — often used in pl. 2: movement away from the proper, normal, or usual course or place — often used in pl.

wandering *adj*: characterized by aimless, slow, or pointless movement: as *a*: that winds or meanders (a ~ course) *b*: not keeping a rational or sensible course: VAGRANT *c*: NOMADIC (~ tribes) *d* of a plant: having long runners or tendrils

wandering jenny *n*: MONEYWORT

Wandering Jew *n* 1: a Jew of medieval legend condemned by Christ to wander over the earth till Christ's second coming 2 *not cap W*: any of several plants (genera *Zebrina* and *Tradescantia*) of the spiderwort family; esp: either of two trailing or creeping plants (*Z. pendula* and *T. fluminensis*) cultivated for their showy and often white-striped foliage

wan-der-lust \ˈwän-dər-,ləst\ *n* [G, fr. *wandern* to wander + *lust* desire, pleasure]: strong or unconquerable longing for or impulse toward wandering

wan-de-roo \ˈwän-də-ˈrū\ *n*, *pl* -roos [Sinhalese *vanduru*, pl. of *vandurā*, fr. Skt *vānara* monkey, fr. *vanar-*, *vana* forest; akin to Av *vana* forest] 1: a purple-faced langur (*Presbytis cephalopterus*) of Ceylon 2: a macaque (*Macaca albicincta*) of the Indian peninsula with a tufted tail

wane \ˈwān\ *vi* **waned**; **wan-ing** [ME *wanen*, fr. OE *wanian*; akin to OHG *wanōn* to wane, OE *wan* wanting, deficient, L *vanus* empty, vain] 1: to decrease in size or extent: DWINDLE: as *a*: to diminish in phase or intensity — used chiefly of the moon *b*: to become less brilliant or powerful: DIM *c*: to flow out: EBB 2: to fall gradually from power, prosperity, or influence: DECLINE *syn* see ABATE *ant* wax

wane *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of waning (strength on the ~) *b*: a period or time of waning; *specif*: the period from full phase of the moon to the new moon 2 [ME, defect, fr. OE *wana*; akin to OE *wan* deficient]: a defect in lumber characterized by bark or a lack of wood at a corner or edge

wan-ey or **wany** \ˈwā-nē\ *adj* **wan-ier**; -**est** 1: waning or diminished in some parts 2 of sawed timber: marked by wane

wan-gle \ˈwāŋ-gəl\ *vb* **wan-gled**; **wan-gling** \-g(ə-)lɪŋ\ [perh. alter. of *waggle*] *vi* 1: to extricate oneself (as from difficulty): WIGGLE 2: to resort to trickery or devious methods ~ *vt* 1: SHAKE, WIGGLE 2: to adjust or manipulate for personal or fraudulent ends 3: to make or get by devious means: FINAGLE (~ an invitation) — **wan-gler** \-g(ə-)lər\ *n*

wan-i-gan or **wan-ni-gan** \ˈwän-i-gən\ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Abnaki *waniigan* trap, lit., that into which something strays]: a shelter (as for sleeping, eating, or storage) often mounted on wheels or tracks and towed by tractor or mounted on a raft or boat

wan-ion \ˈwän-yən\ *n* [fr. the obs. phrase in the *waniand* unluckily, lit., in the waning (moon), fr. ME, fr. *waniand*, northern pres. part. of *wanien*, *wanen* to wane] *archaic*: PLAGUE, VENGEANCE — used in the phrase with a *wanion*

Wan-kel engine \ˈwän-kəl-, ˈwän-\ *n* [Felix *Wankel* b1902 G engineer]: an internal-combustion rotary engine that has a rounded triangular rotor functioning as a piston and rotating in a space in the engine and that has only two major moving parts

want \ˈwɒnt also ˈwänt & ˈwənt\ *vb* [ME *wanten*, fr. ON *vanta*; akin to OE *wan* deficient] *vt* 1: to fail to possess esp. in customary or required amount: LACK (his answer ~s courtesy) 2 *a*: to have a strong desire for (~ed a chance to rest) *b*: to have an inclination to: LIKE (say what you ~, he is efficient) 3 *a*: to have need of: REQUIRE (the motor ~s a tune-up) *b*: to suffer from the lack of (thousands still ~ food and shelter) 4: to wish or demand the presence of 5: to hunt or seek in order to apprehend (he is ~ed for murder) ~ *vi* 1: to be deficient or short (it ~s three minutes to twelve) 2: to be needy or destitute 3: to have or feel need (never ~s for friends) 4: to be necessary or needed 5: to desire to come or go (the cat ~s in) (the dog ~s out) *syn* see LACK, DESIRE

want *n* 1 *a*: the quality or state of lacking a required or usual amount (he suffers from a ~ of good sense) *b*: grave and extreme poverty that deprives one of the necessities of life 2: something wanted: NEED, DESIRE 3: personal defect: FAULT *syn* see POVERTY

want ad *n*: a newspaper advertisement stating that something (as an employee, employment, or a specified item) is wanted

want-ing *adj* 1: not present or in evidence: ABSENT 2 *a*: not being up to standards or expectations *b*: lacking in ability or capacity: DEFICIENT

wanting prep 1: WITHOUT (a book ~ a cover) 2: LESS, MINUS (a month ~ two days)

wan-ton \ˈwɒnt-ən, ˈwänt-\ *adj* [ME, fr. *wan-* deficient, wrong, mis- (fr. OE, fr. *wan* deficient) + *towen*, pp. of *teen* to draw, train, discipline, fr. OE *tēon* — more at TOW] 1 *a* *archaic*: hard to

control : UNDISCIPLINED, UNRULY **b** : playfully mean or cruel : MISCHIEVOUS **2 a** : LEWD, BAWDY **b** : causing sexual excitement : LUSTFUL, SENSUAL **3 a** : MERCILESS, INHUMANE (<~ cruelty>) **b** : having no just foundation or provocation : MALICIOUS (<a ~ attack>) **4** : being without check or limitation: as **a** : luxuriantly rank (<~ vegetation>) **b** : unduly lavish : EXTRAVAGANT (<~ complaints>) **syn** see SUPEREROGATORY — **wan-ton-ly** *adv* — **wan-ton-ness** \-'n-nəs\ *n*

2wanton *n* **1** : a pampered person or animal : PET: *esp* : a spoiled child **2** : a frolicsome child or animal **3 a** : a person given to luxurious self-enjoyment **b** : a lewd or lascivious person

3wanton *vi* : to be wanton or act wantonly ~ *vt* : to pass or waste wantonly or in wantonness — **wan-ton-er** *n*

wa-pen-take \-'wəp-ən-,tāk, 'wäp-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wæpentæc*, fr. ON *vāpnatak* act of grasping weapons, fr. *vāpn* weapon + *tak* act of grasping, fr. *taka* to take; prob. fr. the brandishing of weapons as an expression of approval when the chief of the wapentake entered upon his office — more at WEAPON, TAKE] : a subdivision of some English shires corresponding to a hundred

wa-pi-ti \-'wäp-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* **wapiti** or **wapitis** [of Algonquian origin; akin to Cree *wapitew* white, whitish; fr. its white rump and tail] : an American elk (*Cervus canadensis* and related forms) similar to the European red deer but larger

wap-pen-schaw-ing \-'wäp-ən-,shō(-)j, 'wäp-\ *n* [ME (northern dial.) *wapynschawing*, fr. *wapen* weapon (fr. ON *vāpn*) + *schawing*, gerund of *schawen* to show, fr. OE *scēawian* to look, look at — more at WEAPON, SHOW] : an inspection or muster of soldiers formerly held at various times in each district of Scotland

wap-per-jawed \-'wäp-ər-'jōd, 'wäp-ē-'jōd\ *adj* [origin unknown] : having a crooked, undershot, or wry jaw

1war \-'wō(-)r\ *n* [ME *werre*, fr. ONF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *werra* strife; akin to OHG *werran* to confuse, L *verrere* to sweep] **1 a** (1) : a state of usu. open and declared armed hostile conflict between states or nations (2) : a period of such armed conflict (3) : STATE OF WAR **b** : the art or science of warfare **c** (1) *obs* : weapons and equipment for war (2) *archaic* : soldiers armed and equipped for war **2 a** : a state of hostility, conflict, or antagonism **b** : a struggle between opposing forces or for a particular end (<a class ~>) (<a ~ against disease>)

2war *vi* **warred**; **war-ring** **1** : to engage in warfare **2** : to be in active or vigorous conflict

3war \-'wār\ *adv* or *adj* [ME *werre*, fr. ON *verri*, *adj.*, *verr*, *adv.* — more at WORSE] *chiefly* Scot : WORSE

4war \-'wār\ *vt* **warred**; **war-ring** Scot : WORST, OVERCOME

5war *abbr* warrant

War *abbr* Warwickshire

war baby *n* : a child born or conceived during a war

1war-ble \-'wōr-bəl\ *n* [ME *werble* tune, fr. ONF, of Gmc origin; akin to MHG *wirbel* whirl, tuning peg, OHG *wirbil* whirlwind — more at WHIRL] **1** : a melodious succession of low pleasing sounds **2** : a musical trill **3** : the action of warbling

2warble *vb* **war-bled**; **war-bling** \-'b(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vi* **1** : to sing in a trilling manner or with many turns and variations **2** : to become sounded with trills, quavers, and rapid modulations in pitch **3** : SING ~ *vt* : to render with turns, runs, or rapid modulations : TRILL

3warble *n* [perh. of Scand origin; akin to obs. Sw *varbulde* boil, fr. *var* pus + *bulde* swelling] **1** : a swelling under the hide esp. of the back of cattle, horses, and wild mammals caused by the maggot of a botfly or warble fly **2** : the maggot of a warble fly — **war-bled** \-'bæld\ *adj*

warble fly *n* : any of various two-winged flies (family Oestridae) whose larvae live under the skin of various mammals and cause warbles

war-bler \-'wōr-blər\ *n* **1** : one that warbles : SINGER, SONGSTER **2 a** : any of numerous small Old World singing birds (family Sylviidae) many of which are noted songsters and are closely related to the thrushes **b** : any of numerous small brightly colored American songbirds (family Parulidae) with a usu. weak and unmusical song — called also *wood warbler*

war-bon-net \-'wōr-bän-ət\ *n* : an American Indian ceremonial headdress with a feathered extension down the back

war bride *n* **1** : a woman who marries a serviceman ordered into active service in time of war **2** : a woman who marries a serviceman esp. of a foreign nation met during a time of war

war chest *n* : a fund accumulated to finance a war; *broadly* : a fund earmarked for a specific purpose, action, or campaign

war club *n* : a club-shaped implement used as a weapon esp. by American Indians

war correspondent *n* : a correspondent employed to report news concerning the conduct of a war and esp. of events at the scene of a battle

war crime *n* : a crime (as genocide or maltreatment of prisoners) committed during or in connection with war — usu. used in pl. — **war criminal** *n*

war cry *n* **1** : a cry used by a body of fighters in war **2** : a slogan used esp. to rally people to a cause

1ward \-'wō(-)rd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *weard*; akin to OHG *warta* act of watching, OE *warian* to beware of, guard — more at WARE] **1 a** : the action or process of guarding **b** : a body of guards **2** : the state of being under guard; *esp* : CUSTODY **3 a** : the inner court of a castle or fortress **b** : a division (as a cell or block) of a prison **c** : a division in a hospital; *esp* : a large room in a hospital where a number of patients often requiring similar treatment are accommodated **4 a** : a division of a city for representative, electoral, or



wapiti

administrative purposes **b** : a division of some English and Scottish counties corresponding to a hundred **c** : the Mormon local congregation having auxiliary organizations (as Sunday schools and relief societies) and one or more quorums of each office of the Aaronic priesthood **5** : a projecting ridge of metal in a lock casting or keyhole permitting only the insertion of a key with a corresponding notch; *also* : a corresponding notch in a bit of a key **6** : a person under guard, protection, or surveillance: as **a** : a minor subject to wardship **b** : a person who by reason of incapacity (as minority or lunacy) is under the protection of a court either directly or through a guardian appointed by the court — called also *ward of court* **c** : a person or body of persons under the protection or tutelage of a government **7** : a means of defense : PROTECTION — **ward-ed** \-'wōrd-əd\ *adj*

2ward *vt* [ME *warden*, fr. OE *weardian*; akin to OHG *wartēn* to watch, ON *vartha* to guard, OE *weard* ward] **1** : to keep watch over : GUARD **2** : DEFLECT — usu. used with *off*

1ward \-'wōrd\ *also* -wards \-'wōrdz\ *adj* *suffix* [-ward fr. ME, fr. OE *-weard*; akin to OHG *-wart*, *-wert* -ward, L *vertere* to turn; -wards fr. -wards, *adv.* *suffix* — more at WORTH] **1** : that moves, tends, faces, or is directed toward (<riverward>) **2** : that occurs or is situated in the direction of (<leftward>)

2ward or -wards *adv* *suffix* [-ward fr. ME, fr. OE *-weard*, fr. -weard, *adj.* *suffix*; -wards fr. ME, fr. OE *-weardes*, gen. sing. neut. of *-weard*, *adj.* *suffix*] **1** : in a (specified) spatial or temporal direction (<upward>) (<afterward>) **2** : toward a (specified) point, position, or area (<earthward>)

war dance *n* : a dance performed by primitive peoples as preparation for battle or in celebration of victory

ward-ed \-'wōr-dəd\ *adj* : provided with a ward (<a ~ lock>)

war-den \-'wōrd-ən\ *n* [ME *wardein*, fr. ONF, fr. *warder* to guard, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *wartēn* to watch] **1** : one having care or charge of something : GUARDIAN, KEEPER **2 a** : REGENT **2 b** : the governor of a town, district, or fortress **c** : a member of the governing body of a guild **3 a** : an official charged with special supervisory duties or with the enforcement of specified laws or regulations (<game ~>) (<air raid ~>) **b** : an official in charge of the operation of a prison **c** : any of various British officials having designated administrative functions (<~ of the mint>) **4 a** : one of two ranking lay officers of an Episcopal parish **b** : any of various British college officials whose duties range from the administration of academic matters to the supervision of student discipline

war-den-ship \-,ship\ *n* : the office, jurisdiction, or powers of a warden

1ward-er \-'wōrd-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *wardere*, fr. *warde* act of guarding, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *warta* act of watching] **1** : WATCHMAN, PORTER **2 Brit** **a** : WARDEN **b** : a prison guard

2ward-er *n* [ME, perh. fr. *warden* to ward] : a truncheon used by a king or commander in chief to signal orders

ward-er-ship \-,ship\ *n* : the office or function of a warder

ward heeler *n* : a worker for a political boss in a ward or other local area

ward off *vt* [²ward] : to fend off (as an anticipated evil) : AVERT, PARRY **syn** see PREVENT **ant** conduce (to)

ward-ress \-'wōr-drəs\ *n* : a woman supervising female prisoners (as in a jail)

ward-robe \-'wōr-drōb\ *n* [ME *warderobe*, fr. ONF, fr. *warder* to guard + *robe* robe] **1 a** : a room or closet where clothes are kept **b** : CLOTHESPRESS **c** : a large trunk in which clothes may be hung upright **2 a** : a collection of wearing apparel (as of one person or for one activity) (<a summer ~>) **b** : a collection of stage costumes and accessories **3** : the department of a royal or noble household entrusted with the care of wearing apparel, jewels, and personal articles

ward-room \-'wōr-drūm, -,drūm\ *n* : the space in a warship allotted for living quarters to the commissioned officers excepting the captain; *specif* : the mess assigned to these officers

ward-ship \-'wōrd-,ship\ *n* **1 a** : care and protection of a ward **b** : the right to the custody of an infant heir of a feudal tenant and of his property **2** : the state of being under a guardian

1ware \-'wa(-)r, 'we(-)r\ *adj* [ME *war*, *ware* careful, aware, fr. OE *wær* — more at WARY] **1** : AWARE, CONSCIOUS (<was ~ of black looks cast at me — Mary Webb>) **2** *archaic* : WARY, VIGILANT

2ware *vt* **wared**; **war-ing** [ME *waren*, fr. OE *warian*; akin to OHG *biwārōn* to protect, OE *wær aware*] : to beware of : AVOID — used chiefly as a command to hunting animals

3ware *n* [ME, fr. OE *waru*; akin to MHG *ware* ware and prob. to OE *wær aware*] **1 a** : manufactured articles, products of art or craft, or farm produce : GOODS — often used in combination (<tin-ware>) **b** : an article of merchandise **2** : articles (as pottery or dishes) of fired clay (<earthenware>) **3** : an intangible item (as a service) that is a marketable commodity

4ware *vt* **wared**; **war-ing** [ME *waren*, fr. ON *verja* to clothe, invest, spend — more at WEAR] Scot : SPEND, EXPEND

1ware-house \-'wa(-)r-,haüs, 'we(-)r-\ *n* : a structure or room for the storage of merchandise or commodities

2ware-house \-,haüz, -,haüs\ *vt* : to deposit, store, or stock in or as if in a warehouse

ware-house-man \-,haü-smən\ *n* : one who manages or works in a warehouse

ware-hous-er \-,haü-zər, -sər\ *n* : WAREHOUSEMAN

ware-room \-'wa(-)r-,rūm, 'we(-)r-, -,rūm\ *n* : a room in which goods are exhibited for sale

war-fare \-'wōr-,fa(-)r, -,fe(-)r\ *n* [ME, fr. *werre*, *warre* war + *fare* journey, passage — more at FARE] **1** : military operations between enemies : HOSTILITIES, WAR: *also* : an activity undertaken by

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

a political unit (as a nation) to weaken or destroy another (economic ~) 2: struggle between competing entities: CONFLICT
war-fa-rin \ˈwɔr-fə-rən\ *n* [Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (its patent) + coumarin]: a crystalline anticoagulant compound $C_{19}H_{16}O_4$ used as a rodent poison and in medicine
war footing *n*: the condition of being prepared to undertake or maintain war
war-game *vt*: to plan or conduct in the manner of a war game (war-gamed an invasion —*Newsweek*) ~ *vi*: to conduct a war game
war game *n* 1: a simulated battle or campaign to test military concepts and usu. conducted in conferences by officers acting as the opposing staffs 2: a two-sided umpired training maneuver with actual elements of the armed forces participating
war gas *n*: a gas for use in warfare
war hawk *n*: one who clamors for war; *esp*: an American jingo favoring war with Britain around 1812
war-head \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ˌhed\ *n*: the section of a missile containing the explosive, chemical, or incendiary charge
war-horse \-ˌhɔ(ə)rs\ *n* 1: a horse used in war: CHARGER 2: a veteran soldier or public person (as a politician) 3: a work of art (as a musical composition) that has become hackneyed due to much repetition in the standard repertoire
war-ison \ˈwɔr-ə-sən\ *n* [prob. a misunderstanding by Sir Walter Scott in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805) of ME *waryson* reward, fr. ONF *warison* defense, possessions, fr. *warir* to protect, provide, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *werien* to defend — more at WEIR]: a bugle call to attack
war-less \ˈwɔr-ləs\ *adj*: free from war
war-like \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ˌlɪk\ *adj* 1 *obs*: ready for war: equipped to fight 2: fit for, disposed to, or fond of war: BELLICOSE 3: of, relating to, or useful in war 4: befitting or characteristic of war or a soldier *syn* see MARTIAL
war-lock \-ˌlɔk\ *n* [ME *warloghe*, fr. OE *wærlōga* one that breaks faith, the Devil, fr. *wær* faith, troth + *-loga* (fr. *lēogan* to lie); akin to OE *wær* true — more at VERY, LIE] 1: a man practicing the black arts: SORCERER — compare WITCH 2: CONJURER
war-lord \-ˌlɔ(ə)rd\ *n* 1: a supreme military leader 2: a military commander exercising civil power by force usu. in a limited area — **war-lord-ism** \-ˌɪz-əm\ *n*
warm \ˈwɔ(ə)r-m\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *wearm*; akin to OHG *warm* warm, L *formus*, Gk *thermos* warm, hot] 1 *a*: having or giving out heat to a moderate or adequate degree *b*: serving to maintain or preserve heat *esp.* to a satisfactory degree (a ~ sweater) *c*: feeling or causing sensations of heat brought about by strenuous exertion 2: comfortably established: SECURE (a ~ existence in his old age) 3 *a*: marked by strong feeling: ARDENT *b*: marked by excitement, disagreement, or anger (a ~ debate) 4: marked by or readily showing affection, gratitude, cordiality, or sympathy (a ~ welcome) (a ~ regards) 5: emphasizing or exploiting sexual imagery or incidents 6: accompanied or marked by extreme danger or duress 7: newly made: FRESH (a ~ scent) 8: having the color or tone of something that imparts heat; *specif*: of a hue in the range yellow through orange to red 9: near to a goal, object, or solution sought — **warm-ish** \ˈwɔr-mɪʃ\ *adj* — **warm-ness** \ˈwɔr-məs\ *n*
warm *vt* 1: to make warm 2 *a*: to infuse with a feeling of love, friendship, well-being, or pleasure *b*: to fill with anger, zeal, or passion 3: to reheat (cooked food) for eating — often used with *over* 4: to make ready for operation or performance by preliminary exercise or operation — often used with *up* ~ *vi* 1: to become warm 2 *a*: to become ardent or interested *b*: to become filled with affection or love — used with *to* or *toward* 3: to experience feelings of pleasure: BASK 4: to become ready for operation or performance by preliminary activity — often used with *up*
warm *adv*: WARMLY — usu. used in combination (warm-clad)
warm-blood-ed \ˈwɔr-m-ˌbləd-əd\ *adj* 1: having warm blood; *specif*: having a relatively high and constant body temperature relatively independent of the surroundings 2: fervent or ardent in spirit — **warm-blood-ed-ness** *n*
warmed-over \ˈwɔr-m-ˌdō-vər\ *adj* 1: heated again (~ beans) 2: not fresh or new: STALE (~ ideas)
warm-er \ˈwɔr-mər\ *n*: one that warms; *esp*: a device for keeping something warm (a hand ~)
warm front *n*: an advancing edge of a warm air mass
warm-heart-ed \ˈwɔ(ə)r-m-ˌhɑrt-əd\ *adj*: marked by ready affection, cordiality, generosity, or sympathy — **warm-heart-ed-ness** *n*
warming pan *n*: a long-handled covered pan filled with live coals that is used to warm a bed
warm-ly \ˈwɔ(ə)r-m-lē\ *adv* 1: in a manner that causes or maintains warmth 2: in a manner characterized or accompanied by warmth of emotion
war-mon-ger \ˈwɔ(ə)r-mən-ˌgər, -ˌmæn-\ *n*: one who urges or attempts to stir up war: JINGO — **war-mon-ger-ing** \-g(ə)-rɪŋ\ *n*
war-mouth \ˈwɔ(ə)r-maʊθ\ *n* [origin unknown]: a freshwater sunfish (*Lepomis gulosus*) of the eastern U.S. — called also *war-mouth bass*
warm spot *n* 1: a cutaneous sensory end organ that is stimulated by an increase of temperature 2: a lasting affection for a particular person or object
warmth \ˈwɔ(ə)r-m(p)th\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being warm in temperature 2: the quality or state of being warm in feeling (a child needing human ~ and family life) 3: a glowing effect that is often produced by the use of warm colors
warm-up \ˈwɔr-məp\ *n*: the act or an instance of warming up; also: a procedure (as a set of exercises) used in warming up
warm up \(ˈ)wɔr-məp\ *vi* 1: to engage in exercise or practice *esp.* before entering a game or contest; *broadly*: to get ready 2: to approach a state of violence, conflict, or danger
warn \ˈwɔ(ə)r-m\ *vb* [ME *warnen*, fr. OE *warnian*; akin to OHG *warnōn* to take heed, OE *wær* careful, aware — more at WARY] *vt* 1 *a*: to give notice to beforehand *esp.* of danger or evil *b*: to

give admonishing advice to: COUNSEL *c*: to call to one's attention: INFORM 2: to order to go or stay away ~ *vi*: to give a warning — **warn-er** *n*

syn WARN, FOREWARN, CAUTION *shared meaning element*: to let one know of approaching or possible danger or risk

warn-ing \ˈwɔr-nɪŋ\ *n* 1: the act of warning: the state of being warned (he had ~ of his illness) 2: something that warns or serves to warn

warning *adj*: serving as an alarm, signal, summons, or admonition (~ bell) (~ shot) — **warn-ing-ly** \ˈwɔr-nɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

warning coloration *n*: conspicuous coloration possessed by an animal otherwise effectively but not obviously defended that serves to warn off potential enemies

warning track *n*: a usu. dirt or cinder strip around the outside edge of a baseball outfield to warn a fielder when running to make a catch that he is approaching the fence — called also *warning path*
war of nerves: a conflict characterized by psychological tactics (as bluff, threats, and intimidation) designed primarily to create confusion, indecision, or breakdown of morale

warp \ˈwɔ(ə)r-p\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wearp*; akin to OHG *warf* warp, ON *verpa* to throw] 1 *a* (1): a series of yarns extended lengthwise in a loom and crossed by the woof (2): the cords forming the carcass of a pneumatic tire *b*: FOUNDATION, BASE (the ~ of the economic structure is agriculture — *Amer. Guide Series: N.C.*) 2: a rope for warping a ship or boat 3 [*2warp*] *a*: a twist or curve that has developed in something orig. flat or straight (a ~ in a door panel) *b*: a mental twist or aberration — **war-page** \ˈwɔr-pɪj\ *n*

warp *vb* [ME *warpen*, fr. OE *weorpan* to throw; akin to ON *verpa* to throw, Gk *rhēmbēin* to whirl] *vt* 1 *a*: to turn or twist out of shape; *esp*: to twist or bend out of a plane *b*: to cause to judge, choose, or act wrongly: PERVERT *c*: FALSIFY, DISTORT *d*: to deflect from a course 2 [ME *warpen*, fr. *1warp*]: to arrange (yarns) so as to form a warp 3 [*1warp*]: to move (as a ship) by hauling on a line attached to a fixed object ~ *vi* 1: to become warped 2: to move a ship by warping *syn* see DEFORM — **warp-er** *n*

war paint *n* 1: paint put on parts of the body (as the face) by American Indians as a sign of going to war 2: ceremonial dress: REGALIA 3: MAKEUP 3a

warp and woof *n*: FOUNDATION, BASE (the vigorous Anglo-Saxon base had become the warp and woof of English speech — H. R. Warfel)

war party *n* 1: a group of American Indians on the warpath 2: a usu. jingoistic political party advocating or upholding a war
war-path \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ˌpɑθ, -ˌpɑth\ *n* 1: the route taken by a party of American Indians going on a warlike expedition or to a war 2: a hostile course of action or frame of mind

warp beam *n*: a roll on which warp is wound for a loom

warp-knit-ted \-ˌnɪt-əd\ *adj*: produced in machine knitting with the yarns running in a lengthwise direction

war-plane \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ˌplæn\ *n*: a military airplane; *esp*: one armed for combat

war power *n*: the power to make war; *specif*: an extraordinary power exercised usu. by the executive branch of a government in the prosecution of a war

war-rant \ˈwɔr-ənt, ˈwār-\ *n* [ME, protector, warrant, fr. ONF *warant*, modif. of a Gmc noun represented by OHG *werēnto* guarantor, fr. prp. of *werēn* to warrant; akin to OHG *wāra* trust, care — more at VERY] 1 *a* (1): SANCTION, AUTHORIZATION; also: evidence for or token of authorization (2): GUARANTEE, SECURITY *b* (1): GROUND, JUSTIFICATION (2): CONFIRMATION, PROOF 2 *a*: a commission or document giving authority to do something; *specif*: a writing that authorizes a person to pay or deliver to another and the other to receive money or other consideration *b*: a precept or writ issued by a competent magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search or to do other acts incident to the administration of justice *c*: an official certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer *d* (1): a short-term obligation of a governmental body (as a municipality) issued in anticipation of revenue (2): an instrument issued by a corporation giving to the holder the right to purchase the capital stock of the corporation at a stated price either prior to a stipulated date or at any future time — **war-rant-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

warrant *vt* [ME *warranten*, fr. ONF *warantir*, fr. *warant*] 1 *a*: to declare or maintain with certainty: be sure that (I'll ~ he'll be here by noon) *b*: to assure (a person) of the truth of what is said 2 *a*: to guarantee to a person good title to and undisturbed possession of (as an estate) *b*: to provide a guarantee of the security of (as title to property sold) usu. by an express covenant in the deed of conveyance *c*: to guarantee to be as represented *d*: to guarantee (as goods sold) *esp.* in respect of the quality or quantity specified 3: to guarantee security or immunity to: SECURE (I'll ~ him from drowning — Shak.) 4: to give warrant or sanction to: AUTHORIZE (the law ~s this procedure) 5 *a*: to give proof of the authenticity or truth of *b*: to give assurance of the nature of or for the undertaking of: GUARANTEE 6: to serve as or give adequate ground or reason for *syn* see JUSTIFY

war-rant-able \ˈwɔr-ənt-ə-bəl, ˈwār-\ *adj*: capable of being warranted: JUSTIFIABLE — **war-rant-able-ness** *n* — **war-rant-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

war-ran-tee \ˈwɔr-ən-ˌtē, ˈwār-\ *n*: the person to whom a warranty is made

warrant officer *n* 1: an officer in the armed forces holding rank by virtue of a warrant and ranking above a noncommissioned officer and below a commissioned officer 2: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard ranking below an ensign

war-ran-tor \ˈwɔr-ən-ˌtɔ(ə)r, ˈwār-\; ˈwɔr-ənt-ər, ˈwār-\ also **war-ran-ter** \ˈwɔr-ənt-ər, ˈwār-\ *n*: one that warrants or gives a warranty

war-ran-ty \ˈwɔr-ənt-ē, ˈwār-\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *warantie*, fr. ONF, fr. *warantir* to warrant] 1 *a*: a real covenant binding the grantor of an estate and his heirs to warrant and defend the title *b*: a collat-

eral undertaking that a fact regarding the subject of a contract is or will be as it is expressly or by implication declared or promised to be **2**: something that authorizes, sanctions, supports, or justifies: **WARRANT** **3**: a usu. written guarantee of the integrity of a product and of the maker's responsibility for the repair or replacement of defective parts

warranty deed *n*: a deed warranting that the grantor has a good title free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and will defend the grantee against all claims

war-ren \ˈwɔr-ən, ˈwār-ən/ *n* [ME *warene*, fr. ONF] **1** chiefly Brit **a**: a place legally authorized for keeping small game (as hare or pheasant) **b**: the privilege of hunting game in such a warren **2** **a** (1): an area (as of uncultivated ground) where rabbits breed (2): a structure where rabbits are kept or bred **b**: the rabbits of a warren **3** **a**: a crowded tenement or district **b**: a maze of passageways or cubbies

war-ren-er \-ə-nər/ *n* **1**: GAMEKEEPER **2**: one that maintains a rabbit warren

war-rior \ˈwɔr-yər, ˈwɔr-ē-ər, ˈwār-ē- also ˈwār-yər/ *n*, often attrib [ME *werriour*, fr. ONF *werreieur*, fr. *werreier* to make war, fr. *werre* war]: a man engaged or experienced in warfare

war risk insurance *n* **1**: term insurance written by the government for members of the military and naval forces **2**: insurance that protects against loss due to acts of war

war-saw \ˈwɔr-(s)ə/ *n* [modif. of AmerSp *guasa*]: a large grouper (esp. *Garrupa nigrita*)

war-ship \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ship/ *n*: a military ship; esp: one armed for combat

war-sle or **war-s-tle** \ˈwä(r)s-əl/ *vb* [ME *werstelen*, *warstelen*, alter. of *wrestlen*, *wrastlen*] Scot: WRESTLE, STRUGGLE — **war-sle** *n*, Scot

wart \ˈwɔ(ə)rt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wearte*; akin to OHG *warza* wart, L *verruca*] **1** **a**: a horny projection on the skin usu. of the extremities that is caused by a virus — called also *verruca vulgaris* **b**: any of numerous similar skin lesions **2**: an excrescence or protuberance resembling a true wart; esp: a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on a plant **3**: one that suggests a wart esp. in smallness, unpleasantness, or unattractiveness — **warted** \ˈwɔrt-əd/ *adj* — **warty** \ˈwɔrt-ē/ *adj*

wart-hog \ˈwɔ(ə)rt-hɒg, -häg/ *n*: any of a genus (*Phacochoerus*) of African wild hogs with two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face and large protruding tusks

war-time \ˈwɔ(ə)r-tīm/ *n*: a period during which a war is in progress

Warw *abbr* Warwickshire

war whoop *n*: a war cry esp. of American Indians

wary \ˈwə(ə)r-ē, ˈwə(ə)r-/ *adj*

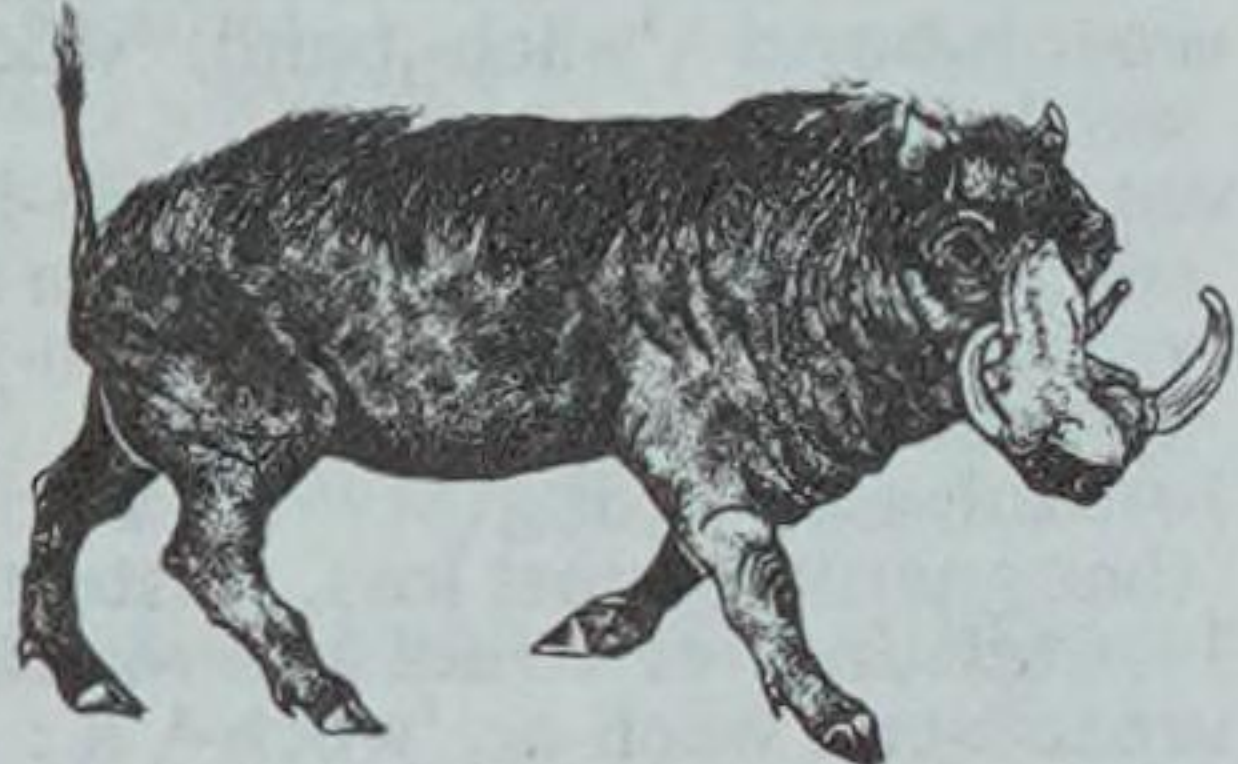
wari-er; **-est** [ˈwəre, fr. ME *war*, *ware*, fr. OE *wær* careful, aware, wary; akin to OHG *giwar* aware, attentive, L *vereri* to fear, Gk *horan* to see]: marked by keen caution, cunning, and watchful prudence in detecting and escaping danger **syn** see CAUTIOUS **ant** foolhardy, brash (of persons) — **wari-ly** \ˈwə-ə-lē, ˈwə-ə/ *adv* — **wari-ness** \ˈwə-ē-nəs, ˈwə-ə/ *n*

war zone *n* **1**: a zone in which belligerents are waging war **2**: a designated area esp. on the high seas within which rights of neutrals are not respected by a belligerent nation in time of war

was [ME, fr. OE, 1st & 3d sing. past indic. of *wesan* to be; akin to ON *vera* to be, *var* was, Skt *vasati* he lives, dwells] *past 1st & 3d sing of BE*

wash \ˈwɔsh, ˈwäsh/ *vb* [ME *waschen*, fr. OE *wascan*; akin to OHG *waskan* to wash, OE *wæter* water] *vt* **1** **a**: to cleanse by or as if by the action of liquid (as water) **b**: to remove (as dirt) by rubbing or drenching with liquid **2**: to cleanse (fur) by licking or by rubbing with a paw moistened with saliva **3** **a**: to flush or moisten (a bodily part or injury) with a liquid **b** (1): to wet thoroughly: **DRENCH** (2): to overspread with light: **SUFFUSE** **c**: to pass water over or through esp. so as to carry off material from the surface or interior **4**: to flow along or dash or overflow against: **LAVE** (waves ~ing the shore) **5**: to move, carry, or deposit by or as if by the force of water in motion (houses ~ed away by the flood) **6** **a**: to subject (as crushed ore) to the action of water to separate valuable material **b**: to separate (particles) from a substance (as ore) by agitation with or in water **c** (1): to pass through a bath to carry off impurities or soluble components (2): to pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid to purify it esp. by removing soluble components **7** **a**: to cover or daub lightly with or as if with an application of a thin liquid (as whitewash or varnish) **b**: to depict or paint by a broad sweep of thin color with a brush **8**: to cause to swirl (~ing coffee around in his cup) ~ *vi* **1**: to wash oneself or a part of one's body **2**: to become worn away by the action of water **3**: to clean something by rubbing or dipping in water **4** **a**: to become carried along on water: **DRIFT** (cakes of ice ~ing along) **b**: to pour, sweep, or flow in a stream or current (waves of pioneers ~ing westward — Green Peyton) **5**: to serve as a cleansing agent (this soap ~es thoroughly) **6** **a**: to undergo laundering (this dress doesn't ~ well) **b** (1): to undergo testing successfully (an interesting theory, but it just won't ~) (2): to gain acceptance: inspire belief (his story didn't ~ with me) — **wash one's hands of**: to disclaim interest in, responsibility for, or further connection with

2wash *n* **1** **a**: the act or process or an instance of washing or being washed **b**: articles to be washed or being washed **2**: the surging action of waves **3** **a**: a piece of ground washed by the sea or river **b**: BOG, MARSH **c** (1): a shallow body of water (2): a shallow creek **d** West: the dry bed of a stream — called also *dry wash* **4** **a**: worthless esp. liquid waste: **REFUSE** **b**: an insipid beverage **c**: vapid writing or speech **5** **a**: a sweep or splash esp. of color made by or as if by a long stroke of a brush **b**



warthog

: a thin coat of paint (as watercolor) **c**: a thin liquid used for coating a surface (as a wall) **6**: LOTION **7**: loose or eroded surface material of the earth (as rock debris) transported and deposited by running water **8** **a**: BACKWASH **1** **b**: a disturbance in the air produced by the passage of an airfoil or propeller

3wash *adj* **1**: involving essentially simultaneous purchase and sale of the same security (spurious market activity resulting from ~ trading) **2**: WASHABLE (~ fabric)

Wash *abbr* Washington

wash-able \ˈwɔsh-ə-bəl, ˈwäsh-ə/ *adj*: capable of being washed without damage — **wash-abil-i-ty** \ˈwɔsh-ə-bil-ə-tē, ˈwäsh-ə/ *n*

wash and wear *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a fabric or garment that needs little or no ironing after washing

wash-ba-sin \ˈwɔsh-bās-ən, ˈwäsh-ə/ *n*: WASHBOWL

wash-board \ˈwɔsh-bō(ə)rd, ˈwäsh-, -bō(ə)rd/ *n* **1**: a broad thin plank along a gunwale or on the sill of a lower deck port to keep out the sea **2**: BASEBOARD **3** **a**: a corrugated rectangular surface that is used for scrubbing clothes **b**: a road or pavement so worn by traffic as to be corrugated transversely

wash-bowl \-,bōl/ *n*: a large bowl for water that is used to wash one's hands and face

wash-cloth \-,klōth/ *n*: a cloth that is used for washing one's face and body — called also *facecloth*, *washrag*

wash down *vt* **1**: to move or carry downward by action of a liquid; esp: to facilitate the passage of (food) down the gullet with accompanying swallows of liquid **2**: to wash the whole length or extent of (washed down and scrubbed the front porch)

wash drawing *n*: watercolor painting in or chiefly in washes esp. in black, white, and gray tones only

washed-out \ˈwɔsh-ˈtaut, ˈwäsh-ə/ *adj* **1**: faded in color **2**: depleted in vigor or animation: EXHAUSTED

wash-er \ˈwɔsh-ər, ˈwäsh-ə/ *n* **1**: one that washes; esp: WASHING MACHINE **2**: a flat thin ring or a perforated plate used in joints or assemblies to ensure tightness, prevent leakage, or relieve friction

wash-er-man \-mən/ *n*: LAUNDRYMAN; esp: one who takes in washing

wash-er-wom-an \-,wum-ən/ *n*: LAUNDRYWOMAN; esp: one who takes in washing

wash-house \ˈwɔsh-haüs, ˈwäsh-ə/ *n*: a building used or equipped for washing; esp: one for washing clothes

wash-ing \ˈwɔsh-ɪŋ, ˈwäsh-ə/ *n* **1**: the act or action of one that cleanses with water **2**: material obtained by washing **3**: a thin covering or coat (a ~ of silver) **4**: articles washed or to be washed: WASH

washing machine *n*: a machine for washing; esp: one for washing clothes and household linen

washing soda *n*: SAL SODA

Wash-ing-ton pie \ˈwɔsh-ɪŋ-tən-, ˈwäsh-ə/ *n* [George Washington]: cake layers put together with a jam or jelly filling

Washington's Birthday *n* [George Washington] **1**: February 22 formerly observed as a legal holiday in most of the states of the U.S. **2**: the third Monday in February observed as a legal holiday in most of the states of the U.S. — called also *Presidents' Day*

wash-out \ˈwɔsh-aüt, ˈwäsh-ə/ *n* **1** **a**: the washing out or away of something and esp. of earth in a roadbed by a freshet **b**: a place where earth is washed away **2**: one that fails to measure up: FAILURE; *specif*: one who fails in a course of training or study

wash out (ˈ) \ˈwɔsh-aüt, (ˈ)wäsh-ə/ *vt* **1**: to wash free of an extraneous substance (as dirt) **2** **a**: to cause to fade by laundering **b**: to deplete the strength or vitality of **c**: to eliminate as useless or unsatisfactory: REJECT **3** **a**: to destroy or make useless by the force or action of water (the storm washed out the bridge) **b**: to rain out (the game was washed out) ~ *vi* **1**: to become depleted of color or vitality: FADE **2**: to fail to meet requirements or measure up to a standard

wash-rag \ˈwɔsh-rag, ˈwäsh-ə/ *n*: WASHCLOTH

wash-room \-,rüm, -rüm/ *n*: a room that is equipped with washing and toilet facilities: LAVATORY

wash-stand \-,s(t)and/ *n* **1**: a stand holding articles needed for washing one's face and hands **2**: a washbowl permanently set in place and attached to water and drainpipes

wash-tub \-,təb/ *n*: a tub in which clothes are washed or soaked

wash up *vi* **1**: to wash one's face and hands **2** Brit: to wash the dishes after a meal ~ *vt* **1**: to get rid of by washing (wash up the spilled milk) **2**: EXHAUST, FINISH

wash-wom-an \ˈwɔsh-wum-ən, ˈwäsh-ə/ *n*: WASHERWOMAN

washy \ˈwɔsh-ē, ˈwäsh-ə/ *adj* **wash-i-er**; **-est** **1** **a**: WEAK, WATERY (~ tea) **b**: deficient in color: PALLID **c**: lacking in vigor, individuality, or definiteness **2**: lacking in condition and in firmness of flesh

wasn't \ˈwəz-ənt, ˈwäz-ə/ *was not*

wasp \ˈwæsp, ˈwɔsp/ *n* [ME *waspe*, fr. OE *wæsp*, *wæsp*; akin to OHG *wafsa* wasp, L *vespa* wasp, OE *wefan* to weave — more at WEAVE] **1**: any of numerous social or solitary winged hymenopterous insects that usu. have a slender smooth body with the abdomen attached by a narrow stalk, well-developed wings, biting mouthparts, and in the females and workers an often formidable sting, and that are largely carnivorous and often provision their nests with caterpillars, insects, or spiders killed or paralyzed by stinging for their larvae to feed on — compare BEE **2**: any of various hymenopterous



wasp 1

ə abut	˚ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

insects with larvae that are parasitic on other arthropods — **wasp-like** \-līk\ *adj*

WASP or **Wasp** \ˈwæsp, ˈwɒsp\ *n* [white Anglo-Saxon Protestant] : an American of Northern European and esp. British stock and of Protestant background : one often considered to be a member of the dominating and the most privileged class of people in the U.S. — **Wasp-ish** \ˈwæsp-ɪʃ, ˈwɒs-ɪʃ\ *adj* — **Waspy** \-pē\ *adj*

wasp-ish \ˈwæsp-ɪʃ, ˈwɒs-ɪʃ\ *adj* 1 : resembling a wasp in behavior; esp : SNAPPISH, PETULANT 2 : resembling a wasp in form; esp : slightly built — **wasp-ish-ly** *adv* — **wasp-ish-ness** *n*

wasp waist *n* : a very slender waist — **wasp-waist-ed** \ˈwæsp-ˈwā-stəd, ˈwɒsp-ˈwā-stəd\ *adj*

was-sail \ˈwās-səl also wā-ˈsā(ə)l\ *n* [ME *wæs hæil*, fr. ON *ves heill* be well, fr. *ves* (imper. sing. of *vera* to be) + *heill* healthy — more at WAS, WHOLE] 1 : an early English toast to someone's health 2 : a liquor that is made of ale or wine, spices, and often baked apples and that is served in a large bowl usu. at Christmastime 3 : riotous drinking : REVELRY

wassail *vi* 1 : to hold a wassail : CAROUSE 2 *dial Eng* : to sing carols from house to house at Christmas ~ *vt* : to drink to the health or thriving of

was-sail bowl \ˈwās-səl-ə\ *n* 1 : a bowl that is used for the serving of wassail 2 : WASSAIL 2

was-sail-er \ˈwās-səl-ər also wā-ˈsā-lər\ *n* 1 : one that carouses : REVELER 2 *archaic* : one who goes about singing carols

Was-ser-mann reaction \ˈwās-ər-mən-, ˈväs-ə\ *n* [August von Wassermann] : a complement-fixing reaction occurring with the serum of syphilitic patients and used as a test for syphilis — called also *Wassermann*

Wassermann test *n* : a test for the detection of syphilitic infection using the Wassermann reaction

wast \wəst, (ˈ)wäst\ *archaic past 2d sing of BE*

wast-age \ˈwā-stij\ *n* : loss, decrease, or destruction of something (as by use, decay, erosion, or leakage); esp : wasteful or avoidable loss of something valuable

waste \ˈwäst\ *n* [ME *waste*, *wast*; in sense 1, fr. ONF *wast*, fr. *wast*, *adj.*, desolate, waste, fr. L *vastus*; akin to OHG *wuosti* desolate, waste, L *vanus* empty; in other senses, fr. ME *wasten* to waste — more at WANE] 1 *a* : a sparsely settled or barren region : DESERT *b* : uncultivated land *c* : a broad and empty expanse (as of water) 2 : the act or an instance of wasting : the state of being wasted 3 *a* : loss through breaking down of bodily tissue *b* : gradual loss or decrease by use, wear, or decay 4 *a* : damaged, defective, or superfluous material produced by a manufacturing process : as (1) : material rejected during a textile manufacturing process and used usu. for wiping away dirt and oil (2) : SCRAP (3) : fluid (as steam) allowed to escape without being utilized *b* : refuse from places of human or animal habitation : as (1) : GARBAGE, RUBBISH (2) *pl* : EXCREMENT (3) : SEWAGE *c* : material derived by mechanical and chemical weathering of the land and moved down sloping surfaces or carried by streams to the sea

waste *vb* **wasted**; **wasting** [ME *wasten*, fr. ONF *waster*, fr. L *vastare*, fr. *vastus* desolate, waste] *vt* 1 : to lay waste; esp : to damage or destroy gradually and progressively (reclaiming land *wasted* by strip-mining) 2 : to cause to shrink in physical bulk or strength : EMACIATE, ENFEEBLE 3 : to wear away or diminish gradually : CONSUME 4 *a* : to spend or use carelessly : SQUANDER *b* : to allow to be used inefficiently or become dissipated ~ *vi* 1 : to lose weight, strength, or vitality — often used with *away* 2 *a* : to become diminished in bulk or substance *b* : to become consumed 3 : to spend money or consume property extravagantly or improvidently

syn 1 see RAVAGE

2 WASTE, SQUANDER, DISSIPATE, FRITTER, CONSUME *shared meaning element* : to spend or expend futilely or without gaining a proper or reasonable or normal return *ant* save, conserve

— **waste one's breath** : to accomplish nothing by speaking

waste *adj* [ME *waste*, *wast*, fr. ONF *wast*] 1 *a* (1) : being wild and uninhabited : DESOLATE (2) : ARID, EMPTY *b* : not cultivated : not productive 2 : being in a ruined or devastated condition 3 [1 *waste*] : discarded as worthless, defective, or of no use : REFUSE (~ material) 4 [1 *waste*] : serving to conduct or hold refuse material; *specif* : carrying off superfluous water

waste-bas-ket \ˈwās(t)-ˈbas-kət\ *n* : a receptacle for refuse and esp. for wastepaper — called also *wastepaper basket*

wasted *adj* 1 : laid waste : RAVAGED 2 : impaired in strength or health : EMACIATED 3 *archaic* : gone by : ELAPSED (the chronicle of ~ time — Shak.) 4 : unprofitably used, made, or expended (~ effort)

waste-ful \ˈwäst-fəl\ *adj* : given to or marked by waste : LAVISH, PRODIGAL — **waste-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **waste-ful-ness** *n*

waste-land \ˈwäst-ˌlænd also -lənd\ *n* 1 : barren or uncultivated land (a desert ~) 2 : an ugly often devastated or barely inhabitable place or area 3 : something (as a way of life) that is spiritually and emotionally arid and unsatisfying

waste-pa-per \ˈwās(t)-ˈpā-pər\ *n* : paper discarded as used, superfluous, or not fit for use

waste pipe *n* : a pipe for carrying off waste fluid

waste product *n* 1 : debris resulting from a process (as of manufacture) that is of no further use to the system producing it 2 : material discharged from or stored in an inert form in a living body as a by-product of its vital activities

wast-er \ˈwā-stər\ *n* 1 *a* (1) : one that spends or consumes extravagantly and without thought for the future (2) : a dissolute person *b* : one that uses wastefully or causes or permits waste (a procedure that is a ~ of time) *c* : one that lays waste : DESTROYER 2 : an imperfect or inferior manufactured article or object **syn** see SPENDTHRIFT

waste-water \ˈwäst-ˌwɒt-ər, -ˌwät-\ *n* : water that has been used (as in a manufacturing process) : SEWAGE

wast-ing \ˈwā-stij\ *adj* 1 : laying waste : DEVASTATING 2 : undergoing or causing decay or loss of strength (~ diseases such as tuberculosis) — **wast-ing-ly** \-stij-lē\ *adv*

wast-rel \ˈwā-strəl also ˈwäs-trəl\ *n* [irreg. fr. *2waste*] 1 : VAGABOND, WAIF 2 : one who dissipates his resources foolishly and self-indulgently : PROFLIGATE **syn** see SPENDTHRIFT

Wat *abbr* Waterford

watch \ˈwäch, ˈwöch\ *vb* [ME *wacchen*, fr. OE *wæccan* — more at WAKE] *vi* 1 *a* : to keep vigil as a devotional exercise *b* : to be awake during the night 2 *a* : to be attentive or vigilant *b* : to keep guard 3 *a* : to keep someone or something under close observation *b* : to observe as a spectator (the country ~ed as stocks fell sharply) 4 : to be expectant : WAIT (~ for the signal) ~ *vt* 1 : to keep under guard 2 *a* : to observe closely in order to check on action or change (he's being ~ed by the police) *b* : to look at : OBSERVE (sat and ~ed the crowd) *c* : to look on at (~ television) (~ a ball game) 3 *a* : to take care of : TEND *b* : to be careful of (~es his diet) 4 : to be on the alert for : BIDE (~ed his opportunity) **syn** see TEND, SEE — **watch it** : look out : be careful (watch it when you handle the glassware) — **watch one's step** : to proceed with extreme care : act or talk warily — **watch over** : to have charge of : SUPERINTEND

watch *n* 1 *a* : the act of keeping awake to guard, protect, or attend *b obs* : the state of being wakeful *c* : a wake over a dead body *d* : a state of alert and continuous attention *e* : close observation : SURVEILLANCE 2 *a* : any of the definite divisions of the night made by ancient peoples *b* : one of the indeterminate wakeful intervals marking the passage of night — usu. used in pl. (the silent ~es of the night) 3 *a* : one that watches : LOOKOUT, WATCHMAN *b archaic* : the office or function of a sentinel or guard 4 *a* : a body of soldiers or sentinels making up a guard *b* : a watchman or body of watchmen formerly assigned to patrol the streets of a town at night, announce the hours, and act as police 5 *a* (1) : a portion of time during which a part of a ship's company is on duty (2) : the part of a ship's company required to be on duty during a particular watch (3) : a sailor's assigned duty period *b* : a period of duty : SHIFT 6 *a* : a portable timepiece that has a movement driven in any of several ways (as by a spring or a battery) and is designed to be worn (as on the wrist) or carried in the pocket — compare CLOCK *b* : a ship's chronometer

watch and ward *n* 1 : continuous unbroken vigilance and guard 2 : service as a watchman or sentinel required from a feudal tenant

watch-band \ˈwäch-,band, ˈwöch-\ *n* : the bracelet or strap of a wristwatch

watch cap *n* : a knitted close-fitting navy-blue cap worn esp. by enlisted men in the U.S. navy in cold or stormy weather

watch-case \ˈwäch-,kās, ˈwöch-\ *n* : the outside metal covering of a watch

watch-dog \-,dɒg\ *n* 1 : a dog kept to guard property 2 : one that guards against loss, waste, theft, or undesirable practices

watchdog *vt* : to act as a watchdog for

watch-er \ˈwäch-ər, ˈwöch-\ *n* : one that watches : as *a* : one that sits up or continues awake at night *b* : WATCHMAN *c* (1) : one that keeps watch beside a dead person *c* (2) : one that attends a sick person at night *d* : OBSERVER, VIEWER *e* : a representative of a party or candidate who is stationed at the polls on an election day to watch the conduct of officials and voters

watch-eye \-,ī\ *n* : WALLEYE 1; esp : a walleye of a dog

watch fire *n* : a fire lighted as a signal or for the use of a guard

watch-ful \ˈwäch-fəl, ˈwöch-\ *adj* 1 *archaic* *a* : not able or accustomed to sleep or rest : WAKEFUL *b* : causing sleeplessness *c* : spent in wakefulness : SLEEPLESS 2 : carefully observant or attentive : being on the watch — **watch-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **watch-ful-ness** *n*

syn WATCHFUL, VIGILANT, WIDE-AWAKE, ALERT *shared meaning element* : being on the lookout, esp. for danger or opportunity

watch-mak-er \-,mā-kər\ *n* : one that makes or repairs watches or clocks

watch-mak-ing \-,mā-kiŋ\ *n* : the work or occupation of a watchmaker

watch-man \-mən\ *n* : one who keeps watch : GUARD

watch night *n* : a devotional service lasting until after midnight esp. on New Year's Eve

watch out *vi* : to be vigilant : look out — usu. used with *for*

watch pocket *n* : a small pocket just below the front waistband of men's trousers

watch-tow-er \ˈwäch-,tau(-ə)r, ˈwöch-\ *n* : a tower for a lookout

watch-word \-,wərd\ *n* 1 : a word or phrase used as a sign of recognition among members of the same society, class, or group 2 : a motto that embodies a principle or guide to action of an individual or group : SLOGAN

wa-ter \ˈwɒt-ər, ˈwät-\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *wæter*; akin to OHG *wazzar* water, Gk *hydōr*, L *unda* wave] 1 *a* : the liquid that descends from the clouds as rain, forms streams, lakes, and seas, and is a major constituent of all living matter and that is an odorless, tasteless, very slightly compressible liquid oxide of hydrogen H₂O which appears bluish in thick layers, freezes at 0° C and boils at 100° C, has a maximum density at 4° C and a high specific heat, is feebly ionized to hydrogen and hydroxyl ions, and is a poor conductor of electricity and a good solvent *b* : a natural mineral water — usu. used in pl. 2 *a* (1) *pl* : the water occupying or flowing in a particular bed (2) *chiefly Brit* : LAKE, POND *b* : a quantity or depth of water adequate for some purpose (as navigation) *c pl* (1) : a band of seawater abutting on the land of a particular sovereignty and under the control of that sovereignty (2) : the sea of a particular part of the earth *d* : a water supply (threatened to turn off the ~) 3 : travel or transportation on water (we went by ~) 4 : the level of water at a particular state of the tide : TIDE 5 : liquid containing or resembling water : as *a* (1) : a pharmaceutical or cosmetic preparation made with water (2) : a watery solution of a gaseous or readily volatile substance — compare AMMONIA WATER *b archaic* : a distilled fluid (as an essence); esp : a distilled alcoholic liquor *c* : a watery fluid (as tears, urine, or sap) formed or circulating in a living body 6 *a* : the limpidity and luster of a precious stone and esp. a diamond *b* : degree of excellence (a scholar of the first ~) *c* : a wavy lustrous pattern (as of a textile) 7 : WATERCOLOR 8 *a* : capital

stock not representing assets of the issuing company and not backed by earning power **b** : fictitious or exaggerated asset entries that give a stock an unrealistic book value — **above water** : out of difficulty

water *vt* **1** : to moisten, sprinkle, or soak with water **2** : to supply with water for drink **3** : to supply water to **4** : to treat with or as if with water; *specif* : to impart a lustrous appearance and wavy pattern to (cloth) by calendering **5** **a** : to dilute by the addition of water — often used with *down* (<~ down the punch>) **b** : to add to the aggregate par value of (securities) with a corresponding addition to the assets represented by the securities ~ *vi* **1** : to form or secrete water or watery matter (as tears or saliva) **2** : to get or take water: as **a** : to take on a supply of water **b** : to drink water

water back *n* : a water heater set in the firebox of a stove

water bag *n* **1** : a bag for holding water; *esp* : one designed to keep water cool for drinking by evaporation through a slightly porous surface **2** : the fetal membranes enclosing the amniotic fluid

water balance *n* : the ratio between the water assimilated into the body and that lost from the body; *also* : the condition of the body when this ratio approximates unity

water ballet *n* : a synchronized sequence of movements performed by a group of swimmers

water bear *n* : TARDIGRADE

Water Bearer *n* : AQUARIUS 1, 2a

water bed *n* : a bed whose mattress is a plastic bag filled with water

water beetle *n* : any of numerous oval flattened aquatic beetles (*esp*. family Dytiscidae) that swim by means of their fringed hind legs which act together as oars

water bird *n* : a swimming or wading bird — compare WATERFOWL

water biscuit *n* : a cracker of flour and water and sometimes fat

water blister *n* : a blister with a clear watery content that is not purulent or sanguineous

water bloom *n* : an accumulation of algae and *esp*. of blue-green algae at or near the surface of a body of water; *also* : an alga causing this

water boatman *n* : any of various aquatic bugs (family Corixidae) with one pair of legs modified into paddles

wa-ter-borne \ˈwɒt-ər-,bɔ(ə)r-, ˈwät-, -bɔ(ə)r\ *adj* : supported or carried by water (<~ commerce>) (<~ infection>)

water boy *n* : one who keeps a group (as of football players) supplied with drinking water

wa-ter-buck \ˈwɒt-ər-,bək, ˈwät-\ *n*, *pl* **waterbuck** or **waterbucks** : any of various Old World antelopes that commonly frequent streams or wet areas

water buffalo *n* : an often domesticated Asiatic buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*)

water bug *n* : any of various small arthropods (as insects) that frequent water: as **a** : GERMAN COCKROACH **b** : WATER BOATMAN

water chestnut *n* **1** : any of a genus (*Trapa* and *esp*. *T. natans* and *T. bicornis*) of aquatic herbs of the evening-primrose family; *also* : its edible nutlike spiny-angled fruit — called also *water caltrop* **2** : a Chinese sedge (*Eleocharis tuberosa*); *also* : its edible tuber

water clock *n* : an instrument designed to measure time by the fall or flow of a quantity of water — called also *clepsydra*

water closet *n* **1** : a compartment or room for defecation and excretion into a toilet bowl : BATHROOM **2** : a toilet bowl and its accessories

wa-ter-col-or \ˈwɒt-ər-,kəl-ər, ˈwät-\ *n* **1** : a paint of which the liquid is a water dispersion of the binding material (as glue, casein, or gum) **2** : the art or method of painting with watercolors **3** : a picture or design executed in watercolors — **watercolor** *adj* — **wa-ter-col-or-ist** \-,kəl-ər-əst\ *n*

wa-ter-cool \ˈwɒt-ər-,kūl, ˈwät-\ *vt* : to cool by means of water and *esp*. circulating water (as in a water jacket)

wa-ter-course \ˈwɒt-ər-,kō(ə)rs-, -kō(ə)rs\ *n* **1** : a natural or made channel through which water flows **2** : a stream of water (as a river, brook, or underground stream)

wa-ter-craft \-,kraf\ *n* **1** : skill in aquatic activities (as managing boats) **2** **a** : SHIP, BOAT **b** : craft for water transport

wa-ter-cress \-,kres\ *n* : any of several water-loving cresses; *esp* : a perennial cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) found chiefly in springs or running water and used *esp*. in salads or as a potherb

water dog *n* **1** : a dog accustomed to the water and usu. trained to retrieve waterfowl **2** : any of several large American salamanders; *esp* : any of a genus (*Necturus* of the family Proteidae) with external gills **3** : a person (as a skilled sailor or seaman) who is quite at ease in or on water

water down *vt* : to reduce or temper the force or effectiveness of (<was urged to water down his inflammatory speeches>) (<a watered down report>)

wa-ter-er \ˈwɒt-ər-ər, ˈwät-\ *n* : one that waters: as **a** : a person who obtains or supplies drinking water **b** : a device used for supplying water to livestock and poultry

wa-ter-fall \-,fɒl\ *n* **1** **a** : a perpendicular or very steep descent of the water of a stream **b** : an artificial waterfall (as in a hotel lobby or a nightclub) **2** : something resembling a waterfall (<deluged by a ~ of suggestions>)

wa-ter-fast \-,fast\ *adj*, chiefly Scot : WATERTIGHT

water flea *n* : any of various small active dark or brightly colored aquatic entomostracan crustaceans (as of the genera *Cyclops* and *Daphnia*)

wa-ter-flood \-,fləd\ *vi* : to pump water into the ground around an oil well in order to loosen and force out oil

waterflood *n* : the process of waterflooding an oil well

wa-ter-fowl \ˈwɒt-ər-,faʊl, ˈwät-\ *n* **1** : a bird that frequents water; *esp* : a swimming bird **2** **waterfowl** *pl* : swimming game birds as distinguished from upland game birds and shorebirds

wa-ter-fowler \-,faʊ-lər\ *n* : a hunter of waterfowl

wa-ter-front \-,frənt\ *n* : land, land with buildings, or a section of a town fronting or abutting on a body of water

water gap *n* : a pass in a mountain ridge through which a stream runs

water gas *n* : a poisonous flammable gaseous mixture that consists chiefly of carbon monoxide and hydrogen with small amounts of methane, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen, is usu. made by blowing air and then steam over red-hot coke or coal, and is used as a fuel or after carbureting as an illuminant

water gate *n* **1** : a gate (as of a building) giving access to a body of water **2** : FLOODGATE

water gauge *n* : an instrument to measure or find the depth or quantity of water or to indicate the height of its surface *esp*. in a steam boiler

water glass *n* **1** : WATER CLOCK **2** : a glass vessel (as a drinking glass) for holding water **3** : an instrument consisting of an open box or tube with a glass bottom used for examining objects in or under water **4** : a substance that consists usu. of the silicate of sodium, is found in commerce as a glassy mass, a stony powder, or dissolved in water as a viscous syrupy liquid, and is used *esp*. as a cement, as a protective coating and fireproofing agent, and in preserving eggs **5** : WATER GAUGE

water gum *n* : a gum tree (as a tupelo) that grows on wet land

water gun *n* : WATER PISTOL

water hammer *n* : a concussion or sound of concussion of moving water against the sides of a containing pipe or vessel (as a steam pipe)

water haul *n* [fr. the figure of a fishing net that catches nothing but water] : a fruitless effort

water heater *n* : an apparatus for heating and usu. storing hot water (as for domestic use)

water hemlock *n* : any of several poisonous plants (genus *Cicuta*) of the carrot family; *esp* : a tall Eurasian perennial herb (*C. virosa*)

water hen *n* : any of various birds (as a coot or gallinule) related to the rails

water hole *n* **1** : a natural hole or hollow containing water **2** : a hole in a surface of ice

water hyacinth *n* : a showy So. American floating aquatic plant (*Eichhornia crassipes* of the family Pontederiaceae) that often clogs waterways in warm regions (as of the southern U.S.)

water ice *n* : a frozen dessert of water, sugar, and flavoring

wa-ter-inch \ˈwɒt-ə-ˈrɪnʃ, ˈwät-\ *n* : a unit of hydraulic measure that equals the discharge from a circular orifice one inch in diameter which is commonly estimated at 14 pints per minute

watering hole *n* : a place where people gather socially; *esp* : WATERING PLACE **3**

watering place *n* **1** : a place where water may be obtained; *esp* : one where animals and *esp*. livestock come to drink **2** : a health or recreational resort featuring mineral springs or bathing **3** : a place (as a nightclub, bar, or lounge) where drink is available

watering pot *n* : a vessel usu. with a spout used to sprinkle or pour water *esp*. on plants — called also *watering can*

wa-ter-ish \ˈwɒt-ə-rɪʃ, ˈwät-\ *adj* : somewhat watery — **wa-ter-ish-ness** *n*

water jacket *n* : an outer casing which holds water or through which water circulates to cool the interior; *specif* : the enclosed space surrounding the cylinder block of an internal-combustion engine and containing the cooling liquid

water jump *n* : an obstacle (as in a steeplechase) consisting of a pool, stream, or ditch of water

wa-ter-leaf \ˈwɒt-ər-,lēf, ˈwät-\ *n*, *pl* **-leaves** \-,lēfs\ : any of a genus (*Hydrophyllum* of the family Hydrophyllaceae, the waterleaf family) of perennial woodland herbs with lobed or pinnate toothed leaves and cymes of bell-shaped flowers

wa-ter-less \-ləs\ *adj* **1** : lacking or destitute of water : DRY **2** : not requiring water (as for cooling or cooking) — **wa-ter-less-ly** *adv* — **wa-ter-less-ness** *n*

water level *n* **1** : an instrument to show the level by means of the surface of water in a trough or in a U-shaped tube **2** : the surface of still water: as **a** : the level assumed by the surface of a particular body or column of water **b** : the waterline of a vessel **c** : WATER TABLE **2**

water lily *n* : any of a family (Nymphaeaceae, the water-lily family) of aquatic plants with floating leaves and usu. showy flowers; *broadly* : an aquatic plant (as a water hyacinth) with showy flowers

wa-ter-line \ˈwɒt-ər-,lɪn, ˈwät-\ *n* : any of several lines that are marked upon the outside of a ship and correspond with the surface of the water when it is afloat on an even keel

wa-ter-log \-,lɒg, -læɡ\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *waterlogged*] **1** : to make (as a boat) unmanageable by flooding **2** : to saturate with water to the point of soggy or loss of buoyancy

wa-ter-logged \-,lɒgd, -lægd\ *adj* [*water* + *log* (to accumulate in the hold)] : so filled or soaked with water as to be heavy or hard to manage (<~ boats>)

wa-ter-loo \ˈwɒt-ər-,lū, ˈwät-\ *n*, *pl* **-loos** [*Waterloo*, Belgium, scene of Napoleon's defeat in 1815] : a decisive defeat

water main *n* : a pipe or conduit for conveying water

wa-ter-man \ˈwɒt-ər-mən, ˈwät-\ *n* : a man who lives and works mostly in or near water; *esp* : a boatman who plies for hire

wa-ter-man-ship \-,ʃɪp\ *n* : the business, skill, or art of a waterman: as **a** : technique or expertness in rowing **b** : technique or expertness in swimming



water lily

ə abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

wa-ter-mark \ˈwɒt-ər-märk, ˈwät-\ *n* **1**: a mark indicating the height to which water has risen **2**: a marking in paper resulting from differences in thickness usu. produced by pressure of a projecting design in the mold or on a processing roll and visible when the paper is held up to the light; also: the design or the metal pattern producing the marking

2 watermark *vt* **1**: to mark (paper) with a watermark **2**: to impress (a given design) as a watermark

wa-ter-mel-on \-,mel-ən\ *n* **1**: a large oblong or roundish fruit with a hard green or white rind often striped or variegated, a sweet watery pink, yellowish, or red pulp, and many seeds **2**: a widely grown African vine (*Citrullus vulgaris*) of the gourd family whose fruits are watermelons

water meter *n*: an instrument for recording the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet

water milfoil *n*: any of a genus (*Myriophyllum* of the family Haloragaceae) of aquatic plants with finely pinnate submersed leaves

water mill *n*: a mill whose machinery is moved by water

water moccasin *n* **1**: a venomous semiaquatic pit viper (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) of the southern U.S. closely related to the copperhead **2**: an American water snake (genus *Natrix*)

water mold *n*: an aquatic fungus (as of the genus *Saprolegnia*)

water nymph *n*: a nymph (as a naiad, Nereid, or Oceanid) associated with a body of water

water oak *n*: any of numerous American oaks that thrive in wet soils

water of constitution: water so combined into a molecule that it cannot be removed without disrupting the entire molecule — compare WATER OF HYDRATION

water of crystallization: water of hydration present in many crystallized substances that is usu. essential for maintenance of a particular crystal structure

water of hydration: water that is chemically combined with a substance to form a hydrate and can be expelled (as by heating) without essentially altering the composition of the substance — compare WATER OF CONSTITUTION

water ouzel *n*: any of several birds (genus *Cinclus* and esp. *C. cinclus* and *C. mexicanus*) that are related to the thrushes and are not web-footed but dive into swift mountain streams and walk on the bottom in search of food — called also *dipper*

water parting *n*: a summit or boundary line separating the drainage districts of two streams or coasts

water pepper *n*: an annual smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiper*) of moist soils with extremely acrid peppery juice

water pimpernel *n*: either of two small white-flowered herbs (*Samolus valerandi* of Europe and *S. floribundus* of the U.S.) of the primrose family that grow in wet places

water pipe *n* **1**: a pipe for conveying water **2**: a tobacco smoking device that consists of a bowl mounted on a vessel of water which is provided with a long tube and so arranged that the smoke is drawn through the water where it is cooled and up the tube to the mouth

water pistol *n*: a toy pistol designed to throw a jet of liquid — called also *water gun*, *squirt gun*

water plantain *n*: any of a genus (*Alisma* of the family Alismaceae, the water-plantain family) of marsh or aquatic herbs with acrid sap and scapose 3-petaled flowers

water polo *n*: a goal game similar to soccer that is played in water by teams of swimmers using a ball resembling a soccer ball

wa-ter-pow-er \ˈwɒt-ər-pau(-ə)r, ˈwät-\ *n* **1 a**: the power of water employed to move machinery **b**: a fall of water suitable for such use **2**: a water privilege for a mill

water privilege *n*: the right to use water esp. as a source of mechanical power

1 wa-ter-proof \ˈwɒt-ər-prüf, ˈwät-\ *adj*: impervious to water; esp.: covered or treated with a material (as a solution of rubber) to prevent permeation by water — **wa-ter-proof-ness** *n*

2 waterproof *n* **1**: a waterproof fabric **2 chiefly Brit**: RAINCOAT

3 waterproof *vt*: to make waterproof

wa-ter-proof-er \ˈwɒt-ər-prü-fər, ˈwät-\ *n*: one that waterproofs something (as roofs or fabrics)

wa-ter-proof-ing \-ˈprü-fin\ *n* **1 a**: the act or process of making something waterproof **b**: the condition of being made waterproof **2**: something (as a coating) capable of imparting waterproofness

water race *n*: RACE 2c

water rat *n* **1**: a rodent that frequents water **2**: a waterfront loafer or petty thief

wa-ter-re-pel-lent \,wɒt-ə(r)-ri-ˈpel-ənt, ˈwät-\ *adj*: treated with a finish that is resistant but not impervious to penetration by water

wa-ter-re-sis-tant \-ri-ˈzis-tənt\ *adj*: WATER-REPELLENT

water right *n*: a right to the use of water (as for irrigation); esp.: RIPARIAN RIGHT

water sapphire *n*: a deep blue cordierite sometimes used as a gem

wa-ter-scape \ˈwɒt-ər-skāp, ˈwät-\ *n*: a water or sea view: SEASCAPE 1

water scorpion *n*: any of numerous aquatic bugs (family Nepidae) with the end of the abdomen prolonged by a long breathing tube

wa-ter-shed \ˈwɒt-ər-shed, ˈwät-\ *n* **1**: WATER PARTING **2**: a region or area bounded peripherally by a water parting and draining ultimately to a particular watercourse or body of water **3**: a crucial dividing point or line

water shield *n*: an aquatic plant (*Brasenia schreberi*) of the waterlily family having floating oval leaves with a gelatinous coating and small dull purple flowers; also: any of a related genus (*Cabomba*)

1 wa-ter-side \ˈwɒt-ər-sid, ˈwät-\ *n*: the margin of a body of water: WATERFRONT

2 waterside *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or located on the waterside (a ~ café) **2**: employed along the waterside (~ workers); also: of or relating to the workers along the waterside (a ~ strike)

water ski *n*: a ski used in planing over water while being towed by a speedboat — **wa-ter-ski** *vi*

wa-ter-ski-er \ˈwɒt-ər-skē-ər, ˈwät-\ *n*: one that water-skis

wa-ter-ski-ing \-,skē-ɪŋ\ *n*: the art or sport of planing and jumping on water skis

water snake *n*: any of numerous snakes (esp. genus *Natrix*) that frequent or inhabit fresh waters and feed largely on aquatic animals

wa-ter-soak \ˈwɒt-ər-sōk, ˈwät-\ *vt*: to soak in water

water spaniel *n*: a rather large spaniel that has a heavy curly coat and is used esp. for retrieving waterfowl

water spot *n*: any of several diseases of fruits characterized by water-soaked lesions

wa-ter-spout \ˈwɒt-ər-spaüt, ˈwät-\ *n* **1**: a pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted or through which it is carried **2**: a funnel-shaped or tubular column of rotating cloud-filled wind usu. extending from the underside of a cumulus or cumulonimbus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by the whirling winds from the surface of an ocean or lake

water sprite *n*: a sprite believed to inhabit or haunt water: WATER NYMPH

water sprout *n*: an extremely vigorous but usu. unproductive shoot from an adventitious or latent bud on a tree

water strider *n*: any of various long-legged bugs (family Gerridae) that move about on the surface of the water

water supply *n*: source, means, or process of supplying water (as for a community) usu. including reservoirs, tunnels, and pipelines

water system *n* **1**: a river with its tributaries **2**: WATER SUPPLY

water table *n* **1**: a stringcourse or similar member when projecting so as to throw off water **2**: the upper limit of the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water

water thrush *n* **1**: any of several No. American warblers (genus *Seiurus*) usu. living in the vicinity of streams **2**: a European water ouzel (*Cinclus cinclus*)

wa-ter-tight \,wɒt-ər-ˈtīt, ˈwät-\ *adj* **1**: of such tight construction or fit as to be impermeable to water except when under sufficient pressure to produce structural discontinuity **2**: leaving no possibility of misconstruction or evasion (a ~ lease) — **wa-ter-tight-ness** *n*

water tower *n*: a tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir to deliver water at a required head; *specif*: a fire apparatus having a vertical pipe that can be extended to various heights and supplied with water under high pressure

water turkey *n*: a New World snakebird (*Anhinga anhinga*) that occurs from the southern U.S. to northern Argentina

water vapor *n*: water in a vaporous form esp. when below boiling temperature and diffused (as in the atmosphere)

water-vascular system *n*: a system of vessels in echinoderms containing a circulating watery fluid that is used for the movement of tentacles and tube feet and may also function in excretion and respiration

water wagon *n*: a wagon or motortruck equipped with a tank or barrels for hauling water or for sprinkling — **on the water wagon**: abstaining from alcoholic beverages

water wave *n*: a method or style of setting hair by dampening with water and forming into waves — **wa-ter-waved** \ˈwɒt-ər-,wävd, ˈwät-\ *adj*

wa-ter-way \ˈwɒt-ər-wā, ˈwät-\ *n* **1**: a way or channel for water **2**: a groove at the edge of a ship's deck for draining the deck **3**: a navigable body of water

wa-ter-weed \-,wēd\ *n*: any of various aquatic plants (as a pondweed) with inconspicuous flowers — compare WATER LILY

wa-ter-wheel \-,hwēl, -,wēl\ *n* **1**: a wheel made to rotate by direct action of water **2**: a wheel for raising water

water wings *n pl*: a pneumatic device to give support to the body of a person swimming or learning to swim

water witch *n*: one that dowses for water — **wa-ter-witch-ing** \-,wich-ɪŋ\ *n*

water witch-er \-,wich-ər\ *n*: WATER WITCH

wa-ter-works \ˈwɒt-ər-wərk, ˈwät-\ *n pl* **1**: an ornamental fountain or cascade **2**: the system of reservoirs, channels, mains, and pumping and purifying equipment by which a water supply is obtained and distributed (as to a city) **3**: the shedding of tears: TEARS

wa-ter-worn \-,wō(ə)rn, -,wō(ə)rn\ *adj*: worn, smoothed, or polished by the action of water

wa-tery \ˈwɒt-ə-rē, ˈwät-\ *adj* **1 a**: consisting of or filled with water **b**: containing, sodden with, or yielding water or a thin liquid (a ~ solution) (~ vesicles) **2 a**: felt to resemble water or watery matter esp. in thin fluidity, soggy texture, paleness, or lack of savor (~ blood) (~ sunlight) (a ~ soup) **b**: exhibiting weakness and vapidity: WISHY-WASHY (a ~ writing style) — **wa-ter-ily** \-ə-rē-lē\ *adv* — **wa-ter-i-ness** \-ə-rē-nəs\ *n*

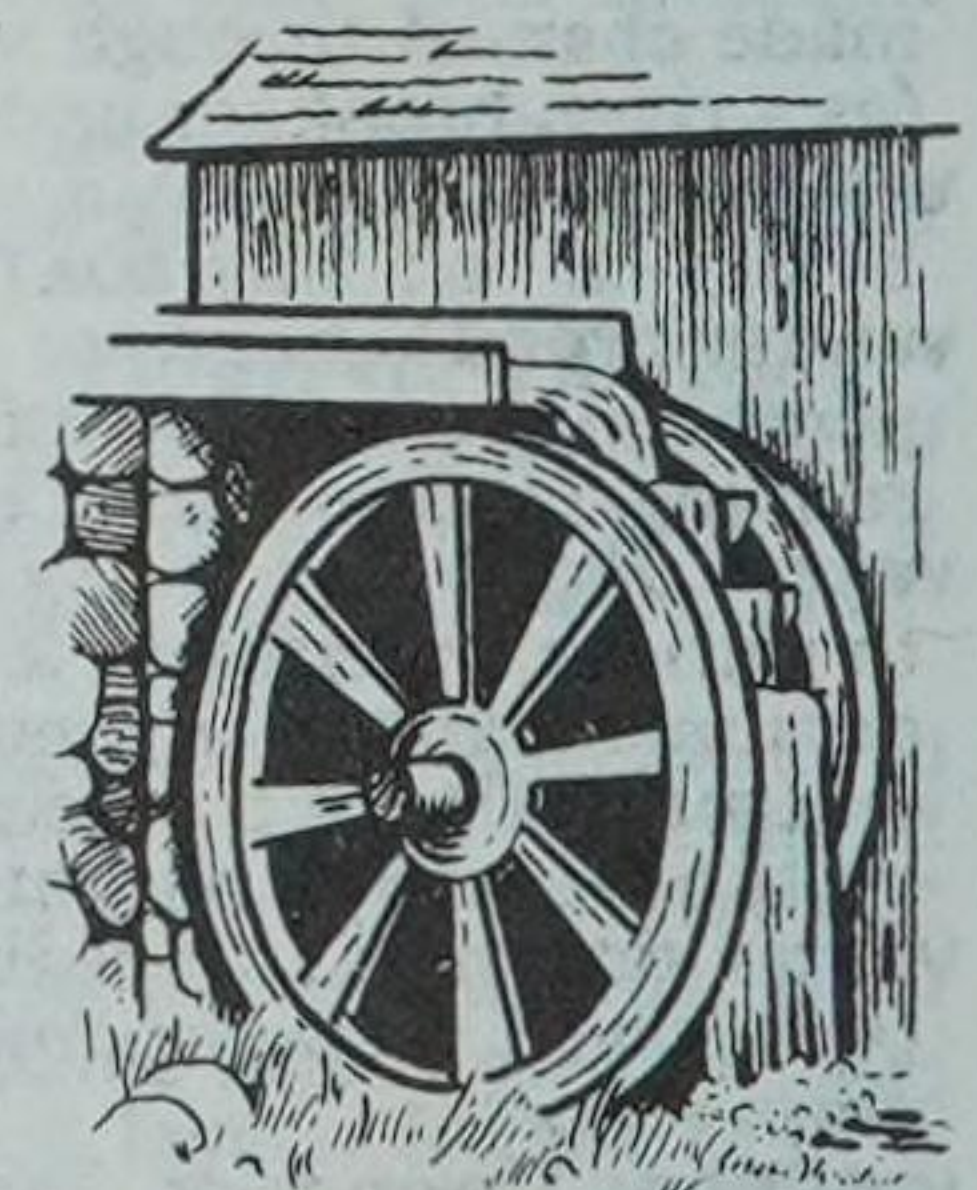
WATS \ˈwäts\ *abbr* Wide-Area Telecommunications Service

Wat-son-Crick model \,wät-sən-ˈkrik-\ *n* [J. D. Watson b1928 Am biologist and F. H. C. Crick b1916 E biologist]: a model of DNA structure in which the molecule is visualized as a double-stranded helix cross-linked by hydrogen bonds

watt \ˈwät\ *n* [James Watt †1819 Sc engineer]: the absolute mks unit of power equal to the work done at the rate of one absolute joule per second or to the rate of work represented by a current of



water strider



waterwheel 1

one ampere under a pressure of one volt and taken as the standard in the U.S.: $\frac{1}{746}$ horsepower

watt-age \ˈwät-ij\ *n*: amount of power expressed in watts

Wat-teau \(\wä-tō\ *adj* [Antoine Watteau] 1 of women's dress: having back pleats falling loosely from neckline to hem 2 of a hat: shallow-crowned with wide brim turned up at the back to hold flower trimmings

-watt-er \ˈwät-ər\ *n comb form*: one having a specified wattage

watt-hour \ˈwät-ˈaʊ(ə)r\ *n*: a unit of work or energy equivalent to the power of one watt operating for one hour

ˈwat-tle \ˈwät-əl\ *n* [ME *wattel*, fr. OE *watel*; akin to OHG *wadal* bandage] 1 *a*: a fabrication of poles interwoven with slender branches, withes, or reeds and used esp. formerly in building 2 *b*: material for such construction *c pl*: poles laid on a roof to support thatch 3 *a*: a fleshy dependent process usu. about the head or neck (as of a bird) — see COCK illustration *b*: 2 BARBEL 3 *Austral*: ACACIA 1 — **wat-tled** \-lɪd\ *adj*

ˌwattle *vt* **wat-tled**; **wat-ting** \ˈwät-lɪŋ, -lɪŋ\ 1: to form or build of or with wattle 2 *a*: to form into wattle: interlace to form wattle *b*: to unite or make solid by interweaving light flexible material

wattle and daub *n*: a framework of woven rods and twigs covered and plastered with clay and used in building construction

wat-tle-bird \ˈwät-əl-bərd\ *n*: any of several Australasian honey eaters (genus *Anthochaera*) having fleshy pendulous ear wattles

watt-me-ter \ˈwät-mēt-ər\ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for measuring electric power in watts

waught \ˈwäkt\ *n*, chiefly Scot [Sc *waught* to drink deep, of unknown origin]: a copious draft (as of wine or ale)

W Aust abbr Western Australia

ˈwave \ˈwāv\ *vb* **waved**; **wav-ing** [ME *waven*, fr. OE *wafian* to wave with the hands; akin to OE *wæfre* restless — more at **WAVER**] *vi* 1: to float, play, or shake in an air current: move loosely to and fro: FLUTTER 2: to motion with the hands or with something held in them in signal or salute 3 of water: to move in waves: HEAVE 4: to become moved or brandished to and fro (his sword *waved* and flashed) 5: to move before the wind with a wavelike motion (field of *waving* grain) 6: to follow a curving line or take a wavy form: UNDULATE ~ *vt* 1: to swing (something) back and forth or up and down 2: to impart a curving or undulating shape to (waved her hair) 3 *a*: to motion to (someone) to go in an indicated direction or to stop: FLAG, SIGNAL (looked at his papers, then *waved* him on) *b*: to gesture with (the hand or an object) in greeting or farewell or in homage *c*: to dismiss or put out of mind: DISREGARD — usu. used with *aside* *d*: to convey by waving (waved farewell) 4: BRANDISH, FLOURISH (waved a pistol menacingly) *syn* see SWING

ˌwave *n* 1 *a*: a moving ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid (as of the sea) *b*: open water 2 *a*: a shape or outline having successive curves *b*: a waviness of the hair *c*: an undulating line or streak or a pattern formed by such lines 3: something that swells and dies away: as *a*: a surge of sensation or emotion (a ~ of anger swept over her) *b*: a movement sweeping large numbers in a common direction: CONTAGION (~s of protest) *c*: a peak or climax of activity (a ~ of buying) 4: a sweep of hand or arm or of some object held in the hand used as a signal or greeting 5: a rolling or undulatory movement or one of a series of such movements passing along a surface or through the air 6: a movement like that of an ocean wave: as *a*: a surging movement of a group (a big new ~ of incoming freshmen) *b*: one of a succession of influxes of people migrating into a region *c* (1): a moving group of animals of one kind (2): a sudden rapid increase in a population *d*: a line of attacking or advancing troops or airplanes 7 *a*: a disturbance or variation that transfers energy progressively from point to point in a medium and that may take the form of an elastic deformation or of a variation of pressure, electric or magnetic intensity, electric potential, or temperature *b*: one complete cycle of such a disturbance 8: a marked change in temperature: a period of hot or cold weather 9: an undulating or jagged line constituting a graphic representation of an action — **wave-like** \ˈwāv-lik\ *adj*

Wave \ˈwāv\ *n* [Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service]: a woman serving in the navy

wave band *n*: a band of radio-wave frequencies

waved \ˈwāvd\ *adj*: having a wavelike form or outline: as *a*: marked by undulations: CURVING (the ~ cutting edge of a bread knife) *b*: having wavy lines of color: WATERED (~ cloth)

wave equation *n*: a partial differential equation of the second order whose solutions describe wave phenomena

wave-form \ˈwāv-fōrm\ *n*: a usu. graphic representation of the shape of a wave that indicates its characteristics (as frequency and amplitude) — called also *waveshape*

wave front *n*: a surface composed at any instant of all the points just reached by a vibrational disturbance in its propagation through a medium

wave-guide \ˈwāv-gīd\ *n*: a metal pipe of usu. circular or rectangular cross section of a dielectric cylinder of such dimensions that it will propagate electromagnetic waves of a given frequency that is used for channeling ultrahigh-frequency waves

wave-length \-lɛŋ(k)th\ *n*: the distance in the line of advance of a wave from any one point to the next point of corresponding phase

wave-less \-ləs\ *adj*: having no waves — **wave-less-ly** *adv*

wave-let \-lət\ *n*: a little wave: RIPPLE

wave mechanics *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: a theory of matter that is based on the concept of the possession of wave properties by elementary particles (as electrons, protons, or neutrons) and that affords a mathematical interpretation of the structure of matter on the basis of these properties

wave number *n*: the number of waves per unit distance of radiant energy of a given wavelength: the reciprocal of the wavelength

wave of the future: a movement that is viewed as representing forces or a trend that will inevitably prevail

wave packet *n*: a pulse of radiant energy that is the resultant of a number of wave trains of differing wavelengths

ˈwa-ver \ˈwā-vər\ *vi* **wa-vered**; **wa-ver-ing** \ˈwāv-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *wavere*; akin to OE *wæfre* restless, *wefan* to weave — more at **WEAVE**] 1: to vacillate irresolutely between choices: fluctuate in opinion, allegiance, or direction 2 *a*: to weave or sway unsteadily to and fro: REEL, TOTTER *b*: QUIVER, FLICKER (~ing flames) *c*: to hesitate as if about to give way: FALTER 3: to give an unsteady sound: QUAVER *syn* see SWING, HESITATE — **wa-ver-er** \ˈwā-vər-ər\ *n* — **wa-ver-ing-ly** \ˈwāv-(ə-)rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

ˌwaver *n*: an act of wavering, quivering, or fluttering

ˌwav-er \ˈwā-vər\ *n*: one that waves

wa-very \ˈwāv-(ə-)rē\ *adj*: that waves: **WAVERING**

wave-shape \ˈwāv-shāp\ *n*: **WAVEFORM**

wave theory *n*: **UNDULATORY THEORY**

wave train *n*: a succession of similar waves at equal intervals

wav-i-ness \ˈwā-vē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being wavy

wavy \ˈwā-vē\ *adj* **wav-i-er**; **-est** 1: rising or swelling in waves; also: abounding in waves (~ hair) 2: moving with an undulating motion: FLUCTUATING; also: marked by wavering 3: marked by undulation: ROLLING — **wav-ily** \ˈwā-vē-lē\ *adv*

waw \ˈvāv, ˈvov\ *n* [Heb *wāw*]: the 6th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

wa-wa pedal \ˈwā-wā-pēdāl\ *n* [imit.]: an electronic device that is connected to an amplifier and operated by a foot pedal and that is used (as with an electric guitar) to produce a fluctuating muted effect

ˈwax \ˈwaks\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *weax*; akin to OHG *wahs* wax, Lith *vaškas*] 1: a substance secreted by bees and used by them for constructing the honeycomb that is dull yellow solid plastic when warm and composed of a mixture of esters, cerotic acid, and hydrocarbons — called also *beeswax* 2: any of various substances resembling beeswax: as *a*: any of numerous substances of plant or animal origin that differ from fats in being less greasy, harder, and more brittle and in containing principally esters of higher fatty acids and higher alcohols, free higher acids and alcohols, and saturated hydrocarbons *b*: a solid substance (as ozokerite or paraffin wax) of mineral origin consisting usu. of higher hydrocarbons *c*: a pliable or liquid composition used esp. in uniting surfaces, excluding air, making patterns or impressions, or producing a polished surface *d*: a resinous preparation used by shoemakers for rubbing thread 3: something likened to wax as soft, impressionable, or readily molded 4: a waxy secretion; esp.: CERUMEN 5: a phonograph recording — **wax-like** \ˈwax-slik\ *adj*

ˌwax *vt* 1: to treat or rub with wax usu. for polishing or stiffening 2: to record on phonograph records

ˌwax *vi* [ME *waxen*, fr. OE *weaxan*; akin to OHG *wahsan* to increase, Gk *auxanein*, L *augere* — more at **EKE**] 1 *a*: to increase in size, numbers, strength, prosperity, or intensity *b*: to grow in volume or duration *c*: to grow toward full development 2: to increase in phase or intensity — used chiefly of the moon, other satellites, and inferior planets 3: to assume a (specified) characteristic, quality, or state: BECOME (~ indignant)

ˌwax *n* [ME, fr. *waxen* to increase, grow]: **INCREASE, GROWTH** — usu. used in the phrase *on the wax*

ˌwax *n* [perh. fr. *ˌwax*]: a fit of temper: **RAGE**

wax bean *n*: a kidney bean with pods that turn creamy yellow to bright yellow when mature enough for use as snap beans

wax-ber-ry \ˈwaks-ber-ē\ *n* 1: the wax-covered fruit of the wax myrtle; also: **WAX MYRTLE** 2: **SNOWBERRY**

wax-bill \-,bil\ *n*: any of numerous Old World birds (family *Ploceidae* and esp. genus *Estrilda*) having white, pink, or reddish bills of a waxy appearance

waxed paper *n*: paper coated or otherwise treated with wax to make it resistant to water and grease and used esp. as a wrapping

wax-en \ˈwax-sən\ *adj* 1: made of or covered with wax 2: resembling wax: as *a*: easily molded: **PLIABLE** *b*: seeming to lack vitality or animation: **PALLID** *c*: lustrously smooth

wax-er \-sər\ *n*: one whose work is applying or polishing with wax

wax-ing *n*: the act of applying wax (as in polishing)

wax insect *n*: a scale insect (family *Coccidae*) that secretes a wax from its body; esp.: a Chinese insect (*Ericerus pe-la*) that yields a hard, friable, and commercially important wax

wax light *n*: a wax candle: **TAPER**

wax moth *n*: a dull brownish or ashen moth (*Galleria mellonella*) with a larva that feeds on the wax of the combs of the honeybee

wax museum *n*: an exhibition of wax effigies (as of famous historical persons)

wax myrtle *n*: any of a genus (*Myrica* of the family *Myricaceae*, the wax-myrtle family) of trees or shrubs with aromatic foliage; esp.: an American shrub (*M. cerifera*) having small hard berries with a thick coating of white wax used for candles

wax palm *n*: any of several palms that yield wax: as *a*: an Andean pinnate-leaved palm (*Ceroxylon andicolum*) whose stem yields a resinous wax used in candles *b*: **CARNAUBA**

wax paper *n*: **WAXED PAPER**

wax-wing \ˈwax-swɪŋ\ *n*: any of several American and Eurasian passerine birds (genus *Bombycilla*) that are chiefly brown with a showy crest and velvety plumage

wax-work \ˈwax-swɜrk\ *n* 1: an effigy in wax usu. of a person 2 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: an exhibition of wax effigies

waxy \ˈwax-sē\ *adj* **wax-i-er**; **-est** 1: made of, abounding in, or covered with wax: **WAXEN** (a ~ surface) (~ berries) 2: resembling wax: as *a*: readily shaped or molded *b*: marked by smooth or lustrous whiteness (a ~ complexion) — **wax-i-ness** *n*

ˈway \ˈwā\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *weg*; akin to OHG *weg* way, OE *wegan* to move, L *vehere* to carry] 1 *a*: a thoroughfare for travel or transportation from place to place *b*: an opening for passage (this

ə	about	ː	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin, th this
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

door is the only ~ out of the room) 2: the course traveled from one place to another: ROUTE 3 a: a course (as a series of actions or sequence of events) leading in a direction or toward an objective (led the ~ to eventual open heart operations — *Current Biog.*) b (1): a course of action (took the easy ~ out) (2): opportunity, capability, or fact of doing as one pleases (always manages to get her own ~) c: a possible decision, action, or outcome: POSSIBILITY (he was rude — there were no two ~s about it) 4 a: manner or method of doing or happening; also: method of accomplishing: MEANS b: FEATURE, RESPECT (in no ~ resembles her mother) c: a usu. specified degree of participation in an activity or enterprise (active in real estate in a small ~) 5: characteristic, regular, or habitual manner or mode of being, behaving, or happening (knows nothing of the ~s of women) 6: the length of a course: DISTANCE (has come a long ~ in her studies) 7: movement or progress along a course (working his ~ through college) 8 a: DIRECTION (is coming this ~) b: PARTICIPANT — usu. used in combination (three-way discussion) 9: state of affairs: CONDITION, STATE (that's the ~ things are) 10 a pl but sometimes sing in constr: an inclined structure upon which a ship is built or supported in launching b pl: the guiding surfaces on the bed of a machine along which a table or carriage moves 11: CATEGORY, KIND — usu. used in the phrase *in the way of* (doesn't require much in the ~ of expensive equipment — *Forbes*) 12: motion or speed of a ship or boat through the water *syn* see METHOD — **by way of** 1: for the purpose of 2: by the route through: VIA — **in a way** 1: within limits: with reservations 2: from one point of view — **in one's way also in the way** 1: in a position to be encountered by one: in or along one's course (an opportunity had been put *in my way* — *Ellen Glasgow*) 2: in a position to hinder or obstruct — **on the way or on one's way**: moving along in one's course: in progress — **out of the way** 1: WRONG, IMPROPER (didn't know he'd said anything *out of the way*) 2 a: in or to a secluded place b: UNUSUAL, REMARKABLE (the house wasn't anything *out of the way*) 3: DONE, COMPLETED (got his homework *out of the way*)

2way adj: of, connected with, or constituting an intermediate point on a route (visited five major countries plus ~ points)

3way adv 1: AWAY 7 (is ~ ahead of the class) 2: all the way (pull the switch ~ back) — **from way back**: of long standing (friends *from way back*)

way-bill \wā-bil\ *n*: a document prepared by the carrier of a shipment of goods that contains details of the shipment, route, and charges

way car *n* 1: CABOOSE 2 2: a freight car for less-than-carload shipments to way stations

way-far-er \wā-far-ər, -fer-\ *n* [ME *weyfarere*, fr. *wey*, way way + *-fare* traveler, fr. *fare* to go — more at FARE]: a traveler esp. on foot — **way-far-ing** \-far-ɪŋ, -fer-\ *adj*

way-going \wā-gō-ən, -ɪŋ\ *n*, chiefly Scot: the act of leaving: DEPARTURE

Way-land \wā-lən(d)\ *n* [OE *Weland*]: a smith of Germanic legend

way-lay \wā-lā\ *vt* -laid \-lād\; -lay-ing: to lie in wait for or attack from ambush *syn* see SURPRISE

way-less \lēs\ *adj*: having no road or path

Way of the Cross: STATIONS OF THE CROSS

way-out \wā-əut\ *adj* [way out (adverbial phrase), fr. ³way + out]: FAR-OUT

ways \wāz\ *n pl* but sing in constr [ME *wayes*, fr. gen. of ¹way]: WAY 6 (a long ~ from home)

-ways \wāz\ *adv* suffix [ME, fr. *ways*, gen. of way]: in (such) a way, course, direction, or manner (sideways) (flatways)

ways and means *n pl* 1: methods and resources for accomplishing something and esp. for defraying expenses 2 often cap *W&M* a: methods and resources for raising the necessary revenues for the expenses of a nation or state b: a legislative committee concerned with this function

way-side \wā-sīd\ *n*: the side of or land adjacent to a road or path — **wayside** *adj*

way station *n* 1: an intermediate station between principal stations on a line of travel (as a railroad) 2: an intermediate stopping place

way-ward \wā-wərd\ *adj* [ME, short for *awayward* turned away, fr. *away*, adv. + *-ward*] 1: following one's own capricious, wanton, or depraved inclinations: UNGOVERNABLE 2: following no clear principle or law: UNPREDICTABLE 3: opposite to what is desired or expected: UNTOWARD (~ fate) *syn* see CONTRARY — **way-ward-ly** *adv* — **way-ward-ness** *n*

way-worn \-wō(ə)rən, -wō(ə)rən\ *adj*: wearied by traveling

WB abbr 1 water ballast 2 waybill 3 weather bureau 4 west-bound

WBC abbr white blood cells

WC abbr 1 water closet 2 without charge

WCTU abbr Women's Christian Temperance Union

wd abbr 1 wood 2 word 3 would

WD abbr War Department

we \(')wē\ *pron*, *pl* in constr [ME, fr. OE *wē*; akin to OHG *wir* we, Skt *vayam*] 1: I and the rest of a group that includes me: you and I: you and I and another or others: I and another or others not including you — used as pronoun of the first person plural; compare I, OUR, OURS, US 2: I — used by sovereigns; used by writers to keep an impersonal character

weak \wēk\ *adj* [ME *weike*, fr. ON *veikr*; akin to OE *wīcan* to yield, L *vicis* change — more at WEEK] 1: lacking strength: as a: deficient in physical vigor: FEEBLE, DEBILITATED b: not able to sustain or exert much weight, pressure, or strain c: not able to resist external force or withstand attack 2 a: mentally or intellectually deficient b: not firmly decided: VACILLATING c: resulting from or indicating lack of judgment or discernment d: not able to withstand temptation or persuasion 3: not factually grounded or logically presented (a ~ argument) 4 a: not able to function properly b (1): lacking skill or proficiency (tutoring for ~er students) (2): indicative of a lack of skill or aptitude (math was his ~est subject) c: wanting in vigor of ex-

pression or effect 5 a: deficient in the usual or required ingredients: DILUTE (~ coffee) b: lacking normal intensity or potency (~ strain of virus) 6 a: not having or exerting authority or political power (~ government) b: INEFFECTIVE, IMPOTENT 7: of, relating to, or constituting a verb or verb conjugation that in English forms the past tense and past participle by adding the suffix *-ed* or *-d* or *-t* 8 a: bearing the minimal degree of stress occurring in the language (~ syllable) b: having little or no stress and obscured vowel sound (<d is the ~ form of would>) 9: tending toward a lower price (a ~ market) 10: ionizing only slightly in solution (~ acids and bases) — **weak-ly** *adv*

syn WEAK, FEEBLE, FRAIL, FRAGILE, INFIRM, DECREPIT *shared meaning element*: not strong enough to endure strain, stress, or strenuous effort *ant* strong

weak-en \wē-kən\ *vb* **weak-ened**; **weak-en-ing** \wēk-(ə-)nɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to make weak: lessen the strength of 2: to reduce in intensity or effectiveness ~ *vi*: to become weak — **weak-en-er** \-(ə-)nər\ *n*

syn WEAKEN, ENFEEBLE, DEBILITATE, UNDERMINE, SAP, CRIPPLE, DIS-ABLE *shared meaning element*: to lose or cause to lose strength, vigor, or energy *ant* strengthen

weak-fish \wēk-fɪʃ\ *n* [obs. D *weekvis*, fr. D *week* soft + *vis* fish; fr. its tender flesh] 1: a common marine percoid sport and market fish (*Cynoscion regalis*) of the eastern coast of the U.S. — called also *gray trout*, *sea trout* 2: any of several food fishes congeneric with the weakfish

weak-hearted \-hɑrt-əd\ *adj*: lacking courage: FAINTHEARTED

weak interaction *n*: a fundamental interaction experienced by elementary particles that is responsible for some particle decay processes, for nuclear beta decay, and for emission and absorption of neutrinos

weak-ish \wē-kɪʃ\ *adj*: somewhat weak (~ tea)

weak-kneed \wēk-nēd\ *adj*: lacking willpower or resolution

weak-ling \wē-klɪŋ\ *n*: one that is weak in body, character, or mind — **weakling** *adj*

weak-ly \wē-klē\ *adj*: FEEBLE, WEAK — **weak-li-ness** *n*

weak-minded \wēk-mɪn-dəd\ *adj*: having or indicating a weak mind: a: lacking in judgment or good sense: FOOLISH b: FEEBLEMINDED — **weak-minded-ness** *n*

weak-ness \-nəs\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being weak; also: an instance or period of being weak (agreed in a moment of ~ to go along) 2: FAULT, DEFECT 3: an object of special desire or fondness (she's my ~ now)

weak side *n*: the side of a football formation having the smaller number of players; *specif*: the side of a formation away from the tight end

weak sister *n*: a member of a group who needs aid; also: something that is weak and ineffective as compared with others in the group

1weal \wē(ə)\ *n* [ME *wēle*, fr. OE *wela*; akin to OE *wel* well] 1: a sound, healthy, or prosperous state: WELL-BEING 2 obs: BODY POLITIC, COMMONWEAL

2weal *n* [alter. of *wale*]: WELT

weald \wē(ə)ld\ *n* [the *Weald*, England] 1: a heavily wooded area: FOREST (*Weald* of Kent) 2: a wild or uncultivated usu. upland region

wealth \welθ\ *n* [ME *welthe*, fr. *wēle* weal] 1 obs: WEAL, WELFARE 2: abundance of valuable material possessions or resources 3: abundant supply: PROFUSION 4 a: all property that has a money value or an exchangeable value b: all material objects that have economic utility; esp: the stock of useful goods having economic value in existence at any one time (national ~)

wealthy \wel-thē\ *adj* **wealth-i-er**; -est 1: having wealth: extremely affluent 2: characterized by abundance: AMPLE *syn* see RICH *ant* indigent — **wealth-i-ly** \-thē-lē\ *adv* — **wealth-i-ness** \-thē-nəs\ *n*

wean \wēn\ *vt* [ME *wēnen*, fr. OE *wēnian* to accustom, wean; akin to OE *wunian* to be used to — more at WONT] 1: to accustom (as a child) to take food otherwise than by nursing 2: to detach from a cause of dependence or preoccupation: free from a usu. unwholesome interest (to ~ your minds from hankering after false ... standards — A. T. Quiller-Couch) *syn* see ESTRANGE *ant* addict

wean-er \wē-nər\ *n* 1: one that weans 2: a young animal recently weaned from its mother

wean-ling \wēn-lɪŋ\ *n*: a child or animal newly weaned — **wean-ling** *adj*

1weapon \wep-ən\ *n* [ME *wepen*, fr. OE *wāpen*; akin to ON *vāpn* weapon] 1: an instrument of offensive or defensive combat: something to fight with 2: a means of contending against another

2weapon *vt*: ARM

weapon-less \wep-ən-ləs\ *adj*: lacking weapons: UNARMED

weapon-ry \-rē\ *n* 1: the science of designing and making weapons 2: WEAPONS

1wear \wa(ə)r, 'wē(ə)r\ *vb* **wore** \wō(ə)r, 'wō(ə)r\; **worn** \wō(ə)rən, 'wō(ə)rən\; **wear-ing** [ME *weren*, fr. OE *werian*; akin to ON *verja* to clothe, invest, spend, L *vestis* clothing, garment, Gk *hennynai* to clothe] *vt* 1: to bear or have on the person (wore a coat) 2 a: to use habitually for clothing or adornment (~s a toupee) b: to carry on the person (~ a sword) 3 a: to hold the rank or dignity or position signified by (an ornament) (~ the royal crown) b: to have or show an appearance of (wore a happy smile) c: to show or fly (a flag or colors) on a ship 4 a: to cause to deteriorate by use b: to impair or diminish by use or attrition: consume or waste gradually (letters on the stone worn away by weathering) 5: to produce gradually by friction or attrition (~ a hole in the rug) 6: to exhaust or lessen the strength of: WEARY, FATIGUE 7: to cause (a ship) to go about with the stern presented to the wind ~ *vi* 1 a: to endure use: last under use or the passage of time (material that will ~ for years) b: to retain quality or vitality 2 a: to diminish or decay through use (the heels of his shoes began to ~) b: to diminish or fail with the passage of time (the effect of the drug wore off) (the day wore on)

c : to grow or become by attrition or use **3 of a ship** : to change to an opposite tack by turning the stern to the wind — compare **TACK** — **wear-able** \ˈwair-ə-bəl, ˈwer-ə\ *adj* — **wear-er** *n* — **wear on** : IRRITATE, FRAY — **wear stripes** : to serve in prison — **wear the trousers or wear the pants** : to have the controlling authority in a household — **wear thin** **1** : to become weak or ready to give way (his patience was *wearing thin*) **2** : to become trite, unconvincing, or out-of-date (an argument that quickly *wore thin*)

2wear *n* **1** : the act of wearing : the state of being worn : USE (clothes for everyday ~) **2 a** : clothing or an article of clothing usu. of a particular kind; *esp* : clothing worn for a special occasion or popular during a specific period **b** : FASHION, VOGUE **3** : wearing quality : durability under use **4** : the result of wearing or use : diminution or impairment due to use (wear-resistant surface)

1wear-able \ˈwair-ə-bəl, ˈwer-ə\ *adj* : capable of being worn : suitable to be worn — **wear-abil-i-ty** \ˈwair-ə-bil-ə-tē, ˈwer-ə\ *n*

2wearable *n* : GARMENT — usu. used in pl.

wear and tear *n* : the loss or injury to which something is subjected by or in the course of use; *esp* : normal depreciation

wear down *vt* : to weary and overcome by persistent resistance or pressure

wea-ri-ful \ˈwir-ē-fəl\ *adj* **1** : causing weariness; *esp* : TEDIOUS **2** : full of weariness : WEARIED — **wea-ri-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **wea-ri-ful-ness** *n*

wea-ri-less \ˈwir-ē-ləs\ *adj* : TIRELESS — **wea-ri-less-ly** *adv*

wea-ri-ly \ˈwir-ē-lē\ *adv* : in a weary manner

wea-ri-ness \ˈwir-ē-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being weary

1wear-ing \ˈwa(ə)r-ɪŋ, ˈwe(ə)r-ə\ *adj* : intended for wear (~ apparel)

2wearing *adj* : subjecting to or inflicting wear; *esp* : causing fatigue (a ~ journey) — **wear-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

wea-ri-some \ˈwir-ē-səm\ *adj* : causing weariness : TIRELESS — **wea-ri-some-ly** *adv* — **wea-ri-some-ness** *n*

wear out *vt* **1** : to make useless *esp.* by long or hard usage **2** : TIRE, EXHAUST **3** : ERASE, EFFACE **4** : to endure through : OUTLAST (wear out a storm) **5** : to consume (as time) tediously (wear out idle days) ~ *vi* : to become useless from long or excessive wear or use

1wea-ry \ˈwi(ə)r-ē\ *adj* **wea-ri-er**; **-est** [ME *wery*, fr. OE *wērig*; akin to OHG *wuorag* intoxicated, Gk *hōrakian* to faint] **1** : exhausted in strength, endurance, vigor, or freshness **2** : expressing or characteristic of weariness **3** : having one's patience, tolerance, or pleasure exhausted — used with *of* **4** : WEARISOME

2weary *vb* **wea-ried**; **wea-ry-ing** *vi* : to become weary ~ *vt* : to make weary *syn* see TIRE

wea-sand \ˈwēz-nd, ˈwiz-nd\ *n* [ME *wesand*, fr. (assumed) OE *wæsend* gullet; akin to OE *wāsend* gullet, OHG *weisunt* windpipe] : THROAT, GULLET; also : WINDPIPE

1wea-sel \ˈwē-zəl\ *n*, *pl* **weasels**

[ME *wesele*, fr. OE *weosule*; akin to OHG *wisula* weasel, L *visus* slimy liquid, stench — more at VIRUS] **1 or pl weasel** : any of various small slender active

carnivorous mammals (genus *Mustela* of the family Mustelidae, the weasel family) that consume small birds and mammals and

esp. great numbers of vermin (as mice or rats) and are mostly reddish brown with white or yellowish underparts and in northern

forms turn white in winter **2** : a light self-propelled tracked vehicle built either for traveling over snow, ice, or sand or as an amphibious vehicle

2weasel *vi* **wea-seled**; **wea-sel-ing** \ˈwēz-(ə)lɪŋ\ [*weasel word*] **1** : to use weasel words : EQUIVOCATE **2** : to escape from or evade a situation or obligation — often used with *out*

weasel word *n* [fr. the weasel's reputed habit of sucking the contents out of an egg while leaving the shell superficially intact] : a word used in order to evade or retreat from a direct or forthright statement or position

1weath-er \ˈweth-ər\ *n* [ME *weder*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wetar* weather, OSlav *vetrŭ* wind] **1** : state of the atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness **2** : state of life or fortune **3** : disagreeable atmospheric conditions; as **a** : RAIN, STORM **b** : cold air with dampness **4** : WEATHERING — **under the weather** **1** : ILL **2** : DRUNK

2weather *adj* : WINDWARD — compare LEE

3weather *vb* **weath-ered**; **weath-er-ing** \ˈweth-(ə)rɪŋ\ *vt* **1** : to expose to the open air : subject to the action of the elements **2** : to sail or pass to the windward of **3** : to bear up against and come safely through (~ a storm) ~ *vi* : to undergo or endure the action of the elements

weath-er-abil-i-ty \ˈweth-(ə)r-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n* : capability of withstanding the weathering process (~ of a plastic)

weath-er-beat-en \ˈweth-ər-bēt-ən\ *adj* **1** : worn or damaged by exposure to weather **2** : toughened, tanned, or bronzed by the weather (~ face)

weath-er-board \-,bō(ə)rd, -bō(ə)rd\ *n* **1** : CLAPBOARD, SIDING **2** : the weather side of a ship

weath-er-board-ing \-,bōrd-ɪŋ, -bōrd-\ *n* : CLAPBOARDS, SIDING

weath-er-bound \-,baʊnd\ *adj* : kept in port or at anchor or from travel or sport by bad weather

weather bureau *n* : a bureau engaged in the collection of weather reports as a basis for weather predictions, storm warnings, and the compiling of statistical records

weath-er-burned \ˈweth-ər-bænd\ *adj* : browned by sun and wind

weath-er-cock \-,kāk\ *n* **1** : a vane often in the figure of a cock mounted so as to turn freely with the wind and show its direction **2** : a person or thing that changes readily or often



weasel 1

weather deck *n* : a deck having no overhead protection from the weather

weath-ered \ˈweth-ərd\ *adj* **1 a** : seasoned by exposure to the weather **b** : altered in color, texture, composition, or form by such exposure or by artificial means producing a similar effect (~ oak) **2** : made sloping so as to throw off water (~ windowsill)

weather eye *n* **1** : an eye quick to observe coming changes in the weather **2** : constant and shrewd watchfulness and alertness

weath-er-glass \ˈweth-ər-glas\ *n* : a simple instrument for showing changes in atmospheric pressure by the changing level of liquid in a spout connected with a closed reservoir; *broadly* : BAROMETER

weath-er-ing *n* : the action of the elements in altering the color, texture, composition, or form of exposed objects; *specif* : the physical disintegration and chemical decomposition of earth materials at or near the earth's surface

weath-er-ly \ˈweth-ər-lē\ *adj* : able to sail close to the wind with little leeway

weath-er-man \-,man\ *n* : one who reports and forecasts the weather : METEOROLOGIST

weather map *n* : a map or chart showing the principal meteorological elements at a given hour and over an extended region

weath-er-proof \ˈweth-ər-prūf\ *adj* : able to withstand exposure to weather without damage or loss of function — **weatherproof** *vt* — **weath-er-proof-ness** *n*

weather ship *n* : a ship that makes observations for use by meteorologists

weather station *n* : a station for taking, recording, and reporting meteorological observations

weather strip *n* : a strip of material to cover the joint of a door or window and the sill, casing, or threshold so as to exclude rain, snow, and cold air — called also *weather stripping* — **weath-er-strip** *vt*

weather vane *n* : VANE 1a

weath-er-wise \ˈweth-ər-wīz\ *adj* **1** : skillful in forecasting changes in the weather **2** : skillful in forecasting changes in opinion or feeling (a ~ politician)

weath-er-worn \-,wō(ə)rn, -wō(ə)rn\ *adj* : worn by exposure to the weather

1weave \ˈwēv\ *vb* **wove** \ˈwōv\ or **weaved**; **wo-ven** \ˈwō-vən\ or **weaved**; **weav-ing** [ME *weven*, fr. OE *wefan*; akin to OHG *weban* to weave, Gk *hyphos* web] *vt* **1 a** : to form (cloth) by interlacing strands (as of yarn); *specif* : to make (cloth) on a loom by interlacing warp and filling threads **b** : to interlace (as threads) into cloth

c : to make (as a basket) by intertwining **2** : SPIN — used of spiders and insects **3** : to interlace *esp.* to form a texture, fabric, or design **4 a** : to produce by elaborately combining elements

: CONTRIVE **b** : to unite in a coherent whole **c** : to introduce as an appropriate element : work in — usu. used with *in* or *into* **5** : to direct (as the body) in a winding or zigzag course *esp.* to avoid obstacles ~ *vi* **1** : to work at weaving : make cloth **2** : to move in a devious, winding, or zigzag course *esp.* to avoid obstacles

2weave *n* **1** : something woven; *esp* : woven cloth **2** : any of the patterns or methods for interlacing the threads of woven fabrics

3weave *vi* **weaved**; **weav-ing** [ME *weven* to move to and fro, wave; akin to ON *veifa* to wave, Skt *vepate* he trembles] : to move waveringly from side to side : SWAY

weav-er \ˈwē-vər\ *n* **1** : one that weaves *esp.* as an occupation **2** : WEAVERBIRD

weav-er-bird \-,bærd\ *n* : any of numerous Old World passerine birds (family Ploceidae) that resemble finches and mostly construct elaborate nests of interlaced vegetation — called also *weaver*

weaver's knot *n* : SHEET BEND — called also *weaver's hitch*

1web \ˈweb\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *vefr* web, OE *wefan* to weave] **1** : a fabric on a loom or in process of being removed from a loom **2 a** : COBWEB **1, 2 b** : SNARE, ENTANGLEMENT **3** : a tissue or membrane of an animal or plant; *esp* : that uniting fingers or toes either at their bases (as in man) or for a greater part of their length (as in many water birds) **4 a** : a thin metal sheet, plate, or strip **b** : the plate connecting the upper and lower flanges of a girder or rail **c** : the arm of a crank **5** : an intricate structure suggestive of something woven : NETWORK **6** : the series of barbs implanted on each side of the shaft of a feather : VANE **7 a** : a continuous sheet of paper manufactured or undergoing manufacture on a paper machine **b** : a roll of such paper for use in a rotary printing press **8** : the part of a ribbed vault between the ribs — **webbed** \ˈwebd\ *adj* — **web-like** \ˈweb-,lik\ *adj*

2web *vb* **webbed**; **web-bing** *vt* **1** : to cover with a web or network **2** : ENTANGLE, ENSNARE **3** : to provide with a web ~ *vi* : to construct or form a web

web-bing \ˈweb-ɪŋ\ *n* **1** : a strong narrow closely woven tape designed for bearing weight and used *esp.* for straps, harness, or upholstery **2** : TRAP 3c

web-by \ˈweb-ē\ *adj* : of, relating to, or consisting of a web

we-ber \ˈweb-ər, ˈvā-bər\ *n* [Wilhelm E. Weber †1891 G physicist] : the practical mks unit of magnetic flux equal to that flux which in linking a circuit of one turn produces in it an electromotive force of one volt as the flux is reduced to zero at a uniform rate of one ampere per second : 10⁸ maxwells

web-fed \ˈweb-,fed\ *adj* : of, relating to, or printed by a web press

web-foot *n* **1** \ˈweb-ˈfüt\ : a foot having webbed toes **2** \-,füt\ : an animal having web feet — **web-foot-ed** \-ˈfüt-əd\ *adj*

web member *n* : one of the several members joining the top and bottom chords of a truss or lattice girder

web offset *n* : offset printing by web press

web press *n* : a press that prints a continuous roll of paper

a abut	° kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

web spinner *n*: an insect that spins a web; *esp*: any of an order (Embiodea) of small slender insects with biting mouthparts that live in silken tunnels which they spin

web-ster \ˈwɛb-stər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *webbestre* female weaver, fr. *webbian* to weave; akin to OE *wefan* to weave] *archaic*: WEAVER

Web-ste-ri-an \wɛb-ˈstɪr-ē-ən\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the statesman Daniel Webster 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of the lexicographer Noah Webster or his dictionary

web-worm \ˈwɛb-wɜrm\ *n*: any of various caterpillars that are more or less gregarious and spin large webs

wed \wɛd\ *vb* **wed-ded** also **wed**; **wed-ding** [ME *wedden*, fr. OE *weddian*; akin to MHG *wetten* to pledge, OE *wedd* pledge, OHG *wetti*, Goth *wadi*, L *vad-*, *vas* bail, security] *vt* 1: to take for wife or husband by a formal ceremony: MARRY 2: to join in marriage 3: to unite as if by the bond of marriage ~ *vi*: to enter into matrimony — **wed-der** *n*

Wed *abbr* Wednesday

we'd \ˈwɛd\ *we had*: we would: we should

wed-ding \ˈwɛd-ɪŋ\ *n*, often *attrib* 1: a marriage ceremony usu. with its accompanying festivities: NUPTIALS 2: an act, process, or instance of joining in close association 3: a wedding anniversary or its celebration — usu. used in combination

wedding march *n*: a march of slow tempo and stately character composed or played to accompany the bridal procession

wedding ring *n*: a ring often of plain gold or platinum given by the groom to the bride during the wedding service; also: a similar ring given by the bride to the groom in a double-ring service

wedel \ˈvā-dəl\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *wedeln*]: to ski downhill by means of *wedeln*

wedeln \ˈvā-dəl\ *n* [G, fr. *wedeln* to fan, wag the tail, fr. *vedel* fan, tail, fr. OHG *wadal*; akin to ON *vél* bird's tail]: a style of skiing in which a skier moves the rear of the skis quickly from side to side while following the fall line

wedge \ˈweɪ\ *n* [ME *wegge*, fr. OE *wecg*; akin to OHG *wecki* wedge, Lith *vagis*] 1: a piece of a substance (as wood or iron) that tapers to a thin edge and is used for splitting wood and rocks, raising heavy bodies, or for tightening by being driven into something 2 *a*: something (as a policy) causing a breach or separation *b*: something used to initiate an action or development (a possible ~ for opening up a stalemate on negotiations — *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*) 3: something wedge-shaped: as *a*: an array of troops or tanks in the form of a wedge *b*: the wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters *c*: a shoe having a heel extending from the back of the shoe to the front of the shank and a tread formed by an extension of the sole *d*: an iron golf club with a broad low-angled face for maximum loft

wedge *vb* **wedged**; **wedg-ing** *vt* 1: to fasten or tighten by driving in a wedge 2 *a*: to force or press (something) into a narrow space: CRAM *b*: to force (one's way) into or through (<~ed his way into the crowd>) 3: to separate or force apart with or as if with a wedge ~ *vi*: to become wedged

wedged \ˈweɪd, ˈweɪ-əd\ *adj*: shaped like a wedge

Wedg-ies \ˈweɪ-ēz\ *trademark* — used for shoes having a wedge-shaped piece serving as the heel and joining the half sole to form a continuous flat undersurface

Wedg-wood \ˈweɪ-wʊd\ *trademark* — used for ceramic wares (as bone china or jasper)

wedgy \ˈweɪ-ē\ *adj*: resembling a wedge in shape

wed-lock \ˈwɛd-lɔk\ *n* [ME *wedlok*, fr. OE *wedlāc* marriage bond, fr. *wedd* pledge + *-lāc*, suffix denoting activity]: the state of being married: MARRIAGE, MATRIMONY — **out of wedlock**: with the natural parents not legally married to each other

Wednes-day \ˈwɛnz-dē\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wōdnesdæg*; akin to ON *ōthinsdagr* Wednesday; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc compound whose components are represented by OE *Wōden* Odin, the chief god in Germanic mythology, and by OE *dæg* day]: the fourth day of the week — **Wednes-days** \-dēz\ *adv*

wee \ˈwɛ\ *adj* [ME *we*, fr. *we*, *n.*, little bit, fr. OE *wæge* weight; akin to OE *wegan* to move, weigh — more at *WAY*] 1: very small: DIMINUTIVE 2: very early (<~ hours of the morning>) *syn* see *SMALL*

weed \ˈwɛd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wēod*; akin to OS *wiod* weed] 1 *a* (1): a plant of no value and usu. of rank growth; *esp*: one that tends to overgrow or choke out more desirable plants (2): a weedy growth of plants *b*: an aquatic plant; *esp*: SEAWEED *c* (1): TOBACCO (2): MARIJUANA 2 *a*: an obnoxious growth, thing, or person (militarism is a tough ~ to kill — F. S. Oliver) *b*: something like a weed in detrimental quality; *esp*: an animal unfit to breed from

weed *vi*: to remove weeds or something harmful ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to clear of weeds (<~ a garden>) *b* (1): to free from something hurtful or offensive (2): to remove the less desirable portions of: CULL 2: to get rid of (something harmful or superfluous) — often used with *out*

weed *n* [ME *wede*, fr. OE *wād*, *gewāde*; akin to ON *vāth* cloth, clothing, Lith *austi* to weave] 1: GARMENT — often used in pl. 2 *a*: dress worn as a sign of mourning (as by a widow) — usu. used in pl. *b*: a band of crape worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning — usu. used in pl.

weed-er \ˈwɛd-ər\ *n*: one that weeds; *specif*: any of various devices for freeing an area from weeds

weed-less \ˈwɛd-ləs\ *adj*: free from weeds (<a ~ garden>)

weedy \ˈwɛd-ē\ *adj* 1: abounding with or consisting of weeds (<~ pastures>) 2: resembling a weed *esp*. in rank growth or ready propagation 3: noticeably lean and scrawny: LANKY (light carriage with its pair of ~ young horses — Joseph Hergesheimer) — **weed-i-ness** *n*

week \ˈwɛk\ *n* [ME *weke*, fr. OE *wicu*, *wucu*; akin to OHG *wehha* week, L *vicis* change, alternation, OE *wir* wire — more at *WIRE*] 1 *a*: one of a series of seven-day cycles used in various calendars *b* (1): a week beginning with a specified day or containing a specified holiday (the ~ of the 18th) (Easter ~) (2): a week appointed for public recognition of some cause (Fire Prevention Week) 2 *a*: any seven consecutive days *b*: a series of regular

working, business, or school days during each seven-day period 3: a time seven days before or after a specified day

week-day \ˈwɛk-dā\ *n*: a day of the week except Sunday or sometimes except Saturday and Sunday

week-days \-,dāz\ *adv*: on weekdays repeatedly: on any weekday (<takes a bus ~>)

week-end \ˈwɛ-kend\ *n*: the end of the week; *specif*: the period between the close of one working or business or school week and the beginning of the next

weekend *vi*: to spend the weekend

weekend bag *n*: a traveling bag of a size to carry clothing and personal articles for a weekend trip — called also *weekend case*

week-end-er \ˈwɛ-ken-dər\ *n* 1: one that vacations or visits for a weekend 2: WEEKEND BAG

week-ends \ˈwɛ-ken(d)z\ *adv*: on weekends repeatedly: on any weekend (<travels ~>)

week-ly \ˈwɛ-klē\ *adv*: every week: once a week: by the week

weekly *adj* 1: occurring, appearing, or done weekly 2: reckoned by the week

weekly *n*, *pl* **weeklies**: a weekly newspaper or periodical

week-night \ˈwɛk-nīt\ *n*: a weekday night

week-nights \-,nīts\ *adv*: on weeknights repeatedly: on any weeknight

ween \ˈwɛn\ *vt* [ME *wenen*, fr. OE *wēnan*; akin to ON *væna* to hope, L *venus* love, charm — more at *WIN*] *archaic*: IMAGINE

wee-nie *var of* WIENIE

wee-ny \ˈwɛ-nē\ also **ween-sy** \ˈwɛn(t)-sē\ *adj* [*wee* + *tiny*]: exceptionally small: TINY

weep \ˈwɛp\ *vb* **wept** \ˈwɛpt\; **weep-ing** [ME *wepen*, fr. OE *wēpan*; akin to OHG *wuoffan* to weep, OSlav *vabiti* to call to] *vt* 1: to express deep sorrow for usu. by shedding tears: BEWAIL 2: to pour forth (tears) from the eyes 3: to exude (a fluid) slowly: OOZE ~ *vi* 1: to express passion (as grief) by shedding tears 2 *a*: to give off or leak fluid slowly: OOZE *b of a fluid*: to flow sluggishly or in drops 3: to droop over: BEND

weeper \ˈwɛ-pər\ *n* 1 *a*: one that weeps *b*: a professional mourner 2: a small statue of a figure in mourning on a funeral monument 3: a badge of mourning worn *esp*. in the 18th and 19th centuries 4 *pl*: long and flowing side-whiskers

weep-ing \ˈwɛ-pɪŋ\ *adj* 1: TEARFUL 2: RAINY 3: having slender pendent branches

weeping willow *n*: an Asiatic willow (*Salix babylonica*) with weeping branches

weepy \ˈwɛ-pē\ *adj*: inclined to weep: TEARFUL

weet \ˈwɛt\ *vb* [ME *weten*, alter. of *witen* — more at *WIT*] *archaic*: KNOW

wee-ver \ˈwɛ-vər\ *n* [ONF *wivre* viper — more at *WYVERN*]: any of several edible marine percoid fishes (family Trachinidae) with a broad spinose head and venomous spines on the dorsal fin

wee-vil \ˈwɛ-vəl\ *n* [ME *wevel*, fr. OE *wifel*; akin to OHG *wibil* beetle, OE *wefan* to weave]: any of numerous mostly small beetles (group Rhynchophora) having the head elongated and usu. curved downward to form a snout bearing the jaws at the tip and including many very injurious *esp*. as larvae to nuts, fruit, and grain or to living plants — **wee-viled** or **wee-villed** \-vəld\ *adj* — **wee-vily** or **wee-vil-ly** \ˈwɛv-(ə)-lē\ *adj*

weft \ˈwɛft\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *veptr* weft, OE *wefan* to weave — more at *WEAVE*] 1 *a*: WOOF *la* *b*: yarn used for the woof 2: WEB, FABRIC; also: an article of woven fabric

weft-knit-ted \-,nit-əd\ *adj*: produced in machine knitting with the yarns running crosswise or in a circle

wei-ge-la \wi-ˈjē-lə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Christian E. Weigel †1831 G physician]: any of a genus (*Weigela*) of showy shrubs of the honeysuckle family; *esp*: one (*W. florida*) of China widely grown for its pink or red flowers

weigh \ˈwɛ\ *vb* [ME *weyen*, fr. OE *wegan* to move, carry, weigh — more at *WAY*] *vt* 1: to ascertain the heaviness of by or as if by a balance 2 *a*: OUTWEIGH *b*: COUNTERBALANCE *c*: to make heavy: WEIGHT 3: to consider carefully *esp*. by balancing opposing factors or aspects in order to reach a choice or conclusion: EVALUATE 4: to heave up (an anchor) preparatory to sailing 5: to measure or apportion (a definite quantity) on or as if on a scales ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to have weight or a specified weight *b*: to register a weight (as on a scales) — used with *in* or *out* — compare *WEIGH IN* 2: to merit consideration as important: COUNT (evidence will ~ heavily against him) 3 *a*: to press down with or as if with a heavy weight *b*: to have a saddening or disheartening effect 4: to weigh anchor *syn* see *CONSIDER* — **weigh-able** \ˈwɛ-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **weigh-er** *n*

weigh *n* [alter. of *way*]: *WEY* — used in the phrase *under weigh*

weigh down *vt* 1: to cause to bend down: OVERBURDEN 2: OPPRESS, DEPRESS

weigh-in \ˈwɛ-in\ *n*: an act or instance of weighing in as a contestant *esp*. in sport

weigh in \(')wɛ-in\ *vi* 1: to have oneself or one's possessions (as baggage) weighed; *esp*: to have oneself weighed in connection with an athletic contest 2: to enter as a participant

weight \ˈwāt\ *n* [ME *wight*, *weght*, fr. OE *wiht*; akin to ON *vætt* weight, OE *wegan* to weigh] 1 *a*: the amount that a thing weighs *b* (1): the standard or established amount that a thing should weigh (2): one of the classes into which contestants in a sports event are divided according to body weight (3): poundage required to be carried by a horse in a handicap race 2 *a*: a quantity or thing weighing a fixed and usu. specified amount *b*: a heavy object (as a metal ball) thrown, put, or lifted as an athletic exercise or contest 3 *a*: a unit of weight or mass — see *METRIC SYSTEM* table *b*: a piece of material (as metal) of known specified weight for use in weighing articles *c*: a system of related units of weight 4 *a*: something heavy: LOAD *b*: a heavy object to hold or press something down or to counterbalance 5 *a*: BURDEN, PRESSURE *b*: the quality or state of being ponderous



weevil

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES¹

UNIT	ABBR. OR SYMBOL	EQUIVALENTS IN OTHER UNITS OF SAME SYSTEM	METRIC EQUIVALENT
WEIGHT			
avoirdupois			
ton			
short ton		20 short hundredweight, 2000 pounds	0.907 metric tons
long ton		20 long hundredweight, 2240 pounds	1.016 metric tons
hundredweight	cwt		
short hundredweight		100 pounds, 0.05 short tons	45.359 kilograms
long hundredweight		112 pounds, 0.05 long tons	50.802 kilograms
pound	lb or lb av also #	16 ounces, 7000 grains	0.453 kilograms
ounce	oz or oz av	16 drams, 437.5 grains	28.349 grams
dram	dr or dr av	27.343 grains, 0.0625 ounces	1.771 grams
grain	gr	0.036 drams, 0.002285 ounces	0.0648 grams
troys			
pound	lb t	12 ounces, 240 pennyweight, 5760 grains	0.373 kilograms
ounce	oz t	20 pennyweight, 480 grains	31.103 grams
pennyweight	dwt also pwt	24 grains, 0.05 ounces	1.555 grams
grain	gr	0.042 pennyweight, 0.002083 ounces	0.0648 grams
apothecaries'			
pound	lb ap	12 ounces, 5760 grains	0.373 kilograms
ounce	oz ap or ℥	8 drams, 480 grains	31.103 grams
dram	dr ap or ℥	3 scruples, 60 grains	3.887 grams
scruple	s ap or ℥	20 grains, 0.333 drams	1.295 grams
grain	gr	0.05 scruples, 0.002083 ounces, 0.0166 drams	0.0648 grams
CAPACITY			
U.S. liquid measure			
gallon	gal	4 quarts (231 cubic inches)	3.785 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (57.75 cubic inches)	0.946 liters
pint	pt	4 gills (28.875 cubic inches)	0.473 liters
gill	gi	4 fluidounces (7.218 cubic inches)	118.291 milliliters
fluidounce	fl oz or f ℥	8 fluidrams (1.804 cubic inches)	29.573 milliliters
fluidram	fl dr or f ℥	60 minims (0.225 cubic inches)	3.696 milliliters
minim	min or ℥	1/60 fluidram (0.003759 cubic inches)	0.061610 milliliters
U.S. dry measure			
bushel	bu	4 pecks (2150.42 cubic inches)	35.238 liters
peck	pk	8 quarts (537.605 cubic inches)	8.809 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (67.200 cubic inches)	1.101 liters
pint	pt	1/2 quart (33.600 cubic inches)	0.550 liters
British imperial liquid and dry measure			
bushel	bu	4 pecks (2219.36 cubic inches)	0.036 cubic meters
peck	pk	2 gallons (554.84 cubic inches)	0.009 cubic meters
gallon	gal	4 quarts (277.420 cubic inches)	4.545 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (69.355 cubic inches)	1.136 liters
pint	pt	4 gills (34.678 cubic inches)	568.26 cubic centimeters
gill	gi	5 fluidounces (8.669 cubic inches)	142.066 cubic centimeters
fluidounce	fl oz or f ℥	8 fluidrams (1.7339 cubic inches)	28.416 cubic centimeters
fluidram	fl dr or f ℥	60 minims (0.216734 cubic inches)	3.5516 cubic centimeters
minim	min or ℥	1/60 fluidram (0.003612 cubic inches)	0.059194 cubic centimeters
LENGTH			
mile	mi	5280 feet, 320 rods, 1760 yards	1.609 kilometers
rod	rd	5.50 yards, 16.5 feet	5.029 meters
yard	yd	3 feet, 36 inches	0.9144 meters
foot	ft or '	12 inches, 0.333 yards	30.480 centimeters
inch	in or "	0.083 feet, 0.027 yards	2.540 centimeters
AREA			
square mile	sq mi or m ²	640 acres, 102,400 square rods	2.590 square kilometers
acre		4840 square yards, 43,560 square feet	0.405 hectares, 4047 square meters
square rod	sq rd or rd ²	30.25 square yards, 0.006 acres	25.293 square meters
square yard	sq yd or yd ²	1296 square inches, 9 square feet	0.836 square meters
square foot	sq ft or ft ²	144 square inches, 0.111 square yards	0.093 square meters
square inch	sq in or in ²	0.007 square feet, 0.00077 square yards	6.451 square centimeters
VOLUME			
cubic yard	cu yd or yd ³	27 cubic feet, 46,656 cubic inches	0.765 cubic meters
cubic foot	cu ft or ft ³	1728 cubic inches, 0.0370 cubic yards	0.028 cubic meters
cubic inch	cu in or in ³	0.00058 cubic feet, 0.000021 cubic yards	16.387 cubic centimeters

¹ For U.S. equivalents of metric units see Metric System table

c : CORPULENCE **6 a** : relative heaviness **b** : the force with which a body is attracted toward the earth or a celestial body by gravitation and which is equal to the product of the mass by the local gravitational acceleration **7 a** : the relative importance or authority accorded something **b** : measurable influence esp. upon others **8** : overpowering force **9** : the quality (as lightness) that makes a fabric or garment suitable for a particular use or season — often used in combination <summer-weight> **10** : a numerical coefficient assigned to an item to express its relative importance in a frequency distribution **syn** see IMPORTANCE, INFLUENCE

2weight *vt* **1 a** : to load or make heavy with or as if with a weight **b** : to increase in heaviness by adding an ingredient **2** : to oppress with a burden <~ed down with cares> **3 a** : WEIGH **1 b** : to feel the weight of : HEFT **4** : to assign a statistical weight to **5** : to cause to incline in a particular direction by manipulation <the tax structure . . . which was ~ed so heavily in favor of the upper classes —A. S. Link> **6** : to shift the burden of weight upon

weight-ed *adj* **1** : made heavy : LOADED <~ silk> **2 a** : having a statistical weight attached **b** : compiled from weighted data <~ arithmetic mean>

weight-less \ˈwāt-ləs\ *adj* : having little weight : lacking apparent gravitational pull — **weight-less-ly** *adv* — **weight-less-ness** *n*

weight lifter *n* : one that lifts barbells in competition or as an exercise — **weight lifting** *n*

weight man *n* : an athlete who competes in any of the field events in which a weight is thrown or put

weighty \ˈwāt-ē\ *adj* **weight-i-er; -est** **1 a** : of much importance or consequence : MOMENTOUS **b** : SOLEMN **2 a** : weighing a considerable amount **b** : heavy in proportion to its bulk <~ metal> **3** : POWERFUL, TELLING <~ arguments> **syn** see HEAVY — **weight-i-ly** \ˈwāt-ē-lē\ *adv* — **weight-i-ness** \ˈwāt-ē-nəs\ *n*

wei-ma-ra-ner \ˈvi-mə-ˈrān-ər, ˈwi-; ˈvi-mə-, ˈwi-\ *n* [G, fr. Weimar, Germany] : any of a German breed of large gray short-haired sporting dogs

wei-ner \ˈwē-nər, ˈwē-nē, ˈwin-ē\ *var of* WIENER

weir \ˈwa(ə)r, ˈwe(ə)r, ˈwi(ə)r\ *n* [ME were, fr. OE wer; akin to ON ver fishing place, OHG werien, werren to defend, L aperire to open, operire to close, cover] **1** : a fence or enclosure set in a waterway

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

for taking fish 2 : a dam in a stream to raise the water level or divert its flow

1 *weird* \ˈwi(ə)rd\ *n* [ME *wird*, *werd*, fr. OE *wyrd*; akin to ON *urthr* fate, OE *weorthan* to become — more at WORTH] 1 : FATE, DESTINY; esp : ill fortune 2 : SOOTHSAYER

2 *weird* *adj* [ˈwiərd] 1 : of, relating to, or caused by witchcraft or the supernatural : MAGICAL 2 : of strange or extraordinary character : ODD, FANTASTIC — *weird-ly* *adv* — *weird-ness* *n*

syn WEIRD, EERIE, UNCANNY *shared meaning element* : mysteriously strange or fantastic

weird-ie \ˈwi(ə)rd-ē\ or *weirdy* *n*, *pl* *weird-ies* : one that is extraordinarily strange, eccentric, or queer

weirdo \ˈwi(ə)rd-(ə)l\ *n*, *pl* *weird-os* : WEIRDIE

Weird Sisters *n pl* : FATES

wei-sen-hei-mer *var of* WISENHEIMER

Weis-mann-ism \ˈwi-smə-niz-əm, ˈvi-\ *n* : the theories of heredity proposed by August Weismann stressing particularly the continuity of the germ plasm and the separateness of the germ cells and soma

weka \ˈwek-ə\ *n* [Maori] : any of several flightless New Zealand rails (genus *Gallirallus*)

welch \ˈwelch\, **welcher** *var of* WELSH, WELSHER

Welch \ˈwelch\ *var of* WELSH

1 *wel-come* \ˈwel-kəm\ *interj* [ME, alter. of *wilcume*, fr. OE, fr. *wilcuma* desirable guest; akin to OHG *willicomo* desirable guest; prob. both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *willa*, *will* desire and by OE *cuma* guest; akin to OE *cuman* to come — more at WILL, COME] — used to express a greeting to a guest or newcomer upon his arrival

2 *welcome* *vt* *wel-come*d; *wel-com-ing* 1 : to greet hospitably and with courtesy or cordiality 2 : to accept with pleasure the occurrence of (<~s danger>) — *wel-com-er* *n*

3 *welcome* *adj* 1 : received gladly into one's presence or companionship (<was always ~ in their home>) 2 : giving pleasure : received with gladness or delight esp. in response to a need (<a ~ relief>) 3 : willingly permitted or admitted (<he was ~ to come and go> — W. M. Thackeray) 4 — used in the phrase "You're welcome" as a reply to an expression of thanks *syn* see PLEASANT *ant* unwelcome — *wel-come-ly* *adv* — *wel-come-ness* *n*

4 *welcome* *n* : a greeting or reception upon arrival

1 *weld* \ˈweld\ *vb* [alter. of obs. E *well* to *weld*, fr. ME *wellen* to boil, *well*, *weld* *vi* : to become or be capable of being welded ~ *vt* 1 *a* : to unite (metallic parts) by heating and allowing the metals to flow together or by hammering or compressing with or without previous heating *b* : to unite (plastics) in a similar manner by heating *c* : to repair (as an article) by this method *d* : to produce or create as if by such a process 2 : to unite or reunite closely or intimately — *weld-able* \ˈwel-də-bəl\ *adj*

2 *weld* *n* 1 : a welded joint 2 : union by welding : the state or condition of being welded

weld-er \ˈwel-dər\ *n* : one that welds : *a* or *weldor* : one whose work is welding *b* : a machine used in welding

weld-ment \ˈwel(d)-mənt\ *n* : a unit formed by welding together an assembly of pieces

1 *wel-fare* \ˈwel-fa(ə)r-, -fe(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. the phrase *wel faren* to fare well] 1 : the state of doing well esp. in respect to good fortune, happiness, well-being, or prosperity 2 : WELFARE WORK 3 : RELIEF 2b

2 *welfare* *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or concerned with welfare and esp. with improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged social groups (<~ legislation>) 2 : receiving public welfare benefits (<~ mothers>)

welfare state *n* 1 : a social system based upon the assumption by a political state of primary responsibility for the individual and social welfare of its citizens 2 : a nation or state characterized by the operation of the welfare state system

welfare work *n* : organized efforts by a community or organization for the social betterment of a group in society — **welfare worker** *n*

wel-far-ism \ˈwel-fa(ə)r-iz-əm, -fe(ə)r-\ *n* : the complex of policies, attitudes, and beliefs associated with the welfare state — **wel-far-ist** \-əst\ *n* or *adj*

wel-kin \ˈwel-kən\ *n* [ME, lit., cloud, fr. OE *wolcen*; akin to OHG *wolkan* cloud, OSlav *vloga* moisture] 1 *a* : the vault of the sky : FIRMAMENT *b* : the celestial abode of God or the gods : HEAVEN 2 : the upper atmosphere

1 *well* \ˈwel\ *n* [ME *welle*, fr. OE (northern & Midland dial.) *welle*; akin to OHG *wella* wave, OE *weallan* to bubble, boil] 1 *a* : an issue of water from the earth : a pool fed by a spring *b* : FOUNTAIN, WELLSRING 2 : a pit or hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water 3 *a* : an enclosure in the middle of a ship's hold to protect from damage and facilitate the inspection of the pumps *b* : a compartment in the hold of a fishing boat in which fish are kept alive 4 : a shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, or gas 5 : an open space extending vertically through floors of a structure 6 : a space having a construction or shape suggesting a well for water 7 *a* : something resembling a well in being damp, cool, deep, or dark *b* : a deep vertical hole *c* : a source from which something may be drawn as needed 8 : a pronounced minimum of a variable in physics (<a potential ~>)

2 *well* *vb* [ME *wellen*, fr. OE (northern & Midland dial.) *wellan* to cause to well; akin to MHG *wellen* to cause to well, OE *weallan* to bubble, boil, L *volvere* to roll — more at VOLUBLE] *vi* 1 : to rise to the surface and usu. flow forth (<tears ~ed from her eyes>) 2 : to rise to the surface like a flood of liquid (<longing ~ed up in his breast>) ~ *vt* : to emit in a copious free flow

3 *well* *adv* *bet-ter* \ˈbet-ər\; *best* \ˈbest\ [ME *wel*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wela* well, OE *wyllan* to wish — more at WILL] 1 *a* : in a good or proper manner : JUSTLY, RIGHTLY *b* : satisfactorily with respect to conduct or action (<did ~ in math>) 2 : in a kindly or friendly manner (<spoke ~ of your idea>) 3 *a* : with skill or aptitude : EXPERTLY (<paints ~>) *b* : SATISFACTORILY *c* : with good appearance or effect : ELEGANTLY (<carried himself ~>) 4 : with careful or close attention : ATTENTIVELY 5 : to a high degree (<

deserved the honor>) (<well-equipped kitchen>) 6 : FULLY, QUITE (<~ worth the price>) 7 *a* : in a way appropriate to the facts or circumstances : FITTINGLY, RIGHTLY *b* : in a prudent manner : SENSIBLY — used with *do* 8 : in accordance with the occasion or circumstances : NATURALLY (<cannot ~ refuse>) 9 *a* : as one could wish : FAVORABLY *b* : with material success : ADVANTAGEOUSLY (<married ~>) 10 *a* : EASILY, READILY (<could ~ afford a new car>) *b* : in all likelihood : INDEED (<it may ~ be true>) 11 : in a prosperous or affluent manner (<he lives ~>) 12 : to an extent approaching completeness : THOROUGHLY (<after being ~ dried with a sponge>) 13 : without doubt or question : CLEARLY (<~ knew the penalty>) 14 : in a familiar manner (<knew her ~>) 15 : to a large extent or degree : CONSIDERABLY, FAR (<~ over a million>) — **as well** 1 : in addition : ALSO (<there were other features as well>) 2 : to the same extent or degree : as much (<open as well to the poor as to the rich>) 3 : with equivalent or comparable effect (<might just as well have stayed home>) — **as well as** : and in addition : AND (<skillful as well as strong>)

4 *well* *interj* 1 — used to express surprise or expostulation 2 — used to indicate resumption of a thread of discourse or to introduce a remark

5 *well* *adj* 1 : being in good standing or favor 2 : SATISFACTORY, PLEASING (<all's ~ that ends well>) 3 *a* : PROSPEROUS, WELL-OFF *b* : being in satisfactory condition or circumstances 4 : ADVISABLE, DESIRABLE (<it might be ~ for you to leave>) 5 *a* : free or recovered from infirmity or disease : HEALTHY (<a ~ man>) *b* : completely cured or healed (<the wound is nearly ~>) 6 : pleasing or satisfactory in appearance 7 : being a cause for thankfulness : FORTUNATE (<it is ~ that this has happened>) *syn* see HEALTHY *ant* unwell, ill — *well-ness* *n*

we'll \(\)wē(ə)\, *will* : we will : we shall

well-ad-vised \ˌwel-əd-ˈvīzd\ *adj* 1 : acting with wisdom, wise counsel, or proper deliberation : PRUDENT 2 : resulting from, based on, or showing careful deliberation or wise counsel (<~ plans>)

well-ap-point-ed \ˌwel-ə-ˈpɔɪnt-əd\ *adj* : having good and complete equipment : properly fitted out (<a ~ house>)

wel-la-way \ˌwel-ə-ˈwā-, ˈwel-ə-,\ *interj* [ME *welaway*, fr. OE *weilā-wei*, lit., woe! lo! woe!, alter. of *wālāwā*, fr. *wā* woe + *lā* lo + *wā* woe — more at WOE] — used to express sorrow or lamentation

well-be-ing \ˈwel-ˈbi-ɪŋ\ *n* : the state of being happy, healthy, or prosperous : WELFARE

well-be-loved \ˌwel-bi-ˈləvd\ *adj* 1 : sincerely and deeply loved (<my ~ wife>) 2 : sincerely respected — used in various ceremonial forms of address

well-born \ˈwel-ˈbɔ(ə)r-n\ *adj* : born of good stock either socially or genetically

well-bred \-ˈbred\ *adj* 1 : having or displaying good breeding : REFINED 2 : having a good pedigree (<~ swine>)

well-con-di-tioned \ˌwel-kən-ˈdīsh-ənd\ *adj* 1 : characterized by proper disposition, morals, or behavior 2 : having a good physical condition : SOUND (<a ~ animal>)

well-de-fined \ˌwel-di-ˈfīnd\ *adj* 1 : having clearly distinguishable limits, boundaries, or features (<a ~ scar>) 2 : clearly stated or described (<~ policies>)

well-dis-posed \-ˈdis-ˈpɔzd\ *adj* : having a good disposition; esp : disposed to be friendly, favorable, or sympathetic

well-done \ˈwel-ˈdɒn\ *adj* 1 : rightly or properly performed 2 : cooked thoroughly

Weller-ism \ˈwel-ə-rīz-əm\ *n* [Sam Weller, witty servant of Mr. Pickwick in the story *Pickwick Papers* (1836-37) by Charles Dickens] : an expression of comparison comprising a usu. well-known quotation followed by a facetious sequel (as "every one to his own taste," said the old woman as she kissed the cow")

well-fa-vored \ˈwel-ˈfā-vərd\ *adj* : good-looking : HANDSOME — **well-fa-vored-ness** *n*

well-fixed \-ˈfīkst\ *adj* : having plenty of money or property

well-found \-ˈfaʊnd\ *adj* : fully furnished : properly equipped (<a ~ ship>)

well-found-ed \-ˈfaʊn-dəd\ *adj* : based on excellent reasoning, information, judgment, or grounds

well-groomed \-ˈgrʊmd-, ˈgrʊmd\ *adj* 1 : well dressed and scrupulously neat (<~ men>) 2 : made neat, tidy, and attractive down to the smallest details (<a ~ lawn>)

well-ground-ed \-ˈgraʊn-dəd\ *adj* : having a firm foundation (<~ in Latin and Greek>)

well-hand-led \-ˈhænd-ld\ *adj* 1 : managed or administered efficiently 2 : having been handled a great deal (<~ goods on a store counter>)

well-head \ˈwel-hed\ *n* 1 : the source of a spring or a stream 2 : principal source : FOUNTAINHEAD 3 : the top of or a structure built over a well

well-heeled \-ˈhē(ə)ld\ *adj* : having plenty of money : WELL-FIXED

Well-ing-ton \ˈwel-ɪŋ-tən\ *n* [Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington] : a leather boot having a loose top with the front usu. coming above the knee

well-in-ten-tioned \ˌwel-in-ˈten-čənd\ *adj* : WELL-MEANING

well-knit \ˈwel-ˈnit\ *adj* : firmly knit (<a ~ group>); esp : firmly and strongly constructed, compacted, or framed (<a ~ drama>)

well-known \-ˈnɒn\ *adj* : fully or widely known

well-mean-ing \-ˈmē-nɪŋ\ *adj* : having or based on good intentions (<~ but misguided idealists>)

well-nigh \-ˈnī\ *adv* : ALMOST, NEARLY

well-off \-ˈɒf\ *adj* 1 : being in easy or affluent circumstances : WELL-TO-DO 2 : suggesting prosperity (<the house had a sleek ~ look>) *syn* see RICH

well-or-dered \-ˈɔrd-ərd\ *adj* 1 : having an orderly procedure or arrangement (<a ~ household>) 2 : partially ordered with every subset containing a first element and exactly one of the relationships greater than, equal to, or less than holding for any given pair of elements

well-or-der-ing \-ˈɔrd-(ə)rɪŋ\ *n* : an instance of being well-ordered

well-read \-ˈred\ *adj* : well informed or deeply versed through reading (<~ in history>)

well-rounded \-'raun-dəd\ *adj*: fully or broadly developed: as **a**: having a broad educational background (a ~ gentleman) **b**: COMPREHENSIVE (a ~ program of activities)

well-set \-'set\ *adj* **1**: well or firmly established (~ in his own values — William Johnson) **2**: strongly built (a ~ young man)

well-spoken \wel-'spō-kən\ *adj* **1**: speaking well, fitly, or courteously **2**: spoken with propriety (~ words)

well-spring \-,sprɪŋ\ *n* **1**: a source of continual supply **2**: FOUNTAINHEAD

well-taken \-'tā-kən\ *adj*: WELL-GROUNDED, JUSTIFIABLE (his chief and ~ point)

well-thought-of \wel-'thot-əv, -äv\ *adj*: being of good repute

well-timed \wel-'tɪmd\ *adj*: happening at an opportune moment: TIMELY (a ~ announcement)

well-to-do \wel-tə-'dū\ *adj*: having more than adequate financial resources: PROSPEROUS (a ~ family) *syn* see RICH

well-turned \wel-'tərnd\ *adj* **1**: symmetrically shaped or rounded: SHAPELY **2**: concisely and appropriately expressed (a ~ phrase) **3**: expertly rounded or turned (a ~ column)

well-wish-er \wel-'wɪʃ-ər, -'wɪʃ-ən\ *n*: one that wishes well to another — **well-wish-ing** \-ɪŋ\ *adj* or *n*

well-worn \-'wō(ə)rən, -'wō(ə)rən\ *adj* **1** **a**: having been much used or worn (~ shoes) **b**: made trite by overuse: HACKNEYED (a ~ quotation) **2**: worn well or properly (~ honors)

Welsbach \welz-'bak, -'bäk\ *trademark* — used for a burner for producing gaslight by the combustion of a mixture of air and gas or vapor to heat to incandescence a gas mantle or for the mantle used with such a burner

welsh \welsh, 'welch\ *vi* [prob. fr. *Welsh*, *adj.*] **1**: to avoid payment — used with *on* (~ed on his debts) **2**: to break one's word: go back on (~ed on his promises) — **welsh-er** *n*

Welsh \welsh also 'welch\ *n* [ME *Walsche*, *Welsse*, fr. *walisch*, *welisch*, *adj.*, *Welsh*, fr. OE (northern & Midland dial.) *wælisc*, *welisc* Celtic, *Welsh*, foreign, fr. OE *Wealh* Celt, *Welshman*, foreigner, of Celtic origin; akin to the source of *L Volcae*, a Celtic people of southeastern Gaul] **1** *pl* in *constr*: the natives or inhabitants of Wales **2**: the Celtic language of the Welsh people **3**: a breed of cattle or of swine developed in Wales — **Welsh** *adj*

Welsh cor-gi \-'kōr-gē\ *n* [W *corgi*, fr. *cor* dwarf + *ci* dog]: a short-legged long-backed dog with foxy head that is known in two varieties of Welsh origin

Welsh-man \-mən\ *n*: a native or inhabitant of Wales

Welsh rabbit *n*: melted often seasoned cheese poured over toast or crackers

Welsh rare-bit \-'ra(ə)r-bət, -'re(ə)r-\ *n* [by alter.]: WELSH RABBIT

Welsh springer spaniel *n*: any of a Welsh breed of red and white or orange and white small-eared springer spaniels

Welsh terrier *n*: any of a breed of wiry-coated terriers resembling airedales but smaller and developed in Wales for hunting

Welsh-woman \welsh-'wūm-ən also 'welch-\ *n*: a female native or inhabitant of Wales

welt \welt\ *n* [ME *welte*] **1**: a strip between a shoe sole and upper through which they are stitched or stapled together **2**: a doubled edge, strip, insert, or seam (as on a garment) for ornament or reinforcement **3** **a**: a ridge or lump raised on the body usu. by a blow **b**: a heavy blow

welt *vt* **1**: to furnish with a welt **2** **a**: to raise a welt on the body of **b**: to hit hard

welt-an-schau-ung \vel-'tän-shau-əŋ, -tən-\ *n, pl weltanschau-ungs* \-ənz\ or **welt-an-schau-ung-en** \-ən-ən\ *often cap* [G, fr. *welt* world + *anschauung* view]: a comprehensive conception or apprehension of the world esp. from a specific standpoint

wel-ter \wel-tər\ *vi wel-tered; wel-ter-ing* \-t(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *wel-teren*; akin to MD *weltern* to roll, OHG *walzan*, *L volvere* — more at VOLUBLE] **1** **a**: WRITHE, TOSS; also: **WALLOW** **b**: to rise and fall or toss about in or with waves **2**: to become deeply sunk, soaked, or involved **3**: to be in turmoil

welter *n* **1**: a state of wild disorder: TURMOIL **2**: a chaotic mass or jumble (a bewildering ~ of data)

welter *n* [prob. fr. *welt*]: WELTERWEIGHT

wel-ter-weight \wel-tər-'wāt\ *n* [³*welter*]: a boxer who weighs more than 135 but not more than 147 pounds

welt-schmerz \velt-'shme(ə)rts\ *n, often cap* [G, fr. *welt* world + *schmerz* pain] **1**: mental depression or apathy caused by comparison of the actual state of the world with an ideal state **2**: a mood of sentimental sadness

wen \wen\ *n* [ME *wenn*, fr. OE; akin to MLG *wene* wen]: a cyst formed by obstruction of a sebaceous gland and filled with sebaceous material

wen *n* [OE]: a rune adopted into the Old English alphabet with the value of Modern English *w*

wench \wench\ *n* [ME *wenche*, short for *wenche* child, fr. OE *wencel*; akin to OHG *winchan* to stagger — more at WINK] **1** **a**: a young woman: GIRL **b**: a female servant **2**: a lewd woman: PROSTITUTE

wench *vi*: to consort with lewd women; *esp*: to practice fornication — **wench-er** *n*

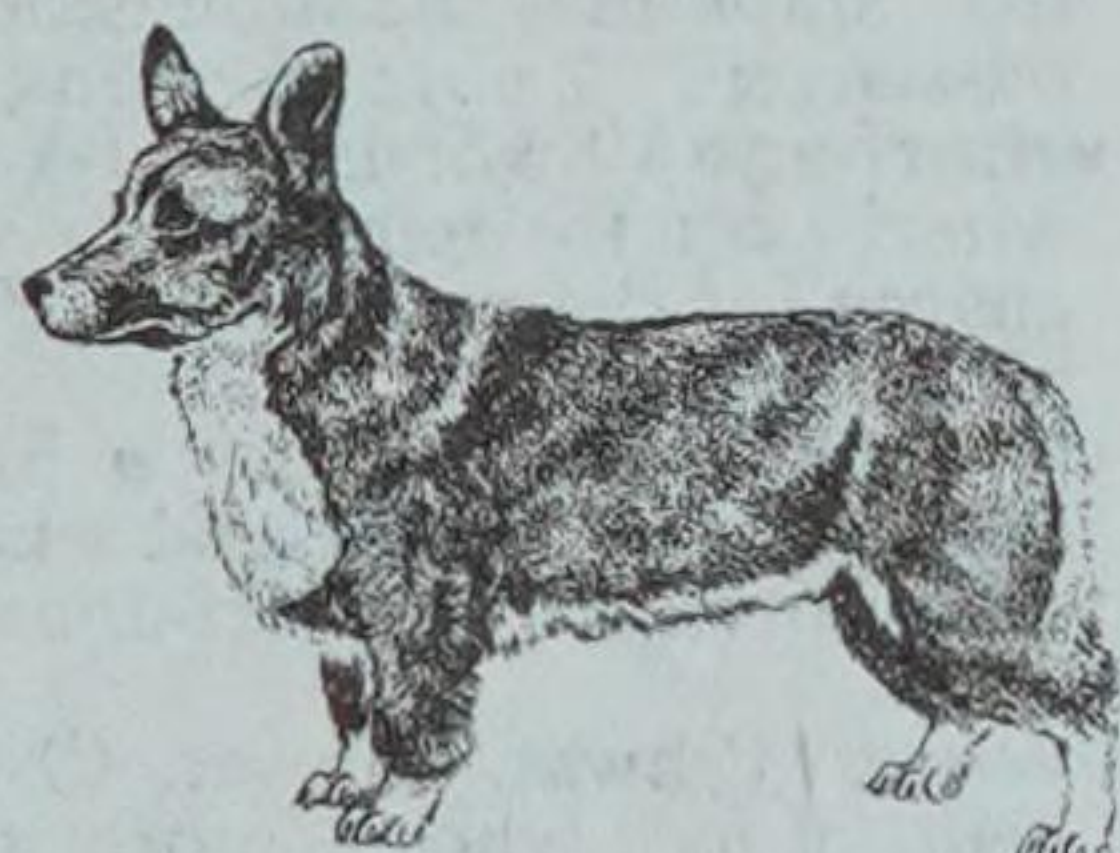
wend \wend\ *vb* [ME *wenden*, fr. OE *wendan*; akin to OHG *wenten* to turn, OE *windan* to twist — more at WIND] *vi*: to direct one's course: TRAVEL ~ *vi*: to proceed on (one's way): DIRECT

Wend \wend\ *n* [G *Wende*, fr. OHG *Winida*; akin to OE *Winedas*, *pl.*, *Wends*]: a member of a Slavic people of eastern Germany

Wendish \wen-'dɪʃ\ *adj*: of or relating to the Wends or their language

Wendish *n*: the West Slavic language of the Wends

went [ME, past & pp. of *wenden*] *past* of GO



Welsh corgi

wen-tle-trap \-'went-əl-,trap\ *n* [D *wenteltrap* winding stair, fr. MD *wendeltrappe*, fr. *wendel* turning + *trappe* stairs]: any of a family (Epitonidae) of marine snails with usu. white shells; also: one of the shells

wept *past* of WEEP

were [ME *were* (suppletive sing. past subj. & 2d sing. past indic. of *been* to be), *weren* (suppletive past pl. of *been*), fr. OE *wære* (sing. past subj. & 2d sing. past indic. of *wesan* to be), *wæron* (past pl. indic. of *wesan*), *wæren* (past pl. subj. of *wesan*) — more at WAS] *past* 2d sing. *past* pl. or *past* subjunctive of BE

we're \('wi(ə)r, ('wər, 'wē-ər\ : we are

weren't \('wɛrnt, 'wər-ənt\ : were not

were-wolf \wi(ə)r-'wulf, 'we(ə)r-, 'wər-\ *n, pl were-wolves* \-,wʊlvz\ [ME, fr. OE *werwolf*; akin to OHG *werwolf* werewolf; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *wer* man and by OE *wulf* wolf — more at VIRILE, WOLF]: a person transformed into a wolf or capable of assuming a wolf's form: LYCANTHROPE

wer-gild \wər-'gɪld\ or **wer-geld** \-,geld\ *n* [ME *wergeld*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wergelt* wergild; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *wer* man and by OE *gield*, *geld* payment, tribute — more at GELD]: the value set in Anglo-Saxon and Germanic law upon the life of a man in accordance with his rank and paid as compensation to the kindred or lord of a slain person

wert \('wɛrt\ *archaic past* 2d sing of BE

wes-kit \wes-'kɪt\ *n* [alter. of *waistcoat*]: VEST 2a

Wes-ley-an-ism \wes-lē-ə-'nɪz-əm also 'wez-\ *n*: METHODISM 1; *specif*: the system of Arminian Methodism taught by John Wesley — **Wes-ley-an** \-lē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

west \west\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *westar* to the west and prob. to *L vesper* evening, *Gk hesperos*]: to, toward, or in the west

west *adj* **1**: situated toward or at the west (the ~ exit) **2**: coming from the west (a ~ wind)

west *n* **1** **a**: the general direction of sunset: the direction to the left of one facing north **b**: the place on the horizon where the sun sets when it is near one of the equinoxes **c**: the compass point directly opposite to east **2** *cap* **a**: regions or countries lying to the west of a specified or implied point of orientation **b**: the noncommunist countries of Europe and America **3**: the end of a church opposite the chancel **4** *often cap* **a**: the one of four positions at 90-degree intervals that lies to the west or to the left of South **b**: a person (as a bridge player) occupying this position in the course of a specified activity

west-bound \wes(t)-'baʊnd\ *adj*: traveling or headed west

west by north: a compass point one point north of due west: N78°45'W

west by south: a compass point one point south of due west: S78°45'W

west-er \wes-tər\ *vi west-ered; west-er-ing* \-t(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *westren*, fr. *west*]: to turn or move westward (the half moon ~s low — A. E. Housman)

west-er *n* [²*west*]: a westerly wind; *esp*: a storm from the west

west-er-ly \wes-tər-lē\ *adj* or *adv* [obs. *wester* (western)] **1**: situated toward or belonging to the west (the ~ end of the farm) **2**: coming from the west (a ~ breeze)

westerly *n, pl* **lies**: a wind from the west

west-ern \wes-tər-n\ *adj* [ME *westernne*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *westrōni* western, OE *west*] **1** *cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated West: as **a**: steeped in or stemming from the Greco-Roman traditions **b**: of or relating to the noncommunist countries of Europe and America **c**: of or relating to the American West **2** **a**: lying toward the west **b**: coming from the west (~ wind) **3** *cap*: of or relating to the Roman Catholic or Protestant segment of Christianity (Western liturgies) — **west-ern-most** \-,mōst\ *adj*

western *n* **1**: one that is produced in or characteristic of a western region and esp. the western U.S. **2** *often cap*: a novel, story, motion picture, or broadcast dealing with life in the western U.S. esp. during the latter half of the 19th century

West-ern-er \wes-t(ə)r-nər\ *n* **1**: a native or inhabitant of the West; *esp*: a native or resident of the western part of the U.S. **2**: one advocating the adoption of western European culture esp. in 19th century Russia

western hemisphere *n*: the half of the earth comprising No. and So. America and surrounding waters

west-ern-iza-tion \wes-tər-nə-'zā-shən\ *n, often cap*: conversion to or adoption of western traditions or techniques

west-ern-ize \wes-tər-'nɪz\ *vb* **-ized; -iz-ing** *vi*: to imbue with qualities native to or associated with a western region and esp. the noncommunist countries of Europe and America ~ *vi*: to become westernized

western saddle *n, often cap W*: STOCK SADDLE

West Germanic *n*: a subdivision of the Germanic languages including English, Frisian, Dutch, and German — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

West Highland *n* [fr. *West Highlands*, western part of the Highlands of Scotland]: any of a breed of small very hardy beef cattle from the Highlands of Scotland

West Highland white terrier *n*: a small white long-coated dog of a breed developed in Scotland

west-ing \wes-tɪŋ\ *n*: westerly progress: a going westward

Westm *abbr* **1** Westmeath **2** Westmorland

west-northwest *n*: a compass point that is two points north of due west: N67°30'W

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

West-phal-ian ham \wes(t)-,fāl-yən-, -fā-lē-ən-*n* [*Westphalia*, Germany]: a ham of distinctive flavor produced by smoking with juniper brush

West Saxon *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of the West Saxon kingdom 2: a dialect of Old English used as the chief literary dialect in pre-Conquest England

west-southwest *n*: a compass point that is two points south of due west: S67°30'W

west-ward \wes-twərd¹ *adv* or *adj*: toward the west — **west-wards** \-twərdz² *adv*

westward *n*: westward direction or part (sail to the ~)

wet \wet¹ *adj* **wet-ter**; **wet-test** [ME, partly fr. pp. of *weten* to wet & partly fr. OE *wæt* wet; akin to ON *vātr* wet, OE *wæter* water]

1 *a*: consisting of, containing, covered with, or soaked with liquid (as water) *b* of *natural gas*: containing appreciable quantities of readily condensable hydrocarbons 2: RAINY 3: still moist enough to smudge or smear (~ paint) 4 *a*: DRUNK (a ~ driver) *b* (1): permitting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor (a ~ county) (2): advocating a policy of permitting such traffic (a ~ candidate) 5: preserved in liquid 6: employing or done by means of or in the presence of water or other liquid (~ extraction of copper) — **wet-ly** *adv* — **wet-ness** *n*

syn WET, DAMP, DANK, MOIST, HUMID *shared meaning element*: more or less covered with or permeated by liquid **ant** dry — **all wet**: completely wrong: in error — **wet behind the ears**: IMMATURE, INEXPERIENCED

wet *n* 1: WATER; also: MOISTURE, WETNESS 2: rainy weather: RAIN 3: an advocate of a policy of permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors

wet *vb* **wet** or **wet-ted**; **wet-ting** [ME *weten*, fr. OE *wætan*, fr. *wæt*, *adj.*] *vt* 1: to make wet 2: to urinate in or on ~ *vi*: to become wet — **wet one's whistle**: to take a drink esp. of liquor

wet-back \wet-,bak¹ *n*: a Mexican who enters the U.S. illegally (as by wading the Rio Grande)

wet-blanket *vt*: to quench or dampen with or as if with a wet blanket: DEPRESS

wet blanket *n*: one who quenches or dampens enthusiasm or pleasure

wet down *vt*: to dampen by sprinkling with water

wet dream *n*: an erotic dream culminating in orgasm and in the male accompanied by seminal emission

weth-er \weth-ər¹ *n* [ME, *ram*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *widar* ram, L *vitulus* calf, *vetus* old, Gk *etos* year]: a male sheep castrated before sexual maturity

wet-land \wet-,land-, -lənd¹ *n*: land or areas (as tidal flats or swamps) containing much soil moisture — usu. used in pl.

wet mop *n*: a long-handled mop for cleaning floors with water

wet-nurse *vt* 1: to act as wet nurse to 2: to give constant and often excessive care to

wet nurse *n*: one that cares for and suckles young not her own

wet suit *n*: a close-fitting suit made of material (as sponge rubber) that water will go through but that retains body heat and worn (as by a skin diver) esp. in cold water

wet-ta-bil-i-ty \wet-ə-'bil-ət-ē¹ *n*: the quality or state of being wettable: the degree to which something can be wet

wet-ta-ble \wet-ə-bəl¹ *adj*: capable of being wetted

wet-ter \wet-ər¹ *n*: one that wets; also: WETTING AGENT

wetting agent *n*: a substance that by becoming adsorbed prevents a surface from being repellent to a wetting liquid and is used esp. in mixing solids with liquids or spreading liquids on surfaces

wet-tish \wet-ish¹ *adj*: somewhat wet: MOIST

wet wash *n*: laundry returned damp and not ironed

we've \wēv¹: we have

Wex *abbr* Wexford

WFTU *abbr* World Federation of Trade Unions

WGA *abbr* Writers Guild of America

wh *abbr* 1 which 2 white

WH *abbr* watt-hour

whack \hwak, 'wak¹ *vb* [prob. imit.] *vt* 1 *a*: to strike with a smart or resounding blow *b*: to cut with or as if with a whack: CHOP 2 *chiefly* *Brit*: to get the better of: DEFEAT ~ *vi*: to strike a smart or resounding blow — **whack-er** *n*

whack *n* 1: a smart or resounding blow; also: the sound of or as if of such a blow 2: PORTION, SHARE 3: CONDITION; esp: proper working order 4 *a*: an opportunity or attempt to do something *b*: a single action or occasion (borrowed \$50 all at one ~)

whack-ing \hwak-ɪŋ, 'wak-¹ *adj*: very large: WHOPPING

whack up *vt*: to divide into shares

whacky \hwak-ē, 'wak-¹ *var* of WACKY

whale \hwā(ə), 'wā(ə)¹ *n*, *pl* **whales** *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *hwæl*; akin to OHG *hwal* whale] 1 or *pl* **whale**: an aquatic mammal (order Cetacea) that superficially resembles a large fish and is valued commercially for its oil, flesh, and sometimes whalebone; esp: one of the larger members of this group 2: one that is impressive esp. in size (a ~ of a difference)



whale 1

whale *vi* **whaled**; **whal-ing**: to engage in whale fishing

whale *vt* **whaled**; **whal-ing** [origin unknown] 1: LASH, THRASH 2: to strike or hit vigorously 3: to defeat soundly

whale-back \hwā(ə)-bak, 'wā(ə)-¹ *n*: something shaped like the back of a whale; *specif*: a freight steamer with a convex upper deck

whale-boat \-bōt¹ *n* 1: a long narrow rowboat made with both ends sharp and raking, often steered with an oar, and formerly

used by whalers for hunting whales 2: a long narrow rowboat or motorboat that is sharp and rounded at both ends in the manner of the original whaleboats and is often carried by warships and merchant ships

whale-bone \-,bōn¹ *n* 1: a horny substance found in two rows of plates from 2 to 12 feet long attached along the upper jaw of whalebone whales and used esp. to stiffen stays or fans 2: an article made of whalebone

whalebone whale *n*: any of various usu. large whales (suborder Mysticeti) having whalebone instead of teeth — compare TOOTHED WHALE

whaler \hwā-lər, 'wā-¹ *n* 1: a person or ship engaged in whale fishing 2: WHALEBOAT 2

whaling \-lɪŋ¹ *n*: the occupation of catching and extracting commercial products from whales

wham \hwam, 'wam¹ *n* [imit.] 1: the loud sound of a hard impact 2: a solid blow

wham *vb* **whammed**; **wham-ming** *vt*: to propel, strike, or beat so as to produce a loud impact ~ *vi*: to hit or explode with a loud impact

wham-my \hwam-ē, 'wam-¹ *n*, *pl* **whammies** [prob. fr. *wham*] 1 *a*: a supernatural power bringing bad luck *b*: a magic curse or spell 2: a potent force or attack; *specif*: a paralyzing or lethal blow

whang \hwan, 'wan¹ *n* [alter. of ME *thong*, *thwang*] 1 *dial* *a*: THONG *b*: RAWHIDE 2 *Brit*: a large piece: CHUNK

whang *vt* 1 *dial*: BEAT, THRASH 2: to propel or strike with force ~ *vi*: to beat or work with force or violence

whang *n* [imit.]: a loud sharp vibrant or resonant sound

whang *vi*: to make a whang ~ *vt*: to strike with a whang

whang-gee \hwan-'(g)ē, wan-¹ *n* [prob. fr. Chin (Pek) *huang² li²*, fr. *huang²* yellow + *li²* bamboo cane] 1: any of several Chinese bamboos (genus *Phyllostachys*) 2: a walking stick or riding crop of whangee

whap \hwäp, 'wäp¹ *var* of WHOP

wharf \hwɔrf, 'wɔrf¹ *n*, *pl* **wharves** \hwɔrvz, 'wɔrvz¹ *also wharfs* [ME, fr. OE *hwearf* embankment, wharf; akin to OE *hweorfan* to turn, OHG *hwerban*, Gk *karpos* wrist] 1: a structure built along or at an angle from the shore of navigable waters so that ships may lie alongside to receive and discharge cargo and passengers 2 *obs*: the bank of a river or the shore of the sea

wharf-age \hwɔr-fij, 'wɔr-¹ *n* 1 *a*: the provision or the use of a wharf *b*: the handling or stowing of goods on a wharf 2: the charge for the use of a wharf 3: the wharf accommodations of a place: WHARVES

wharf-in-ger \-fən-jər¹ *n* [irreg. fr. *wharfage*]: the operator or manager of a commercial wharf

wharf-mas-ter \hwɔrf-,mas-tər, 'wɔrf-¹ *n*: the manager of a wharf

what \(')hwät, (')hwät, (')wät, (')wät¹ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *hwæt*, neut. of *hwā* who — more at WHO] 1 *a* (1) — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the identity, nature, or value of an object or matter (~ is this) (~ is wealth without friends) (~ does he earn) (~ hath God wrought) (2) — often used to ask for repetition of an utterance or part of an utterance not properly heard or understood (you said ~) *b* (1) *archaic*: WHO 1 — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the identity of a person (2) — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the character, nature, occupation, position, or role of a person (~ do you think I am, a fool) (~ is she, that all our swains commend her — Shak.) *c* — used as an exclamation expressing surprise or excitement and frequently introducing a question (~, no breakfast)

d — used in expressions directing attention to a statement that the speaker is about to make (you know ~) **e** — used at the end of a question to express inquiry about additional possibilities (is it raining, or snowing, or ~) **f** *chiefly* *Brit* — used at the end of an utterance as a form of tag question (a clever play, ~) 2 *chiefly* *subst*: 4THAT 1, WHICH 3, WHO 3 3: that which: the one or ones that (no income but ~ he gets from his writings) — sometimes used in reference to a clause or phrase that is yet to come or is not yet complete (gave also, ~ is more valuable, understanding)

4 *a*: WHATEVER 1a (say ~ you will) *b* *obs*: WHOEVER — **what for** 1: for what purpose or reason: WHY — usu. used with the other words of a question between *what* and *for* (what did you do that for) except when used alone 2: punishment esp. by blows or by a sharp reprimand (gave him *what for* in violent Spanish — New Yorker) — **what have you**: what not (novels, plays, short stories, travelogues, and *what have you* — Haldeen Braddy) — **what if** 1: what will or would be the result if 2: what does it matter if — **what it takes**: the qualities or resources needed for success or for attainment of a goal — **what not**: any of various other things that might also be mentioned (paper clips, pins, and *what not*) — **what of** 1: what is the situation with respect to 2: what importance can be assigned to — **what's what**: the true state of things (knows *what's what* when it comes to fashion) — **what though**: what does it matter if (what though the rose have prickles, yet 'tis plucked — Shak.)

2 **what** *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwæt*, fr. *hwæt*, *pron.*] 1 *obs*: WHY 2: in what respect: HOW (~ does he care) 3 — used to introduce prepositional phrases in parallel construction or a prepositional phrase that expresses cause and usu. has more than one object; used principally before phrases beginning with *with* (~ with unemployment and high prices) (~ with the war, ~ with the sweat, ~ with the gallows, and ~ with poverty, I am custom-shrunk — Shak.)

3 **what** *adj* [*what*] 1 *a* — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the identity, nature, or value of a person, object, or matter (~ minerals do we export) *b*: how remarkable or striking for good or bad qualities — used esp. in exclamatory utterances and dependent clauses (~ mountains) (remember ~ fun we had) (~ a suggestion) (~ a charming girl) 2 *a* (1): WHATEVER 1a (2): ANY (ornament of ~ description soever) *b*: the... that: as much or as many... as (rescued ~ survivors they found)

1 **what-ever** \hwät-'ev-ər, wät-, (j)hwät-¹ *pron* 1 *a*: anything or everything that (take ~ you want) *b*: no matter what *c*

: what not (buffalo or rhinoceros or ~ — Alan Moorehead) 2 : WHAT 1a(1) — used to express astonishment or perplexity (<~ do you mean by that>)

whatever *adj* 1 **a** : any . . . that : all . . . that (buy peace . . . on ~ terms could be obtained — C. S. Forester) **b** : no matter what (money, in ~ hands, will confer power — Samuel Johnson) 2 : of any kind at all — used after the substantive it modifies with *any* or with an expressed or implied negative (in any order ~ — W. G. Moulton) (no food ~)

what-not \ˈhwät-,nät, ˈhwät-, ˈwät-, ˈwät-\ *n* [what not?] 1 : a nondescript person or thing 2 : a light open set of shelves for bric-a-brac

what-so-ev-er \ˈhwät-sə-ˈwev-ər, ˈhwät-, ˈwät-, ˈwät-\ *pron* or *adj* : **WHATEVER**

whaup \ˈhwöp, ˈwöp-\ *n*, *pl* **whaup** also **whaups** [imit.] chiefly Scot : a European curlew (*Numenius arquata*)

wheal \ˈhwē(ə)l, ˈwē(ə)l-\ *n* [alter. of wale] : a suddenly formed elevation of the skin surface: as **a** : WELT **b** : a flat burning or itching eminence on the skin

wheat \ˈhwēt, ˈwēt-\ *n*, often attrib [ME *whete*, fr. OE *hwæte*; akin to OHG *weizzi* wheat, *hwiz*, *wiz* white — more at WHITE] 1 : a cereal grain that yields a fine white flour, is the chief breadstuff of temperate climates, is used also in pastas (as macaroni or spaghetti), and is important in animal feeds 2 : any of various grasses (genus *Triticum*) of wide climatic adaptability that are cultivated in most temperate areas for the wheat they yield; esp : an annual cereal grass (*T. aestivum*) known only as a cultigen

wheat bread *n* : a bread made of a combination of white and whole wheat flours as distinguished from bread made entirely of white or whole wheat flour

wheat cake *n* : a pancake made of wheat flour

wheat-ear \ˈhwēt-ɪ(ə)r, ˈwēt-\ *n* [back-formation fr. earlier *wheat-ears* wheatear, prob. by folk etymology or euphemism fr. *white* + *arse*] : a small white-rumped northern bird (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) related to the stonechat and whinchat

wheat-en \ˈhwēt-ən, ˈwēt-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or made of wheat

wheat germ *n* : the embryo of the wheat kernel separated in milling and used esp. as a source of vitamins

wheat rust *n* : a destructive disease of wheat caused by rust fungi; also : a fungus (as *Puccinia graminis*) causing a wheat rust

Wheat-stone bridge \ˈhwēt-stōn-, ˈwēt-, chiefly Brit -stən-\ *n* [Sir Charles Wheatstone] : a bridge for measuring electrical resistances that consists of a conductor joining two branches of a circuit

whew \ˈhwē, ˈwē-\ *interj* — used to express delight or exuberance

whew-dle \ˈhwēd-əl, ˈwēd-\ *vb* **whew-dled**; **whew-dling** \-(h)wēd-liŋ, -l-ɪŋ-\ [origin unknown] *vt* 1 : to influence or entice by soft words or flattery 2 : to gain or get by wheedling (<~ his way into favor> ~ *vi* : to use soft words or flattery)

wheel \ˈhwē(ə)l, ˈwē(ə)l-\ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OE *hweogol*, *hwēol*; akin to ON *hvel* wheel, Gk *kyklos* circle, wheel, Skt *cakra*, L *colere* to cultivate, inhabit, Gk *telos* end] 1 : a circular frame of hard material that may be solid, partly solid, or spoked and that is capable of turning on an axle 2 : a contrivance or apparatus having as its principal part a wheel: as **a** : a chiefly medieval instrument of torture designed for mutilating a victim (as by stretching or disjuncting) **b** : BICYCLE **c** : any of many revolving disks or drums used as gambling paraphernalia 3 : an imaginary turning wheel symbolizing the inconstancy of fortune 4 : something resembling a wheel in shape or motion; *specif* : a firework that rotates while burning 5 **a** : a curving or circular movement **b** : a rotation or turn usu. about an axis or center; *specif* : a turning movement of troops or ships in line in which the units preserve alignment and relative positions as they change direction 6 **a** : a moving or essential part of something compared to a machine (the ~s of government) **b** : a directing or controlling force **c** : a person of importance esp. in an organization (a big ~) 7 : the refrain or burden of a song 8 **a** : a circuit of theaters or places of entertainment **b** : a sports league 9 *pl*, *slang* : a motor vehicle; esp : CAR (those who cannot afford ~s must . . . hitch a ride — Denis Hayes) — **wheel-less** \ˈhwē(ə)l-ləs, ˈwē(ə)l-\ *adj*

wheel *vi* 1 : to turn on or as if on an axis : REVOLVE 2 : to change direction as if revolving on a pivot (the battalion would have ~ed to the flank — Walter Bernstein) (<~ed about and walked briskly aft — L. C. Douglas> (her mind will ~ around to the other extreme — Liam O'Flaherty) 3 : to move or extend in a circle or curve (birds in ~ing flight) (valleys where young cotton ~ed slowly in fanlike rows — William Faulkner) 4 : to drive or go on or as if on wheels or in a wheeled vehicle ~ *vt* 1 : to cause to turn on or as if on an axis : ROTATE 2 : to convey or move on or as if on wheels or in a wheeled vehicle; esp : to drive (a vehicle) at high speed 3 : to cause to change direction as if revolving on a pivot 4 : to make or perform in a circle or curve — **wheel and deal** : to pursue one's interest esp. in a shrewd or unscrupulous manner

wheel and axle *n* : a mechanical device consisting of a grooved wheel turned by a cord or chain with a rigidly attached axle (as for winding up a weight) together with the supporting standards

wheel animal *n* : ROTIFER — called also *wheel animalcule*

wheel-bar-row \ˈhwē(ə)l-bar-(j)ō, ˈwē(ə)l-, -bar-(ə-w)\ *n* : a small usu. single-wheeled vehicle that is used for carrying small loads and is fitted with handles at the rear by which it can be pushed and guided

wheelbarrow *vt* : to convey in a wheelbarrow

wheel-base \ˈhwē(ə)l-bās, ˈwē(ə)l-\ *n* : the distance in inches between the front and rear axles of an automotive vehicle

wheel bug *n* : a large No. American bug (*Arilus cristatus*) that has a high serrated crest on its prothorax and that sucks the blood of other insects

wheel-chair \ˈhwē(ə)l-che(ə)r, ˈwē(ə)l-, -cha(ə)r-\ *n* : a chair mounted on wheels esp. for the use of invalids

wheeled \ˈhwē(ə)ld, ˈwē(ə)ld-\ *adj* 1 : equipped with wheels (<~ vehicles> 2 : moving or functioning by means of wheels (<~ traffic>)

wheel-er \ˈhwē-lər, ˈwē-\ *n* 1 : one that wheels 2 : a draft animal (as a horse) pulling in the position nearest the front wheels of a

wagon 3 : something (as a vehicle or ship) that has wheels — used esp. in combination (<side-wheeler>)

wheel-er-deal-er \ˈhwē-lər-ˈdē-lər, ˈwē-\ *n* [fr. the *vb*. phrase *wheel and deal*] : a shrewd operator esp. in business or politics

wheel-horse \ˈhwē(ə)l-hō(ə)rs, ˈwē(ə)l-\ *n* 1 **a** : a horse (as in a tandem) in a position nearest the wheels **b** chiefly dial : the left-hand one of a pair of horses 2 : a steady and effective worker esp. in a political body

wheel-house \-ˈhauz-\ *n* : PILOTHOUSE

wheel-ie \ˈhwē-lē, ˈwē-\ *n* : a maneuver in which a wheeled vehicle (as a bicycle) is momentarily balanced on its rear wheel or wheels

wheel-ing \ˈhwē-liŋ, ˈwē-\ *n* 1 : the act or process of one that wheels 2 : the condition of a road relative to passage on wheels

wheel lock *n* : an obsolete gunlock in which sparks are struck from a flint or a piece of iron pyrites by a revolving wheel

wheel-man \ˈhwē(ə)l-mən, ˈwē(ə)l-\ *n* 1 **a** : HELMSMAN **b** : the driver of an automobile 2 : CYCLIST

wheels-man \ˈhwē(ə)l-z-mən, ˈwē(ə)l-z-\ *n* : one who steers with a wheel; esp : HELMSMAN

wheel-work \ˈhwē(ə)l-wərk, ˈwē(ə)l-\ *n* : wheels in gear and their connections in a machine or mechanism

wheel-wright \-ˈrīt-\ *n* : a man whose occupation is the making or repairing of wheels and wheeled vehicles

when \ˈhwēn, ˈwēn-\ *adj* [ME (Sc) *quheyne*, fr. OE *hwæne*, *hwēne*, adv., somewhat, fr. instr. of *hwōn* little, few] dial Brit : FEW 2

when *n*, dial Brit : a considerable number or amount

whheeze \ˈhwēz, ˈwēz-\ *vi* **whheezed**; **whheez-ing** [ME *whesen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *hvæsa* to hiss; akin to OE *hwæst* action of blowing, L *queri* to complain] 1 : to breathe with difficulty usu. with a whistling sound 2 : to make a sound resembling that of wheezing

whheeze *n* 1 : a sound of wheezing 2 **a** : an often repeated and widely known joke used esp. by entertainers **b** : a trite saying or proverb

wheezy \ˈhwē-zē, ˈwē-\ *adj* **wheez-i-er**; **-est** 1 : inclined to wheeze 2 : having a wheezing sound — **wheez-i-ly** \-zē-lē-\ *adv* — **wheez-i-ness** \-zē-nəs-\ *n*

whelk \ˈhwelk, ˈwelk, ˈwilk-\ *n* [ME *welke*, fr. OE *weoloc*; akin to L *volvare* to turn — more at VOLUBLE] : any of numerous large marine snails (as of the genus *Buccinum*); esp : one (*B. undatum*) much used as food in Europe

whelk \ˈhwelk, ˈwelk-\ *n* [ME *whelke*, fr. OE *hwylca*, fr. *hwelian* to suppurate] 1 : PAPULE, PUSTULE 2 : WELT, WHEAL

whelm \ˈhwelm, ˈwelml-\ *vb* [ME *whelmen*] *vt* 1 : to turn (as a dish or vessel) upside down usu. to cover something : cover or engulf completely with usu. disastrous effect 2 : to overcome in thought or feeling : OVERWHELM ~ *vi* : to pass or go over something so as to bury or submerge it

whelp \ˈhwelp, ˈwelp-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hwelp*; akin to OHG *hwelf* whelp] 1 **a** : one of the young of various carnivorous mammals and esp. of the dog **b** : a young boy or girl 2 : an ill-considered or despised person or his offspring

whelp *vt* : to give birth to — used of various carnivores and esp. the dog ~ *vi* : to bring forth young

when \(')hwen, (')wen, (h)wən-\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwanne*, *hwenne*; akin to OHG *hwanne* when, OE *hwā* who — more at WHO] 1 : at what time (<~ will he return> 2 **a** : at or during which time **b** : and then 3 : at a former and usu. less prosperous time (brag fondly of having known him ~ — Vance Packard)

when *conj* [ME, fr. OE *hwanne*, *hwenne*, fr. *hwanne*, *hwenne*, adv.] 1 **a** : at or during the time that : WHILE (<went fishing ~ he was a boy> **b** : just at the moment that (<stop writing ~ the bell rings> **c** : at any or every time that (<~ he listens to music, he falls asleep> 2 : in the event that : IF (<a contestant is disqualified ~ he disobeys the rules> 3 **a** : considering that (<why use water at all ~ you can drown in it — Stuart Chase> **b** : in spite of the fact that : ALTHOUGH (<gave up politics ~ he might have made a great career in it>)

when \hwen, wen-\ *pron* : what or which time (in 1934, since ~ he has been working at landscapes and portraits — Horizon)

when \hwen, wen-\ *n* : the time in which something is done or comes about (<troubled his head very little about the hows and ~s of life — Laurence Sterne>)

when-as \hwe-ˈnaz, we-, (h)wə-\ *conj* [ME (Sc) *when as*, fr. ME *when* + *as*] archaic : WHEN

whence \(')hwen(t)s, (')wen(t)s-\ *adv* [ME *whennes*, fr. *whenne* whence (fr. OE *hwanon*) + *-s*, adv. suffix, fr. *-s*, gen. sing. ending; akin to OHG *hwanān* whence, OE *hwā* who] : from what place, source, or cause (<~ do these questionings well up — S. C. Pepper>)

whence *conj* 1 : from what place, source, or cause (<inquired ~ the water came — Maria Edgeworth> 2 **a** : from or out of which place, source, or cause (<the lawless society ~ the ballads sprang — DeLancey Ferguson> **b** : by reason of which fact : WHEREFORE (<nothing broke — ~ I infer that my bones are not yet chalky — O. W. Holmes †1935>)

whence-so-ev-er \ˈhwen(t)s-sə-ˈwev-ər, ˈwen(t)s-\ *conj* : from whatever place or source

when-ev-er \hwe-ˈnev-ər, we-, (h)wə-\ *conj* : at any or every time that

whenever *adv* : at whatever time

when-so-ev-er \ˈhwen(t)s-sə-ˈwev-ər, ˈwen(t)s-\ *conj* : WHENEVER

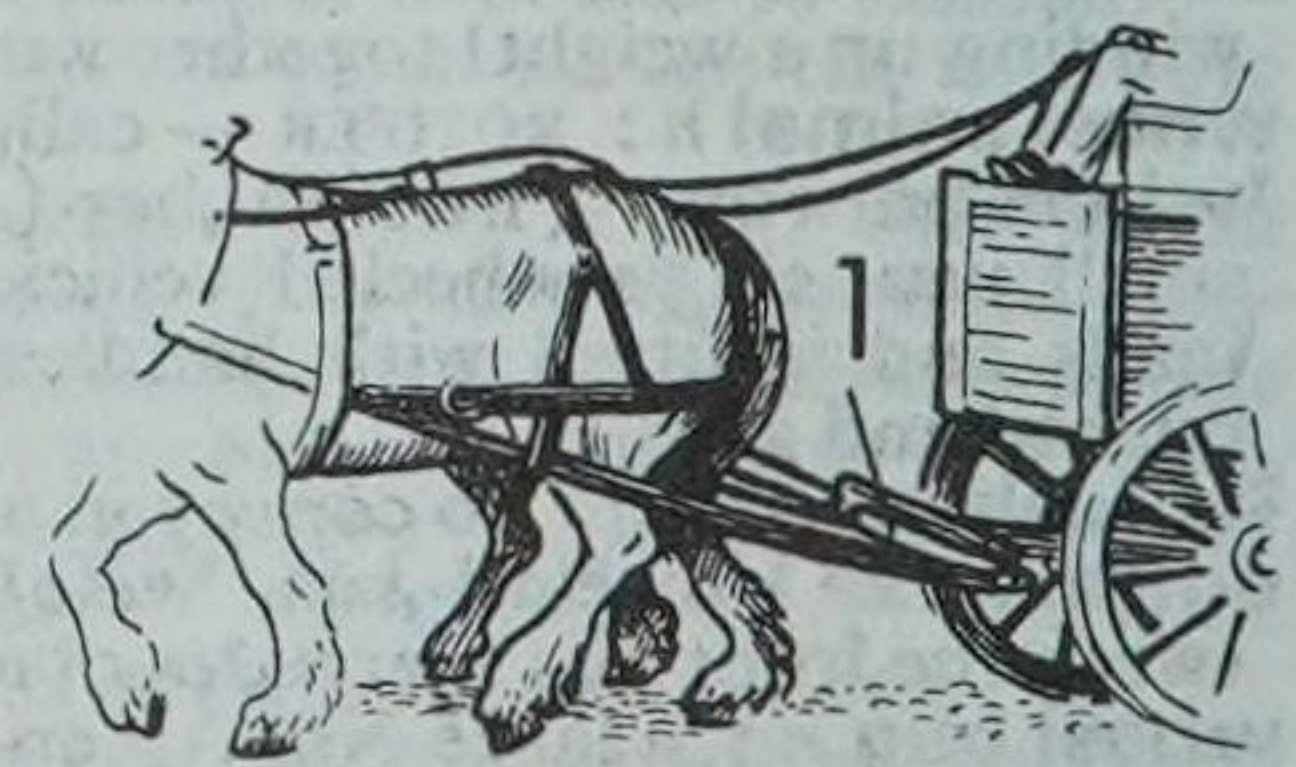
whenever *adv*, obs : at any time whatever

where \(')hwe(ə)r, (')hwa(ə)r, (')we(ə)r, (')wa(ə)r, (j)(h)wər-\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwær*; akin to OHG *hwār* where, OE *hwā* who — more at WHO] 1 **a** : at, in, or to what place (<~ is the house> (<~ are we going> **b** : at, in, or to what situation, position, direction,

ə	abut	ː	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

circumstances, or respect (<~ does this plan lead> (<~ is he wrong>)
2 *archaic*: HERE, THERE (<lo, ~ it comes again —Shak.)
where *conj* **1** *a*: at, in, or to what place (<knows ~ the house is>)
b: at, in, or to what situation, position, direction, circumstances, or respect (<shows ~ the plan leads> **2**: WHEREVER (<goes ~ he likes> **3** *a*: at, in, or to which place (<the town ~ she lives> *b*: at or in which (<has reached the size ~ traffic is a problem> **4** *a*: at, in, or to the place at, in, or to which (<stay ~ you are> (<send him away ~ he'll forget> *b*: in a case, situation, or respect in which (<outstanding ~ endurance is called for>)
where \hwe(ə)r, 'hwa(ə)r, 'we(ə)r, 'wa(ə)r\ *n* **1**: PLACE, LOCATION (<the ~ and the how of the accident> **2**: what place, source, or cause (<~ is he from>)
whereabouts \-ə,baʊts\ *also* **whereabout** \-,baʊt\ *adv* [ME *wherabouts* (fr. *wher* *about* + *-s*, *adv.* suffix) & *wher aboute*, fr. *where*, *wher* *where* + *about*, *about* *about* — more at *WHENCE*]: about where: near what place (<~ is the house>)
whereabouts *also* **whereabout** *conj* **1** *obs*: on what business or errand **2**: near what place: WHERE (<know ~ he lives>)
whereabouts *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr.* *also* **whereabout**: the place or general locality where a person or thing is (<his present ~ are a secret>)
where-as \hwer-'az, hwar-, wer-, war-, (j)(h)wər-\ *conj* [ME *where as*, fr. *where* + *as*] **1**: in view of the fact that: SINCE — used esp. to introduce a preamble **2** *a*: while on the contrary *b*: ALTHOUGH
whereas *n* **1**: an introductory statement of a formal document: PREAMBLE **2**: a conditional or qualifying statement
where-at \-at\ *conj* **1**: at or toward which **2**: in consequence of which: WHEREUPON
where-by \hwe(ə)r-'bi, hwa(ə)r-, we(ə)r-, wa(ə)r-, (j)(h)wər-\ *conj*: by, through, or in accordance with which
whereby *adv, obs*: by what: HOW
where-fore \hwe(ə)r-'fō(ə)r, 'hwa(ə)r-, 'we(ə)r-, 'wa(ə)r-, -,fō(ə)r\ *adv* [ME *wherfor*, *wherfore*, fr. *where*, *wher* + *for*, *fore* for] **1**: for what reason or purpose: WHY **2**: THEREFORE
wherefore *n*: an answer or statement giving an explanation: REASON (<wants to know the whys and ~s>)
where-from \-,frəm, -frām\ *conj*: from which
where-in \hwer-'in, hwar-, wer-, war-, (j)(h)wər-\ *adv*: in what: in what particular or respect (<~ was he wrong>)
wherein *conj* **1** *a*: in which: WHERE (<the city ~ he lives> *b*: during which **2**: in what way: HOW (<showed him ~ he was wrong>)
where-in-to \-'in-(j)tü, -tə(-w)\ *conj*: into which
where-of \-'əv, -'äv\ *conj* **1**: of what (<knows ~ she speaks> **2** *a*: of which (<books ~ the best are lost> *b*: of whom **3** *archaic*: with or by which
whereof *adv, archaic*: of what (<~ are you made —Shak.)
where-on \-'on, -'än\ *conj* **1** *archaic*: on what (<tell me ~ the likelihood depends —Shak.) **2**: on which (<the base ~ it rests>)
whereon *adv, archaic*: on what (<~ do you look —Shak.)
where-so-ever \hwer-sə-,wev-ər, 'hwar-, 'wer-, 'war-\ *conj, archaic*: WHEREVER
where-through \hwe(ə)r-,thrü, 'hwa(ə)r-, 'we(ə)r-, 'wa(ə)r-\ *conj*: through which
where-to \-,tü\ *adv*: to what place, purpose, or end (<~ tends all this —Shak.)
whereto *conj*: to which
where-un-to \hwer-'ən-(j)tü, hwar-, wer-, war-, (j)(h)wər-, -'ən-tə(-w)\ *adv* or *conj*: WHERETO
where-up-on \hwer-'ə-,pən, 'hwar-, 'wer-, 'war-, -,pän\ *conj* **1**: on which **2**: closely following and in consequence of which
wher-ever \hwer-'ev-ər, hwar-, wer-, war-, (j)(h)wər-\ *adv* **1**: where in the world (<~ did she get that hat> **2**: anywhere at all (<explore northward or ~ —Bernard De Voto>)
wherever *conj* **1**: at, in, or to any or all places that (<thrives ~ he goes> **2**: in any circumstance in which (<~ it is possible, he tries to help>)
where-with \hwe(ə)r-,with, 'hwa(ə)r-, 'we(ə)r-, 'wa(ə)r-, -,with\ *conj*: with or by means of which (<metal tools ~ to break ground —Russell Lord>)
wherewith *pron*: that with or by which — used with an infinitive (<had not ~ to feed himself>)
wherewith *adv, obs*: with what (<~ shall it be salted —Mt 5:13 (AV)>)
where-with-al \hwe(ə)r-with-,öl, 'hwa(ə)r-, 'we(ə)r-, 'wa(ə)r-, -with-\ *conj* [where + withal]: WHEREWITH
wherewithal *pron*: WHEREWITH
wherewithal *n*: MEANS, RESOURCES; *specif*: MONEY (<didn't have the ~ for an expensive dinner>)
wher-ry \hwer-'ē, 'wer-\ *n, pl* **wherries** [ME *whery*] **1**: any of various light boats: as *a*: a long light rowboat made sharp at both ends and used to transport passengers on rivers and about harbors *b*: a racing scull for one person **2**: a large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat varying in type in different parts of Great Britain
whet \hwet, 'wet\ *vt* **whet-ted**; **whet-ting** [ME *whetten*, fr. OE *hwettan*; akin to OHG *wezzen* to whet, *waz* sharp] **1**: to sharpen by rubbing on or with something (as a stone) (<~ a knife> **2**: to make keen or more acute: EXCITE, STIMULATE (<~ the appetite> — **whet-ter** *n*)
whet *n* **1** *dial* *a*: a spell of work between two whettings of the scythe *b*: TIME, WHILE **2**: something that sharpens or makes keen: *a*: GOAD, INCITEMENT *b*: APPETIZER; *also*: a drink of liquor
wheth-er \hweth-ər, 'weth-, (j)(h)wəth-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hwæther*, *hwether*; akin to OHG *hwedar* which of two, *L* *uter*, Gk *poteros*, OE *hwā* who — more at *WHO*] **1** *archaic*: which one of the two **2** *archaic*: whichever one of the two
whether *conj* [ME, fr. OE *hwæther*, *hwether*, fr. *hwæther*, *hwether*, *pron.*] — used as a function word usu. with correlative *or* or *with* or *whether* to indicate (1) until the early 19th century a direct question involving alternatives; (2) an indirect question involving alterna-

tives (<decide ~ he should agree or raise objections>); (3) alternative conditions or possibilities (<see me no more, ~ he be dead or no —Shak.) (<seated him next to her ~ by accident or design> — **whether or no** or **whether or not**: in any case
whet-stone \hwet-,stōn, 'wet-\ *n*: a stone for whetting edge tools
whew \often read as 'hwü, 'wü, 'hyü; the interj is a whistle concluded with a voiceless ü\ *n* [imit.] **1**: a whistling sound **2**: a sound like a half-formed whistle uttered as an exclamation (<gave a long ~ when he realized the size of the job> — used interjectionally chiefly to express amazement, discomfort, or relief
whey \hwā, 'wā\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hwæg*; akin to MD *wey* whey]: the serum or watery part of milk that is separated from the coagulable part or curd esp. in the process of making cheese and that is rich in lactose, minerals, and vitamins and contains lactalbumin and traces of fat — **whey-ey** \hwā-ē, 'wā-\ *adj*
whey-face \hwā-,fās, 'wā-\ *n*: a person having a pale face (as from fear) — **whey-faced** \-,fäst\ *adj*
whf *abbr* wharf
which \(')hwich, (')wich\ *adj* [ME, of what kind, which, fr. OE *hwilc*; akin to OHG *wilih* of what kind, which; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose first constituent is akin to OE *hwā* who & whose second constituent is represented by OE *-lic* -ly — more at *WHO*, *-LY*] **1**: being what one or ones out of a group — used as an interrogative (<~ tie should I wear> (<kept a record of ~ employees took their vacations in July> **2**: ²WHICHEVER (<it will not fit, turn it ~ way you like> **3** — used as a function word to introduce a nonrestrictive relative clause and to modify a noun in that clause and to refer together with that noun to a word or word group in a preceding clause or to an entire preceding clause or sentence or longer unit of discourse (<in German, ~ language might ... have been the medium of transmission —Thomas Pyles> (<that this city is a rebellious city ... for ~ cause was this city destroyed —Ezra 4:15 (AV)>)
which *pron* **1**: what one or ones out of a group — used as an interrogative (<~ of those houses do you live in> (<~ of you want tea and ~ want lemonade> (<he is swimming or canoeing, I don't know ~> **2**: WHICHEVER (<take ~ you like> **3** — used as a function word to introduce a relative clause; used in any grammatical relation except that of a possessive; used esp. in reference to animals, inanimate objects, groups, or ideas (<the bonds ~ represent the debt —G. B. Robinson> (<the Samnite tribes, ~ settled south and southeast of Rome —Ernst Pulgram>); used freely in reference to persons as recently as the 17th century (<our Father ~ art in heaven —Mt 6:9 (AV)>), and still occas. so used but usu. with some implication of emphasis on the function or role of the person rather than on the person himself (<chiefly they wanted husbands, ~ they got easily —Lynn White>); used by speakers on all educational levels and by many reputable writers, though disapproved by some grammarians, in reference to an idea expressed by a word or group of words that is not necessarily a noun or noun phrase (<in August of that year he resigned that post, after ~ he engaged in ranching —Current Biog.)
which-ever \hwich-'ev-ər, wich-\ *pron*: whatever one or ones out of a group (<take two of the four elective subjects, ~ you prefer>)
whichever *adj*: being whatever one or ones out of a group: no matter which (<walk ... back to ~ chair he happened to be using at the time —Grace Metalious> (<its soothing ... effect will be the same ~ way you take it —Punch>)
which-so-ever \hwich-sə-'wev-ər, wich-\ *pron* or *adj*: WHICHEVER
whicker \hwik-ər, 'wik-\ *vi* **whicker-ed**; **whicker-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [imit.]: NEIGH, WHINNY — **whicker** *n*
whid \hwid, 'wid\ *vi* **whid-ded**; **whid-ding** [Sc *whid* silent rapid motion] *Scot*: to move nimbly and silently
whidah *var* of *WHYDAH*
whiff \hwif, 'wif\ *n* [imit.] **1** *a*: a quick puff or slight gust esp. of air, odor, gas, smoke, or spray *b*: an inhalation of odor, gas, or smoke *c*: a slight puffing or whistling sound **2**: a slight trace
whiff *vi* **1**: to move with or as if with a puff of air **2**: to emit whiffs: PUFF **3**: to inhale an odor **4**: FAN **3** ~ *vt* **1** *a*: to carry or convey by or as if by a whiff: BLOW *b*: to expel or puff out in a whiff: EXHALE *c*: SMOKE **3** **2**: FAN **8**
whif-fet \hwif-ət, 'wif-\ *n* [prob. alter. of *whippet*]: a small, young, or unimportant person
whif-ful \hwif-əl, 'wif-\ *vb* **whif-ful**; **whif-fuling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [prob. freq. of *whiff*] *vi* **1** *a* of the wind: to blow unsteadily or in gusts *b*: VACILLATE **2**: to emit or produce a light whistling or puffing sound ~ *vt*: to blow, disperse, emit, or expel with or as if with a whiff
whif-fuler \hwif-lər, 'wif-\ *n* [alter. of earlier *wifler*, fr. obs. *wifle* (battle-ax)] *Brit*: one that clears the way for a procession
whif-fuler \hwif-(ə-)lər, 'wif-\ *n* [whiffle] **1**: one that frequently changes his opinion or course **2**: one that uses shifts and evasions in argument
whif-ful-tree \hwif-əl-(j)trē, 'wif-\ *n* [alter. of *whippetree*]: the pivoted swinging bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened and by which a vehicle or implement is drawn
Whig \hwig, 'wig\ *n* [short for *Whiggamore* (member of a Scottish group that marched to Edinburgh in 1648 to oppose the court party)] **1**: a member or supporter of a major British political group of the 18th and early 19th centuries seeking to limit the royal authority and increase parliamentary power — compare *TORY* **2**: an American favoring independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution **3**: a member or supporter of an American political party formed about 1834 in opposition to the Jacksonian Democrats, associated chiefly with manufacturing, commercial, and financial interests, and succeeded



1 whiffletree

about 1854 by the Republican party — **Whig** *adj* — **Whig-gish** \ˈhwɪg-ɪʃ, ˈwɪg-ɪʃ/ *adj* — **Whig-gism** \-ɪz-əm/ *n*

Whig-gery \ˈhwɪg-ə-rē, ˈwɪg-ə/ *n*: the principles or practices of Whigs

whig-ma-lee-rie \ˈhwɪg-mə-ˈli(ə)r-ē, ˈwɪg-/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: WHIM 2: an odd or fanciful contrivance: GIMCRACK

while \ˈhwi(ə)l, ˈwi(ə)l/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hwil*; akin to OHG *hwila* time, L *quies* rest, quiet] 1: a period of time esp. when short and marked by the occurrence of an action or a condition: TIME (stay here for a ~) 2: the time and effort used (as in the performance of an action): TROUBLE (worth your ~)

while *conj* 1 *a*: during the time that (take a nap ~ I'm out) *b*: as long as (~ there's life there's hope) 2 *a*: when on the other hand: WHEREAS (easy for an expert, ~ it is dangerous for a novice) *b*: in spite of the fact that: ALTHOUGH (~ respected, he is not liked) 3: similarly and at the same time that (~ the book will be welcomed by scholars, it will make an immediate appeal to the general reader — *Brit. Book News*)

while *prep*, *archaic*: UNTIL

while *vt* **whiled**; **whiling**: to cause to pass esp. without boredom or in a pleasant manner — usu. used with *away* (~ away the time)

syn WHILE, WILE, BEGUILE, FLEET *shared meaning element*: to pass idle or leisure time without being bored

whiles \ˈhwi(ə)lz, ˈwi(ə)lz/ *conj* [ME, fr. *while* + -s, adv. suffix — more at WHENCE] *archaic*: WHILE

whiles *adv*, *chiefly Scot*: SOMETIMES

whi-lom \ˈhwi-ləm, ˈwi-/ *adv* [ME, lit., at times, fr. OE *hwilum*, dat. pl. of *hwil* time, while] *archaic*: FORMERLY

whilom *adj*: FORMER

whilst \ˈhwi(ə)lst, ˈwi(ə)lst/ *conj* [ME *whilest*, alter. of *whiles*] *chiefly Brit*: WHILE

whim \ˈhwɪm, ˈwɪm/ *n* [short for *whim-wham*] 1: a capricious or eccentric and often sudden idea or turn of the mind: FANCY 2: a large capstan that is made with one or more radiating arms to which a horse may be yoked and that is used in mines for raising ore or water *syn* see CAPRICE

whim-brel \ˈhwɪm-brəl, ˈwɪm-/ *n* [perh. imit.] a small European curlew (*Phaeopus phaeopus*); *broadly*: a small curlew

whim-per \ˈhwɪm-pər, ˈwɪm-/ *vi* **whim-pered**; **whim-per-ing** \-p(ə)-rɪŋ/ [imit.] 1: to make a low whining plaintive or broken sound 2: to complain or protest with or as if with a whimper

whimper *n* 1: a whimpering cry or sound 2: a petulant complaint or protest

whim-si-cal \ˈhwɪm-zɪ-kəl, ˈwɪm-/ *adj* [whimsy] 1: full of, actuated by, or exhibiting whims 2 *a*: resulting from or characterized by whim or caprice *b*: subject to erratic behavior or unpredictable change — **whim-si-cal-i-ty** \ˈhwɪm-zə-ˈkəl-ə-tē, ˈwɪm-/ *n* — **whim-si-cal-ly** \ˈhwɪm-zɪ-k(ə)-lē, ˈwɪm-/ *adv* — **whim-si-cal-ness** \-kəl-nəs/ *n*

whim-sied \ˈhwɪm-zēd, ˈwɪm-/ *adj*: WHIMSICAL

whim-sy or **whim-sey** \ˈhwɪm-zē, ˈwɪm-/ *n*, *pl* **whimsies** or **whimseys** [irreg. fr. *whim-wham*] 1: WHIM, CAPRICE 2: a fanciful or fantastic device, object, or creation esp. in writing or art

whim-wham \ˈhwɪm-hwam, ˈwɪm-wam/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a whimsical object or device esp. of ornament or dress 2: FANCY, WHIM 3 *pl*: JITTERS

whin \ˈhwin, ˈwɪn/ *n* [ME *whynne*, of Scand origin; akin to Norw *kvein* bent grass]: FURZE

whin-chat \ˈhwin-ˌtʃat, ˈwɪn-/ *n* [2whin]: a small brown and buff European singing bird (*Saxicola rubetra*) of grassy meadows

whine \ˈhwin, ˈwɪn/ *vb* **whined**; **whining** [ME *whinen*, fr. OE *hwīnan* to whiz; akin to ON *hvīna* to whiz] *vi* 1 *a*: to utter a high-pitched plaintive or distressed cry *b*: to make a sound similar to such a cry (the wind whined in the chimney) 2: to utter a complaint with or as if with a whine 3: to move or proceed with the sound of a whine (the bullet whined ... across the ice — Berton Roueché) ~ *vt*: to utter or express with or as if with a whine — **whin-er** *n* — **whin-ing-ly** \ˈhwi-nɪŋ-lē, ˈwi-/ *adv*

whine *n* 1 *a*: a prolonged high-pitched cry usu. expressive of distress or pain *b*: a sound resembling such a cry 2: a complaint uttered with or as if with a whine — **whiny** or **whin-ey** \ˈhwi-nē, ˈwi-/ *adj*

whing-ding \ˈwɪŋ-dɪŋ, ˈhwiŋ-/ *n* [by alter.]: WINGDING

whin-ny \ˈhwin-ē, ˈwɪn-/ *vb* **whin-nied**; **whin-ny-ing** [prob. imit.] *vi*: to neigh esp. in a low or gentle way ~ *vt*: to utter with or as if with a whinny

whinny *n*, *pl* **whinnies** 1: NEIGH 2: a sound resembling a neigh

whin-stone \ˈhwin-stən, ˈwɪn-/ *n*: basaltic rock: TRAP; *also*: any of various other dark resistant rocks (as chert)

whip \ˈhwɪp, ˈwɪp/ *vb* **whipped**; **whipping** [ME *wippen*, *whippen*; akin to MD *wippen* to move up and down, sway, OE *wipian* to wipe] *vt* 1: to take, pull, snatch, jerk, or otherwise move very quickly and forcefully (whipped out his gun — Green Peyton) 2 *a* (1): to strike with a slender lithe implement (as a lash or rod) esp. as a punishment (2): SPANK *b*: to drive or urge on by or as if by using a whip *c*: to strike as a lash does (rain whipped the pavement) 3 *a*: to bind or wrap (as a rope or fishing rod) with cord for protection and strength *b*: to wind or wrap around something 4: to belabor with stinging words: ABUSE 5: to seam or hem with shallow overcasting stitches 6: to overcome decisively: DEFEAT 7: to stir up: INCITE — usu. used with *up* (trying to ~ up a new emotion — Ellen Glasgow) 8: to produce in a hurry — usu. used with *up* (a sketch ... an artist might ~ up — *N.Y. Times*) 9: to fish (water) with rod, line, and artificial lure 10: to beat (as eggs or cream) into a froth with a utensil (as a whisk or fork) 11: to gather together or hold together for united action in the manner of a party whip ~ *vi* 1: to move nimbly or quickly: WHISK (whipping through the supper dishes — C. B. Davis) 2: to thrash about flexibly in the manner of a whiplash (a flag ... whipping out from its staff — H. A. Calahan) — **whip-per** *n* — **whip into shape**: to bring forcefully to a desired state or condition

2whip *n* 1: an instrument consisting usu. of a handle and lash forming a flexible rod that is used for whipping 2: a stroke or cut with or as if with a whip 3 *a*: a dessert made by whipping a portion of the ingredients (prune ~) *b*: a kitchen utensil made of braided or coiled wire or perforated metal with a handle and used in whipping 4: one of the arms of a windmill 5: a hoisting apparatus; esp: a purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope for lifting light articles 6: one that handles a whip: as *a*: a driver of horses: COACHMAN *b*: WHIPPER-IN 7 *a*: a member of a legislative body appointed by his political party to enforce party discipline and to secure the attendance of party members at important sessions *b often cap*: a notice of forthcoming business sent weekly to each member of a political party in the British House of Commons 8: a whipping or thrashing motion 9: the quality of resembling a whip esp. in being flexible 10: any of various pieces of machinery that operate with a quick vibratory motion (as a spring in an electrical device for making a circuit) 11: a flexible radio antenna — called also *whip antenna* — **whip-like** \ˈhwɪp-lɪk, ˈwɪp-/ *adj*

whip-cord \ˈhwɪp-kɔ(ə)rd, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [fr. its use in making whips] 1 *a*: a thin tough cord made of braided or twisted hemp or catgut *b*: a cloth that is made of hard-twisted yarns and has fine diagonal cords or ribs 2: either of two marine brown algae (*Chorda filum* and *Chordaria flagelliformis*) having very long slender flexible fronds

whip hand *n* 1: the hand holding the whip in driving 2: positive control: ADVANTAGE

whip in *vt* 1: to keep (hounds in a pack) from scattering by use of a whip 2: to collect or keep together (members of a political party) for legislative action

whip-lash \ˈhwɪp-lash, ˈwɪp-/ *n* 1: the lash of a whip 2: something resembling a blow from a whip (the ~ of fear — R. S. Banay) 3: WHIPLASH INJURY

whiplash injury *n*: injury resulting from a sudden sharp whipping movement of the neck and head (as of a person in a vehicle that is struck head-on or from the rear by another vehicle)

whip-per-in \ˈhwɪp-ə-rɪn, ˈwɪp-/ *n*, *pl* **whip-pers-in** \-ər-zɪn/ 1: a huntsman's assistant who whips in the hounds 2: WHIP 7a

whip-per-snap-per \ˈhwɪp-ər-snap-ər, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [alter. of *snipper-snapper*]: a diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person

whip-pet \ˈhwɪp-ət, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [prob. fr. *whip*] 1: a small swift slender dog of greyhound type developed from a cross between the Italian greyhound and a terrier 2: a small tank used in World War I by the Allied armies

whip-ping *n* 1: the act of one that whips: as *a*: a severe beating or chastisement *b*: a stitching with small overcasting stitches 2: material used to whip or bind

whipping boy *n* 1: a boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead 2: SCAPEGOAT

whipping post *n*: a post to which offenders are tied to be legally whipped

whip-ple-tree \ˈhwɪp-əl-(t)re, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [perh. irreg. fr. *whip* + *tree*]: WHIFFLETREE

whip-poor-will \ˈhwɪp-ər-wɪl, ˈhwɪp-ər-, ˈwɪp-, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [imit.] 1: a nocturnal goatsucker (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) of the eastern U.S. and Canada related to the European nightjar

whip-py \ˈhwɪp-ē, ˈwɪp-/ *adj* **whip-pier**; **est** 1: of, relating to, or resembling a whip 2: unusually resilient: SPRINGY (a ~ fishing rod)

whip-round \ˈhwɪp-raʊnd, ˈwɪp-/ *n*, *chiefly Brit*: a collection of money made usu. for a benevolent purpose (had a ~ to help the couple pay for a Paris honeymoon — *The People*)

1whip-saw \ˈhwɪp-sə, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [2whip] 1: a narrow pit saw tapering from butt to point, having hook teeth, and averaging from 5 to 7½ feet in length 2: a two-man crosscut saw

2whipsaw *vt* 1: to saw with a whipsaw 2: to worst or victimize in two opposite ways at once, by a two-phase operation, or by the collusive action of two opponents

whip-sawed \-səd/ *adj*: subjected to a double market loss through trying inopportunely to recoup a loss by a subsequent short sale of the same security

whip scorpion *n*: any of an order (Pedipalpida) of arachnids somewhat resembling true scorpions but having a long slender caudal process and no sting

whip stall *n*: a stall during a vertical climb in which the nose of the airplane whips violently forward and then downward

1whip-stitch \ˈhwɪp-stɪtʃ, ˈwɪp-/ *vt*: WHIP 5

2whipstitch *n* 1: a shallow overcasting stitch 2: a small interval of time

whip-stock \-stāk/ *n*: the handle of a whip

whip-worm \-wɜrm/ *n*: a parasitic nematode worm (family Trichuridae) with a body that is thickened posteriorly and that is very long and slender anteriorly; esp: one (*Trichuris trichiura*) of the human intestine

1whir *also* **whirr** \ˈhwɜr, ˈwɜr/ *vb* **whirred**; **whir-ring** [ME (Sc) *quirren*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan *hvirre* to whirl, whir; akin to OE *hweorfan* to turn — more at WHARF] *vi*: to fly, revolve, or move rapidly with a whir ~ *vt*: to move or carry rapidly with a whir



whippoorwill

ə	abut	ʔ	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ü	loot	ü	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furios	zh	vision

2whir also **whirr** *n*: a continuous fluttering or vibratory sound made by something in rapid motion
1whirl \ˈhwɜr(-ə)l, ˈwɜr(-ə)l\ *vb* [ME *whirlen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *hvirfla* to whirl; akin to OHG *wirbil* whirlwind, OE *hweorfan* to turn — more at WHARF] *vi* **1**: to move in a circle or similar curve esp. with force or speed **2 a**: to turn on or around an axis like a wheel: ROTATE **b**: to turn abruptly around or aside: WHEEL **3**: to pass, move, or go quickly (she ~ed down the hallway) **4**: to become giddy or dizzy: REEL (my head is ~ing) *vt* **1**: to drive, impel, or convey with or as if with a rotary motion **2 a**: to cause to turn usu. rapidly on or around an axis: ROTATE **b**: to cause to turn abruptly around or aside **3 obs**: to throw or hurl violently with a revolving motion — **whirl-er** \ˈhwɜr-lər, ˈwɜr-l\ *n*
2whirl *n* **1 a**: a rapid rotating or circling movement **b**: something undergoing such a movement **2 a**: a confused tumult: BUSTLE (plunged into a ~ of work — Will Irwin) **b**: a confused or disturbed mental state: TURMOIL (a ~ of febrile excitement — Emily Skeel) **3**: an experimental or brief attempt: TRY (gave it a ~)
whirl-i-gig \ˈhwɜr-li-gig, ˈwɜr-l\ *n* [ME *whirlegigg*, fr. *whirlen* to whirl + *gigg* top — more at GIG] **1**: a child's toy having a whirling motion **2**: MERRY-GO-ROUND **3 a**: one that continuously whirls, moves, or changes **b**: a whirling or circling course (as of events)
whirligig beetle *n*: any of numerous beetles (family Gyrinidae) that live mostly on the surface of water where they move swiftly about in curves
whirl-pool \ˈhwɜr(-ə)l-pūl, ˈwɜr(-ə)l-l\ *n* **1**: water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression in the center into which floating objects may be drawn: EDDY, VORTEX **2 a**: a confused tumult and bustle: WHIRL **b**: a magnetic or impelling force by which something may be engulfed (a seething ~ of competition and intrigue — David Cecil)
whirl-wind \-,wind\ *n* **1**: a small rotating windstorm of limited extent marked by an inward and upward spiral motion of the lower air that is followed by an outward and upward spiral motion and usu. a progressive motion at all levels **2 a**: a confused rush: WHIRL **b**: a destructive force or agency
1whirly \ˈhwɜr-lē, ˈwɜr-l\ *adj*: marked by or exhibiting a whirling motion
2whirly *n*, *pl* **whirly-ies**: a small whirlwind
whirly-bird \-,bɜrd\ *n*: HELICOPTER
whir-ry \ˈhwɜr-ē, ˈwɜr-, (h)wɜr-ē\ *vb* **whir-ried**; **whir-ry-ing** [perh. blend of *whir* and *hurry*] *vt*, *Scot*: to convey quickly ~ *vi*, *Scot*: HURRY
1whish \ˈhwɪʃ, ˈwɪʃ\ *vb* [imit.] *vt*: to urge on or cause to move with a wish ~ *vi* **1**: to make a sibilant sound **2**: to move with a wish esp. at high speed (an elevator ... ~es down to the lower level — Natalie Cooper)
2whish *n*: a rushing sound: SWISH
whisht \ˈhwɪʃt, ˈwɪʃt\ *vi* [imit.] chiefly *Irish*: HUSH — often used interjectionally to enjoin silence
1whisk \ˈhwɪsk, ˈwɪsk\ *n* [ME *wisk*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *visk* wisp; akin to OE *wiscian* to plait, L *virga* branch, rod] **1**: a quick light brushing or whipping motion **2 a**: a small usu. wire kitchen utensil used for beating food by hand **b**: a flexible bunch (as of twigs, feathers, or straw) attached to a handle for use as a brush
2whisk *vi*: to move nimbly and quickly ~ *vt* **1**: to move or convey briskly (~ed the children off to bed) **2**: to mix or fluff up by or as if by beating with a whisk (~ egg whites) **3**: to brush or wipe off lightly
whisk broom *n*: a small broom with a short handle used esp. as a clothes brush
whis-ker \ˈhwɪs-kər, ˈwɪs-l\ *n* [back-formation fr. *whiskers* (mustache), fr. *2whisk*] **1 a**: a hair of the beard **b pl** (1) *archaic*: MUSTACHE (2): the part of the beard growing on the sides of the face or on the chin **c**: HAIRBREADTH (lost the race by a ~) **2**: one of the long projecting hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of an animal (as a cat or bird) **3**: an outrigger extending on each side of the bowsprit to spread the jib and flying jib guys — usu. used in pl. **4 a**: a shred or filament resembling a whisker **b**: a thin hairlike crystal (as of sapphire or a metal) of exceptional mechanical strength — **whis-kered** \-kərd\ *adj* — **whis-kery** \-k(ə)rē\ *adj*
whis-key or **whis-ky** \ˈhwɪs-kē, ˈwɪs-l\ *n*, *pl* **whiskeys** or **whiskies** [IrGael *uisce beathadh* & ScGael *uisge beatha*, lit., water of life] **1**: a distilled alcoholic liquor made from fermented mash of grain (as rye, corn, barley, or wheat) **2**: a drink of whiskey
Whiskey — a communications code word for the letter *w*
Whiskey sour *n*: a cocktail usu. made of whiskey, sugar, and lemon juice shaken with ice and served with a fruit garnish (as orange or maraschino cherry)
1whis-per \ˈhwɪs-pər, ˈwɪs-l\ *vb* **whis-pered**; **whis-per-ing** \-p(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME *whisperen*, fr. OE *hwisperian*; akin to OHG *hwispalōn* to whisper, ON *hvisla* — more at WHISTLE] *vi* **1**: to speak softly with little or no vibration of the vocal cords esp. to avoid being overheard **2**: to make a sibilant sound that resembles whispering ~ *vt* **1**: to address in a whisper **2**: to utter or communicate in or as if in a whisper
2whisper *n* **1 a**: an act or instance of whispering; esp: speech without vibration of the vocal cords **b**: a sibilant sound that resembles whispered speech **2**: something communicated by or as if by whispering: as **a**: RUMOR (~s of scandal) **b**: HINT, TRACE
whis-per-er \-pər-ər\ *n*: one that whispers; *specif*: RUMORMONGER
1whis-per-ing *n* **1 a**: whispered speech **b**: GOSSIP, RUMOR **2**: a sibilant sound: WHISPER
2whispering *adj* **1**: making a sibilant sound **2**: spreading confidential and esp. derogatory reports (~ tongues can poison truth — S. T. Coleridge) — **whis-per-ing-ly** \-p(ə)-rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

whispering campaign *n*: the systematic dissemination by word of mouth of derogatory rumors or charges esp. against a candidate for public office
whis-pery \ˈhwɪs-p(ə)-rē, ˈwɪs-l\ *adj* **1**: resembling a whisper **2**: full of whispers
1whist \ˈhwɪst, ˈwɪst\ *vi* [imit.] *dial Brit*: to be silent: HUSH — often used interjectionally to enjoin silence
2whist *adj*: QUIET, SILENT
3whist *n* [alter. of earlier *whisk*, prob. fr. *2whisk*; fr. whisking up the tricks] **1**: a card game for four players in two partnerships that is played with a pack of 52 cards and that scores one point for each trick in excess of six
1whis-tle \ˈhwɪs-əl, ˈwɪs-l\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *hwistle*; akin to ON *hvisla* to whisper, *hvina* to whiz — more at WHINE] **1 a**: a small wind instrument in which sound is produced by the forcible passage of breath through a slit in a short tube (police ~) **b**: a device through which air or steam is forced into a cavity or against a thin edge to produce a loud sound (a factory ~) **2 a**: a shrill clear sound produced by forcing breath out or air in through the puckered lips **b**: the sound produced by a whistle **c**: a signal given by or as if by whistling **3**: a sound that resembles a whistle; esp: a shrill clear note of or as if of a bird
2whistle *vb* **whis-tled**; **whis-ting** \-(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vi* **1 a**: to utter a shrill clear sound by blowing or drawing air through the puckered lips **b**: to utter a shrill note or call resembling a whistle **c**: to make a shrill clear sound esp. by rapid movement **d**: to blow or sound a whistle **2 a**: to give a signal or issue an order or summons by or as if by whistling (~ to a dog) **b**: to make a demand without result (did a sloppy job so he can ~ for his money) ~ *vt* **1**: to send, bring, signal, or call by or as if by whistling **2**: to produce, utter, or express by whistling (~ a tune) — **whis-tle-able** \-ə-lə-bəl\ *adj* — **whistle in the dark**: to keep up one's courage by or as if by whistling
whis-ler \ˈhwɪs-(ə)-lər, ˈwɪs-l\ *n*: one that whistles: as **a**: any of various birds; esp: GOLDENEYE **b**: a large mountain marmot (*Marmota caligata*) of northwestern No. America **c**: a broken-winded horse **d**: an electromagnetic signal of audio or radio frequency that is generated by lightning discharge and that travels along the earth's magnetic lines of force
1whis-tle-stop \ˈhwɪs-əl-stɒp, ˈwɪs-l\ *n* **1 a**: a small station at which trains stop only on signal: FLAG STOP **b**: a small community **2**: a brief personal appearance esp. by a political candidate usu. on the rear platform of a train during the course of a tour
2whistle-stop *vi*: to make a tour esp. in a political campaign with many brief personal appearances in small communities
whis-ting *n*: the act or sound of one that whistles: WHISTLE
whit \ˈhwɪt, ˈwɪt\ *n* [alter. of ME *wiht*, *wight* creature, thing, bit — more at WIGHT] **1**: the smallest part or particle imaginable: BIT (have not contributed one ~ to our knowledge of man — Nehe-miah Jordan)
1white \ˈhwɪt, ˈwɪt\ *adj* **whit-er**; **whit-est** [ME, fr. OE *hwīt*; akin to OHG *hwiz* white, Skt *śveta*] **1 a**: free from color **b**: of the color of new snow or milk; *specif*: of the color white **c**: light or pallid in color (~ hair) (lips ~ with fear) **d**: lustrous pale gray: SILVERY; also: made of silver **2 a**: being a member of a group or race characterized by reduced pigmentation and usu. *specif.* distinguished from persons belonging to groups marked by black, brown, yellow, or red skin coloration **b**: of, relating to, or consisting of white people (~ schools) **c slang**: marked by upright fairness (a ~ man if ever there was one) **3**: free from spot or blemish: as **a** (1): free from moral impurity: INNOCENT (2): marked by the wearing of white by the woman as a symbol of purity (a ~ wedding) **b**: unmarked by writing or printing **c**: not intended to cause harm (a ~ lie) (~ magic) **d**: FAVORABLE, FORTUNATE (one of the ~ days of his life — Sir Walter Scott) **4 a**: wearing or habited in white **b**: marked by the presence of snow: SNOWY (a ~ Christmas) **5 a**: heated to the point of whiteness **b**: notably ardent: PASSIONATE (~ fury) **6 a**: ultraconservative or reactionary in political outlook and action **b**: instigated or carried out by reactionary forces as a counterrevolutionary measure (a ~ terror) **7**: not featuring open warfare but involving oblique methods (a ~ war of propaganda and bribery) **8**: of, relating to, or constituting a musical tone quality characterized by a controlled pure sound, a lack of warmth and color, and a lack of resonance **9**: consisting of a wide range of frequencies — used of light, sound, and electromagnetic radiation
2white *n* **1**: the achromatic object color of greatest lightness characteristically perceived to belong to objects that reflect diffusely nearly all incident energy throughout the visible spectrum **2 a**: a white or light-colored part of something: as (1): a mass of albuminous material surrounding the yolk of an egg (2): the white part of the ball of the eye (3): the light-colored pieces in a two-handed board game; also: the player by whom these are played **b** (1) *archaic*: a white target (2): the fifth or outermost circle of an archery target; also: a shot that hits it **3**: one that is or approaches the color white: as **a**: white clothing — often used in pl. **b**: WHITE WINE **c**: a white mammal (as a horse or a hog) **d**: a white-colored product (as flour, pins, or sugar) — usu. used in pl. **4 pl**: LEUKORRHEA **5**: a person belonging to a light-skinned race **6**: a member of an ultraconservative or reactionary political group
3white *vi* **whit-ed**; **whit-ing** [ME *whiten*, fr. *white*, *adj.*] *archaic*: WHITEN
white ant *n*: TERMITE
white-bait \ˈhwɪt-bāt, ˈwɪt-l\ *n* **1**: the young of any of several European herrings and esp. of the common herring (*Clupea harengus*) or of the sprat (*C. sprattus*) **2**: any of various small fishes likened to the European whitebait and used as food
white bass *n*: a No. American freshwater food fish (*Lepibema chrysops*)
white-beard \ˈhwɪt-bi(ə)rd, ˈwɪt-l\ *n*: an old man: GRAYBEARD
white blood cell *n*: a blood cell that does not contain hemoglobin: LEUKOCYTE — called also *white blood corpuscle*

white book *n*: an official report of government affairs bound in white
white-cap \ˈhwīt-,kap, ˈwīt-\ *n*: a wave crest breaking into white foam
white cedar *n*: any of various No. American timber trees including true cedars, junipers, and cypress
white cell *n*: WHITE BLOOD CELL
white chip *n* 1: a white-colored poker chip usu. of minimum value 2: a thing or quantity of little worth — compare BLUE CHIP
white-collar \ˈhwīt-ˈkāl-ər, ˈwīt-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the class of salaried employees whose duties do not call for the wearing of work clothes or protective clothing — compare BLUE-COLLAR
white corpuscle *n*: WHITE BLOOD CELL
white crappie *n*: a silvery No. American sunfish (*Pomoxis annularis*) with 5 or 6 protruding spines on the dorsal fins that is highly esteemed as a panfish and often used for stocking small ponds
whit-ed \ˈhwīt-əd, ˈwīt-\ *adj* 1: covered with white or whitening and esp. with whitewash 2: made white: WHITENED
whited sepulcher *n* [fr. the simile in Mt 23:27 (AV)]: a person inwardly corrupt or wicked but outwardly or professedly virtuous or holy: HYPOCRITE
white Dutch clover *n*: a Eurasian clover (*Trifolium repens*) with round heads of white flowers that is widely used in lawn and pasture grass-seed mixtures and is an important source of nectar for bees
white dwarf *n*: a whitish star of high surface temperature and low intrinsic brightness usu. with a mass approximately equal to that of the sun but with a density many times larger
white elephant *n* 1: an Indian elephant of a pale color that is sometimes venerated in India, Ceylon, Thailand, and Burma 2 **a**: a property requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit **b**: an object no longer of value to its owner but of value to others **c**: something of little or no value
white-face \ˈhwīt-,fās, ˈwīt-\ *n* 1: a white-faced animal; *specif*: HEREFORD 2: dead-white facial makeup (a clown in ~)
white-faced \-ˈfāst\ *adj* 1: having a wan pale face 2: having the face white in whole or in part — used esp. of an animal otherwise dark in color
white feather *n* [fr. the superstition that a white feather in the plumage of a gamecock is a mark of a poor fighter]: a mark or symbol of cowardice — used chiefly in the phrase *show the white feather*
white-fish \ˈhwīt-,fīsh, ˈwīt-\ *n* 1 **a**: any of various freshwater food fishes (family Salmonidae and esp. genus *Coregonus*) related to the salmon and trout **b**: any of various fishes in some respect resembling the true whitefishes **c Brit**: any of various market fishes with white flesh that is not oily 2: the flesh of a white-fish esp. as an article of food
white flag *n* 1: a flag of plain white used as a flag of truce or as a token of surrender 2: a token of weakness or yielding
white-fly \ˈhwīt-,flī, ˈwīt-\ *n*: any of numerous small homopterous insects (family Aleyrodidae) that are injurious plant pests related to the scale insects
white-foot-ed mouse \ˈhwīt-,fūt-əd-, ˈwīt-\ *n*: a common woodland mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*) of the eastern U.S.; also: any of several related mice
white friar *n*, often *cap W&F* [fr. his white habit]: CARMELITE
white-fringed beetle \ˈhwīt-,frɪŋ(d)-, ˈwīt-\ *n*: any of a genus (*Graphognathus*) of So. American flightless beetles of which one (*G. leucoloma*) has been accidentally introduced into the southeastern U.S. where it is a pest on cultivated plants
white gasoline *n*: gasoline containing no tetraethyllead — called also *white gas*
white gold *n*: a pale alloy of gold esp. with nickel or palladium that resembles platinum in appearance
white goods *n pl* 1 **a**: white fabrics esp. of cotton or linen **b**: articles (as sheets, towels, or curtains) orig. or typically made of white cloth 2: major household appliances (as stoves and refrigerators) that are typically finished in white enamel
white grub *n*: a grub that is the larva of a June beetle and a destructive pest of grass roots
White-hall \ˈhwīt-,həl, ˈwīt-\ *n* [*Whitehall*, thoroughfare of London in which are located the chief offices of British government]: the British government
white-head \-,hed\ *n*: MILIUM
white-head-ed \-ˈhed-əd\ *adj* 1: having the hair, fur, or plumage of the head white or very light 2: specially favored: FORTUNATE — used esp. in the phrase *white-headed boy*
white heat *n* 1: a temperature (as for copper and iron from 1500° to 1600° C.) which is higher than red heat and at which a body becomes brightly incandescent 2: a state of intense mental or physical strain, emotion, or activity
white hope *n* 1 *slang*: a white contender for a boxing championship held by a Negro; also: one who is felt to represent whites 2: one from whom much is expected; *esp*: a person undertaking a difficult task
White Horde *n*: a Mongolian people powerful in Russia in the 14th century
white-hot \ˈhwīt-,hät, ˈwīt-\ *adj* 1: being at or radiating white heat 2: ardently zealous: FERVID
White House \-,haüs\ *n* [the *White House*, mansion in Washington, D.C. assigned to the use of the president of the U.S.] 1: the executive department of the U.S. government 2: a residence of the president of the U.S.
white hunter *n*: a white man serving as guide and professional hunter to an African safari
white lead *n*: any of several white lead-containing pigments; *esp*: a heavy poisonous basic carbonate of lead of variable composition that is marketed as a powder or as a paste in linseed oil, has good hiding power, and is used chiefly in exterior paints
white leather *n*: leather prepared with alum and salt
white line *n*: a band or edge of something white; *esp*: a stripe painted on a road and used to guide traffic

white list \-,list\ *n*: a list of approved or favored items — compare BLACKLIST — **white-list-ed** \-,lis-təd\ *adj*
white-liv-ered \-ˈliv-ərd\ *adj* [fr. the former belief that the choleric temperament depends on the body's producing large quantities of yellow bile]: PUSILLANIMOUS, LILY-LIVERED
white-ly \ˈhwīt-lē, ˈwīt-\ *adv*: with an effect of whiteness: so as to show or appear white
white man's burden *n* ["The White Man's Burden" (1899), poem by Rudyard Kipling]: the alleged duty of the white peoples to manage the affairs of the less developed nonwhite peoples
white matter *n*: neural tissue that consists largely of myelinated nerve fibers, has a whitish color, and underlies the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord or is gathered into nerves
white metal *n* 1: any of several lead-base or tin-base alloys (as babbitt metal) used esp. for bearings, fusible plugs, and type metal 2: any of several light-colored alloys used esp. as a base for plated silverware and ornaments and novelties
white mustard *n*: a Eurasian mustard (*Brassica hirta*) grown for its seeds which yield mustard and mustard oil
whit-en \ˈhwīt-ən, ˈwīt-\ *vb* **whit-en-ed**; **whit-en-ing** \ˈhwīt-nɪŋ, ˈwīt-, -nɪŋ\ *vt*: to make white or whiter (snow ~ed the hills) ~ *vi*: to become white or whiter
syn WHITEN, BLANCH, BLEACH *shared meaning element*: to change from a color to or nearly to white **ant** blacken
whit-en-er \ˈhwīt-nər, -n-ər, ˈwīt-\ *n*: one that whitens; *specif*: an agent (as a bleach) used to impart whiteness to something
white-ness \ˈhwīt-nəs, ˈwīt-\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being white: as **a**: white color **b**: PALLOR, PALENESS **c**: freedom from stain: CLEANNESS 2: white substance
whit-en-ing *n* 1: the act or process of making or becoming white 2: something that is used to make white: WHITING
white oak *n*: any of various oaks (esp. *Quercus sessiliflora* of Europe and *Q. alba* of No. America) with acorns that mature in one year and leaf veins that never extend beyond the margin of the leaf; also: the hard strong durable wood of a white oak
white of egg *n, pl whites of egg or whites of eggs*: WHITE 2a(1)
white oil *n*: any of various colorless odorless tasteless mineral oils used esp. in medicine and in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations
white-out \ˈhwīt-,aüt, ˈwīt-\ *n* [*white* + *-out* (as in *blackout*)]: a surface weather condition in an arctic area in which no object casts a shadow, the horizon cannot be seen, and only dark objects are discernible
white paper *n*: a government report on any subject; *esp*: a British publication that is usu. less extensive than a blue book
white pepper *n*: a pungent condiment that consists of the fruit of an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*) ground after the black husk has been removed
white perch *n* 1: a small silvery anadromous sea bass (*Morone americana*) of the coast and coastal streams of the eastern U.S. 2: a croaker (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) of the Great Lakes and Mississippi valley that sometimes attains a weight of 50 pounds or more 3: WHITE CRAPPIE
white pine *n* 1 **a**: a tall-growing pine (*Pinus strobus*) of eastern No. America with leaves in clusters of five — called also *eastern white pine* **b**: any of several trees felt to resemble the white pine esp. in having leaves in bundles of five 2: the wood of a white pine and esp. of the eastern white pine
white-pine blister rust *n*: a destructive disease of white pine caused by a rust fungus (*Cronartium ribicola*) that passes part of its complex life cycle on currant or gooseberry bushes; also: this fungus
white plague *n* 1: tuberculosis of the lungs 2: heroin addiction
white potato *n*: POTATO 2b
white primary *n*: a party primary in a southern state open to white voters only
white room *n*: CLEAN ROOM
White Russian *n*: BELORUSSIAN
white rust *n*: any of various plant diseases caused by lower fungi (order Peronosporales) and characterized by the presence of masses of white spores that escape through ruptures of the host tissue; also: a fungus causing a white rust
white sale *n*: a sale of white goods
white sauce *n*: a sauce consisting essentially of a roux with milk, cream, or stock and seasoning
white sea bass *n*: a large croaker (*Cynoscion nobilis*) of the Pacific coast that is closely related to the Atlantic weakfishes and is an important sport and food fish
white shark *n*: a large mackerel shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) of warm seas that is bluish when young but becomes whitish with age and is a man-eater
white slave *n*: a woman or girl held unwillingly for purposes of commercial prostitution
white slav-er \-ˈslā-vər\ *n*: one engaged in white-slave traffic
white slavery *n*: enforced prostitution
white-smith \ˈhwīt-,smith, ˈwīt-\ *n* 1: TINSMITH 2: a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work
white space *n*: the areas of a page (as in a book) not covered by print or pictures
white spruce *n* 1: any of several spruces, *esp*: a widely distributed spruce (*Picea glauca*) of cooler parts of No. America that has short blue-green leaves and slender cones 2: the wood of a white spruce; *esp*: the light pale tough straight-grained wood of the

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

common white spruce (*Picea glauca*) used esp. for construction and as a source of paper pulp

white supremacist *n*: an advocate of or believer in white supremacy

white supremacy *n*: a doctrine based on a belief in the inherent superiority of the white race over the Negro race and the relative necessity for the subordination of Negroes to whites in all relationships

white-tail \ˈhwīt-tāl, ˈwīt- n: a No. American deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) with a rather long tail white on the undersurface and forward-arching antlers — see DEER illustration

white-tailed deer \ˈhwīt-tāl-ˈdi(ə)r n: WHITE TAIL

white-tailed sea eagle \-tāl(d)- n: a bulky long-winged sea eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) with a short white wedge-shaped tail

white-throat \ˈhwīt-thrōt, ˈwīt- n: any of several birds with white on the throat: as **a**: an Old World warbler (*Sylvia communis*) with rusty upper surfaces and largely pale buff underparts **b**: WHITE-THROATED SPARROW

white-throated sparrow \ˈhwīt-thrōt-əd-, ˈwīt- n: a common brown sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern No. America with a striped crown and a large white patch on the throat

white-tie *adj*: characterized by or requiring the wearing of formal evening dress by men (a ~ dinner) — compare BLACK-TIE

white trash *n* *sing but pl in constr*: POOR WHITE — usu. used disparagingly

white-wall \ˈhwīt-wōl, ˈwīt- n: an automobile tire having a white band on the sidewall

white walnut *n* **1 a**: a butternut tree **b**: WALNUT **1b 2**: the light-colored wood of a white walnut

white-wash \ˈhwīt-wōsh, ˈwīt-, -wāsh v **1**: to whiten with whitewash **2 a**: to gloss over or cover up (as vices or crimes) **b**: to exonerate by means of a perfunctory investigation or through biased presentation of data **3**: to hold (an opponent) scoreless in a game or contest

whitewash *n* **1**: a liquid composition for whitening a surface: as **a**: a preparation for whitening the skin **b**: a composition (as of lime and water or whiting, size, and water) for whitening structural surfaces **2**: an act or instance of glossing over or of exonerating **3**: a defeat in a contest in which the loser fails to score

white-washer \-ər n: one that whitewashes; esp: one who puts on whitewash

white-washing \-ɪŋ n: an act or instance of applying whitewash; also: WHITEWASH **3**

white water *n*: frothy water (as in breakers, rapids, or waterfalls)

white way *n* [the Great White Way, nickname for the theatrical section of Broadway, New York City]: a brilliantly lighted street or avenue esp. in a city's business or theater district

white wine *n*: a wine ranging in color from faintly yellow to amber that is produced from light-colored grapes

white-wing \ˈhwīt-wɪŋ, ˈwīt- n: a person and esp. a street sweeper wearing a white uniform

white-wood \-wūd n **1**: any of various trees with pale or white wood: as **a**: LINDEN **1b b**: COTTONWOOD **c**: TULIP TREE **1 2**: the wood of a whitewood; esp: the pale soft wood of the tulip tree

whit-ey \ˈhwīt-ē, ˈwīt- n, often *cap*: the white man: white society — usu. used disparagingly

whith-er \ˈhwɪθ-ər, ˈwɪθ- adv [ME, fr. OE *hwider*; akin to L *quis* who and to OE *hider* hither — more at WHO, HITHER] **1**: to what place (∼ will they go) **2**: to what situation, position, degree, or end (∼ will this abuse drive him)

whither *conj* **1 a**: to what place (knew ∼ to go — Daniel Defoe) **b**: to what situation, position, degree, or end **2 a**: to the place at, in, or to which **b**: to which place **3**: to whatever place **whith-er-so-ev-er** \ˈhwɪθ-ər-sə-ˈwɛv-ər, ˈwɪθ- conj: to whatever place (will go ∼ you lead)

whith-er-ward \ˈhwɪθ-ər-wərd, ˈwɪθ- adv: toward what or which place

whit-ing \ˈhwīt-ɪŋ, ˈwīt- n [ME, fr. MD *witinc*, fr. *wit* white; akin to OE *hwit* white]: any of various marine food fishes: as **a** (1): a common European fish (*Merlangus merlangus*) related to the cod **a** (2): SILVER HAKE **b**: any of several No. American sciaenid fishes (genus *Menticirrhus*)

whiting *n* [ME, fr. gerund of *whiten* to white]: calcium carbonate prepared as fine powder by grinding and washing and used esp. as a pigment and extender, in putty, and in rubber compounding and paper coating

whit-ish \ˈhwīt-ɪsh, ˈwīt- adj: somewhat white

whit-low \ˈhwīt-(l)ō, ˈwīt- n [ME *whitflawe*, *whitflowe*, *whitlowe*]: FELON **3**

Whit-mon-day \ˈhwīt-mən-dē, ˈwīt-, -ˈmən- n [Whit- (as in *Whitsunday*) + *Monday*]: the day after Whitsunday observed as a legal holiday in England, Wales, and Ireland

Whit-sun \ˈhwīt-sən, ˈwīt- adj [ME *Whitson*, fr. *Whitsunday*]: of, relating to, or observed on Whitsunday or at Whitsuntide

Whit-sun-day \-sən-dē, -sən-dā n [ME *Whitsunday*, fr. OE *hwita sunnandæg*, lit., white Sunday; prob. fr. the custom of wearing white robes by the newly baptized, who were numerous at this season]: PENTECOST **2**

Whit-sun-tide \-sən-tīd n: the week beginning with Whitsunday and esp. the first three days of this week

whit-tle \ˈhwīt-l, ˈwīt- n [ME *whittel*, alter. of *thwitel*, fr. *thwiten* to whittle, fr. OE *thwitan*; akin to ON *thveita* to hew] *archaic*: a large knife

whittle *vb* **whit-tled; whit-tling** \ˈhwīt-lɪŋ, -l-ɪŋ, ˈwīt- v **1 a**: to pare or cut off chips from the surface of (wood) with a knife **b**: to shape or form by so paring or cutting **2**: to reduce, remove, or destroy gradually as if by cutting off bits with a knife: PARE — usu. used with an adverb (∼ down expenses) **∼ vi 1**: to cut or shape something (as wood) by or as if by paring it with a knife **2**: to wear oneself or another out with fretting — **whit-ler** \-lər, -l-ər n

whit-ting *n*: a piece cut away in whittling

whit-tret \ˈhwi-trət, ˈwi- n [ME *whitrat*, fr. *white*, *whit* white + *rat*] chiefly Scot: WEASEL

whity or whit-ey \ˈhwīt-ē, ˈwīt- adj: WHITISH — usu. used in combination

whiz or whizz \ˈhwɪz, ˈwɪz v **whizzed; whiz-zing** [imit.] *vi 1*: to hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding object (as an arrow or ball) passing through air **2**: to fly or move swiftly with a whiz **∼ vt 1**: to cause to whiz; esp: to rotate very rapidly

whiz or whizz *n, pl whiz-zes 1*: a hissing, buzzing, or whirring sound **2**: a movement or passage of something accompanied by a whizzing sound

whiz *n, pl whiz-zes* [prob. by shortening & alter.]: WIZARD **3** (a ∼ at math)

whiz-bang or whizz-bang \ˈhwɪz-baŋ, ˈwɪz-, -ˈbaŋ n: one that is conspicuous for noise, speed, or startling effect

whiz-bang *adj*: EXCELLENT, EXPERT

whiz kid *n* [alter. (influenced by ³whiz) of *Quiz Kid*, member of a panel of children on a former popular quiz show]: a person who is unusually intelligent, clever, or successful esp. at an early age

whiz-zer \ˈhwɪz-ər, ˈwɪz- n: one that whizzes; esp: a centrifugal machine for drying something (as grain, sugar, or nitrated cotton)

who \(')hü, ü\ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *hwā*; akin to OHG *hwer*, interrog. pron., who, L *quis*, Gk *tis*, L *qui*, rel. pron., who] **1**: what or which person or persons — used as an interrogative (∼ was elected president) (find out ∼ they are); used by speakers on all educational levels and by many reputable writers, though disapproved by some grammarians, as the object of a verb or a following preposition (∼ did I see but a Spanish lady — Padraic Colum) (do not know ∼ the message is from — G. K. Chesterton) **2**: the person or persons that: WHOEVER **3** — used as a function word to introduce a relative clause; used esp. in reference to persons (my father, ∼ was a lawyer) but also in reference to groups (a generation ∼ had known nothing but war — R. B. West) or to animals (dogs ∼ ... fawn all over tramps — Nigel Balchin) or to inanimate objects esp. with the implication that the reference is really to a person (earlier sources ∼ maintain a Davidic ancestry — F. M. Cross); used by speakers on all educational levels and by many reputable writers, though disapproved by some grammarians, as the object of a verb or a following preposition (a character ∼ we are meant to pity — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — **as who** *archaic*: as one that: as if someone — **as who should say** *archaic*: so to speak — **who is who or who's who or who was who**: the identity of or the noteworthy facts about each of a number of persons

WHO *abbr* World Health Organization

whoa \ˈwō, ˈhō, ˈhwō v *imper* [ME *whoo*, *who*] — a command (as to a draft animal) to stand still

who-dun-it also **who-dun-nit** \hü-ˈdən-ət n [substandard *who done it?*]: a detective story or mystery story presented as a novel, play, or motion picture

who-ev-er \hü-ˈev-ər n *pron*: whatever person: no matter who — used in any grammatical relation except that of a possessive

whole \ˈhōl adj [ME *hool* healthy, unhurt, entire, fr. OE *hāl*; akin to OHG *heil* healthy, unhurt, ON *heill*, OS *heil*, Slav *celū*] **1 a** (1): free of wound or injury: UNHURT (2): recovered from a wound or injury: RESTORED (3): being healed (∼ of an ancient evil, I sleep sound — A. E. Housman) **b**: free of defect or impairment: INTACT **c**: physically sound and healthy: free of disease or deformity **2**: having all its proper parts or components: COMPLETE, UNMODIFIED (∼ milk) (a ∼ egg) **3 a**: constituting the total sum or undiminished entirety of: ENTIRE (made the ∼ class stay after school) **b**: each or all of the (took part in the ∼ series of athletic events) **4 a**: constituting an undivided unit: UNBROKEN, UNCUT (a ∼ roast suckling pig) **b**: directed to one end: CONCENTRATED (promised to give it his ∼ attention) **5 a**: seemingly complete or total (the ∼ idea is to help, not hinder) **b**: very great (feels a ∼ lot better now) **6**: constituting a person in his full nature or development (the university is supposed to educate the ∼ man — J. W. Scott) **7**: having the same father and mother (∼ brother) — **whole-ness** *n*

whole *n 1*: a complete amount or sum: a number, aggregate, or totality lacking no part, member, or element **2**: something constituting a complex unity: a coherent system or organization of parts fitting or working together as one — **in whole**: to the full or entire extent: WHOLLY — usu. used in the phrase *in whole or in part* — **on the whole 1**: in view of all the circumstances or conditions: all things considered **2**: in general: in most instances: TYPICALLY — **out of whole cloth**: out of pure fabrication

whole *adv*: WHOLLY, ENTIRELY (a ∼ new age group — Henry Chauncey)

whole gale *n*: wind having a speed of 55 to 63 miles per hour — see BEAUFORT SCALE table

whole-heart-ed \ˈhōl-ˈhɑrt-əd adj **1**: completely and sincerely devoted, determined, or enthusiastic (a ∼ student of social problems) **2**: marked by complete earnest commitment: free from all reserve or hesitation (gave the movement his ∼ support) *syn* see SINCERE — **whole-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **whole-heart-ed-ness** *n*

whole-hog *adj*: committed without reservation: THOROUGHGOING (a ∼ patriot)

whole hog *n*: the whole way or farthest limit: ALL — usu. used adverbially in the phrase *go the whole hog*

whole hog *adv*: to the fullest extent: without reservation: COMPLETELY (accepting *whole hog* the standards ... of the majority — R. B. Kaplan)

whole note *n*: a musical note equal in time value to four quarter notes or two half notes — see NOTE illustration

whole number *n*: INTEGER

whole rest *n*: a musical rest corresponding in time value to a whole note

whole-sale \ˈhōl-sāl n: the sale of commodities in quantity usu. for resale (as by a retail merchant)

wholesale *adj 1*: of, relating to, or engaged in the sale of commodities in quantity for resale (a ∼ grocer) **2**: performed on a large scale esp. without discrimination (∼ slaughter) *syn* see INDISCRIMINATE

3 wholesale *adv*: in a wholesale manner
4 wholesale *vb* **wholesaled**; **whole-sal-ing** *vi*: to sell in quantity usu. for resale ~ *vt*: to sell (something) in quantity usu. for resale
whole-sal-er \ˈhōl-sāl-ər\ *n*: a merchant middleman who sells chiefly to retailers, other merchants, or industrial, institutional, and commercial users mainly for resale or business use
whole-some \ˈhōl-səm\ *adj* 1: promoting health or well-being of mind or spirit 2: promoting health of body 3 **a**: sound in body, mind, or morals **b**: having the simple health or vigor of normal domesticity 4 **a**: based on well-grounded fear: PRUDENT (a ~ respect for the law) **b**: SAFE (it wouldn't be ~ for you to go down there — Mark Twain) **syn** see HEALTHY — **whole-some-ly** *adv* — **whole-some-ness** *n*
whole-souled \ˈhōl-söld\ *adj*: moved by ardent enthusiasm or single-minded devotion: WHOLEHEARTED
whole step *n*: a musical interval (as C-D or G-A) comprising two half steps — called also *whole tone*
whole wheat *adj*: made of ground entire wheat kernels
whol-ly \ˈhōl-(l)ē\ *adv* [ME *hooly*, fr. *hool* whole] 1: to the full or entire extent: COMPLETELY (~ incompetent) 2: to the exclusion of other things: SOLELY (a book dealing ~ with herbs)
whom \(')hūm, ūm\ *pron*, *objective case of WHO* [ME, fr. OE *hwām*, dat. of *hwā* who] — used as an interrogative or relative; used as object of a verb or a preceding preposition (to know for ~ the bell tolls — John Donne) or less frequently as the object of a following preposition (the man ~ you wrote to) though now often considered stilted esp. as an interrogative and esp. in oral use; occas. used as predicate nominative with a copulative verb or as subject of a verb esp. in the vicinity of a preposition or a verb of which it might mistakenly be considered the object (~ say ye that I am — Mt 16:15 (AV)) (people... ~ you never thought would sympathize — Shea Murphy)
whom-ev-er \hū-'mev-ər\ *pron*, *objective case of WHOEVER*
1 whomp \ˈhwämp, ˈhwōmp, ˈwämp, ˈwōmp\ *n* [imit.]: a loud slap, crash, or crunch
2 whomp *vi*: to strike with a sharp noise or thump ~ *vt* 1: to hit or slap sharply 2: to defeat decisively: TROUNCE
whomp up *vt* 1: to stir up: AROUSE 2: to put together esp. hastily
whom-so \ˈhūm-(s)ō\ *pron*, *objective case of WHOSO*
whom-so-ev-er \hūm-sə-'wev-ər\ *pron*, *objective case of WHOSOEVER*
1 whoop \ˈhūp, ˈhūp, least frequently for vi 3 ˈhwüp or ˈhwüp\ *vb* [ME *whopen*, fr. MF *houpper*, of imit. origin] *vi* 1: to utter a whoop in expression of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment: SHOUT 2: to utter the cry of an owl: HOOT 3: to make the characteristic whoop of whooping cough 4 **a**: to go or pass with a loud noise **b**: to be rushed through by acclamation or with noisy support (the bill ~ed through both houses) ~ *vt* 1 **a**: to utter or express with a whoop **b**: to urge, drive, or cheer on with a whoop 2: to agitate in behalf of 3: BOOST, RAISE (~ up the price) — **whoop it up** 1: to celebrate riotously: CAROUSE 2: to stir up enthusiasm
2 whoop *n* 1 **a**: a loud yell expressive of eagerness, exuberance, or jubilation — often used interjectionally **b**: a shout of hunters or of men in battle or pursuit 2: the cry of an owl: HOOT 3: the crowing intake of breath following a paroxysm in whooping cough 4: a minimum amount or degree (as of care or consideration): the least bit (not worth a ~)
whoop-de-do or **whoop-de-doo** \,h(w)üp-dē-'dū, ,h(w)üp-, -tē-\ *n* [prob. irreg. fr. *2 whoop*] 1: noisy and exuberant or attention-getting activity (as at a social affair or in a political campaign) 2: a lively social affair 3: agitated public discussion or debate
1 whoop-ee \(')h(w)üp-(j)ē, (')h(w)ü-(j)pē; (h)wü-'pē, (h)wü-\ *interj* [irreg. fr. *2 whoop*] — used to express exuberance
2 whoop-ee \(')h(w)üp-(j)ē, (')h(w)ü-(j)pē\ *n*: boisterous convivial fun
whooper \ˈh(w)üp-ər, ˈh(w)üp-ər\ *n*: one that whoops; *specif*: WHOOPING CRANE
whooping cough *n*: an infectious disease esp. of children caused by a bacterium (*Bordetella pertussis*) and marked by a convulsive spasmodic cough sometimes followed by a crowing intake of breath — called also *pertussis*
whooping crane *n*: a large white nearly extinct No. American crane (*Grus americana*) noted for its loud whooping note
whoop-la \ˈh(w)üp-lä, ˈh(w)üp-\ *n* [alter. of *hoopla*] 1: a noisy commotion 2: boisterous merrymaking
whoops \(')wü-(ə)p-s\ *var of OOPS*
1 whoosh \ˈhwüsh, ˈwüsh, (')h(w)üsh\ *vb* [imit.] *vi*: to rush past or move explosively (cars ~ing along the expressway) ~ *vt*: to move (a person or thing) with an explosive or sibilant rush
2 whoosh *n*: a swift or explosive rush
1 whop \ˈhwäp, ˈwäp\ *vt* **whopped**; **whop-ping** [ME *whappen*, alter. of *wappen* to throw violently] 1: to pull or whip out 2 **a**: BEAT, STRIKE **b**: to defeat totally
2 whop *n*: a heavy blow: THUMP
whop-per \ˈhwäp-ər, ˈwäp-\ *n* [ˈwhop] 1: something unusually large or otherwise extreme of its kind 2: an extravagant or monstrous lie
whop-ping \ˈhwäp-ɪŋ, ˈwäp-\ *adj*: extremely large; also: EXTRAORDINARY, EXTRAVAGANT
1 whore \ˈhō(ə)r, ˈhō(ə)r, ˈhū(ə)r\ *n* [ME *hore*, fr. OE *hōre*; akin to ON *hōra* whore, *hōrr* adulterer, L *carus* dear — more at CHARITY] : a woman who practices promiscuous sexual intercourse esp. for hire: PROSTITUTE
2 whore *vb* **whored**; **whor-ing** *vi* 1: to have unlawful sexual intercourse as or with a whore 2: to pursue a faithless, unworthy, or idolatrous desire ~ *vt*, *obs*: to corrupt by lewd intercourse: DEBAUCH



whooping crane

whore-dom \ˈhōrd-əm, ˈhōrd-, ˈhūrd-\ *n* [ME *hordom* sexual immorality, idolatrous practices, fr. ON *hōrdōmr* adultery, fr. *hōrr*] 1: the practice of whoring: PROSTITUTION 2: faithless, unworthy, or idolatrous practices or pursuits
whore-house \ˈhō(ə)r-,haüs, ˈhō(ə)r-, ˈhū(ə)r-\ *n*: a building in which prostitutes are available
whore-mas-ter \-,mas-tər\ *n*: a man consorting with whores or given to lechery
whore-mon-ger \-,mən-gər, -,män-\ *n*, *archaic*: WHOREMASTER
whore-son \ˈhōrs-ən, ˈhōrs-, ˈhūrs-\ *n*, *often attrib* 1: BASTARD 2: a coarse fellow — used as a generalized term of abuse
whor-ish \ˈhōr-ish, ˈhōr-, ˈhūr-\ *adj*: of or befitting a whore
whorl \ˈhwör(ə)l, ˈwör(ə)l, (')h(w)är-(ə)l\ *n* [ME *wharle*, *whorle*, prob. alter. of *whirle*, fr. *whirlen* to whirl] 1: a drum-shaped section on the lower part of a spindle in spinning or weaving machinery serving as a pulley for the tape drive that rotates the spindle 2: an arrangement of similar anatomical parts (as leaves) in a circle around a point on an axis 3: something that whirls, coils, or spirals or whose form suggests such movement: SWIRL (~s of snow) 4: one of the turns of a univalve shell 5: a fingerprint in which the central papillary ridges turn through at least one complete circle — see FINGERPRINT illustration
whorled \ˈhwör(ə)ld, ˈwör(ə)ld, (')h(w)är-(ə)ld\ *adj*: having or arranged in whorls; *esp*: VERTICILLATE (~ leaves)
whort \ˈhwört, ˈwört\ or **whor-tle** \ˈhwört-əl, ˈwört-\ *n*: WHORTLE-BERRY 1
whor-tle-ber-ry \ˈhwört-əl-,ber-ē, ˈwört-\ *n* [alter. of earlier *hurtle-ber-ry*, fr. ME *hurtleberye*, irreg. fr. OE *horte* whortleberry + ME *berye* berry] 1: a European blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); also: its glaucous blackish edible berry 2: BLUEBERRY
1 whose \(')hüz, üz\ *adj* [ME *whos*, gen. of *who*, *what*]: of or relating to whom or which esp. as possessor or possessors (~ gorgeous vesture heaps the ground — Robert Browning), agent or agents (the law courts, ~ decisions were important — F. L. Mott), or object or objects of an action (the first poem ~ publication he ever sanctioned — J. W. Krutch)
2 whose *pron*, *sing or pl in constr*: that which belongs to whom — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *whose* (tell me ~ it was — Shak.)
whose-so-ev-er \hüz-sə-'wev-ər\ *adj*: of or relating to whomsoever (~ sins ye remit — Jn 20:23 (AV))
who-so \ˈhū-(s)ō\ *pron*: WHOEVER
who-so-ev-er \hū-sə-'wev-ər\ *pron*: WHOEVER
who's who *n*, *often cap both Ws*: a compilation of brief biographical sketches of prominent persons in a particular field (a *who's who* of sports figures)
WHP *abbr* water horsepower
whr *abbr* watt-hour
whs or **whse** *abbr* warehouse
whsle *abbr* wholesale
whump \ˈhwämp, ˈwämp\ *vi* [imit.]: BANG, THUMP — **whump n**
1 why \(')hwī, (')wī\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwȳ*, instr. case of *hwæt* what — more at WHAT]: for what cause, reason, or purpose (~ did you do it)
2 why *conj* 1: the cause, reason, or purpose for which (know ~ you did it) (that is ~ you did it) 2: for which: on account of which (know the reason ~ you did it)
3 why \ˈhwī, ˈwī\ *n*, *pl whys* 1: REASON, CAUSE (wants to know the ~s and wherefores) 2: a baffling problem: ENIGMA
4 why \(')wī, (')hwī\ *interj* [ˈwhy] — used to express mild surprise, hesitation, approval, disapproval, or impatience (~, here's what I was looking for)
whydah \ˈhwīd-ə, ˈwid-\ *n* [alter. of *widow* (bird)]: any of various mostly black and white African weaverbirds often kept as cage birds and distinguished in the male by long drooping tail feathers during the breeding season
wi *abbr* when issued
WI *abbr* 1 West Indies 2 Wisconsin 3 wrought iron
WIA *abbr* wounded in action
wick \ˈwik\ *n* [ME *weke*, *wicke*, fr. OE *wēoce*; akin to OHG *wiohha* wick, OIr *figim* I weave]: a bundle of fibers or a loosely twisted, braided, or woven cord, tape, or tube usu. of soft spun cotton threads that by capillary attraction draws up to be burned a steady supply of the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles
Wick *abbr* Wicklow
wick-ed \ˈwik-əd\ *adj* [ME, alter. of *wicke* wicked] 1: morally very bad: EVIL 2 **a**: FIERCE, VICIOUS (a ~ dog) **b**: disposed to mischief: ROGUISH 3 **a**: disgustingly unpleasant: VILE (a ~ odor) **b**: causing or likely to cause harm, distress, or trouble (a ~ storm) 4: going beyond reasonable or predictable limits (a ~ loss of life) (~ skill at cards) **syn** see BAD — **wick-ed-ly** *adv*
wick-ed-ness *n* 1: the quality or state of being wicked 2: something wicked
wick-er \ˈwik-ər\ *n* [ME *wiker*, of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *vikker* willow, ON *veikr* weak — more at WEAK] 1: a small pliant twig or branch: OSIER, WITHE 2 **a**: WICKERWORK **b**: something made of wicker — **wicker** *adj*
wick-er-work \-,wər-k\ *n*: work consisting of interlaced osiers, twigs, or rods (a cage of ~)
wick-et \ˈwik-ət\ *n* [ME *wiket*, fr. ONF, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *wiket* wicket, OE *wican* to yield — more at WEAK] 1: a small gate or door; *esp*: one forming part of or placed near a larger gate or door 2: an opening like a window; *esp*: a grilled or grated window through which business is transacted 3: a small gate for emptying the chamber of a canal lock or regulating the amount of water passing through a channel 4 **a**: either of the 2 sets of 3

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

stumps topped by 2 crosspieces and set 22 yards apart at which the ball is bowled in cricket **b**: an area 10 feet wide bounded by these wickets **c**: one innings of a batsman; *specif*: one that is not completed or never begun (win by 3 ~s) **5**: an arch or hoop in croquet

wick-ing \ˈwik-ɪŋ/ *n*: material for wicks

wick-i-up \ˈwik-ē-əp/ *n* [Fox *wikiyap* dwelling]: a hut used by the nomadic Indians of the arid regions of the western and southwestern U.S. with a usu. oval base and a rough frame covered with reed mats, grass, or brushwood; *also*: a rude temporary shelter or hut

wic-o-py or **wick-a-pe** \ˈwik-ə-pē/ *n* [Cree *wikupiy* inner bark of basswood] **1**: LEATHERWOOD **2**: a basswood (*Tilia glabra*) **3**: WILLOW HERB

wid *abbr* widow; widower

wid-der-shins \ˈwid-ər-shənz/ *adv* [MLG *weddersinnes*]: in a left-handed, wrong, or contrary direction: COUNTERCLOCKWISE — compare DEASIL

wid-dy \ˈwid-ē/ *n, pl widdies* [ME (Sc), fr. ME *withy*] **1** Scot & dial Eng: a rope of osiers: WITHY **2** Scot & dial Eng: a hangman's noose

wide \ˈwaɪd/ *adj* **wider**; **wid-est** [ME, fr. OE *wīd*; akin to OHG *wīt* wide] **1 a**: having great extent: VAST (a ~ area) **b**: extending over a vast area: EXTENSIVE (a ~ reputation) **c**: extending throughout a specified area or scope (nationwide) **d**: COMPREHENSIVE **1**, INCLUSIVE **1** (reaches a ~ public) **2 a**: having a specified extension from side to side (3 feet ~) **b**: having much extent between the sides: BROAD (a ~ doorway) **c**: fully opened (wide-eyed) **d**: LAX **4 3 a**: extending or fluctuating considerably between limits (a ~ variation) **b**: straying or deviating from something specified (his remark was ~ of the truth) **4 of an animal ration**: relatively rich in carbohydrate as compared with protein *syn* see BROAD *ant* strait — **wide-ness** *n*

wide *adv* **wid-er**; **wid-est** **1 a**: over a great distance or extent: WIDELY (searched far and ~) **b**: over a specified distance, area, or extent (expanded the business country-wide) **2 a**: so as to leave much space or distance between **b**: so as to pass at or clear by a considerable distance (ran ~ around left end) **3**: to the fullest extent: COMPLETELY, FULLY (~ open)

wide-angle \ˈwi-ˈdʌŋ-ɡəl/ *adj* **1**: having or covering an angle of view wider than the ordinary — used esp. of lenses of shorter than normal focal length **2**: having, involving the use of, or relating to a wide-angle lens (a ~ camera)

wide-awake \ˈwi-ˈdʌ-ˈwāk/ *adj* **1**: fully awake **2**: alertly watchful esp. for advantages or opportunities *syn* see WATCHFUL — **wide-awake-ness** *n*

wide-eyed \ˈwi-ˈdɪd/ *adj* **1**: having the eyes wide open esp. with wonder or astonishment **2**: marked by unsophisticated or uncritical acceptance or admiration: NAIVE (~ innocence)

wide-ly *adv* **1**: over a broad range (persons with ~ fluctuating incomes — *Current Biog.*) **2**: to a great extent (departed ~ from the previous edition) **3**: by or among a large well-dispersed group of people (a ~ known political figure) **4**: over or through a wide area (has traveled ~)

wide-mouthed \ˈwi-ˈdɪ-ˈmaʊθd, -ˈmaʊtht/ *adj* **1**: having a wide mouth (~ jars) **2**: having one's mouth opened wide (as in awe)

wid-en \ˈwi-ˈdɪn/ *vb* **wid-ened**; **wid-en-ing** \ˈwi-ˈdɪ-nɪŋ, -ˈnɪŋ/ *vt*: to increase the width, scope, or extent of ~ *vi*: to become wide or wider — **wid-en-er** \-nər, -ˈn-ər/ *n*

wide receiver *n*: a football receiver who normally lines up several yards to the side of the offensive formation

wide-screen *adj*: of or relating to a projected picture whose aspect ratio is substantially greater than 1.33:1

wide-spread \ˈwi-ˈspred/ *adj* **1**: widely extended or spread out (low, ~ hood and fenders — *Time*) (a ~ erosion surface — C. B. Hitchcock) **2**: widely diffused or prevalent (~ public interest)

wide-spread-ing \-ɪŋ/ *adj* **1**: stretching or extending over a wide space or area (~ thatch roofs — *Nat'l Geographic*) **2** archaic: spreading over or affecting a wide area

wid-geon *also* **wi-geon** \ˈwi-ʒən/ *n, pl widgeon or widgeons* [origin unknown]: any of several freshwater ducks (genus *Mareca*) between the teal and the mallard in size

wid-get \ˈwi-ʒət/ *n* [alter. of *gadget*] **1**: GADGET **2**: an unnamed article considered for purposes of hypothetical example

wid-ish \ˈwi-ˈdɪʃ/ *adj*: somewhat wide

wid-ow \ˈwi-ˈdʌ-/ *n* [ME *widewe*, fr. OE *wuduwe*; akin to OHG *wituwa* widow, L *vidua* widow, -*videre* to separate, Gk *ēitheos* unmarried youth] **1 a**: a woman who has lost her husband by death; *esp*: one who has not remarried **b**: GRASS WIDOW **2**: an extra hand or part of a hand of cards dealt face down and usu. placed at the disposal of the highest bidder **3**: a single usu. short last line (as of a paragraph) separated from its related text and appearing at the top of a printed page or column

wid-ow *vt* **1**: to bereave of a spouse; *esp*: to cause to become a widow **2** obs: to survive as the widow of **3**: to deprive of something greatly valued or needed

wid-ow-er \ˈwi-ˈdʌ-wər/ *n* [ME *widewer*, alter. of *wedow* widow, widower, fr. OE *wuduwa* widower; akin to OE *wuduwe* widow]: a man who has lost his wife by death and has not married again

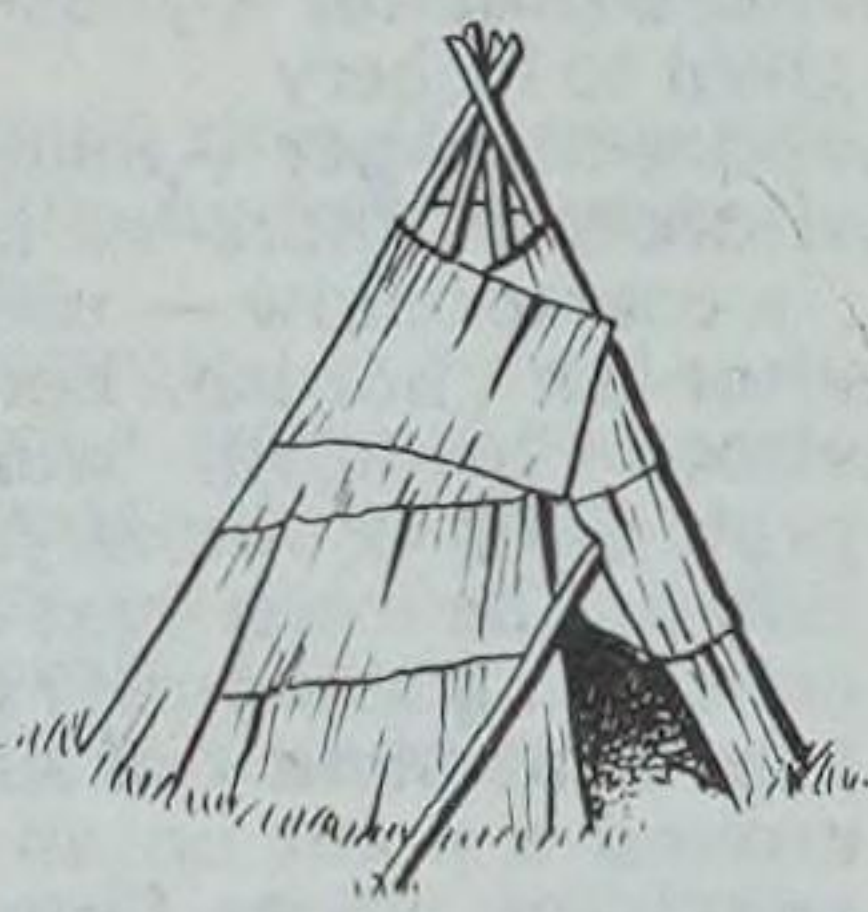
wid-ow-er-hood \-hʊd/ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being a widower **2**: the period during which a man remains a widower

wid-ow-hood \ˈwi-ˈdʌ-hʊd, -ˈwi-ˈdʌ-/ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being a widow **2**: the period during which a woman remains a widow

widow's peak *n*: PEAK 7

widow's walk *n* [fr. its use by the wives of seamen during their absence on a voyage]: a railed observation platform atop a usu. coastal house

width \ˈwɪðθ, -ˈwɪtθ/ *n* [*wide*] **1**: the measurement taken at right angles to the length: BREADTH **2**: largeness of extent or



wickiup

scope **3**: a measured and cut piece of material (a ~ of calico) (a ~ of lumber)

width-ways \-,wāz/ *adv*: WIDTHWISE

width-wise \-,wɪz/ *adv*: in the direction of the width: CROSSWISE

wield \ˈwi(ə)ld/ *vt* [ME *wielden* to control, fr. OE *wieldan*; akin to OHG *waltan* to rule, L *valēre* to be strong, be worth] **1** chiefly dial: to deal successfully with: MANAGE **2**: to handle (as a tool) effectively (~ a broom) **3 a**: to exert one's authority by means of (~ influence) **b**: have at one's command or disposal (did not ~ appropriate credentials — G. W. Bonham) *syn* see HANDLE — **wield-er** *n*

wieldy \ˈwi(ə)l-dē/ *adj*: capable of wielding or of being wielded easily

wiener \ˈwi-nər, -ˈwi-nē, -ˈwi-n-ē/ *n* [short for *wienerwurst*]: FRANKFURTER

Wiener schnitz-zel \ˈwi-nər-(s)h(n)it-səl, -ˈwi-nər-snit-/ *n* [G, lit., Vienna cutlet]: a thin breaded veal cutlet served with a garnish

wiener-wurst \ˈwi-nər(-)-wɜrst, -wū(ə)rst; -ˈwi-nər-wūs(h)t/ *n* [G, fr. *Wiener* of Vienna + *wurst* sausage] **1**: VIENNA SAUSAGE **2**: FRANKFURTER

wie-nie \ˈwi-nē, -ˈwi-n-ē/ *n*: FRANKFURTER

wife \ˈwaɪf/ *n, pl wives* \ˈwaɪvz/ [ME *wif*, fr. OE *wif*; akin to OHG *wīb* wife] **1 a** dial: WOMAN **b**: a woman acting in a specified capacity — used in combination (fishwife) **2**: a married woman — **wife-hood** \ˈwaɪf-hʊd, -ˈwi-fʊd/ *n* — **wife-less** \ˈwi-fləs/ *adj*

wife-like \ˈwi-flɪk/ *adv*: in a wifely manner

wifelike *adj*: WIFELY

wife-ly \ˈwi-flē/ *adj*: of, relating to, or befitting a wife — **wife-li-ness** *n*

wig \ˈwɪɡ/ *n* [short for *periwig*] **1 a**: a manufactured covering of natural or synthetic hair for the head **b**: TOUPEE **2**: an act of wiggling: REBUKE

wig *vt* **wigged**; **wig-ging**: to scold severely: REBUKE

Wig *abbr* Wigtownshire

wig-an \ˈwɪɡ-ən/ *n* [Wigan, England]: a stiff plain-weave cotton fabric used for interlining

wigged \ˈwɪɡd/ *adj*: wearing a wig (the mute, blond-wigged ... member of the team — *Current Biog.*)

wig-gle \ˈwɪɡ-əl/ *vb* **wig-gled**; **wig-gling** \-(ə)lɪŋ/ [ME *wiglen*, fr. or akin to MD or MLG *wiggelen* to totter; akin to OE *wegan* to move — more at WAY] *vi* **1**: to move to and fro with quick jerky or shaking motions: JIGGLE **2**: to proceed with or as if with twisting and turning movements: WRIGGLE ~ *vt*: to cause to wiggle

wiggle *n* **1**: the act of wiggling **2**: shellfish or fish in cream sauce with peas — **wig-gly** \ˈwɪɡ-(ə)lē/ *adj*

wig-gler \ˈwɪɡ-(ə)lɜr/ *n* **1**: one that wiggles **2**: a larva or pupa of the mosquito — called also *wiggler*

wight \ˈwaɪt/ *n* [ME, creature, thing, fr. OE *wiht*; akin to OHG *wiht* creature, thing, OSlav *vešti* thing]: a living being: CREATURE; *esp*: a human being

wight *adj* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to ON *vigr* skilled in fighting (neut. *vigt*); akin to OE *wigan* to fight — more at VICTOR] *archaic*: VALIANT, STALWART

wig-let \ˈwɪɡ-lət/ *n*: a small wig used esp. to enhance a hairstyle

wig-mak-er \ˈwɪɡ-mā-kər/ *n*: one that makes or deals in wigs

wig-wag \ˈwɪɡ-wag/ *vb* [E dial. *wig* to move + E *wag*] *vi* **1**: to send a signal by or as if by a flag or light waved according to a code **2**: to make a signal (as with the hand or arm) ~ *vt* **1**: to signal by wigwagging **2**: to cause to wigwag

wigwag *n* **1**: the art or practice of wigwagging **2**: the act of wigwagging

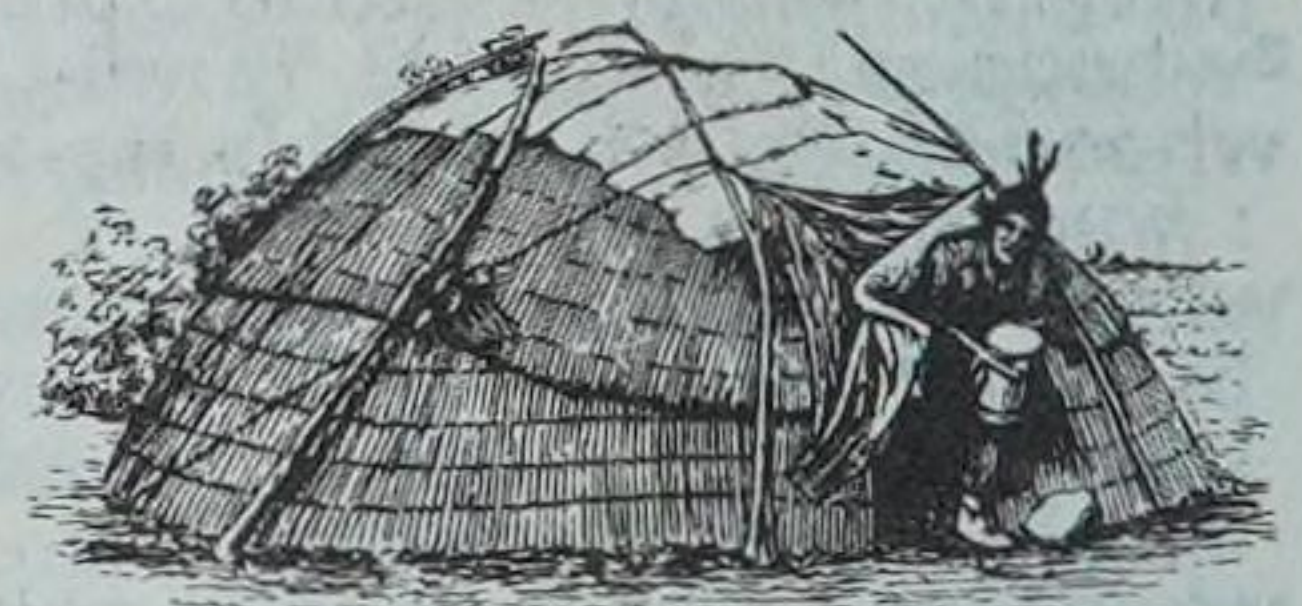
wig-wam \ˈwɪɡ-wäm/ *n* [Abnaki & Massachuset *wikwām*]: a hut of the Indians of the Great Lakes region and eastward having typically an arched framework of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides; *also*: a rough hut

wil-co \ˈwɪl-(k)ō/ *interj* [will comply] — used esp. in radio and signaling to indicate that a message received will be complied with

wild \ˈwaɪld/ *adj* [ME *wilde*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wildi* wild, W gwyllt] **1 a**: living in a state of nature and not ordinarily tame or domesticated (~ duck) **b** (1): growing or produced without the aid and care of man (~ honey) (2): related to or resembling a corresponding cultivated or domesticated organism **c**: of or relating to wild organisms (the ~ state) **2 a**: not inhabited or cultivated (~ land) **b**: not amenable to human habitation or cultivation: WASTE **3 a** (1): loose from restraint or regulation: UNCONTROLLED (~ mobs) (2): emotionally overcome (~ with grief); *also*: passionately eager or enthusiastic (was ~ to own a toy train — J. C. Furnas) (3): not amenable to control or restraint: UNRULY (the zebra is too ~ to be used as a draft animal) **b**: marked by turbulent agitation: STORMY (a ~ night) **c**: going beyond normal or conventional bounds: FANTASTIC **d**: indicative of strong passion, desire, or emotion (a ~ gleam of delight in his eyes — *Irish Digest*) **4**: UNCIVILIZED, BARBARIC **5**: characteristic of, appropriate to, or expressive of wilderness, wildlife, or a simple or uncivilized society **6 a**: deviating from the intended or expected course (~ spelling — C. W. Cunningham) (the throw was ~) **b**: having no basis in known or surmised fact (a ~ guess) **7 of a playing card**: able to represent any card designated by the holder — **wild-ly** \ˈwaɪl-(d)lē/ *adv* — **wild-ness** \ˈwaɪl-(d)-nəs/ *n*

wild *n* **1**: a sparsely inhabited or uncultivated region or tract: WILDERNESS **2**: a wild, free, or natural state or existence (living in the ~)

wild *adv*: in a wild manner: as **a**: without regulation or control **b**: off an intended or expected course



wigwam

wild and woolly *adj*: marked by a boisterous and untamed lack of polish and refinement (a *wild and woolly* town)

wild bergamot *n*: a fragrant No. American herb (*Monarda fistulosa*) having a terminal capitate cluster of rather large pink or purple flowers

wild boar *n*: an Old World wild hog (*Sus scrofa*) from which most domestic swine have been derived

wild carrot *n*: a widely naturalized Eurasian weed (*Daucus carota*) that is prob. the original of the cultivated carrot and has an acrid ill-flavored root — called also *Queen Anne's lace*

wild-cat \wī(ə)l(d)-kət/ *n*, *pl* **wildcats** 1 *a*: either of two cats (*Felis sylvestris* of Europe and *F. ocreata* of Africa) that resemble but are heavier in build than the domestic tabby cat and are usu. held to be among the ancestors of the domestic cat *b* or *pl* **wild-cat**: any of various small or medium-sized cats (as the lynx or ocelot) *c*: a feral domestic cat 2 *a*: a savage quick-tempered person 3 *a*: wildcat money *b*: a wildcat oil or gas well *c*: a wildcat strike

wildcat *adj* 1 *a* (1): financially irresponsible or unreliable (banks) (2): issued by a financially irresponsible banking establishment (currency) *b*: operating, produced, or carried on outside the bounds of standard or legitimate business practices (insurance schemes — H. H. Reichard) *c*: of, relating to, or being an oil or gas well drilled in territory not known to be productive *d*: initiated by a group of workers without formal union approval or in violation of a contract (a ~ strike) (work stoppages) 2 *a* of a cartridge: having a bullet of standard caliber but using an expanded case or a case designed for a bullet of greater caliber necked down for the smaller bullet *b* of a rifle: using wildcat cartridges

wildcat *vt* **wild-cat-ted**; **wild-cat-ting**: to prospect and drill an experimental oil or gas well or sink a mine shaft in territory not known to be productive

wild-cat-ter \-kət-ər/ *n* 1: one that drills wells in the hope of finding oil in territory not known to be an oil field 2: one that promotes unsafe and unreliable enterprises; *esp*: one that sells stocks in enterprises of this kind 3: one that designs, builds, or fires wildcat cartridges and rifles as a hobby 4: a worker who goes out on an unauthorized strike

wild celery *n*: TAPE GRASS

wild-beest \wīl-dē-bēst/ *n*, *pl* **wildebeests** also **wildebeest** [Afrik wildebees, fr. *wilde* wild + *bees* ox]: GNU

wild-der \wīl-dər/ *vb* [prob. irreg. fr. *wilderness*] *vt* 1 *archaic*: to lead astray 2 *archaic*: BEWILDER, PERPLEX ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to move at random: WANDER — **wild-der-ment** \-dər-mənt/ *n*, *archaic*

wild-der-ness \wīl-dər-nəs/ *n* [ME, fr. *wildern* wild, fr. OE *wildd-ēoren* of wild beasts] 1 *a* (1): a tract or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings (2): an area essentially undisturbed by human activity together with its naturally developed life community *b*: an empty or pathless area or region (in remote ~es of space groups of nebulae are found — G. W. Gray †1960) *c*: a part of a garden devoted to wild growth 2 *obs*: WILDNESS 3 *a*: a confusing multitude or mass: an indefinitely great number or quantity (I would not have given it for a ~ of monkeys — Shak.) *b*: a bewildering situation (those moral ~es of civilized life — Norman Mailer)

wilderness area *n*, often *cap* **W&A**: an often large tract of public land maintained essentially in its natural state and protected against introduction of intrusive artifacts (as roads and buildings)

wild-eyed \wī(ə)l-'dīd/ *adj* 1: having a wild expression in the eyes 2: consisting of or favoring extreme political or social measures (~ schemes)

wild-fire \wī(ə)l(d)-fī(ə)r/ *n* 1: a sweeping and destructive conflagration 2 *a*: GREEK FIRE *b*: something that acts intensely and usu. very rapidly — usu. used in the phrase *like wildfire* 3: a phosphorescent glow (as ignis fatuus or fox fire) 4: a destructive bacterial disease of tobacco

wild flax *n* 1: GOLD OF PLEASURE 2: BUTTER AND EGGS

wild flower *n*: the flower of a wild or uncultivated plant or the plant bearing it

wild-fowl \wī(ə)l(d)-fau/ *n*: a game bird; *esp*: a game waterfowl (as a wild duck or goose) — **wild-fowl-er** \-fau-lər/ *n* — **wild-fowl-ing** \-lɪŋ/ *n*

wild geranium *n* 1: a common geranium (*Geranium maculatum*) of eastern No. America with deeply parted leaves and flowers of rosy purple 2: any of several geraniums related to the wild geranium

wild ginger *n*: a No. American perennial herb (*Asarum canadense*) of the birthwort family with a pungent creeping rhizome

wild-goose chase *n*: a fruitless pursuit or search

wild hyacinth *n*: any of several plants with flowers suggestive of hyacinths: *a*: a camas (*Camassia scilloides*) with white racemose flowers *b*: WOOD HYACINTH

wild indigo *n*: any of a genus (*Baptisia*) of American leguminous plants; *esp*: a tumbleweed (*B. tinctoria*) with bright yellow flowers and trifoliate leaves

wild-ling \wīl-dɪŋ/ *n* [wild + -ling] 1 *a*: a plant growing uncultivated in the wild either as a native or an escape; *esp*: a wild apple or crab apple *b*: the fruit of a wildling 2: a wild animal

wilding *adj*: not domesticated or cultivated: WILD

wild-ish \wīl-dɪʃ/ *adj*: somewhat wild

wild land *n*: land that is uncultivated or unfit for cultivation

wild-life \wī(ə)l(d)-lɪf/ *n*, often *attrib*: living things that are neither human nor domesticated; *esp*: mammals, birds, and fishes hunted by man

wild-ling \wī(ə)l(d)-lɪŋ/ *n*: WILDING

wild madder *n* 1: MADDER 1, 2a 2: either of two bedstraws (*Gallium mollugo* and *G. tinctorium*)

wild marjoram *n*: OREGANO 1

wild mustard *n*: CHARLOCK

wild oat *n* 1 *a*: any of several wild grasses (genus *Avena*); *esp*: a European annual weed (*A. fatua*) common in meadows and pastures *b*: any of a genus (*Urtularia*) of small herbs of the lily family with drooping bell-shaped yellowish flowers 2 *pl*: offenses

and indiscretions ascribed to youthful exuberance — usu. used in the phrase *sow one's wild oats*

wild olive *n*: any of various trees that resemble the olive or have fruits resembling its fruit

wild pansy *n*: a common and long-cultivated European viola (*Viola tricolor*) which has short-spurred flowers usu. blue or purple mixed with white and yellow and from which most of the garden pansies are derived — called also *heartsease*, *Johnny-jump-up*

wild parsley *n*: any of numerous wild plants of the carrot family with finely divided foliage

wild pink *n*: an American catchfly (genus *Silene*); *esp*: one (*S. caroliniana*) of the eastern U.S. with pink or whitish flowers

wild pitch *n*: a pitched baseball not hit by the batter that cannot be caught or controlled by the catcher with ordinary effort and that enables a base runner to advance — compare PASSED BALL

wild rice *n*: a tall aquatic No. American perennial grass (*Zizania aquatica*) that yields an edible grain

wild rye *n*: any of several grasses (genus *Elymus*)

wild sarsaparilla *n*: a common No. American perennial herb (*Aralia nudicaulis*) with long-stalked basal compound leaves, umbels of greenish flowers, and an aromatic root used as a substitute of true sarsaparilla

wild type *n*: the typical form of an organism as ordinarily encountered in nature in contrast to natural or laboratory mutant individuals — **wild-type** *adj*

wild vanilla *n*: a perennial composite herb (*Trilisa odoratissima*) of the southeastern U.S. with vanilla-scented leaves

wild West *n*: the western U.S. in its frontier period

wild-wood \wī(ə)l(d)-wūd/ *n*: a wood unaltered or unfrequented by man

wile \wī(ə)l/ *n* [ME *wil*, fr. (assumed) ONF, prob. of Gmc origin; akin to OE *wigle* divination — more at WITCH] 1: a trick or stratagem intended to ensnare or deceive; also: a beguiling or playful trick 2: skill in outwitting: TRICKERY, GUILE *syn* see TRICK

wile *vt* **wiled**; **wiling** 1: to lure by or as if by a magic spell: ENTICE 2 [perh. alter. of *while*]: to pass or spend pleasantly *syn* see WHILE

will \wəl, (ə)l, (ə)wɪl/ *vb*, *past* **would** \wəd, (ə)d, (ə)wūd/; *pres sing* & *pl* **will** [ME (1st & 3d sing. pres. indic.), fr. OE *wille* (infin. *wyllan*); akin to OHG *wili* (3d sing. pres. indic.) *wills*, L *velle* to wish, *will*] *vt*: DESIRE, WISH (call it what you ~) ~ *verbal auxiliary* 1 — used to express desire, choice, willingness, consent, or in negative constructions refusal (could find no one who *would* take the job) (if we ~ all do our best) (~ you please stop that racket) 2 — used to express frequent, customary, or habitual action or natural tendency or disposition (~ get angry over nothing) (~ work one day and loaf the next) 3 — used to express futurity (tomorrow morning I ~ wake up in this first-class hotel suite — Tennessee Williams) 4 — used to express capability or sufficiency (back seat ~ hold three passengers) 5 — used to express probability and often equivalent to the simple verb (that ~ be the milkman) 6 *a* — used to express determination, insistence, persistence, or willfulness (I have made up my mind to go and go I ~) *b* — used to express inevitability (accidents ~ happen) 7 — used to express a command, exhortation, or injunction (you ~ do as I say, at once) ~ *vi*: to have a wish or desire (whether we ~ or no)

will \wɪl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *willa* will, desire; akin to OE *wille*] 1: DESIRE, WISH: as *a*: DISPOSITION, INCLINATION (where there's a ~ there's a way) *b*: APPETITE, PASSION *c*: CHOICE, DETERMINATION 2 *a*: something desired; *esp*: a choice or determination of one having authority or power *b* (1) *archaic*: REQUEST, COMMAND (2) [fr. the phrase *our will is* which introduces it]: the part of a summons expressing a royal command 3: the act, process, or experience of willing: VOLITION 4 *a*: mental powers manifested as wishing, choosing, desiring, or intending *b*: a disposition to act according to principles or ends *c*: the collective desire of a group (the ~ of the people) 5: the power of control over one's own actions or emotions (a man of iron ~) 6: a legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; *esp*: a written instrument legally executed by which a man makes disposition of his estate to take effect after his death — **at will**: as one wishes: as or when it pleases or suits oneself

will \wɪl/ *vt* 1 *a*: to order or direct by a will *b*: to dispose of by or as if by a will: BEQUEATH 2 *a*: to determine by an act of choice *b*: DECREE, ORDAIN (Providence ~s it) *c*: INTEND, PURPOSE ~ *vi* 1: to exercise the will 2: CHOOSE

will-able \wɪl-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being willed, wished, or determined by will

willed \wɪld/ *adj*: having a will *esp*. of a specified kind — usu. used in combination (strong-willed)

willem-ite \wɪl-ə-mɪt/ *n* [G *willemit*, fr. *Willem* (William) I †1843 king of the Netherlands]: a mineral Zn_2SiO_4 consisting of zinc silicate, occurring in hexagonal prisms and in massive or granular forms, and varying in color

wil-let \wɪl-ət/ *n*, *pl* **willet** [imit.]: a large shorebird (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) of the eastern and Gulf coasts and the central parts of No. America

will-ful or **wil-ful** \wɪl-fəl/ *adj* 1: obstinately and often perversely self-willed 2: done deliberately: INTENTIONAL *syn* 1 see VOLUNTARY 2 see UNRULY *ant* biddable — **will-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē/ *adv* — **will-ful-ness** *n*

William Tell \wɪl-yəm-'tel/ *n*: a marksman of Swiss legend who complied with an order to shoot an apple off his son's head with an arrow

ə abut	ː kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

wil-lies \ˈwɪl-ēz\ *n pl* [origin unknown]: a fit of nervousness: JITTERS — used with *the*

wil-lie-waught \ˈwɪl-ē-wäkt\ *n* [guid willie-waught, by incorrect division fr. *Sc guidwillie waught* cheering drink]: a deep draft (as of ale)

will-ing \ˈwɪl-ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: inclined or favorably disposed in mind: READY 2: prompt to act or respond 3: done, borne, or accepted by choice or without reluctance 4: of or relating to the will or power of choosing: VOLITIONAL — **will-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv* — **will-ing-ness** *n*

wil-li-waw \ˈwɪl-i-wə\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *a*: a sudden violent gust of cold land air common along mountainous coasts of high latitudes *b*: a sudden violent wind 2: a violent commotion or agitation

will-less \ˈwɪl-ləs\ *adj* 1: involving no exercise of the will: INVOLUNTARY (~ obedience) 2: not exercising the will (~ human beings)

will-o'-the-wisp \ˈwɪl-ə-thə-ˈwɪsp\ *n* [*Will* (nickname for William) + *of* + *the* + *wisp*] 1: IGNIS FATUUS 2: a delusive goal — **will-o'-the-wisp-ish** \-wɪs-pɪʃ\ *adj*

wil-low \ˈwɪl-(l)ō, ˈwɪl-ə-(w)\ *n* [ME *wilghe*, *wilowe*, fr. OE *welig*; akin to MHG *wilge* willow, Gk *helikē*] 1: any of a genus (*Salix* of the family Salicaceae, the willow family) of trees and shrubs bearing aments of apetalous flowers and including forms of value for wood, osiers, or tanbark and a few ornamentals 2: an object made of willow wood; *esp*: a cricket bat 3 [alter. of *willy*]: a textile machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleaned by a spiked drum revolving in a box studded internally with spikes — called also *willower*, *willy* — **wil-low-like** \-lō,lik, -ə,lik\ *adj*

willow *vt*: to open and clean (textile fibers) with a willow

wil-low-er \ˈwɪl-ə-wər\ *n* 1: a textile worker who operates a willow 2: WILLOW 3

willow herb *n* 1: any of a genus (*Epilobium*) of herbs of the evening-primrose family; *esp*: FIREWEED *b* 2: LOOSESTRIPE; *esp*: a purplish-flowered form (*Lythrum salicaria*) common in marshes

wil-low-ware \ˈwɪl-ə-wa(ə)r, ˈwɪl-ō-, -we(ə)r\ *n*: dinnerware that is usu. blue-and-white and that is decorated with a story-telling design featuring a large willow tree by a little bridge

wil-low-y \ˈwɪl-ə-wē\ *adj* 1: abounding with willows 2 *a*: resembling a willow: PLIANT *b*: gracefully tall and slender

will-pow-er \ˈwɪl-paʊ-(ə)r\ *n*: energetic determination: RESOLUTENESS

will to power 1: the drive of the superman in the philosophy of Nietzsche to perfect and transcend the self through the possession and exercise of creative power 2: a conscious or unconscious desire to exercise authority over others

wil-ly \ˈwɪl-ē\ *n, pl willies* [(assumed) ME, basket, fr. OE *wiliga*; akin to OE *welig* willow]: WILLOW 3

willy *vt* **wil-lied**; **wil-ly-ing**: WILLOW

wil-ly-nil-ly \ˈwɪl-ē-nɪl-ē\ *adv or adj* [alter. of *will I nill I* or *will ye nill ye* or *will he nill he*]: by compulsion: without choice

Wilson's disease \ˈwɪl-sən-z-\ *n* [Samuel A. K. Wilson †1937 E neurologist]: a congenital disease that is characterized by inability to metabolize copper and is marked *esp*. by cirrhotic changes in the liver and severe mental disorder

wilt \wɛlt, (ˈ)wɪlt\ *archaic pres 2d sing of WILL*

wilt \ˈwɪlt\ *vb* [alter. of earlier *welk*, fr. ME *welken*, prob. fr. MD; akin to OHG *erwelken* to wilt] *vi* 1: to lose freshness and become flaccid (as a plant on a dry day): DROOP 2: to grow weak or faint: LANGUAGE ~ *vt*: to cause to wilt

wilt \ˈwɪlt\ *n* 1: an act or instance of wilting: the state of being wilted 2 *a*: a disorder (as a fungus disease) of plants marked by loss of turgidity in soft tissues with subsequent drooping and often shriveling — called also *wilt disease* *b*: a destructive virus disease of various caterpillars marked by visceral liquefaction and shriveling of the body

Wil-ton \ˈwɪlt-n\ *n* [Wilton, borough in England]: a carpet woven with loops like the Brussels carpet but having a velvet cut pile and being generally of better material's

Wilts *abbr* Wiltshire

wily \ˈwi-lē\ *adj* **wil-i-er**; **-est**: full of wiles: CRAFTY — **wil-i-ly** \-lē\ *adv* — **wil-i-ness** \-lē-nəs\ *n*

wim-ble \ˈwɪm-bəl\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. MD *wimmel* auger; akin to MLG *wimmel* auger]: any of various instruments for boring holes

wimble *vt* **wim-bled**; **wim-bling** \-b(ə)lɪŋ\ *archaic*: to bore with or as if with a wimble

wim-ple \ˈwɪm-pəl\ *n* [ME *wimpel*, fr. OE; akin to OE *wipian* to wipe] 1: a cloth covering worn outdoors over the head and around the neck and chin *esp*. by women in the late medieval period and by some nuns 2 *Scot* *a*: a crafty turn: TWIST *b*: CURVE, BEND

wimple *vb* **wim-pled**; **wim-pling** \-p(ə)lɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to cover with or as if with a wimple: VEIL 2: to cause to ripple ~ *vi* 1: to fall or lie in folds 2 *chiefly Scot*: to follow a winding course: MEANDER 3: RIPLE

win \ˈwɪn\ *vb* **won** \ˈwɒn\; **win-ning** [ME *winnen*, fr. OE *winnan* to struggle; akin to OHG *winnan* to struggle, L *venus* love, charm] *vi* 1: to gain the victory in a contest: SUCCEED 2: to succeed in arriving at a place or a state ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to get possession of by effort or fortune *b*: to obtain by work: EARN (striving to ~ a living from the sterile soil) 2 *a*: to gain in or as if in battle or contest *b*: to be the victor in (won the war) 3: to solicit and gain the favor of; *esp*: to induce to accept oneself in marriage 4 *a*: to obtain (as ore, coal, or clay) by mining *b*: to prepare (as a vein or bed) for regular mining *c*: to recover (as metal) from ore 5: to reach by expenditure of effort *syn* see GET *ant* lose — **win-na-ble** \ˈwɪn-ə-bəl\ *adj*



wimple 1

win *n*: VICTORY; *specif*: first place at the finish of a horse race

wince \ˈwɪn(t)s\ *vi* **winc-ed**; **winc-ing** [ME *wenchen* to be impatient, dart about, fr. (assumed) ONF *wenchier*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *wankōn* to totter, OE *wincian* to wink]: to shrink back involuntarily (as from pain): FLINCH *syn* see RECOIL — **wince** *n*

winch \ˈwɪnʃ\ *n* [ME *winche* roller, reel, fr. OE *wince*; akin to OE *wincian* to wink] 1: any of various machines or instruments for hauling or pulling; *esp*: a powerful machine with one or more drums on which to coil a rope, cable, or chain for hauling or hoisting: WINDLASS 2: a crank with a handle for giving motion to a machine (as a grindstone)

winch *vt*: to hoist or haul with or as if with a winch — **winch-er** *n*

wind \ˈwɪnd, ˈwɪnd\ *archaic or poetic* \ˈwɪnd\ *n, often attrib* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wint* wind, L *ventus*, Gk *aēnai* to blow, Skt *vāti* it blows] 1 *a*: a natural movement of air of any velocity; *esp*: air in natural motion horizontally *b*: an artificially produced movement of air 2 *a*: a destructive force or influence *b*: a force or agency that carries along or influences: TENDENCY, TREND (withstood the ~s of popular opinion — Felix Frankfurter) 3 *a*: BREATH 4a *b*: BREATH 2a *c*: the pit of the stomach: SOLAR PLEXUS 4: gas generated in the stomach or the intestines 5 *a*: compressed air or gas *b* *archaic*: AIR 6: something that is insubstantial: as *a*: mere talk: idle words *b*: NOTHING, NOTHINGNESS *c*: vain self-satisfaction 7 *a*: air carrying a scent (as of a hunter or game) *b*: slight information *esp*. about something secret: INTIMATION (got ~ of the rumors about him) 8 *a*: musical wind instruments *esp*. as distinguished from strings and percussion *b pl*: players of wind instruments 9 *a*: a direction from which the wind may blow: a point of the compass; *esp*: one of the cardinal points *b*: the direction from which the wind is blowing — **wind-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **wind-less-ly** *adv* — **wind-less-ness** *n* — **before the wind**: in the same direction as the main force of the wind — **close to the wind**: as nearly as possible against the main force of the wind — **have the wind of** 1: to be to windward of 2: to be on the scent of 3: to have a superior position to — **in the wind**: about to happen: ASTIR, AFOOT (other projects than a new building were *in the wind* — Ben Riker) — **near the wind** 1: close to the wind 2: close to a point of danger: near the permissible limit — **off the wind**: away from the direction from which the wind is blowing — **on the wind**: toward the direction from which the wind is blowing — **under the wind** 1: to leeward 2: in a place protected from the wind: under the lee

wind \ˈwɪnd\ *vt* 1: to detect or follow by scent 2: to expose to the air or wind: dry by exposing to air 3: to make short of breath 4: to regulate the wind supply of (an organ pipe) 5: to rest (as a horse) in order to allow the breath to be recovered ~ *vi* 1: to scent game 2 *dial*: to pause for breath

wind \ˈwɪnd, ˈwɪnd\ *vb* **wind-ed** \ˈwɪn-dəd, ˈwɪn-\ or **wound** \ˈwaʊnd\; **wind-ing** \ˈwɪnd\ *vt* [ˈwɪnd] 1: to cause (as a horn) to sound by blowing: BLOW 2: to sound (as a call or note) on a horn (wound a rousing call — R. L. Stevenson) ~ *vi*: to produce a sound on a horn

wind \ˈwɪnd\ *vb* **wound** \ˈwaʊnd\ also **wind-ed**; **wind-ing** [ME *winden*, fr. OE *windan* to twist, move with speed or force, brandish; akin to OHG *wintan* to wind, Umbrian *ohavendu* let him turn aside] *vi* 1: BEND, WARP 2: to have a curving course or shape: extend in curves 3: to move so as to encircle 4: to turn when lying at anchor ~ *vt* 1 *a* *obs*: WEAVE *b*: ENTANGLE, INVOLVE *c*: to introduce sinuously or stealthily: INSINUATE 2 *a*: to encircle or cover with something pliable: bind with loops or layers *b*: to turn completely or repeatedly about an object: COIL, TWINE *c* (1): to hoist or haul by means of a rope or chain and a windlass (2): to move (a ship) by hauling on a capstan *d* (1): to tighten the spring of (~ a clock) (2) *obs*: to make tighter: TIGHTEN, TUNE (3): CRANK *e*: to raise to a high level (as of excitement or tension) 3 *a*: to cause to move in a curving line or path *b* *archaic*: to turn the course of; *esp*: to lead (a person) as one wishes *c* (1): to cause (as a ship) to change direction: TURN (2): to turn (a ship) end for end *d*: to traverse on a curving course (the river ~s the valley) *e*: to effect by or as if by curving — **wind-er** *n*

wind \ˈwɪnd\ *n* 1: a mechanism (as a winch) for winding 2: an act of winding: the state of being wound 3: COIL, TURN 4: a particular method of winding

wind-age \ˈwɪn-dɪj\ *n* [ˈwɪnd] 1 *a*: the space between the projectile of a smoothbore gun and the surface of the bore *b*: the difference between the diameter of the bore of a muzzle-loading rifled cannon and that of the projectile cylinder 2 *a*: the amount of sight deflection necessary to compensate for wind displacement in aiming a gun *b* (1): the influence of the wind in deflecting the course of a projectile (2): the amount of deflection due to the wind 3: the disturbance of the air caused by a passing object (as a projectile) 4: the surface exposed (as by a ship) to the wind

wind-bag \ˈwɪn(d)-bæg\ *n*: an exhaustively talkative person

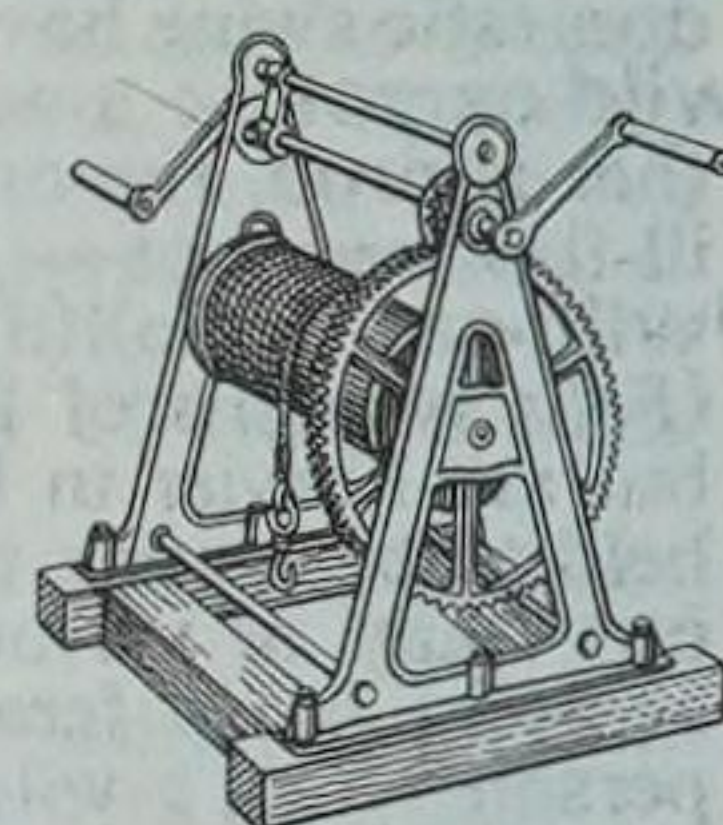
wind-bell \-,bel\ *n* 1: a cluster of small pieces of glass or metal tied loosely together in such a way that they tinkle when blown by the wind — usu. used in pl. 2: a bell that is light enough to be moved and sounded by the wind

wind-blast \-,blast\ *n*: the destructive effect of air friction on a pilot ejected from a high-speed airplane

wind-blown \-,blɒn\ *adj* 1: blown by the wind; *esp*: having a permanent set or character of growth determined by the prevailing winds (~ trees) 2 *of hair*: cut so that the ends turn outward and to the front as if blown by a wind from behind

wind-break \-,bræk\ *n*: a growth of trees or shrubs serving to break the force of wind; *broadly*: a shelter (as a fence) from the wind

Wind-break-er \-,brā-kər\ *trademark* — used for an outer jacket made of wind-resistant material



winch 1

wind-broken \-,brō-kən\ *adj.* of a horse: affected with pulmonary emphysema or with heaves

wind-burn \-,bɜ:n\ *n*: irritation caused by wind — **wind-burned** \-,bɜ:nd\ *adj*

wind-chill \ˈwɪn(d)-ˌtʃɪl\ *n*: a still-air temperature that would have the same cooling effect on exposed human flesh as a given combination of temperature and wind speed — called also *chill factor*, *windchill index*

wind chime *n*: WIND-BELL 1 — usu. used in pl.

wind cone *n*: WIND SOCK

wind-er \ˈwɪn-dər\ *n*: one that winds: as **a**: a worker who winds yarn or thread **b**: any of various textile machines for winding thread and yarn **c**: a key for winding a mechanism (as a clock) **d**: a step that is wider at one end than at the other (as in a spiral staircase)

wind-fall \ˈwɪn(d)-fɒl\ *n* 1: something (as a tree or fruit) blown down by the wind 2: an unexpected or sudden gain or advantage

wind-flaw \-,fləʊ\ *n*: a gust of wind: FLAW

wind-flow-er \-,flaʊ(-ə)r\ *n* 1: ANEMONE 1 2: RUE ANEMONE

wind-gall \-,gɒl\ *n*: a soft tumor or synovial swelling on a horse's leg in the region of the fetlock joint — **wind-galled** \-,gɒld\ *adj*

wind gap *n*: a notch in the crest of a mountain ridge: a pass not occupied by a stream

wind harp *n*: AEOLIAN HARP

wind-hov-er \ˈwɪnd,-hæv-ər,-häv-\ *n*, *Brit*: KESTREL

1wind-ing \ˈwɪn-dɪŋ\ *n* 1: material (as wire) wound or coiled about an object (as an armature); also: a single turn of the wound material 2 **a**: the act of one that winds **b**: the manner of winding something 3: a curved or sinuous course, line, or progress

2winding *adj*: marked by winding: as **a**: having a pronounced curve; esp: SPIRAL (a ~ stairway) **b**: having a course that winds (a ~ road)

wind-ing-sheet \ˈwɪn-dɪŋ,-ʃet\ *n*: a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped

wind instrument *n*: a musical instrument (as a trumpet, clarinet, or organ) sounded by wind; esp: a musical instrument sounded by the player's breath

wind-jam-mer \ˈwɪn(d)-jam-ər\ *n*: a sailing ship; also: one of its crew

1wind-lass \ˈwɪn(-d)læs\ *n* [ME *wyndlas*, alter. of *wyndas*, fr. ON *vindass*, fr. *vinda* to wind + *äss* pole; akin to OHG *wintan* to wind]: any of various machines for hoisting or hauling: as **a**: a horizontal barrel supported on vertical posts and turned by a crank so that the hoisting rope is wound around the barrel **b**: a steam or electric winch with horizontal or vertical shaft and two drums used to raise a ship's anchor

2windlass *vt*: to hoist or haul with a windlass

wind-le-straw \ˈwɪn(-d)l-strəʊ\ *n* [(assumed) ME, fr. OE *windelst-rēaw*, fr. *windel* basket (fr. *windan* to wind) + *strēaw* straw] *Brit*: a dry thin stalk of grass

1wind-mill \ˈwɪn(d)-mɪl\ *n* 1 **a**: a mill operated by the wind usu. acting on oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft; esp: a wind-driven water pump **b**: the wind-driven wheel of a windmill 2: something that resembles or suggests a windmill: as **a**: PINWHEEL 1 **b**: HELICOPTER 3 [fr. the episode in *Don Quixote* by Cervantes in which the hero attacks windmills under the illusion that they are giants]: an imaginary wrong, evil, or opponent — used in the phrase *to tilt at windmills*

2windmill *vt*: to cause to move like a windmill ~ *vi*: to move like a windmill

wind-ow \ˈwɪn(-)dō,-də(-w)\ *n*, often attrib [ME *windowe*, fr. ON *vindauga*, fr. *vindr* wind + *auga* eye; akin to OE *wind* and to OE *ēage* eye — more at EYE] 1: an opening esp. in the wall of a building for admission of light and air that is usu. closed by casements or sashes containing transparent material (as glass) and capable of being opened and shut 2: WINDOWPANE 3: an opening (as a shutter, slot, or valve) that resembles or suggests a window 4: the transparent panel of a window envelope 5: the framework (as a shutter or sash with its fittings) that closes a window opening 6: CHAFF 4 7: a range of wavelengths in the electromagnetic spectrum to which a planet's atmosphere is transparent 8: an interval of time within which a rocket or spacecraft must be launched to accomplish a particular mission 9: an area at the limits of the earth's sensible atmosphere through which a spacecraft must pass for successful reentry — **wind-ow-less** \-dō-ləs,-də-\ *adj*

window box *n* 1: one of the hollows in the sides of a window frame for the weights that counterbalance a lifting sash 2: a box designed to hold soil for growing plants on a windowsill

wind-ow-dress \ˈwɪn-dō,-dres,-də,-dres\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *window dresser*]: to make appear more attractive or favorable

window dresser *n* 1: one that arranges merchandise and decorations in a show window 2: one that distorts facts or puts up a front in order to make a favorable impression

window dressing *n* 1: the display of merchandise in a retail store window 2: the act or an instance of making something appear more attractive or favorable often by means of false or misleading statements of facts

window envelope *n*: an envelope having a transparent panel through which the address on the enclosure is visible

wind-ow-pane \ˈwɪn-dō,-pān,-də-\ *n*: a pane in a window

window seat *n*: a seat built into a window recess

window shade *n*: a shade or curtain for a window

wind-ow-shop \ˈwɪn-dō,-ʃəp,-də-\ *vi*: to look at the displays in retail store windows without going inside the stores to make purchases — **wind-ow-shop-per** *n*

wind-ow-sill \-,sɪl\ *n*: the horizontal member at the bottom of a window opening



windmill 1

wind-pipe \ˈwɪn(d)-pɪp\ *n*: the passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs: TRACHEA

wind-pol-li-nat-ed \-ˈpāl-ə,-nāt-əd\ *adj*: pollinated by wind-borne pollen

wind-proof \-ˈpruf\ *adj*: proof against the wind (a ~ jacket)

wind rose \ˈwɪn,-drōz\ *n* [G *windrose* compass card]: a diagram showing for a given place the relative frequency or frequency and strength of winds from different directions

1wind-row \ˈwɪn,-(d)rō\ *n* 1 **a**: a row of hay raked up to dry before being baled or stored **b**: a similar row of cut vegetation (as grain) for drying 2: a row heaped up by or as if by the wind 3 **a**: a long low ridge of road-making material scraped to the side of a road **b**: BANK, RIDGE, HEAP

2windrow *vt*: to form (as hay) into a windrow

wind scale *n*: a series of numbers or words corresponding to various ranges of wind speeds for indicating the force of the wind

wind-screen \ˈwɪn(d)-skrēn\ *n* 1: a screen that protects against the wind 2 *Brit*: an automobile windshield

wind shake *n*: shake in timber attributed to high winds — **wind-shak-en** \ˈwɪn(d)-shā-kən\ *adj*

wind-shield \ˈwɪn(d)-shēld\ *n*: a transparent screen (as of glass) in front of the occupants of a vehicle

wind sock *n*: a truncated cloth cone open at both ends and mounted in an elevated position to indicate the direction of the wind — called also *wind sleeve*

Wind-sor chair \ˈwɪn-zər-\ *n* [*Windsor*, England]: a wooden chair with spindle back, raking legs, and usu. a saddle seat

Windsor knot *n*: a knot used for tying four-in-hand ties that is wider than the usual four-in-hand knot

Windsor tie *n*: a broad necktie usu. tied in a loose bow

wind sprint *n*: a sprint performed as a training exercise to develop breathing capacity esp. during exertion

wind-storm \ˈwɪn(d)-stō(ə)rɪm\ *n*: a storm marked by high wind with little or no precipitation

wind-swept \ˈwɪn(d)-swept\ *adj*: swept by or as if by wind

wind tee *n*: a large weather vane shaped like a horizontal letter T on or near a landing field

wind tunnel *n*: a tunnellike passage through which air is blown at a known velocity to determine the effects of wind pressure on an object (as an airplane part or model or a guided missile) placed in the passage

1wind-up \ˈwɪn,-dəp\ *n* 1 **a**: the act of bringing to an end **b**: a concluding act or part: FINISH 2: a preliminary swing of the arms before pitching a baseball

2windup *adj*: having a spring wound up by hand for operation

wind up \(')wɪn-ˈdəp\ *vt* 1: to bring to a conclusion: END 2: to put in order: SETTLE ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to come to a conclusion **b**: to arrive in a place, situation, or condition at the end or as a result of a course of action (wound up as millionaires) 2: to give a preliminary swing to the arms (as before pitching a baseball)

1wind-ward \ˈwɪn(-d)wərd\ *adj*: being in or facing the direction from which the wind is blowing — compare LEeward

2windward *n*: the side or direction from which the wind is blowing — **to windward**: into or in an advantageous position

wind-way \ˈwɪn,-(d)wā\ *n*: a passage for air (as in an organ pipe)

wind-wing \-,d)wɪŋ\ *n*: a small panel in an automobile window that can be turned outward for ventilation

windy \ˈwɪn-dē\ *adj* **wind-ier;-est** 1 **a** (1): WINDSWEEP (2): marked by strong wind or by more wind than usual **b**: VIOLENT, STORMY 2: FLATULENT 1 3 **a**: VERBOSE, BOMBASTIC **b**: lacking substance: EMPTY — **wind-ily** \-dē-lē\ *adv* — **wind-i-ness** \-dē-nəs\ *n*

1wine \ˈwɪn\ *n*, often attrib [ME *win*, fr. OE *wīn*; akin to OHG *wīn* wine; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed fr. L *vinum* wine, of non-IE origin; akin to the source of Gk *oinos* wine] 1 **a**: fermented grape juice containing varying percentages of alcohol together with ethers and esters that give it bouquet and flavor **b**: wine or a substitute used in Christian communion services 2: the usu. fermented juice of a plant product (as a fruit) used as a beverage 3: something that invigorates or intoxicates 4: a variable color averaging a dark red

2wine *vb* **wined; win-ing** *vt*: to give wine to (wined and dined his friends) ~ *vi*: to drink wine

wine cellar *n*: a room for storing wines; also: a stock of wines

wine cooler *n*: a vessel or container in which wine is cooled; *specif*: an often lidded metal-lined wooden container on legs with casters used esp. in the 18th and early 19th centuries for cooling wine

wine-glass \ˈwɪn,-glas\ *n* 1: a stemware drinking glass for wine 2: a four-ounce unit of measure used in mixing drinks

wine-grow-er \-,grō(-ə)r\ *n*: one that cultivates a vineyard and makes wine

wine-press \ˈwɪn,-pres\ *n*: a vat in which juice is expressed from grapes by treading or by means of a plunger

wine-ry \ˈwɪn(-ə)rē\ *n*, *pl -er-ies*: a wine-making establishment

wine-shop \ˈwɪn,-ʃəp\ *n*: a tavern that specializes in serving wine

wine-skin \-,skin\ *n*: a bag that is made from the skin of an animal (as a goat) and that is used for holding wine

wine taster *n* 1: one that tests wine by tasting 2: a small flat bowl used to hold a sample of wine being tested

wine-y *var* of WINY



Windsor chair

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw òi coin th thin th this
 ü loot ú foot y yet yü few yü furious zh vision

wing \ˈwɪŋ\ *n*, often attrib [ME *winge*, of Scand origin; akin to Dan & Sw *vinge* wing; akin to Skt *vāti* it blows — more at WIND] 1 **a**: one of the movable feathered or membranous paired appendages by means of which a bird, bat, or insect is able to fly; also: such an appendage even though rudimentary if possessed by an animal belonging to a group characterized by the power of flight **b**: any of various organic structures esp. of a flying fish or flying lemur providing means of limited flight 2: an appendage or part resembling a wing in shape, appearance, or position: **a**: a device worn under the arms to aid a person in swimming or staying afloat **b**: ALA **c**: a turned-back or extended edge on an article of clothing **d**: a sidepiece at the top of an armchair **e** (1): a foliaceous, membranous, or woody expansion of a plant esp. along a stem or on a samara or capsule (2): either of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower **f**: a vane of a windmill or arrow **g**: SAIL **h**: one of the airfoils that develop a major part of the lift which supports a heavier-than-air aircraft 3: a means of flight or rapid progress 4: the act or manner of flying: FLIGHT 5: a side or outlying region or district 6: a part or feature usu. projecting from and subordinate to the main or central part 7 **a**: one of the pieces of scenery at the side of a stage **b pl**: the area at the side of the stage out of sight 8 **a**: a left or right section of an army or fleet: FLANK **b**: one of the offensive positions or players on either side of a center position in certain team sports; also: FLANKER 9 **a**: either of two opposing groups within an organization or society: FACTION **b**: a section of an organized body (as a legislative chamber) representing a group or faction holding distinct opinions or policies — compare LEFT WING, RIGHT WING 10 **a**: a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a group and lower than a division **b**: two or more squadrons of naval airplanes not carrier based 11: a dance step marked by a quick outward and inward rolling glide of one foot — **in the wings** 1: out of sight in the stage wings 2: in the background: close at hand (when the president... of a... corporation dies... a dozen men are waiting *in the wings* to take his place — D. R. Cressey) — **on the wing**: in flight: FLYING — **under one's wing**: under one's protection: in one's care

wing *vt* 1 **a**: to fit with wings **b**: to enable to fly or move swiftly 2 **a**: to wound in the wing: disable the wing of (the duck) **b**: to wound (as with a bullet) without killing (the sniper) 3 **a**: to traverse with or as if with wings **b**: to effect or achieve by flying 4: to let fly: DISPATCH (would start to ~ punches — A. J. Liebling) ~ *vi*: to go with or as if with wings: FLY — **wing it**: to perform without following a script: IMPROVISE

wing and wing *adv*: with sails extended on both sides

wing-back \ˈwɪŋ-bæk\ *n*: an offensive back in football who lines up outside the tight end; also: the position of a player so stationed

wing bar *n*: a line of contrasting color across the middle of a bird's wing made by markings on the wing coverts — see COCK illustration

wing bow *n*: the lesser coverts of the upper part of a bird's wing when distinctively colored — see COCK illustration

wing case *n*: ELYTRON

wing chair *n*: an upholstered armchair with high solid back and sides that provide a rest for the head and protection from drafts

wing commander *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a lieutenant colonel in the army

wing covert *n*: one of the coverts of the wing quills

wing-ding \ˈwɪŋ-dɪŋ\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a wild, lively, or lavish party 2: a pretended fit or illness

winged \ˈwɪŋd\ *adj* also except for 1a(2) \ˈwɪŋ-əd\ 1 **a** (1): having wings (seeds) (2): having wings of a specified kind — used in combination (strong-winged) **b**: using wings in flight 2 **a**: soaring with or as if with wings: ELEVATED **b**: SWIFT, RAPID

winged elm *n*: a No. American elm (*Ulmus alata*) having twigs and young branches with prominent corky projections

wing-er \ˈwɪŋ-ər\ *n*, chiefly Brit: a player (as in soccer) in a wing position

wing-footed \ˈwɪŋ-ˈfʊt-əd\ *adj*: having winged feet: SWIFT (a ~ messenger)

wing-less \ˈwɪŋ-ləs\ *adj*: having no wings or very rudimentary wings — **wing-less-ness** *n*

wing-let \ˈwɪŋ-lət\ *n* 1: a very small or rudimentary wing 2: BASTARD WING

wing-like \-,lɪk\ *adj*: resembling a wing in form or lateral position

wing-man \-mən\ *n*: a pilot who flies behind and outside the leader of a flying formation

wing nut *n*: a nut with wings that provide a grip for the thumb and finger

wing-over \ˈwɪŋ-ō-vər\ *n*: a flight maneuver in which a plane is put into a climbing turn until nearly stalled after which the nose is allowed to fall while the turn is continued until normal flight is attained in a direction opposite to that in which the maneuver was entered

wings \ˈwɪŋz\ *n pl*: insignia consisting of an outspread pair of stylized bird's wings which are awarded on completion of prescribed training to a qualified pilot, aircrew member, or military balloon pilot

wing shooting *n*: the act or practice of shooting at game birds in flight or at flying targets

wing-span \ˈwɪŋ-span\ *n*: the distance from the tip of one of a pair of wings to that of the other; also: SPAN 2c

wing-spread \-,sprɛd\ *n*: the spread of the wings: WINGSPAN; *specif*: the extreme measurement between the tips or outer margins of the wings (as of a bird or insect)

wing tip *n* 1: a toe cap having a point that extends back toward the throat of the shoe and curving sides that extend toward the shank 2: a shoe having a wing tip



wing chair

wingy \ˈwɪŋ-ē\ *adj* 1: having wings 2: soaring with or as if with wings: LOFTY 3: resembling or suggesting a wing in shape or position (~ sleeves)

wink \ˈwɪŋk\ *vb* [ME *winken*, fr. OE *wincian*; akin to OHG *wincan* to stagger, wink, L *vacillare* to sway — more at PREVARICATE] *vi* 1: to shut one eye briefly as a signal or in teasing 2: to close and open the eyelids quickly 3: to avoid seeing or noting something — usu. used with *at* 4: to gleam or flash intermittently: TWINKLE 5 **a**: to come to an end — usu. used with *out* **b**: to stop shining — usu. used with *out* 6: to signal a message with a light ~ *vt* 1: to cause to open and shut 2: to affect or influence by or as if by blinking the eyes

syn WINK, BLINK *shared meaning element*: to move one's eyelids

wink *n* 1: a brief period of sleep: NAP 2 **a**: a hint or sign given by winking **b**: an act of winking 3: the time of a wink: INSTANT (quick as a ~) 4: a flicker of the eyelids: BLINK

wink-er \ˈwɪŋ-kər\ *n* 1: one that winks 2 **a**: a horse's blinder: BLINKER **b** (1): EYE (2): EYELASH

win-kle \ˈwɪŋ-kəl\ *n* [short for *periwinkle*] 1: ²PERIWINKLE 2: any of various whelks (esp. genus *Busycon*) that destroy oysters and clams by drilling their shells and rasping away their flesh

winkle *vt* **win-kled**; **win-king** \-k(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ˈwɪŋkle; fr. the process of extracting a wrinkle from its shell] chiefly Brit: to displace, extract, or evict from a position — usu. used with *out*

winkle *vi* **win-kled**; **win-king** \-k(ə-)lɪŋ\ [freq. of *wink*]: TWINKLE

win-ner \ˈwɪn-ər\ *n*: one that wins: as **a**: one that is successful esp. through praiseworthy ability and hard work **b**: a victor esp. in games and sports

winner's circle *n*: an enclosure near a racetrack where the winning horse and jockey are brought for photographs and awards

Win-nie \ˈwɪn-ē\ *n* [winner + -ie]: an award presented annually by a professional organization for notable achievement in fashion design

win-ning \ˈwɪn-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: the act of one that wins: VICTORY 2: something won: as **a**: a captured territory: CONQUEST **b**: money won by success in a game or competition — usu. used in pl. 3 **a**: a shaft or pit opening made to win coal **b**: a more or less isolated section of a mine

winning *adj* 1 **a**: of, relating to, or used for or in the act of winning (the ~ ticket) **b**: successful in competition (a ~ team) 2: tending to please or delight (a ~ smile) **syn** see SWEET — **win-ning-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

win-nock \ˈwɪn-ək\ *n* [ME (Sc) *windok*, *windowe*] Scot: WINDOW

win-now \ˈwɪn-(j)ō, ˈwɪn-ə(-w)\ *vb* [ME *winnewen*, fr. OE *windwian* to fan, winnow; akin to OHG *wintōn* to fan, L *vannus* winnowing fan, *ventus* wind — more at WIND] *vt* 1 **a** (1): to remove (as chaff) by a current of air (2): to get rid of (something undesirable or unwanted): REMOVE — often used with *out* (~ out certain inaccuracies — Stanley Walker) **b**: SEPARATE, SIFT (an old hand at ~ing what is true and significant — Oscar Lewis) 2: to treat (as grain) by exposure to a current of air so that waste matter is eliminated 3: to blow on: FAN (the wind ~ing his thin white hair — Time) ~ *vi* 1: to separate chaff from grain by fanning 2: to separate desirable and undesirable elements

winnow *n* 1: a device for winnowing 2 **a**: the action of winnowing **b**: a motion resembling that of winnowing

win-now-er \ˈwɪn-ə-wər\ *n*: one (as a machine) that winnows something

wino \ˈwi-(j)nō\ *n, pl* **win-os**: one who is chronically addicted to drinking wine

win-some \ˈwɪn(t)-səm\ *adj* [ME *winsum*, fr. OE *wynsum*, fr. *wynn* joy; akin to OHG *wunna* joy, L *venus* love — more at WIN] 1: generally pleasing and engaging often because of a childlike charm and innocence 2: CHEERFUL, GAY **syn** see SWEET — **win-some-ly** *adv* — **win-some-ness** *n*

win-ter \ˈwɪnt-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wintar* winter] 1: the season between autumn and spring comprising in the northern hemisphere usu. the months December, January, and February or as reckoned astronomically extending from the December solstice to the March equinox 2: the colder half of the year 3: YEAR (happened many ~s ago) 4: a period of inactivity or decay

winter *adj* 1: of, relating to, or suitable for winter (a ~ vacation) (~ clothes) 2: sown in the autumn and harvested in the following spring or summer (~ wheat) (~ rye) — compare SUMMER

winter *vb* **win-tered**; **win-ter-ing** \ˈwɪnt-ər-ɪŋ, ˈwɪn-trɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to pass the winter 2: to feed or find food during the winter — used with *on* ~ *vt*: to keep, feed, or manage during the winter

winter aconite *n*: a small Old World perennial herb (*Eranthis hyemalis*) of the crowfoot family grown for its bright yellow flowers which often bloom through the snow

win-ter-ber-ry \ˈwɪnt-ər-,ber-ē\ *n*: any of various American hollies with bright red berries persistent through the winter

win-ter-bourne \-,bō(ə)rn, -,bō(ə)rn, -,bū(ə)rn\ *n*: a stream that flows only or chiefly in winter

winter crookneck *n*: any of several crooknecks that are winter squashes of the pumpkin group noted for their keeping qualities

win-ter-er \ˈwɪnt-ər-ər\ *n*: one that winters; *specif*: a winter resident or visitor

winter flounder *n*: a rusty brown flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*) of the northwestern Atlantic important as a market fish esp. in winter

win-ter-green \ˈwɪnt-ər-grēn\ *n* 1: any of a genus (*Pyrola* of the family Pyrolaceae, the wintergreen family) of evergreen perennial herbs related to the heaths; esp: one (*P. minor*) with small round basal leaves 2 **a**: any of a genus (*Gaultheria*) of the heath family; esp: a low evergreen plant (*G. procumbens*) with white flowers and spicy red berries — called also *checkerberry* **b** (1)



wintergreen 2a

: an essential oil from this plant (2): the flavor of this oil (<~ lozenges)

win-ter-ize \ˈwɪnt-ə-rīz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing: to make ready for winter or winter use and esp. resistant or proof against winter weather (<~ a car) — **win-ter-iza-tion** \ˈwɪnt-ə-rī-zā-shən\ *n*

win-ter-kill \ˈwɪnt-ər-kɪl\ *vt*: to kill (as a plant) by exposure to winter conditions ~ *vi*: to die as a result of exposure to winter conditions — **winterkill** *n*

win-ter-ly \ˈwɪnt-ər-lē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or occurring in winter: **WINTERY**

winter melon *n*: a muskmelon (*Cucumis melo inodorus*) with smooth rind and sweet white or greenish flesh that keeps well

winter quarters *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: a winter residence or station (as of a military unit or a circus)

winter squash *n*: any of various squashes derived from a natural species (*Cucurbita maxima*) or pumpkins from a species (*C. moschata*) that can be stored for several months

win-ter-tide \ˈwɪnt-ər-tīd\ *n*: WINTERTIME

win-ter-time \-,tīm\ *n*: the season of winter

win through *vi*: to survive difficulties and reach a desired or satisfactory end

win-tle \ˈwɪn(t)-l\ *vi* **win-tled**; **win-ting** \ˈwɪn(t)-lɪŋ, -l-ɪŋ\ [perh. fr. Flem *windtelen* to reel] *Scot* 1: STAGGER, REEL 2: WRIGGLE

win-try \ˈwɪn-trē\ or **win-tery** \ˈwɪnt-ə-rē, ˈwɪn-trē\ *adj* **win-tri-er**; -est 1 *archaic*: of or relating to winter 2: characteristic of winter: COLD, STORMY 3 *a*: weathered by or as if by winter: AGED, HOARY *b*: CHILLING, CHEERLESS (<a bitter ~ smile>) — **win-tri-ly** \ˈwɪn-trē-lē\ *adv* — **win-tri-ness** \ˈwɪn-tre-nəs\ *n*

winy \ˈwɪ-nē\ *adj* **win-i-er**; -est 1: having the taste or qualities of wine: VINOUS 2 *of the air*: crisply fresh: EXHILARATING

winze \ˈwɪnz\ *n* [alter. of earlier *winds*, prob. fr. pl. of *wind*]: a steeply inclined passageway connecting a mine working place with a lower one

winze *n* [Flem or D *wensch* wish] *Scot*: CURSE

wipe \ˈwɪp\ *vb* **wiped**; **wip-ing** [ME *wipen*, fr. OE *wipian*; akin to OHG *wifan* to wind around, L *vibrare* to vibrate] *vt* 1 *a*: to rub with or as if with something soft for cleaning *b*: to clean or dry by rubbing *c*: to draw, pass, or move for or as if for rubbing or cleaning 2 *a*: to remove by or as if by rubbing *b*: to expunge completely (<~ from memory the gruesome scenes — *Amer. Guide Series: Del.*) 3 *a*: to spread by or as if by wiping *b*: to form (a joint between lead pipes) by applying solder in repeated increments individually spread and shaped with greased cloth pads ~ *vi*: to make a motion of or as if of wiping something — **wipe one's boots on**: to treat with indignity — **wipe the floor with or wipe the ground with**: to defeat decisively

wipe *n* 1 *a*: BLOW, STRIKE *b*: GIBE, JEER 2: an act or instance of wiping 3: something (as a towel) used for wiping

wiped out \ˈwɪp-ˈtaʊt\ *adj*, *slang*: INTOXICATED, HIGH

wipe-out \ˈwɪ-paʊt\ *n* 1: the act or an instance of wiping out: complete or utter destruction 2: a fall from a surfboard caused usu. by losing control, colliding with another surfer, or being knocked off by a wave

wipe out \ˈwɪ-paʊt\ *vt*: to destroy completely: ANNIHILATE

wiper \ˈwɪ-pər\ *n* 1: one that wipes 2 *a*: something (as a towel or sponge) used for wiping *b*: a projecting tooth, tumbler, eccentric, tappet, or cam on a rotating or oscillating piece used esp. for raising a stamper, the helve of a power hammer, or other part intended to fall by its own weight *c*: a moving contact for making connections with the terminals of an electrical device (as a rheostat)

wipe up *vt* 1: to make clean by or as if by wiping 2: to mop up: DESTROY

wire \ˈwɪ(ə)r\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *wīr*; akin to OHG *wiara* fine gold, L *viēre* to plait, Gk *iris* rainbow] 1 *a*: metal in the form of a usu. very flexible thread or slender rod *b*: a thread or rod of such material 2 *a*: WIREWORK *b*: the meshwork of parallel or woven wire on which the wet web of paper forms 3: something (as a thin plant stem) that is wirelike 4 *pl* *a*: a system of wires used to operate the puppets in a puppet show *b*: hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization 5 *a*: a line of wire for conducting electrical current — compare CORD 3b *b*: a telephone or telegraph wire or system *c*: TELEGRAM, CABLEGRAM 6: fencing or a fence of usu. barbed wire 7: the finish line of a race — **wire-like** \-,lɪk\ *adj* — **under the wire** 1: at the finish line 2: at the last moment

wire *vb* **wired**; **wir-ing** *vt* 1: to provide with wire: use wire on for a specific purpose 2: to send or send word to by telegraph ~ *vi*: to send a telegraphic message — **wir-able** \ˈwɪ-rə-bəl\ *adj* — **wir-er** \ˈwɪr-ər\ *n*

wire cloth *n*: a fabric of woven metallic wire (as for strainers)

wire coat *n*: a coat (as of a dog) of harsh and dense outer hair

wired \ˈwɪ(ə)r-d\ *adj* 1: reinforced by wire (as for strength) 2: furnished with wires (as for electric connections) 3: bound with wire (<a ~ container>) 4: having a wirework netting or fence

wire-draw \ˈwɪ(ə)r-drə\ *vt* 1 *a*: to draw or stretch forcibly: ELONGATE *b*: to draw or spin out to great length, tenuity, or overrefinement: ATTENUATE 2: to draw (metal) into wire — **wire-draw-er** \-drə(-ə)r\ *n*

wire-drawn \-,drən\ *adj*: excessively minute and subtle (<curious speculations, ~ comparisons, obsolete erudition — Virginia Woolf>)

wire gauge *n* 1: a gauge esp. for measuring the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal 2: any of various systems consisting of a series of standard sizes used in describing the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal

wire gauze *n*: a gauzelike texture of fine wires

wire glass *n*: a glass with wire netting embedded in it

wire grass *n*: any of various grasses having wiry culms or leaves; esp.: a European slender-stemmed meadow grass (*Poa compressa*) widely naturalized in the U.S. and Canada

wire-hair \ˈwɪ(ə)r-ha(ə)r, -he(ə)r\ *n*: a wirehaired fox terrier

wire-haired \-ˈha(ə)r-d, -ˈhe(ə)r-d\ *adj*: having a stiff wiry outer coat of hair — used esp. of a dog

wirehaired pointing griffon *n*: any of a breed of sporting dogs that originated in Holland and have a long head and a harsh wiry gray or grayish outer coat often with chestnut markings

wirehaired terrier *n*: a wirehaired fox terrier

wire-less \ˈwɪ(ə)r-ləs\ *adj* 1: having no wire or wires 2 *chiefly Brit*: of or relating to radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony, or radio

wireless *n* 1: WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY 2: RADIOTELEPHONY 3 *chiefly Brit*: RADIO

wireless *vt*: to send by wireless: RADIO (<the lightship ~ed a warning to vessels in the vicinity — *Amer. Guide Series: N.C.*) ~ *vi*: to send a message by wireless

wireless telegraphy *n*: telegraphy carried on by radio waves and without connecting wires — called also *wireless telegraph*

wireless telephone *n*: RADIOTELEPHONE

wire-man \ˈwɪ(ə)r-mən\ *n*: a maker of or worker with wire; esp.: LINEMAN 1

wire netting *n*: a texture of woven wire coarser than wire gauze

Wire-photo \ˈwɪ(ə)r-ˈfōt(-)ō\ *trademark* — used for a photograph transmitted by electrical signals over telephone wires

wire-pull-er \-,pʊl-ər\ *n*: one who uses secret or underhand means to influence the acts of a person or organization — **wire-pull-ing** \-,pʊl-ɪŋ\ *n*

wire-re-cord \ˈwɪ(ə)r-ri-ˈkò(ə)r-d\ *vt*: to make a wire recording of

wire recorder *n*: a magnetic recorder using magnetic wire

wire recording *n*: magnetic recording on magnetic wire; also: the recording made by this process

wire rope *n*: a rope formed wholly or chiefly of wires

wire service *n*: a news agency that sends out syndicated news copy by wire to subscribers

wire-tap \ˈwɪ(ə)r-tap\ *vi*: to tap a telephone or telegraph wire in order to get information

wiretap *n* 1: the act or an instance of wiretapping 2: an electrical connection for wiretapping

wire-tap-per \-,tap-ər\ *n*: one that taps telephone or telegraph wires

wire-way \ˈwɪ(ə)r-wā\ *n*: a conduit for wires

wire-work \-,wərk\ *n* 1: a work of wires; esp.: meshwork, netting, or grillwork of wire (<plan the ~ for new circuitry>) 2: walking on wires esp. by acrobats

wire-worm \-,wɔrm\ *n*: a worm that is the slender hard-coated larva of various click beetles and is esp. destructive to plant roots

wiring \ˈwɪ(ə)r-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: the act of providing or using wire 2: a system of wires; esp.: an arrangement of wires used for electric distribution

wir-ra \ˈwɪr-ə\ *interj* [oh *wirra*, fr. IrGael *a Muire*, lit., O Mary] *Irish* — usu. used to express lament, grief, or concern

wiry \ˈwɪ(ə)r-ē\ *adj* **wir-i-er** \ˈwɪ-rē-ər\; -est 1 *a*: made of wire *b*: resembling wire esp. in form and flexibility *c* *of sound*: produced by or suggestive of the vibration of wire (<the violinist... often let his tone go nasal and ~ — D. J. Henahan>) 2: being lean, supple, and vigorous: SINEWY (<a ~ slip of a girl — Ned Hoopes>) — **wir-i-ly** \ˈwɪ-rē-lē\ *adv* — **wir-i-ness** \-rē-nəs\ *n*

wis \ˈwɪs\ *vb* [by incorrect division fr. *iwis* (understood as *I wis*, with *wis* taken to be an archaic pres. indic. of *wit*)] *archaic*: KNOW

Wis or **Wisc** *abbr* Wisconsin

Wisd *abbr* Wisdom

wis-dom \ˈwɪz-dəm\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wīsdōm*, fr. *wīs* wise] 1 *a*: accumulated philosophic or scientific learning: KNOWLEDGE *b*: ability to discern inner qualities and relationships: INSIGHT *c*: good sense: JUDGMENT 2: a wise attitude or course of action 3: the teachings of the ancient wise men *syn* see SENSE *ant* folly, injudiciousness

Wisdom *n*: a didactic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and corresponding to the Wisdom of Solomon in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

Wisdom of Solo-mon \-ˈsāl-ə-mən\ *n*: a didactic book included in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

wisdom tooth *n* [fr. being cut usu. in the late teens]: the last tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man

wise \ˈwɪz\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wīse*; akin to OHG *wīsa* manner, Gk *eidos* form, *idein* to see — more at WIT]: MANNER, WAY (<in any ~>)

wise *adj* **wis-er**; **wis-est** [ME *wis*, fr. OE *wīs*; akin to OHG *wīs* wise, OE *witan* to know — more at WIT] 1 *a*: characterized by wisdom: marked by deep understanding, keen discernment, and a capacity for sound judgment *b*: exercising sound judgment: PRUDENT 2: evidencing or hinting at the possession of inside information: KNOWING; also: CRAFTY, SHREWD 3 *archaic*: skilled in magic or divination 4: Insolent, SMART-ALECKY, FRESH — **wise-ly** *adv* — **wise-ness** *n*

syn WISE, SAGE, SAPIENT, JUDICIOUS, PRUDENT, SENSIBLE, SANE *shared meaning element*: having or showing ability to choose sound ends and appropriate means *ant* simple

wise *vb* **wised**; **wis-ing** *vt*: to give instruction or information to: TEACH — usu. used with *up* ~ *vi*: to become informed or knowledgeable: LEARN — used with *up*

wise *vt* **wised**; **wis-ing** [ME *wīsen*, fr. OE *wīsan*; akin to ON *wīsa* to show the way, OE *wīs* wise] 1 *chiefly Scot* *a*: DIRECT, GUIDE *b*: ADVISE, PERSUADE 2 *chiefly Scot*: to divert or impel in a given direction: SEND

-wise \ˈwɪz\ *adv* *comb form* [ME, fr. OE *-wīsan*, fr. *wīse* manner] 1 *a*: in the manner of (<crabwise> <fanwise>) *b*: in the position or direction of (<slantwise> <clockwise>) 2: with regard to: in respect of (<dollarwise>)

wise-acre \ˈwɪ-zā-kər\ *n* [MD *wijssegger* soothsayer, modif. of OHG *wizzago*; akin to OE *witega* soothsayer, *witan* to know]: one who pretends to knowledge or cleverness: SMART ALECK

ə	abut	ː	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin, th this
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

1wise-crack \ˈwiz-,krak\ *n*: a sophisticated or knowing witticism
syn see JEST
2wisecrack *vi*: to make a wisecrack — **wise-crack-er** *n*
wise guy \ˈwiz-,gī\ *n*: a cocky conceited fellow: KNOW-IT-ALL
wise man *n* **1**: a man of unusual learning, judgment, or insight
SAGE **2**: a man versed in esoteric lore (as of magic or astrology);
specif: MAGUS **2**
wi-sen-hei-mer \ˈwiz-ən-,hī-mər\ *n* [²wise + G *-enheimer* (as in G
family names such as *Guggenheimer*, *Oppenheimer*)]: one who has
the air of knowing all about something: WISEACRE
wi-sent \ˈvē-,zənt\ *n* [G, fr. OHG *wisunt* — more at BISON]: a Eu-
ropean bison (*Bison bonasus*) — called also *urochs*
wise-wom-an \ˈwiz-,wūm-ən\ *n* **1**: a woman versed in charms,
conjuring, or fortune-telling **2**: MIDWIFE
1wish \ˈwɪʃ\ *vb* [ME *wisshen*, fr. OE *wýscan*; akin to OHG
wunsken to wish, L *venus* love, charm — more at WIN] *vt* **1**: to
have a desire for (as something unattainable): WANT (<~ed he
could live his life over> **2**: to give expression to as a wish: BID
(<~ him good night> **3** **a**: to give form to (a wish) **b**: to ex-
press a wish for **c**: to request in the form of a wish: ORDER **4**
: to confer (something unwanted) upon someone: FOIST ~ *vi* **1**
: to have a desire: WANT **2**: to make a wish **syn** see DESIRE —
wish-er *n*
2wish *n* **1** **a**: an act or instance of wishing or desire: WANT **b**
: an object of desire: GOAL **2** **a**: an expressed will or desire
: MANDATE **b**: a request or command couched as a wish **3**: an
invocation of good or evil fortune on someone
wisha \ˈwɪʃ-ə\ *interj* [IrGael *ō oh* + *muise* indeed] chiefly Irish —
used as an intensive or to express surprise
wish-bone \ˈwɪʃ-,bōn\ *n* [fr. the superstition that when two per-
sons pull it apart the one getting the longer fragment will have his
wish granted] **1**: a furcula in front of the breastbone in a bird
consisting chiefly of the two clavicles fused at their median or
lower end **2**: a variation of the T formation in which the half-
backs line up farther from the line of scrimmage than the fullback
does
wish-ful \ˈwɪʃ-fəl\ *adj* **1** **a**: expressive of a wish: HOPEFUL **b**
: having a wish: DESIROUS **2**: according with wishes rather than
reality — **wish-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **wish-ful-ness** *n*
wish fulfillment *n*: the gratification of a desire esp. as gained
symbolically (as in dreams, daydreams, or neurotic symptoms)
wishful thinking *n* **1**: the attribution of reality to what one
wishes to be true and the tenuous justification of what one wants
to believe **2**: AUTISM
wish-ing *adj* **1** *archaic*: WISHFUL **2**: regarded as having the
power to grant wishes (threw a coin in the ~ well)
wish-wash \ˈwɪʃ-,wəʃ-, -wəʃ\ *n* [redupl. of ²wash] **1**: a weak
drink **2**: insipid talk or writing
wishy-washy \ˈwɪʃ-ē-,wəʃ-ē-, -wəʃ-ē\ *adj* [redupl. of *washy*] **1**
: lacking in strength or flavor: WEAK **2**: lacking in character or
determination: INEFFECTUAL
1wisp \ˈwɪsp\ *n* [ME] **1**: a small handful (as of hay or straw) **2**
a: a thin strip or fragment **b**: a thready streak (a ~ of smoke)
c: something frail, slight, or fleeting (a ~ of a girl) (a ~ of a
smile) **3**: WILL-O'-THE-WISP — **wispy** \ˈwɪs-pē\ *adj*
2wisp *vt* **1**: to roll into a wisp **2** **a**: to make wisps of (a ciga-
rette ~ing smoke at the corner of his mouth — Raymond Chan-
dler) **b**: to cover with wisps (the sky all ~ed with mist — W. F.
Wray) ~ *vi*: to emerge or drift in wisps (her hair began to ~ into
her eyes — Mary Manning)
wisp-ish \ˈwɪs-pɪʃ\ *adj*: resembling a wisp: INSUBSTANTIAL
wist \ˈwɪst\ *vt* [alter. of *wis*] *archaic*: KNOW
wis-tar-ia \ˈwɪs-ˈtɪr-ē-ə also -ˈtər-ə\ *n* [NL, alter. of *Wisteria*]: WIS-
TERIA
wis-te-ria \-ˈtɪr-ē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Caspar Wistar †1818
Am physician]: any of a genus (*Wisteria*) of chiefly Asiatic mostly
woody leguminous vines having pinnately-compound leaves and
showy blue, white, purple, or rose pealike flowers in long racemes
and including several grown as ornamentals
wist-ful \ˈwɪst-fəl\ *adj* [blend of *wishful* and obs. E *wistly* (intently)]
1: full of unfulfilled longing or desire: YEARNING **2**: musingly
sad: PENSIVE — **wist-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **wist-ful-ness** *n*
1wit \ˈwɪt\ *vb* **wist** \ˈwɪst\; **wit-ting**; *pres* 1st & 3d sing **wot** \ˈwät\
[ME *witen* (1st & 3d sing. *pres.* *wot*, past *wiste*), fr. OE *witan* (1st &
3d sing. *pres.* *wāt*, past *wisse*, *wiste*); akin to OHG *wizzan* to know,
L *videre* to see, Gk *eidenai* to know, *idein* to see] **1** *archaic*: KNOW
2 *archaic*: to come to know: LEARN
2wit *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wizzi* knowledge, OE *witan* to
know] **1** **a**: MIND, MEMORY **b**: reasoning power: INTELLIGENCE
2 **a**: SENSE **2a** — usu. used in pl. (alone and warming his five ~s,
the white owl in the belfry sits — Alfred Tennyson) **b** (1): men-
tal soundness: SANITY — usu. used in pl. (2): mental capability
and resourcefulness: INGENUITY **3** **a**: astuteness of perception
or judgment: ACUMEN **b**: the ability to relate seemingly dispa-
rate things so as to illuminate or amuse **c** (1): a talent for ban-
ter or persiflage (2): a witty utterance or exchange **4** **a**: a
person of superior intellect: THINKER **b**: an imaginatively per-
ceptive and articulate individual esp. skilled in banter or persiflage
syn WIT, HUMOR, IRONY, SARCASM, SATIRE, REPARTÉE *shared meaning*
element: a mode of expression intended to arouse amused inter-
est or evoke attention and laughter or a quality of mind that pre-
disposes to such expression. WIT suggests the power to evoke
laughing attention by remarks showing verbal felicity or ingenuity
and swift perception, especially of the incongruous (true wit is
nature to advantage dressed, what oft was thought, but ne'er so
well expressed — Alexander Pope) HUMOR implies an ability to
perceive and effectively express the ludicrous, the comical, or the
absurd, especially in human life (the modern sense of humor is the
quiet enjoyment and implicit expression of the fun of things —
Louis Cazamian) IRONY applies to a manner of presentation in
which an intended meaning is subtly emphasized by appropriate
expression of its opposite (irony properly suggests the opposite of
what is explicitly stated, by means of peripheral clues — tone of
voice, accompanying gestures, stylistic exaggeration . . . thus, for

“Brutus is an honorable man” we understand “Brutus is a traitor”
— Jacob Brackman) SARCASM applies to savagely humorous ex-
pression, frequently in the form of irony, intended to cut and
wound (the arrows of sarcasm are barbed with contempt — Wash-
ington Gladden) SATIRE applies primarily to writing that holds up
vices or follies to ridicule and reprobation often by use of irony or
caricature (his dry wit and his easy, good-natured satire on the
follies of the day — Eleanor M. Sickels) REPARTÉE applies to the
power or art of responding quickly, smoothly, pointedly, and
wittily or to an interchange of such response (as for repartee . . .
as it is the very soul of conversation, so it is the greatest grace of
comedy — John Dryden)

— **at one's wit's end** or **at one's wits' end**: at a loss for a
means of solving a problem

wi-tan \ˈwi-,tän\ *n* pl [OE, pl. of *wita* sage, adviser; akin to OHG
wizzo sage, OE *witan* to know]: members of the witenagemot

1witch \ˈwɪtʃ\ *n* [ME *wicche*, fr. OE *wicca*, masc., wizard & *wicce*,
fem., witch; akin to MHG *wicken* to bewitch, OE *wigle* divination,
OHG *wih* holy — more at VICTIM] **1**: one that is credited with
usu. malignant supernatural powers; esp: a woman practicing usu.
black witchcraft often with the aid of a devil or familiar: SORCER-
ESS — compare WARLOCK **2**: an ugly old woman: HAG **3**: a
charming or alluring girl or woman — **witchy** \ˈwɪtʃ-ē\ *adj*

2witch *vt* **1**: to affect injuriously with witchcraft **2** *archaic*: to
influence or beguile with allure or charm ~ *vi*: DOWSE

witch-craft \ˈwɪtʃ-,kraʊt\ *n* **1** **a**: the use of sorcery or magic **b**
: communication with the devil or with a familiar **2**: an irresist-
ible influence or fascination: ENCHANTMENT

witch doctor *n*: a professional worker of magic usu. in a primitive
society who often works to cure sickness

witch-ery \ˈwɪtʃ-(ə-)rē\ *n*, pl *-eries* **1** **a**: the practice of witch-
craft: SORCERY **b**: an act of witchcraft **2**: an irresistible fasci-
nation: CHARM

witches' brew *n*: a potent or fearsome mixture (a witches' brew of
untamed sex and brutality — Harrison Smith)

witch-es'-broom \ˈwɪtʃ-əz-,brūm, -brūm\ *n*: an abnormal tufted
growth of small branches on a tree or shrub caused esp. by fungi or
viruses — called also *hexenbesen*

witches' Sabbath *n*: a midnight assembly of witches, devils, and
sorcerers for the celebration of rites and orgies

witch-grass \ˈwɪtʃ-,gras\ *n* [prob. alter. of *quitch* (grass)] **1**
: QUACK GRASS **2** [¹witch]: a No. American grass (*Panicum capil-
lare*) with slender brushy panicles that is often a weed on cultivated
land

witch ha-zel \ˈwɪtʃ-,hā-zəl\ *n* [*witch* (a
tree with pliant branches)] **1**: any of a
genus (*Hamamelis* of the family
Hamamelidaceae, the witch-hazel family)
of shrubs with slender-petaled yellow
flowers borne in late fall or early spring;
esp: one (*H. virginiana*) of eastern No.
America that blooms in the fall **2**: an
alcoholic solution of a distillate of the
bark of a witch hazel (*H. virginiana*) used
as a soothing and mildly astringent lotion



witch hazel 1

witch-hunt \ˈwɪtʃ-,hənt\ *n* **1**: the
searching out and deliberate harassment
of those (as political opponents) with
unpopular views **2**: a searching out for
persecution of persons accused of witch-
craft — **witch-hunt-er** *n* — **witch-
hunt-ing** *n* or *adj*

1witch-ing \ˈwɪtʃ-ɪŋ\ *n*: the practice of witchcraft: SORCERY

2witching *adj*: of, relating to, or suitable for sorcery or supernatu-
ral occurrences (the very ~ time of night — Shak.)

witch-like \ˈwɪtʃ-,lɪk\ *adj*: resembling or befitting a witch

witch moth *n*: any of various noctuid moths (as of the genus
Erebus)

witch of Agne-si \-ən-ˈyā-zē\ [Maria Gaetana Agnesi †1799 It
mathematician; probably from its resemblance to the outline of a
witch's hat]: a plane cubic curve that is symmetric about the *y*-
axis, approaches the *x*-axis as an asymptote, and has the equation
 $x^2y = 4a^2(2a - y)$ — called also *witch*

witch-weed \ˈwɪtʃ-,wēd\ *n*: any of a genus (*Striga* of the figwort
family) of yellow-flowered Old World plants that are damaging
root parasites of grasses (as sorghum and maize) and that include
one (*S. asiatica*) which is an introduced pest in parts of the south-
eastern U.S.

1wite \ˈwɪt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wite* punishment; akin to OHG *wizi*
punishment, OE *witan* to know] chiefly Scot: BLAME, RESPONSIBIL-
ITY

2wite *vt* **wit-ed**; **wit-ing** chiefly Scot: BLAME

wi-te-na-ge-mot or **wi-te-na-ge-mote** \ˈwɪt-ən-ə-gə-,mōt\ *n* [OE
witena gemōt, fr. *witena* (gen. pl. of *wita* sage, adviser) + *gemōt*
gemot]: an Anglo-Saxon council made up of a varying number of
nobles, prelates, and influential officials and convened from time to
time to advise the king on administrative and judicial matters —
compare WITAN

with \(ˈ)wɪθ, (ˈ)wɪth, wəθ, wəth\ *prep* [ME, against, from, with,
fr. OE; akin to OE *wither* against, OHG *widar* against, back, Skt *vi*
apart] **1** **a**: in opposition to: AGAINST (had a fight ~ his
brother) **b**: so as to be separated or detached from (broke ~ his
family) **2** — used as a function word to indicate one to whom a
usu. reciprocal communication is made (talking ~ a friend) **3** **a**
— used as a function word to indicate one that shares in an action,
transaction, or arrangement (works ~ his father) **b** — used as a
function word to indicate the object of attention, behavior, or feel-
ing (get tough ~ him) (angry ~ her) **c**: in respect to: so far as
concerns (on friendly terms ~ all nations) **d** — used to indicate
the object of an adverbial expression of imperative force (off ~ his
head) **e**: OVER, ON (no longer has any influence ~ him) **f**: in
the performance, operation, or use of (the trouble ~ this machine)
4 **a** — used as a function word to indicate the object of a state-
ment of comparison or equality (a dress identical ~ her hostess's)

b — used as a function word to express agreement or sympathy (must conclude, ~ him, that the painting is a forgery) **c** : on the side of : FOR (if he's for lower taxes, I'm ~ him) **d** : as well as (can pitch ~ the best of them) **5 a** — used as a function word to indicate combination, accompaniment, presence, or addition (heat milk ~ honey) (went there ~ her) (his money, ~ his wife's, comes to a million) **b** : inclusive of (costs five dollars ~ the tax) **6 a** : in the judgment or estimation of (stood well ~ his classmates) **b** : in or according to the experience or practice of (~ many of us, our ideas seem to fall by the wayside — W. J. Reilly) **7 a** — used as a function word to indicate the means, cause, agent, or instrumentality (hit him ~ a rock) (pale ~ anger) (threatened ~ tuberculosis) (he amused the crowd ~ his antics) **b archaic** : by the direct act of **8 a** — used as a function word to indicate manner of action (ran ~ effort) (acknowledge your contribution ~ thanks) **b** — used as a function word to indicate an attendant fact or circumstance (stood there ~ his hat on) **c** — used as a function word to indicate a result attendant on a specified action (got off ~ a light sentence) **9 a** (1) : in possession of : HAVING (came ~ good news) (2) : in the possession or care of (left the money ~ his mother) **b** : characterized or distinguished by (a man ~ a sharp nose) **10 a** — used as a function word to indicate a close association in time (~ the outbreak of war they went home) (mellows ~ time) **b** : in proportion to (the pressure varies ~ the depth) **11 a** : in spite of : NOTWITHSTANDING (a really tip-top man, ~ all his wrongheadedness — H. J. Laski) **b** : except for (finds that, ~ one group of omissions and one important addition, they reflect that curriculum — Gilbert Highet) **12** : in the direction of (~ the wind) (~ the grain) **syn** see **BY**

1 with-al \with-'ol, with-\ *adv* [ME, fr. *with* + *all*, *al* all] **1** : together with this : BESIDES (a supporter of all constructive work and ~ an excellent businessman — A. W. Long) **2 archaic** : THEREWITH **3** : on the other hand : NEVERTHELESS

2 withal *prep*, *archaic* : WITH — used postpositively with a relative or interrogative pronoun as object

with-draw \with-'drō, with-\ *vb* -drew \-'drū; -drawn \-'drōn; -draw-ing \-'drō(-)iŋ [ME, fr. *with* from + *drawen* to draw] *vt* **1 a** : to take back or away : REMOVE (pressure upon educational administrators to ~ academic credit — J. W. Scott) **b** : to remove from use or cultivation **c** : to remove (money) from a place of deposit **d** : to turn away (as the eyes) from an object of attention (withdrew his gaze) **e** : to draw (as a curtain) back or aside **2 a** : to remove from consideration or set outside a group (withdrew his name from the list of nominees) (withdrew his son from the school) **b** (1) : to take back : RETRACT (2) : to recall or remove (a motion) under parliamentary procedure ~ *vi* **1 a** : to move back or away : RETIRE **b** : to draw back from a battlefield : RETREAT **2 a** : to remove oneself from participation **b** : to become socially or emotionally detached (had withdrawn farther and farther into herself — Ethel Wilson) **3** : to recall a motion under parliamentary procedure **syn** see **GO** — **with-draw-able** \-'drō-ə-bəl *adj*

with-draw-al \-'drō(-)əl *n* **1 a** : retreat or retirement esp. into a more secluded or less exposed place or position **b** : an operation by which a military force disengages from the enemy **c** (1) : social or emotional detachment (2) : a pathological retreat from objective reality (as in some schizophrenic states) **2** : RETRACTION, REVOCATION (threatened us with ~ of his consent) **3** : the act of drawing someone or something back from or out of a place or position **4 a** : the act of taking back or away something that has been granted or possessed **b** : removal from a place of deposit or investment **c** : the discontinuance of administration or use of a drug

withdrawing room *n* : a room to retire to (as from a dining room); *esp* : DRAWING ROOM

with-drawn \with-'drōn *adj* **1** : removed from immediate contact or easy approach : ISOLATED **2** : socially detached and unresponsive : INTROVERTED — **with-drawn-ness** \-'drōn-nəs *n*

withe \with, 'with, 'with- *n* [ME, fr. OE *withthe*; akin to OE *withig* withy] : a slender flexible branch or twig; *esp* : one used as a band or line

with-er \with-'er *vb* **with-ered**; **with-er-ing** \(-)riŋ [ME *widren*; prob. akin to ME *weder* weather] *vi* **1** : to become dry and sapless; *esp* : to shrivel from or as if from loss of bodily moisture **2** : to lose vitality, force, or freshness ~ *vt* **1** : to cause to wither **2** : to make speechless or incapable of action : STUN (~ed him with a look — Dorothy Sayers)

with-er-ing *adj* : acting or serving to cut down or destroy : DEVASTATING (a ~ fire from the enemy) — **with-er-ing-ly** \(-)riŋ-lē *adv*

with-er-ite \with-'er-īt *n* [G *witherit*, irreg. fr. William Withering †1799 E physician] : a mineral BaCO₃ consisting of a carbonate of barium in the form of white or gray twin crystals or columnar or granular masses

withe rod *n* : either of two No. American viburnums (*Viburnum cassinoides* and *V. nudum*) with tough slender shoots

with-ers \with-'erz *n pl* [prob. fr. obs. E *wither* (against), fr. ME, fr. OE, fr. *wither* against; fr. the withers being the parts which resist the pull in drawing a load — more at WITH] **1** : the ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse — see HORSE illustration **2** : a part corresponding to the withers in a quadruped other than a horse

with-er-shins \with-'er-shənz *var* of WIDDERSHINS

with-hold \with-'hōld, with-\ *vb* -held \-'held; -hold-ing [ME *withholden*, fr. *with* from + *holden* to hold — more at WITH] *vt* **1** : to hold back from action : CHECK **2 archaic** : to keep in custody **3** : to refrain from granting, giving, or allowing (~ permission) **4** : to deduct (withholding tax) from income ~ *vi* : FORBEAR, REFRAIN **syn** see **KEEP** — **with-hold-er** *n*

withholding tax *n* : a deduction (as from wages, fees, or dividends) levied at a source of income as advance payment on income tax

1 with-in \with-'in, with-\ *adv* [ME *withinne*, fr. OE *withinnan*, fr. *with* + *innan* inwardly, within, fr. *in*] **1** : in or into the interior : INSIDE **2** : in one's inner thought, disposition, or character : IN-

WARDLY (search ~ for a creative impulse — Kingman Brewster, Jr.)

2 within *prep* **1** — used as a function word to indicate enclosure or containment **2** — used as a function word to indicate situation or circumstance in the limits or compass of : as **a** : before the end of (gone ~ a week) **b** (1) : not beyond the quantity, degree, or limitations of (lives ~ his income) (2) : in or into the scope or sphere of (~ the jurisdiction of the state) (3) : in or into the range of (~ reach) (~ sight) (4) — used as a function word to indicate a specified difference or margin (came ~ two points of a perfect mark) (~ a mile of the town) **3** : to the inside of : INTO

3 within *n* : an inner place or area (revolt from ~)

4 within *adj* : being inside : ENCLOSED (the ~ indictment)

with-in-doors \with-'in-'dō(-)rz, with-, -'dō(-)rz *adv* : INDOORS

with-it \with-'et *adj* : attuned to a social or cultural vanguard : socially or culturally up-to-date (the intelligent, disaffected, ~ young — Eliot Fremont-Smith)

1 with-out \with-'aüt, with-\ *prep* [ME *withoute*, fr. OE *withutan*, fr. *with* + *utan* outside, fr. *ūt* out] **1** : OUTSIDE **2** — used as a function word to indicate the absence or lack of something or someone (fight ~ fear) (left ~ him) (looks ~ seeing)

2 without *adv* **1** : on the outside : EXTERNALLY **2** : with something lacking or absent (has learned to do ~)

3 without *conj*, chiefly *dial* : UNLESS (you don't know about me ~ you have read a book — Mark Twain)

4 without *n* : an outer place or area (came from ~)

with-out-doors \with-'aüt-'dō(-)rz, with-\ *adv* : OUTDOORS

with-stand \with-'stand, with-\ *vt* -stood \-'stüd; -stand-ing [ME *withstanden*, fr. OE *withstandan*, fr. *with* against + *standan* to stand — more at WITH] **1 a** : to stand up against : oppose with firm determination; *esp* : to resist successfully **b** : to be proof against : resist the effect of (~ the impact of a landing — *Current Biog.*) **2 archaic** : to stop or obstruct the course of **syn** see **OPPOSE**

1 withy \with-'ē *n*, *pl* **with-ies** [ME, fr. OE *withig*; akin to OHG *wida* willow, L *vitis* vine, *viere* to plait — more at WIRE] **1** : WILLOW; *esp* : OSIER **2** : a flexible slender twig or branch (as of osier) : WITHE

2 withy \with-'ē, 'with-'ē, 'wī-thē *adj* [*withē*] : flexibly tough

wit-less \wit-'ləs *adj* **1** : destitute of wit or understanding : FOOLISH **2** : mentally deranged : CRAZY (drive one ~ with anxiety — William Styron)

wit-ling \-liŋ *n* : a person of little wit

wit-loof \wit-'lōf, -'lūf *n* [D *witloof* chicory, fr. D *wit* white + *loof* foliage] : CHICORY 1; also : ENDIVE 2

1 wit-ness \wit-'nəs *n* [ME *witnesse*, fr. OE *witnes* knowledge, testimony, witness, fr. *2 wit*] **1** : attestation of a fact or event : TESTIMONY **2** : one that gives evidence; *specif* : one who testifies in a cause or before a judicial tribunal **3** : one asked to be present at a transaction so as to be able to testify to its having taken place **4** : one who has personal knowledge of something **5 a** : something serving as evidence or proof : SIGN **b** : public affirmation by word or example of usu. religious faith or conviction (the heroic ~ to divine life — *Pilot*) **6 cap** : a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses

2 witness *vt* **1** : to testify to : ATTEST **2** : to act as legal witness of **3** : to furnish proof of : BETOKEN **4 a** : to have personal or direct cognizance of : see for oneself (~ed the historic event) **b** : to take note of (our grammar — ~ our verb system — is a marvel of flexibility, variety, and exactitude — Charlton Laird) **5** : to constitute the scene or time of (structures... which this striking Dorset hilltop once ~ed — *Times Lit. Supp.*) ~ *vi* **1** : to bear witness : TESTIFY **2** : to bear witness to one's religious convictions (opportunity to ~ for Christ — W. F. Graham)

wit-ness-box \-'bäks *n*, chiefly *Brit* : an enclosure in which a witness sits or stands while testifying in court

witness stand *n* : a stand or an enclosure from which a witness gives evidence in a court

wit-ted \wit-'əd *adj* : having wit or understanding — usu. used in combination (dull-witted)

wit-ti-cism \wit-'ə-siz-əm *n* [*witty* + -ism (as in criticism)] : a cleverly witty and often biting or ironic remark **syn** see **JEST**

1 wit-ting \wit-'n, -iŋ *n* **1 chiefly dial** : knowledge or awareness of something : COGNIZANCE **2 chiefly dial** : information obtained or communicated : NEWS

2 wit-ting \-iŋ *adj* **1** : cognizant or aware of something : CONSCIOUS **2** : done deliberately : INTENTIONAL — **wit-ting-ly** \-iŋ-lē *adv*

wit-tol \wit-'təl *n* [ME *wetewold*, fr. *weten*, *witen* to know + -wold (as in *cokewold* cuckold) — more at WIT] **1 archaic** : a man who knows of his wife's infidelity and puts up with it **2 archaic** : a witless person

wit-ty \wit-'ē *adj* **wit-ti-er**; -est **1 archaic** : having good intellectual capacity : INTELLIGENT **2** : amusingly or ingeniously clever in conception or execution (the costumes are sumptuous and ~ — Virgil Thomson) (the musical background is... often ~ — Wolcott Gibbs) **3** : marked by or full of wit : smartly facetious or jocular **4** : quick or ready to see or express illuminating or amusing relationships or insights — **wit-ti-ly** \-'tē-lē *adv* — **wit-ti-ness** \-'tē-nəs *n*

syn WITTY, HUMOROUS, FACETIOUS, JOCULAR, JOCOSE *shared meaning* *element* : provoking or tending to provoke amusement or laughter

wive \wiv- *vb* **wived**; **wiv-ing** [ME *wiven*, fr. OE *wifian*, fr. *wif* woman, wife] *vi* : to marry a woman ~ *vt* **1** : to marry to a wife **2** : to take for a wife

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

wives *pl* of WIFE

wiz \ˈwɪz\ *n*: WIZARD 3

1wiz-ard \ˈwɪz-ərd\ *n* [ME *wysard*, fr. *wis*, *wys* wise] 1 *archaic*: a wise man: SAGE 2: one skilled in magic: SORCERER 3: a very clever or skillful person

2wiz-ard *adj* 1 *archaic*: having magical influence or power 2 *archaic*: of or relating to wizardry: ENCHANTED 3 *chiefly Brit*: worthy of the highest praise: EXCELLENT

wiz-ard-ly \ˈwɪz-ərd-lē\ *adj* 1: having characteristics of a wizard 2: marvelous in construction or operation (uses ~ circuitry to distort images — *Time*)

wiz-ard-ry \ˈwɪz-ə(r)-drē\ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: the art or practices of a wizard: SORCERY 2: a seemingly magical transforming power or influence

1wiz-en \ˈwɪz-ən\ *vb* [ME *wisenen*, fr. OE *wisnian*; akin to OHG *wesanēn* to wither, L *viēre* to twist together, plait — more at WIRE] *vi*: to become dry, shrunken, and wrinkled often as a result of aging or of failing vitality ~ *vt*: to cause to wizen *syn* see WITHER

2wizen *adj* [alter. of *wizened*]: that is wizened

wk *abbr* 1 week 2 work

WL *abbr* 1 waterline 2 wavelength

wm *abbr* wattmeter

wmk *abbr* watermark

WMO *abbr* World Meteorological Organization

WNW *abbr* west-northwest

WO *abbr* 1 warrant officer 2 water-in-oil

w/o *abbr* without

woad \ˈwōd\ *n* [ME *wod*, fr. OE *wād*; akin to OHG *weit* woad, L *vitrum* woad, glass]: a European herb (*Isatis tinctoria*) of the mustard family formerly grown for the blue dyestuff yielded by its leaves; also: this dyestuff

1wob-ble \ˈwɒb-əl\ *vb* **wob-bled**; **wob-bling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [prob. fr. LG *wabbeln*; akin to OE *wæfre* restless — more at WAVER] *vi* 1 *a*: to move or proceed with an irregular rocking or staggering motion or unsteadily and clumsily from side to side *b*: TREMBLE, QUAVER 2: WAVER, VACILLATE ~ *vt*: to cause to wobble — **wob-ble** \-(ə-)lər\ *n* — **wob-bli-ness** \ˈwɒb-lē-nəs\ *n* — **wob-bly** \ˈwɒb-(ə-)lē\ *adj*

2wobble *n* 1 *a*: a hobbling or rocking unequal motion (as of a wheel unevenly hung) *b*: an uncertainly directed movement 2: an intermittent variation (as in volume of sound)

wobble pump *n*: an auxiliary hand pump used on an airplane to supply fuel to the carburetor of an engine when the power-driven pump fails or to force fuel from an extra tank

Wob-bly \ˈwɒb-lē\ *n*, *pl* **Wobblies** [origin unknown]: a member of the Industrial Workers of the World

WOC *abbr* without compensation

Wo-den \ˈwōd-ən\ *n* [OE *Wōden*]: ODIN

1woe \ˈwō\ *interj* [ME *wa*, *wo*, fr. OE *wā*; akin to ON *vei*, *interj.*, *woe*, L *vae*] — used to express grief, regret, or distress

2woe *n* [ME *wo*, fr. *wo*, *interj.*] 1: a condition of deep suffering from misfortune, affliction, or grief 2: ruinous trouble: CALAMITY, AFFLICTION (economic ~s) *syn* see SORROW

woe-be-gone \ˈwō-bi-gən\ *also* -gən\ *adj* [ME *wo begon*, fr. *wo*, *n*. + *begon*, pp. of *begon* to go about, beset, fr. OE *begān*, fr. *be-* + *gān* to go — more at GO] 1: strongly affected with woe: WOEFUL 2 *a*: exhibiting great woe, sorrow, or misery (a ~ expression) *b*: being in a sorry state (this ~ grass, where timothy had once grown head-high — S. H. Holbrook) — **woe-be-gone-ness** *n*

woe-ful *also* **wo-ful** \ˈwō-fəl\ *adj* 1: full of woe: GRIEVOUS (~ prophecies) 2: involving or bringing woe (it was ~ to see him spoiling it — Henry James) 3: lamentably bad or serious: DEPLORABLE (~ ignorance) — **woe-ful-ly** \-f(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **woe-ful-ness** \-fəl-nəs\ *n*

wok \ˈwāk\ *n* [Chin (Cant) *wōk*]: a bowl-shaped cooking utensil used esp. in the preparation of Chinese food

woke *past* of WAKE

woken *past part* of WAKE

wold \ˈwōld\ *n* [ME *wald*, *wold*, fr. OE *weald*, *wald* forest; akin to OHG *wald* forest] 1: a usu. upland area of open country 2 *cap*: a hilly or rolling region — used in names of various English geographical areas (Yorkshire ~s)

1wolf \ˈwʊlf\ *n*, *pl* **wolves** \ˈwʊlvz\ *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *wulf*; akin to OHG *wolf*, L *lupus*, Gk *lykos*] 1 *pl* *also* **wolf** *a*: any of various large predatory mammals (genus *Canis* and esp. *C. lupus*) that resemble the related dogs, are destructive to game and livestock, and may rarely attack man esp. when in a pack — compare COYOTE, JACKAL *b*: the fur of a wolf 2 *a* (1): a fierce, rapacious, or destructive person (2): a man forward, direct, and zealous in amatory attentions to women *b*: dire poverty: STARVATION (keep the ~ from the door) *c* (1): a beetle grub or moth grub that infests granaries (2): the maggot of a warble fly 3 [G; fr. the howling sound] *a* (1): dissonance in some chords on organs, pianos, or other instruments with fixed tones tuned by unequal temperament (2): an instance of such dissonance *b*: a harshness due to faulty vibration in various tones in a bowed instrument — **wolf-like** \ˈwʊlf-lik\ *adj* — **wolf in sheep's clothing**: one who cloaks a hostile intention with a friendly manner

2wolf *vt*: to eat greedily: DEVOUR

wolf-ber-ry \ˈwʊlf-ber-ē\ *n*: a white-berried western American shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) of the honeysuckle family

wolf dog *n* 1: any of various large dogs formerly kept for hunting wolves 2: the offspring of a wolf and a domestic dog 3: a wolfish dog

wolf-er \ˈwʊl-fər\ *n*: a hunter of wolves

wolff-ian body \ˈwʊlf-fē-ən-\ *n*, *often cap* W [Kaspar Friedrich Wolff]: MESONEPHROS

Wolffian duct *n*: the duct of the mesonephros persisting in the female as the ureter and in the male as the common urogenital duct

wolf-fish \ˈwʊlf-fɪʃ\ *n*: any of several large marine blennies notable for their strong teeth and ferocity

wolf-hound \ˈwʊlf-haʊnd\ *n*: any of several large dogs used esp. formerly in hunting large animals (as wolves)

wolf-ish \ˈwʊl-fɪʃ\ *adj* 1: of or relating to wolves 2 *a*: suggestive of a wolf (~ mongrel dogs — Hoffman Birney) (a ~ and withdrawn youth — Marshall Frady) *b*: befitting or characteristic of a wolf (as in fierceness or rapacity) (a ~ appetite) — **wolf-ish-ly** *adv* — **wolf-ish-ness** *n*

wolf pack *n*: a group of submarines that make a coordinated attack on shipping; also: a group of two or more fighter planes making a coordinated attack

wol-fram \ˈwʊl-frəm\ *n* [G] 1: TUNGSTEN 2: WOLFRAMITE

wol-fram-ic \ˈwʊl-frəm-ik\ *adj*: TUNGSTIC

wol-fram-ite \ˈwʊl-frə-mīt\ *n* [G *wolframit*, fr. *wolfram*]: a mineral (Fe,Mn)WO₄ that consists of a tungstate of iron and manganese usu. of a brownish or grayish black color and slightly metallic luster, occurs in monoclinic crystals and in granular or columnar masses, and is used as a source of tungsten

wolfs-bane \ˈwʊlf-s,bān\ *n*: ACONITUM 1; esp: a highly variable yellow-flowered Eurasian herb (*Aconitum lycoctonum*)

wolf spider *n*: any of various active wandering ground spiders (family Lycosidae)

wolf whistle *n*: a distinctive whistle sounded by a male to express sexual admiration for a girl or woman in his vicinity

wol-las-ton-ite \ˈwʊl-ə-stə-nīt, ˈwāl-\ *n* [William H. Wollaston †1828 E chemist]: a triclinic mineral CaSiO₃ of a white to gray, red, yellow, or brown color consisting of a native calcium silicate occurring usu. in cleavable masses

Wo-lof \ˈwō-lɒf\ *n*: a Niger-Congo language of Senegambia

wol-ver-ine \ˈwʊl-və-rēn\ *n*, *pl*

wolverines [prob. irreg. fr. *wolv-* (as in *wolves*)] 1 *pl* *also* **wolverine**

a: a carnivorous usu. solitary

mammal (*Gulo gulo* of the weasel

family) of northern forests and

associated tundra that is blackish

with a light brown band on each

side of the body and is noted esp.

for its strength — called also *carca-*

jou *b*: the fur of the wolverine 2

cap: a native or resident of Michi-

gan — used as a nickname

wom-an \ˈwʊm-ən\ *n*, *pl* **wom-en** \ˈwɪm-ən\ [ME, fr. OE *wifman*,

fr. *wif* woman, wife + *man* human being, man] 1 *a*: an adult

female person *b*: a woman belonging to a particular category (as

by birth, residence, membership, or occupation) — usu. used in

combination (councilwoman) 2: WOMANKIND 3: distinctively

feminine nature: WOMANLINESS 4: a female servant or personal

attendant 5 *a* *chiefly dial*: WIFE *b*: MISTRESS *c*: GIRL FRIEND 2

— **wom-an-less** \ˈwʊm-ən-ləs\ *adj*

wom-an-hood \ˈwʊm-ən,hʊd\ *n* 1 *a*: the state of being a

woman *b*: the distinguishing character or qualities of a woman

or of womankind 2: WOMEN, WOMANKIND

wom-an-ish \ˈwʊm-ə-nɪʃ\ *adj* 1: characteristic of or suitable for

a woman 2: unsuitable to a man or to a strong character of ei-

ther sex: EFFEMINATE (~ fears) — **wom-an-ish-ly** *adv* — **wom-**

an-ish-ness *n*

wom-an-ize \ˈwʊm-ə-nīz\ *vb* -ized; -iz-ing *vt*: to make effeminate

~ *vi*: to pursue freewheeling relationships with women — **wom-**

an-izer *n*

wom-an-kind \ˈwʊm-ən,kɪnd\ *n* *sing but sing or pl in constr*: WOM-

ENKIND

1wom-an-like \-,lɪk\ *adj*: WOMANLY

2womanlike *adv*: in the manner of a woman

wom-an-ly \-lē\ *adj*: marked by qualities characteristic of a

woman — **wom-an-li-ness** *n*

woman of the street: PROSTITUTE — called also *woman of the*

streets

wom-an-pow-er \ˈwʊm-ən,pəʊ-(ə)r\ *n*: women available and

fitted for service (as in industry or a particular line of endeavor)

woman's rights *n pl* 1: legal, political, and social rights for

women equal to those of men 2: FEMINISM 2

woman suffrage *n*: possession and exercise of suffrage by women

womb \ˈwʊm\ *n* [ME *wamb*, *womb*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wamba*

belly] 1: UTERUS 2 *a*: a cavity or space that resembles a womb

in containing and enveloping *b*: a place where something is

generated — **wombed** \ˈwʊmd\ *adj*

wom-bat \ˈwām-bat\ *n* [native name in New So. Wales]: any of

several stocky Australian marsupials (family Vombatidae) resem-

bling small bears

wom-en-folk \ˈwɪm-ən-fōk\ *also* **wom-en-folks** \-,fōks\ *n pl*

: WOMEN

wom-en-kind \-,kɪnd\ *n*: female human beings: women esp. as

distinguished from men

women's room *n*: LADIES' ROOM

wom-mera \ˈwām-ə-rə\ *n*: WOOMERA

1won \ˈwɒn\ *vi* **wonned**; **won-ning** [ME *wonen*, fr. OE

wunian — more at WONT] *archaic*: DWELL 2a, ABIDE 2

2won \ˈwɒn\ *past* of WIN

3won \ˈwɒn\ *n*, *pl* **won** [Korean *wān*] — see MONEY table

1won-der \ˈwɒn-dər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wundor*; akin to OHG *wuntar*

wonder] 1 *a*: a cause of astonishment or admiration: MARVEL

(it's a ~ he wasn't killed) *b*: MIRACLE 2: the quality of exciting

amazed admiration 3 *a*: rapt attention or astonishment at

something awesomely mysterious or new to one's experience

(looked at each other in silent ~ — G. D. Brown) *b*: a feeling of

doubt or uncertainty

2wonder *adj*: WONDROUS, WONDERFUL: as *a*: exciting amazement

or admiration *b*: effective or efficient far beyond anything previ-

ously known or anticipated (~ drugs)

3wonder *vb* **won-dered**; **won-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ\ *vi* 1 *a*: to be

in a state of wonder: MARVEL *b*: to feel surprise 2: to feel

curiosity or doubt ~ *vt*: to be curious or in doubt about — **won-**

der-er \-dər-ər\ *n*

won-der-ful \ˈwɒn-dər-fəl\ *adj* 1: exciting wonder: MARVELOUS,

ASTONISHING (a sight ~ to behold) 2: unusually good: ADMIRA-



wolverine 1a

BLE — **won-der-ful-ly** \-f(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **won-der-ful-ness** \-fəl-nəs\ *n*

won-der-land \-wən-dər-land, -lənd\ *n* 1: a fairylike imaginary realm 2: a place that excites admiration or wonder

won-der-ment \-mənt\ *n* 1: ASTONISHMENT, SURPRISE 2: a cause of or occasion for wonder 3: curiosity about something

won-der-work \-də(r)-wərk\ *n*: a marvelous act, work, or accomplishment

won-der-work-er \-wər-kər\ *n*: one that performs wonders

won-der-work-ing \-kɪŋ\ *adj*: producing wonders

won-drous \-wən-drəs\ *adj* [alter. of ME *wonders*, fr. gen. of *'wonder*]: that is to be marveled at: EXTRAORDINARY — **won-drous-ly** *adv*, *archaic* — **won-drous-ness** *n*

won-ky \-wän-kē\ *adj* [alter. of E dial. *wankle*, fr. ME *wankel*, fr. OE *wanco*] 1 *Brit*: UNSTEADY, SHAKY 2 *Brit*: AWRY, WRONG

'wont \-wɒnt, -wɔnt\ *also* \-wənt, -wənt\ *adj* [ME *woned*, *wont*, fr. pp. of *wonen* to dwell, be used to, fr. OE *wunian*; akin to OHG *wonen* to dwell, be used to, L *venus* love, charm — more at WIN] 1: ACCUSTOMED, USED (got up early as he is ~ to do) 2: INCLINED, APT (revealing as letters are ~ to be — Gladys M. Wrigley)

2wont *n*: habitual way of doing: USE *syn* see HABIT

3wont *vb* **wont**; **wont** or **wont-ed**; **wont-ing** *vt*: ACCUSTOM, HABITUATE ~ *vi*: to have the habit of doing something

won't \-wɒnt, -wɔnt\ *also* \-wənt, -wənt\ *adj* [ME *woned*, *wont*, fr. pp. of *wonen* to dwell, be used to, fr. OE *wunian*; akin to OHG *wonen* to dwell, be used to, L *venus* love, charm — more at WIN] 1: ACCUSTOMED, USED (got up early as he is ~ to do) 2: INCLINED, APT (revealing as letters are ~ to be — Gladys M. Wrigley)

wont-ed \-wɒnt-əd, -wɔnt-əd\ *also* \-wənt-əd, -wənt-əd\ *adj*: usual or ordinary esp. by reason of established habit (spoke with his ~ slowness) *syn* see USUAL — **wont-ed-ly** *adv* — **wont-ed-ness** *n*

won-ton \-wän-tən\ *n* [Chin (Cant) *wan t'an*]: filled pockets of noodle dough boiled in and eaten with soup

woo \-wū\ *vb* [ME *wowen*, fr. OE *wōgian*] *vt* 1: to sue for the affection of and usu. marriage with: COURT 2: to solicit or entreat esp. with importunity 3: to seek to gain or bring about ~ *vi*: to court a woman — **woo-er** *n*

1wood \-wūd, -wōd, -wud\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *wōd* insane; akin to OHG *wuot* madness — more at VATIC] *archaic*: violently mad: CRAZY

2wood \-wūd\ *n* [ME *wode*, fr. OE *widu*, *wudu*; akin to OHG *witu* wood, OIr *fid* tree] 1 *a*: a dense growth of trees usu. greater in extent than a grove and smaller than a forest — often used in pl. but sing. or pl. in constr. 2 *a*: the hard fibrous substance basically xylem that makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark and is found to a limited extent in herbaceous plants 3: wood suitable or prepared for some use (as burning or building) 3: something made of wood; esp: a golf club having a wooden head — **out of the woods**: escaped from peril or difficulty

3wood \-wūd\ *adj* 1: WOODEN 2: suitable for cutting or working with wood (a ~ saw) 3 or **woods** \-wūdz\ *n*: living, growing, or existing in woods (woods trails)

4wood \-wūd\ *vt*: to cover with a growth of trees or plant with trees ~ *vi*: to gather or take on wood

wood alcohol *n*: METHANOL

wood anemone *n*: any of several anemones; esp: a common anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*) of the eastern U.S. with solitary often pink-tinged flowers

wood betony *n*: a lousewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*) of eastern No. America with pinnately parted leaves and red or yellowish flowers in bracted spikes

wood-bin \-wūd-bin\ *n*: a bin for holding firewood

wood-bine \-bīn\ *n* [ME *wodebinde*, fr. OE *wudubinde*, fr. *wudu* wood + *bindan* to tie, bind; fr. its winding around trees] 1: any of several honeysuckles; esp: a European twining shrub (*Lonicera periclymenum*) 2: VIRGINIA CREEPER

wood-block \-blɒk\ *n*: WOODCUT — **wood-block** *adj*

wood-bor-ing \-bɔr-ɪŋ, -bɔr-\ *adj*: excavating galleries in wood in feeding or in constructing a nest — used chiefly of an insect

wood-box \-bɒks\ *n*: WOODBIN

wood-carv-er \-kär-vər\ *n*: a person whose occupation is wood carving

wood carving *n*: the art of fashioning or ornamenting objects of wood by cutting with a sharp implement held in the hand; also: an object of wood so fashioned or ornamented

wood-chat \-wūd-chat\ *n* 1: any of several Asiatic thrushes (genus *Erithacus*) having brightly colored males 2: a European shrike (*Lanius senator*)

wood-chop-per \-chäp-ər\ *n*: one engaged esp. in chopping down trees

wood-chuck \-chək\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. Ojibwa *otchig* fisher, marten, or Cree *otchek*] 1: a grizzled thickset marmot (*Marmota monax*) of the northeastern U.S. and Canada — called also **groundhog** 2: any of several marmots of mountainous western No. America

wood coal *n* 1: CHARCOAL 2: LIGNITE

wood-cock \-wūd-käk\ *n*, pl **woodcocks** 1 or pl **woodcock**: a widespread Old World limicoline bird (*Scolopax rusticola*); also: a smaller related American bird (*Philohela minor*) prized as a game bird 2 [fr. the ease with which the woodcock is snared] *archaic*: SIMPLETON

wood-craft \-kraf\ *n* 1: skill and practice in anything relating to the woods and esp. in maintaining oneself and making one's way in the woods 2: skill in shaping or constructing articles from wood

wood-cut \-kət\ *n* 1: a relief printing surface consisting of a wooden block with a usu. pictorial design cut with the grain 2: a print from a woodcut

wood-cut-ter \-kət-ər\ *n*: one that cuts wood

wood-cut-ting \-kət-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: the producing of woodcuts 2: the action or occupation of cutting wood or timber



woodchuck 1

wood duck *n*: a showy American duck (*Aix sponsa*) that nests in trees and in the male has a large crest and plumage varied with green, purple, black, white, and chestnut

wood-ed \-wūd-əd\ *adj*: covered with growing trees

wood-en \-wūd-n\ *adj* 1: made or consisting of wood 2: lacking ease or flexibility: awkwardly stiff — **wood-en-ly** *adv* — **wood-en-ness** \-n-(n)əs\ *n*

wood engraving *n* 1: a relief printing surface consisting of a wooden block with a usu. pictorial design cut in the end grain 2: a print from a wood engraving

wood-en-head \-wūd-n-hed\ *n*: BLOCKHEAD

wood-en-head-ed \-wūd-n-hed-əd\ *adj*: DENSE, STUPID

wooden Indian *n*: a standing wooden image of an American Indian brave used esp. formerly as a sign for a cigar store

wood-en-ware \-wūd-n-wa(ə)r, -we(ə)r\ *n*: articles made of wood for domestic use

wood fiber *n*: any of various fibers located in or associated with xylem

wood hyacinth *n*: a European squill (*Scilla nonscripta*) having scapose racemes of drooping bell-shaped flowers

wood ibis *n*: a large wading bird (*Mycteria americana*) of the family Ciconiidae that frequents wooded swamps of So. and Central America and the southern U.S.

1wood-land \-wūd-lənd, -lənd\ *n*: land covered with woody vegetation: TIMBERLAND, FOREST — **wood-land-er** \-ər\ *n*

2woodland *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being woodland 2: growing, living, or existing in woodland

wood-lore \-lɔr, -lör\ *n*: knowledge of the woods

wood-lot \-wūd-lät\ *n*: a restricted area of woodland usu. privately maintained as a source of fuel, posts, and lumber

wood louse *n* 1: a terrestrial isopod crustacean (suborder Oniscoidea) with a flattened elliptical body often capable of being rolled into a ball — called also *pill bug*, *sowbug* 2: any of several small wingless insects (order Corrodentia) that live under bark, in the crevices of walls, and among old books and papers

wood-man \-wūd-mən\ *n* 1: WOODSMAN 2 *cap* [Modern *Woodmen* of America & *Woodmen* of the World]: a member of either of two independent benevolent and fraternal societies

wood-note \-nōt\ *n* [fr. its likeness to the call of a bird in the woods]: verbal expression that is natural and artless

wood nymph *n*: a nymph living in woods — called also *dryad*

wood-peck-er \-wūd-pek-ər\ *n*: any of numerous birds (family Picidae) with zygodactyl feet, stiff spiny tail feathers used in climbing or resting on tree trunks, a usu. extensible tongue, a very hard bill used to drill the bark or wood of trees for insect food or to excavate nesting cavities, and generally showy parti-colored plumage

wood-pile \-pīl\ *n*: a pile of wood (as firewood) — **in the wood-pile**: doing or responsible for covert mischief (the No. 1 villain in the woodpile — Howard Whitman)

wood pulp *n*: pulp from wood used in making cellulose derivatives (as paper or rayon)

wood pussy *n*: SKUNK

wood rat *n*: any of numerous native voles (family Cricetidae and esp. genus *Neotoma*) of the southern U.S. and western No. America with soft fur that is light gray to ochreous above and white below, well-furred tails, and large ears

wood ray *n*: XYLEM RAY

wood-ruff \-wūd-(r)əf\ *n* [ME *woderove*, fr. OE *wudurofe*, fr. *wudu* wood + *-rofe* (perh. akin to OHG *rāba* turnip) — more at RAPE] 1: any of a genus (*Asperula*) of herbs of the madder family; esp: a small European sweet-scented herb (*A. odorata*) used in perfumery and for flavoring wine

1wood-shed \-shed\ *n*: a shed for storing wood and esp. firewood

2woodshed *vi* **-shed-ded**; **-shed-ding** [prob. fr. the former use of woodsheds for private practicing]: to practice on a musical instrument

wood shot *n* 1: a golf shot played with a wood 2: a stroke in a racket game in which the ball or shuttlecock is hit with the wooden part of the racket rather than the strings

woods-man \-wūdz-mən\ *n*: one who frequents or works in the woods; esp: one skilled in woodcraft

wood sorrel *n* 1: any of a genus (*Oxalis* of the family Oxalidaceae, the wood-sorrel family) of herbs with acid sap, compound leaves, and regular flowers; esp: a stemless herb (*O. montana* or *O. acetosella*) with trifoliate leaves sometimes held to be the original shamrock 2: SHEEP SORREL

wood spirit *n*: METHANOL

wood sugar *n* 1: XYLOSE 2: a mixture of pentose and hexose sugars obtained by hydrolysis of pentosans and cellulose of wood

woodsy \-wūd-zē\ *adj*: characteristic or suggestive of woods

wood tar *n*: tar obtained by the destructive distillation of wood either as a deposit from pyroigneous acid or as a residue from the distillation of the acid or of wood turpentine

wood tick *n*: any of various ixodid ticks whose young cling to bushes whence they readily drop on and attach themselves to passing animals where they may produce troublesome sores or serve as vectors for disease-producing microorganisms — compare ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

wood-turn-er \-wūd-tər-nər\ *n*: one whose occupation is wood turning

wood turning *n*: the art or process of fashioning wooden pieces or blocks into various forms and shapes by means of a lathe

wood turpentine *n*: TURPENTINE 2b

wood warbler *n*: WARBLER 2b

ə abut ɔ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw òi coin th thin th this
ü loot ù foot y yet yū few yù furious zh vision

wood-wax-en \ˈwʊd-,wax-sən\ *n* [ME *wodewexen*, alter. of OE *wuduweaxe*, fr. *wudu* wood + *-weaxe* (prob. fr. *weaxan* to grow) — more at **WAX**] : a low bushy yellow-flowered Eurasian leguminous shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) grown for ornament or formerly as the source of a yellow dye

wood-wind \-,wind\ *n* 1 : one of a group of wind instruments (as a clarinet, flute, oboe, or saxophone) that is characterized by a cylindrical or conical tube of wood or metal usu. ending in a slightly flared bell, that produces tones by the vibration of one or two reeds in the mouthpiece or by the passing of air over a mouth hole, and that usu. has finger holes or keys by which the player may produce all the tones within the instrument's range 2 *pl* : the woodwind section of a band or orchestra

wood-work \-,wɜrk\ *n* : work made of wood; *esp* : interior fittings (as moldings or stairways) of wood

wood-work-ing \-,wɜr-kiŋ\ *n* : the act, process, or occupation of working with wood — **wood-work-er** \-kər\ *n*

woodworking *adj* : used for woodworking (~ tools)

woody \ˈwʊd-ē\ *adj* **wood-ier**; -**est** 1 : abounding or overgrown with woods 2 *a* : of or containing wood or wood fibers : LIGNEOUS (~ tissues) *b* : having woody parts : rich in xylem and associated structures (~ plants) 3 : characteristic of or suggestive of wood (wine with a ~ flavor) — **wood-i-ness** *n*

woof \ˈwʊf, ˈwʊf\ *n* [alter. of ME *oof*, fr. OE *ōwef*, fr. *ō-* (fr. *on*) + *wefan* to weave — more at **WEAVE**] 1 *a* : a filling thread or yarn in weaving *b* : woven fabric; *also* : the texture of such a fabric 2 : a basic or essential element or material

woof \ˈwʊf\ *n* [imit.] 1 : a low gruff sound typically produced by a dog 2 : a low note emitted by sound reproducing equipment

woof *vi* : to make the sound of a woof

woof-er \ˈwʊf-ər\ *n* : a loudspeaker usu. larger than a tweeter, responsive only to the lower acoustic frequencies, and used for reproducing sounds of low pitch

wool \ˈwʊl\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *wolle*, fr. OE *wull*; akin to OHG *wolla* wool, L *vellus* fleece, *lana* wool, *lanugo* down] 1 : the soft wavy or curly hypertrophied undercoat of various hairy mammals and *esp*. the sheep made up of fibers of keratin molecules within a matrix and covered with minute scales 2 : a product of wool; *esp* : a woven fabric or garment of such fabric 3 *a* : a dense felted pubescence *esp*. on a plant : TOMENTUM *b* : a filamentous mass — *usu.* used in combination; compare MINERAL WOOL, STEEL WOOL — **wooled** \ˈwʊld\ *adj*

wooled \ˈwʊld\ *adj comb form* : having wool of (such) quality (coarse-wooled)

wool-en or **wool-len** \ˈwʊl-ən\ *adj* 1 : made of wool — compare **WORSTED** 2 : of or relating to the manufacture or sale of woolen products (~ mills) (the ~ industry)

woolen or **woollen** *n* 1 : a fabric made of wool 2 : garments of woolen fabric — *usu.* used in *pl.*

wool fat *n* : wool grease *esp.* after refining : LANOLIN

wool-fell \ˈwʊl-fel\ *n*, *Brit* : WOOLSKIN

wool-gath-er \ˈwʊl-gath-ər, -geth-\ *vi* : to indulge in woolgathering — **wool-gath-er-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

wool-gath-er-ing \-,gath-(ə-)rɪŋ, -geth-\ *n* : the act of indulging in idle daydreaming

wool grease *n* : a fatty slightly sticky wax coating the surface of the fibers of sheep's wool — compare **WOOL FAT**

wool-ly *also* **wooly** \ˈwʊl-ē\ *adj* **wool-li-er**; -**est** 1 *a* : of, relating to, or bearing wool *b* : resembling wool 2 *a* : lacking in clearness or sharpness of outline (a ~ TV picture) *b* : marked by mental confusion (~ thinking) 3 : marked by boisterous roughness or lack of order or restraint (where the West is still ~ — Paul Schubert) — **wool-li-ness** *n*

wool-ly *also* **wool-ie** or **wooly** \ˈwʊl-ē\ *n*, *pl* **wool-lies** 1 : a garment made from wool; *esp* : underclothing of knitted wool — *usu.* used in *pl.* 2 *West & Austral* : SHEEP

woolly aphid *n* : a plant louse (genus *Eriosoma*) covered with a dense coat of white filaments

woolly bear *n* : any of various rather large very hairy caterpillars; *esp* : one that is the larva of a tiger moth

wool-ly-head-ed \ˈwʊl-ē-hed-əd\ *adj* 1 : having hair suggesting wool 2 : marked by vague or confused perception or thinking

wool-pack \ˈwʊl-pak\ *n* 1 *a* : a wrapper of strong fabric into which fleeces are packed for shipment *b* : the complete package of wool and wrapper 2 : a rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base

wool-sack \-,sak\ *n* 1 *archaic* : WOOLPACK 1b 2 : the official seat of the Lord Chancellor or his deputy in the House of Lords

wool-shed \-,shed\ *n* : a building or range of buildings (as on an Australian sheep station) in which sheep are sheared and wool is prepared for market

wool-skin \-,skin\ *n* : a sheepskin having the wool still on it

wool-sort-er's disease \ˈwʊl-sɔrt-ərz-\ *n* : pulmonary anthrax resulting *esp.* from inhalation of bacterial spores (*Bacillus anthracis*) from contaminated wool or hair

wool sponge *n* : a soft-fibered durable commercial sponge; *esp* : one (*Hippiospongia lachne*) found in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean sea, and off the southern coast of Florida

wool stapler *n* : a dealer in wool

woom-er-a \ˈwʊm-ə-rə\ *n* [native name in Australia] : a wooden rod with a hooked end used by Australian aborigines for throwing a spear

woops *interj* : OOPS

woo-zy \ˈwʊ-zē, ˈwʊz-ē\ *adj* **woo-zi-er**; -**est** [prob. alter. of *oozy*] 1 : mentally unclear or hazy (seems a little ~, not quite knowing what to say — J. A. Lukacs) 2 : affected with dizziness, mild nausea, or weakness : SICK — **woo-zi-ly** *adv* — **woo-zi-ness** *n*

wop \ˈwɒp\ *n*, *often cap* [It dial. *guappo* blusterer, swaggerer, bully, tough] : ITALIAN — *usu.* used disparagingly

Worces-ter \ˈwʊs-tər\ *n* : low-fired porcelain containing a frit and steatite produced at Worcester, England from about 1751 — called also *Worcester china*, *Worcester porcelain*

Worces-ter-shire sauce \ˈwʊs-tər(-),shi(ə)r-, -shər- *also* -,shi(ə)r-\ *n* [Worcestershire, England, where it was orig. made] : a pungent sauce whose ingredients include soy, vinegar, and garlic

Worcs *abbr* Worcestershire

word \ˈwɜrd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wort* word, L *verbum*, Gk *eirein* to say, speak] 1 *a* : something that is said *b pl* (1) : TALK, DISCOURSE (putting one's feelings into ~s) (2) : the text of a vocal musical composition *c* : a brief remark or conversation (would like to have a ~ with you) 2 *a* (1) : a speech sound or series of speech sounds that symbolizes and communicates a meaning without being divisible into smaller units capable of independent use (2) : the entire set of linguistic forms produced by combining a single base with various inflectional elements without change in the part of speech elements *b* : a written or printed character or combination of characters representing a spoken word (the number of ~s to a line) *c* : a combination of electrical or magnetic impulses conveying a quantum of information in communication and computer work 3 : ORDER, COMMAND (don't move till I give the ~) 4 *often cap* *a* : LOGOS *b* : GOSPEL 1a *c* : the expressed or manifested mind and will of God 5 *a* : NEWS, INFORMATION (sent ~ that he would be late) *b* : RUMOR 6 : the act of speaking or of making verbal communication 7 : SAYING, PROVERB 8 : PROMISE, DECLARATION (kept her ~) 9 : a quarrelsome utterance or conversation — *usu.* used in *pl.* 10 : a verbal signal : PASSWORD — **good word** 1 : a favorable statement (put in a good word for me) 2 : good news (what's the good word) — **in a word** : in short — **in so many words** 1 : in exactly those terms (implied that such actions were criminal but did not say so in so many words) 2 : in plain forthright language (in so many words, she wasn't fit to be seen — Jean Stafford) — **of few words** : not inclined to say more than is necessary : LACONIC (a man of few words) — **of one's word** : that can be relied on to keep a promise — used only after *man* or *woman* (a man of his word) — **upon my word** : with my assurance : INDEED, ASSUREDLY (upon my word, I've never heard of such a thing)

word *vi*, *archaic* : SPEAK ~ *vt* : to express in words : PHRASE

word-age \ˈwɜrd-ij\ *n* 1 *a* : WORDS *b* : VERBIAGE 1 2 : the number or quantity of words 3 : WORDING

word-association test *n* : a test of personality and mental function in which the subject is required to respond to each of a series of words with one that it evokes in his mind or with one of a specified class of words

word-book \ˈwɜrd-,bʊk\ *n* : VOCABULARY, DICTIONARY

word class *n* : a linguistic form class whose members are words; *esp* : PART OF SPEECH

word-for-word *adj* : being in or following the exact words : VERBATIM

word for word *adv* : in the exact words : VERBATIM

word-hoard \ˈwɜrd-,hō(ə)rd, -hō(ə)rd\ *n* : a supply of words : VOCABULARY

word-ing \ˈwɜrd-ɪŋ\ *n* : the act or manner of expressing in words

word-less \ˈwɜrd-ləs\ *adj* 1 : not expressed in or accompanied by words 2 : SILENT, INARTICULATE — **word-less-ly** *adv* — **word-less-ness** *n*

word-mon-ger \-,mən-ger, -mən-\ *n* : a writer who uses words for show or without particular regard for meaning

word-mon-ger-ing \-g(ə-)rɪŋ\ *n* : the use of empty or bombastic words

word-of-mouth \ˈwɜrd-ə(v)-ˈmaʊθ\ *adj* : orally communicated

word of mouth : oral communication

word order *n* : the order of arrangement of words in a phrase, clause, or sentence

word-play \ˈwɜrd-,plā\ *n* : verbal wit

word processing *n* : a system for the production of typewritten documents (as business letters) with automated typing and text-editing equipment

word square *n* : ACROSTIC 3

word stress *n* : the manner in which stresses are distributed on the syllables of a word — called also *word accent*

wordy \ˈwɜrd-ē\ *adj* **word-ier**; -**est** 1 : using or containing many and *usu.* too many words 2 : of or relating to words : VERBAL — **word-i-ly** \ˈwɜrd-ē-lē\ *adv* — **word-i-ness** \ˈwɜrd-ē-nəs\ *n*

syn WORDY, VERBOSE, DIFFUSE, PROLIX, REDUNDANT *shared meaning* *element* : using more words than effective expression requires

wore *past of* WEAR

work \ˈwɜrk\ *n* [ME *werk*, *work*, fr. OE *werc*, *weorc*; akin to OHG *werc*, Gk *ergon*] 1 : activity in which one exerts strength or faculties to do or perform something : *a* : sustained physical or mental effort to overcome obstacles and achieve an objective or result *b* : the labor, task, or duty that affords one his accustomed means of livelihood *c* : a specific task, duty, function, or assignment often being a part or phase of some larger activity 2 *a* : energy expended by natural phenomena *b* : the result of such energy (sand dunes are the ~ of sea and wind) *c* : the transference of energy that is produced by the motion of the point of application of a force and is measured by multiplying the force and the displacement of its point of application in the line of action 3 *a* : something that results from a particular manner or method of working, operating, or devising (careful police ~) (clever camera ~) *b* : something that results from the use or fashioning of a particular material (porcelain ~) 4 *a* : a fortified structure (as a fort, earthen barricade, or trench) *b pl* : structures in engineering (as docks, bridges, or embankments) or mining (as shafts or tunnels) 5 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* : a place where industrial labor is carried on : PLANT, FACTORY 6 *pl* : the working or moving parts of a mechanism (~s of a clock) 7 *a* : something produced or accomplished by effort, exertion, or exercise of skill (this book is the ~ of many hands) *b* : something produced by the exercise of creative talent or expenditure of creative effort : artistic production 8 *pl* : performance of moral or religious acts (salvation by ~s) 9 *a* : effective operation : EFFECT, RESULT (wait for time to do its healing ~) *b* : manner of working : WORKMANSHIP, EXECUTION 10 : the material or piece of material that is operated upon at any stage in the process of manufacture 11 *pl* *a* : everything pos-

sessed, available, or belonging (the whole ~s, rod, reel, tackle box, went overboard) **b**: subjection to drastic treatment: all possible abuse — usu. used with *get* (get the ~s) or *give* (gave him the ~s)

syn WORK, LABOR, TRAVAIL, TOIL, DRUDGERY, GRIND *shared meaning element*: activity involving effort or exertion **ant** play

— **at work** **1**: engaged in working: BUSY; *esp*: engaged in one's regular occupation **2**: having effect: OPERATING, FUNCTIONING — **in the works**: in process of preparation, development, or completion — **in work** **1**: in process of being done **2** of a horse: in training — **out of work**: without regular employment: JOBLESS

work *adj* **1**: suitable or styled for wear while working (~ clothes) **2**: used for work (~ elephant)

work *vb* **worked** \ˈwɜrk-t/ or **wrought** \ˈrɒt/: **work-ing** [ME *werken*, *worken*, fr. OE *wyrkan*; akin to OE *weorc*] *vt* **1**: to bring to pass: EFFECT (~ miracles) **2 a**: to fashion or create a useful or desired product by expending labor or exertion upon: FORGE, SHAPE (~ flint into tools) **b**: to make or decorate with needlework; *esp*: EMBROIDER **3 a**: to prepare for use by stirring or kneading **b**: to bring into a desired form by a gradual process of cutting, hammering, scraping, pressing, or stretching (~ cold steel) **4**: to set or keep in motion, operation, or activity: cause to operate or produce (a pump ~ed by hand) (~ farmland) **5**: to solve (a problem) by reasoning or calculation — often used with *out* **6 a**: to cause to toil or labor (~ed his horses nearly to death) **b**: to make use of: EXPLOIT **c**: to control or guide the operation of (switches are ~ed from a central tower) **7**: to carry on an operation through or in or along (the salesman ~ed both sides of the street) (fisherman ~ed the stream from the bridge down to the pool) **8**: to pay for with labor or service (~ed his way through college) **9 a**: to get (oneself or an object) into or out of a condition or position by gradual stages **b**: CONTRIVE, ARRANGE (we can ~ it so that you can take your vacation) **10 a**: to practice trickery or cajolery on for some end (~ed the management for a free ticket) **b**: EXCITE, PROVOKE (~ed himself into a rage) ~ *vi* **1 a**: to exert oneself physically or mentally *esp.* in sustained effort for a purpose or under compulsion or necessity **b**: to perform or carry through a task requiring sustained effort or continuous repeated operations (~ed all day over a hot stove) **c**: to perform work or fulfill duties regularly for wages or salary **2**: to function or operate according to plan or design (hinges ~ better with oil) **3**: to exert an influence or tendency **4**: to produce a desired effect or result: SUCCEED **5 a**: to make way slowly and with difficulty: move or progress laboriously (~ed up to the presidency) **b**: to sail to windward **6**: to permit of being worked: react in a specified way to being worked (this wood ~s easily) **7 a**: to be in agitation or restless motion **b**: FERMENT **c**: to move slightly in relation to another part **d**: to get into a specified condition by slow or imperceptible movements (the knot ~ed loose) — **work on** **1**: AFFECT (~worked on his sympathies) **2**: to strive to influence or persuade — **work upon**: to have effect upon: operate on: INFLUENCE

work-able \ˈwɜrk-ə-bəl/ *adj* **1**: capable of being worked **2**: PRACTICABLE, FEASIBLE — **work-abil-i-ty** \ˈwɜrk-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **work-able-ness** \ˈwɜrk-ə-bəl-nəs/ *n*

work-a-day \ˈwɜrk-ə-dā/ *adj* [alter. of earlier *workyday*, fr. obs. *workyday*, *n.*, (workday)] **1**: of, relating to, or suited for working days **2**: PROSAIC, ORDINARY

work-a-hol-ic \ˈwɜrk-ə-ˈhɒl-ik, -ˈhāl-/ *n* [work + connective -a- + -hol-ic (as in *alcoholic*)] **1**: a compulsive worker

work-bag \ˈwɜrk-,bag/ *n*: a bag for implements or materials for work; *esp*: a bag for needlework

work-bas-ket \-,bas-kət/ *n*: a basket for needlework

work-bench \-,bench/ *n*: a bench on which work *esp.* of mechanics, machinists, and carpenters is performed

work-boat \-,bōt/ *n*: a boat used for work purposes (as commercial fishing and ferrying supplies) rather than for sport or for passenger or naval service

work-book \-,bʊk/ *n* **1**: a booklet outlining a course of study **2**: a workman's handbook or manual **3**: a record book of work done **4**: a student's individual exercise book of problems to be solved directly on the pages

work-box \-,bɒks/ *n*: a box for work instruments and materials

work camp *n*: a camp for workers: as **a**: PRISON CAMP **1 b**: a short-term group project in which individuals from one or more religious organizations volunteer their labor

work-day \ˈwɜrk-,dā/ *n* **1**: a day on which work is performed as distinguished from Sunday or a holiday **2**: the period of time in a day during which work is performed — **workday** *adj*

worked \ˈwɜrk-t/ *adj*: that has been subjected to some process of development, treatment, or manufacture (a newly ~ field)

worked up *adj*: emotionally aroused: EXCITED

work-er \ˈwɜrk-kər/ *n* **1 a**: one that works *esp.* at manual or industrial labor or with a particular material — often used in combination **b**: a member of the working class **2**: one of the sexually underdeveloped and usu. sterile members of a colony of social ants, bees, wasps, or termites that perform most of the labor and protective duties of the colony — see HONEYBEE illustration **3**: a usu. electrotype plate from which printing is done

worker-priest *n*: a French Roman Catholic priest who for missionary purposes spends part of each weekday as a worker in a secular job

work farm *n*: a farm on which persons guilty of minor law violations are confined

work-folk \ˈwɜrk-,fɒk/ or **work-folks** \-,fɒks/ *n pl*: working people; *esp*: farm workers

work force *n* **1**: the workers engaged in a specific activity (the factory's work force) **2**: the number of workers potentially assignable for any purpose (the nation's work force)

work-horse \ˈwɜrk-,hɒ(ə)rs/ *n* **1**: a horse used chiefly for labor as distinguished from driving, riding, or racing **2 a**: a person who performs most of the work of a group task **b**: a markedly useful or durable vehicle, craft, or machine

work-house \-,haʊs/ *n* **1 Brit**: POORHOUSE **2**: a house of correction for persons guilty of minor law violations

work in *vt* **1**: to insert or cause to penetrate by repeated or continued effort **2**: to interpose or insinuate gradually or unobtrusively (~worked in a few topical jokes)

work-ing *adj* **1**: adequate to permit work to be done (a ~ majority) **2**: assumed or adopted to permit or facilitate further work or activity (~ draft)

working *n* **1**: an excavation or group of excavations made in mining, quarrying, or tunneling — usu. used in pl. **2**: the manner of functioning or operating: OPERATION — usu. used in pl.

working asset *n*: an asset other than a capital asset

working capital *n*: capital actively turned over in or available for use in the course of business activity: **a**: the excess of current assets over current liabilities **b**: all capital of a business except that invested in capital assets

work-ing-class *adj*: relating to, deriving from, or suitable to the class of wage earners (~ virtues)

working class *n*: the class of people who work for wages usu. at manual labor

working day *n*: WORKDAY

working dog *n*: a dog fitted by size, breeding, or training for useful work (as draft or herding) *esp.* as distinguished from one fitted primarily for pet, show, or sporting use

working fluid *n*: a fluid working substance

work-ing-man \ˈwɜrk-ɪŋ-,man/ *n*: one who works for wages usu. at manual labor

working papers *n pl*: official documents legalizing the employment of a minor

working substance *n*: a usu. fluid substance that through changes of temperature, volume, and pressure is the means of carrying out thermodynamic processes or cycles (as in a heat engine)

work-less \ˈwɜrk-kləs/ *adj*: being without work: UNEMPLOYED —

work-less-ness *n*

work load *n* **1**: the amount of work or of working time expected from or assigned to an employee **2**: the amount of work performed or capable of being performed (as by a mechanical device) usu. within a specific period

work-man \ˈwɜrk-mən/ *n* **1**: WORKINGMAN **2**: ARTISAN

work-man-like \-,lik/ *adj*: worthy of a good workman: SKILLFUL

work-man-ly \-,lē/ *adj*: WORKMANLIKE

work-man-ship \-,ship/ *n* **1**: the art or skill of a workman: CRAFTSMANSHIP; *also*: the quality imparted to a thing in the process of making (a vase of exquisite ~) **2**: something effected, made, or produced: WORK

workmen's compensation insurance *n*: insurance that reimburses an employer for damages that he is required to pay to an employee for injury occurring in the course of his employment

work of art **1**: a product of one of the fine arts; *esp*: a painting or sculpture of high artistic quality **2**: something giving high aesthetic satisfaction to the beholder or auditor

work off *vt*: to dispose of or get rid of by work or activity

work-out \ˈwɜrk-,kaʊt/ *n*: a practice or exercise to test or improve one's fitness *esp.* for athletic competition, ability, or performance

work out \ˈwɜrk-,kaʊt, -ˈwɜrk-/ *vt* **1 a**: to bring about by labor and exertion (work out your own salvation — Phil 2:12 (AV)) **b**: to devise, arrange, or achieve by resolving difficulties (after many years of wrangling, worked out a definite agreement — A.A. Butkus) **c**: DEVELOP (the final situation is not worked out with psychological profundity — Leslie Rees) **2**: to discharge (as a debt) by labor **3**: to exhaust (as a mine) by working ~ *vi* **1 a**: to prove effective, practicable, or suitable (how this will actually work out I don't know — Milton Kotler) **b**: to amount to a total or calculated figure — used with *at* or *to* **2**: to engage in a workout (works out in gymnasiums . . . to keep in shape — Current Biol.)

work over *vt* **1**: to subject to thorough examination, study, or treatment (shelf stock would get thoroughly worked over by shoppers) **2**: to do over: REWORK (saved the play by working the first act over) **3**: to beat up or manhandle with thoroughness (the gang worked him over)

work-peo-ple \ˈwɜrk-,pē-pəl/ *n pl*, chiefly Brit: WORKERS, EMPLOYEES

work-piece \-,pēs/ *n*: a piece of work in process of manufacture

work-room \ˈwɜrk-,krum, -ˈkrum/ *n*: a room used *esp.* for manual work

work-shop \ˈwɜrk-,shäp/ *n* **1**: a small establishment where manufacturing or handicrafts are carried on **2**: WORKROOM **3**: a usu. brief intensive educational program for a relatively small group of people that emphasizes participation in problem-solving

work stoppage *n*: concerted cessation of work by a group of employees usu. more spontaneous and less serious than a strike

work-table \ˈwɜrk-,tā-bəl/ *n*: a table for holding working materials and implements; *esp*: a small table with drawers and other conveniences for needlework

work-up \ˈwɜrk-,kəp/ *n*: an intensive diagnostic study

work-up \ˈwɜrk-,kəp/ *n*: an unintended mark on a printed sheet caused by the rising of spacing material

work up \ˈwɜrk-,kəp, -ˈwɜrk-/ *vt* **1**: to stir up: ROUSE **2**: to produce by mental or physical work (~worked up a comedy act) (~worked up a sweat in the gymnasium) ~ *vi*: to rise gradually in intensity or emotional tone

work-week \ˈwɜrk-,kwēk/ *n*: the hours or days of work in a calendar week (40-hour ~) (a 5-day ~)

work-wom-an \ˈwɜrk-,kwum-ən/ *n*: a woman who works

world \ˈwɜr(-ə)ld/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *woruld* human existence, this world, age; akin to OHG *weralt* age, world; both fr. a prehistoric

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
aʊ out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip ī life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw ōi coin th thin th this
ü loot ú foot y yet yū few yú furious zh vision

WGmc-NGmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *wer* man and whose second constituent is akin to OE *eald* old — more at VIRILE, OLD] **1** *a*: the earthly state of human existence *b*: life after death — used with a qualifier (the next ~) **2**: the earth with its inhabitants and all things upon it **3**: individual course of life: CAREER **4**: the inhabitants of the earth: the human race **5** *a*: the concerns of the earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven and the life to come *b*: secular affairs **6**: the system of created things: UNIVERSE **7** *a*: a division, section, or generation of the inhabitants of the earth distinguished by living together at the same place or at the same time (the medieval ~) *b*: a distinctive class of persons or their sphere of interest (the academic ~) (the sports ~) **8**: human society (withdraw from the ~) **9**: a part or section of the earth that is a separate independent unit **10**: the sphere or scene of one's life and action **11**: an indefinite multitude or a great quantity or amount (makes a ~ of difference) **12**: the whole body of living persons: PUBLIC (announced his discovery to the ~) **13**: KINGDOM **5** (the animal ~) **14** *a*: a celestial body (as a planet) *b*: one that is inhabited *syn* see EARTH — **for all the world**: in every way: EXACTLY (copies which look for all the world like the original) — **in the world**: among innumerable possibilities: EVER — used as an intensive (what in the world is it) — **out of this world**: of extraordinary excellence: SUPERB

2world *adj* **1**: of or relating to the world (a ~ championship) **2** *a*: extending or found throughout the world: WORLDWIDE (brought about ~ peace) *b*: involving or applying to the whole world (a ~ state)

world-beat-er \wɜrl(d)-bēt-ər/ *n*: one that excels all others of its kind: CHAMPION

world-class *adj*: being of the highest caliber in the world (a ~ polo player)

World Communion Sunday *n*: the first Sunday in October observed with a Communion service in many churches as an expression of Christian unity

World Day of Prayer: the first Friday in Lent observed by many churches esp. as a day of prayer for missions

world federalism *n* **1**: federalism on a worldwide basis **2** *cap W&F* *a*: the principles and policies of the World Federalists *b*: the body or movement composed of World Federalists

world federalist *n* **1**: an adherent or advocate of world federalism **2** *cap W&F*: a member of a movement arising after World War II advocating the formation of a federal union of the nations of the world with limited but positive governmental powers

World Island *n*: the landmass consisting of Europe, Asia, and Africa held by geopoliticians to have strategic advantages for mastery of the world

world-ling \wɜr(-ə)l-dlɪŋ, 'wɜrl-lɪŋ/ *n*: a person engrossed in the concerns of this present world

world-ly \wɜr(-ə)l-dlē, 'wɜrl-lē/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or devoted to this world and its pursuits rather than to religion or spiritual affairs **2**: WORLDLY-WISE *syn* see EARTHLY — **world-li-ness** *n*

world-ly-mind-ed \wɜrl(-d)lē-'mɪn-dəd/ *adj*: devoted to or engrossed in worldly interests — **world-ly-mind-ed-ness** *n*

world-ly-wise \wɜrl(-d)lē-'wɪz/ *adj*: possessing a practical and often shrewd and materialistic understanding of human affairs: SOPHISTICATED

world power *n*: a political unit (as a nation or state) powerful enough to affect the entire world by its influence or actions

world premiere *n*: the first regular performance (as of a theatrical production) anywhere in the world

world series *n*: a series of baseball games played each fall between the pennant winners of the major leagues to decide the professional championship of the U.S.

world's fair *n*: an international exposition featuring exhibits and participants from all over the world

world-shak-ing \wɜrl(d)-shā-kiŋ/ *adj*: EARTHSHAKING

world soul *n*: an animating spirit or creative principle related to the world as the soul is to the individual being

world view *n*: WELTANSCHAUUNG

world war *n*: a war engaged in by all or most of the principal nations of the world; *esp, cap both Ws*: either of two such wars of the first half of the 20th century

world-wea-ry \wɜrl-'dwi(ə)r-ē/ *adj*: fatigued from or bored with the life of the world and esp. material pleasures — **world-wea-ri-ness** *n*

1world-wide \wɜr(-ə)l-'dwɪd/ *adj*: extended throughout or involving the entire world

2worldwide *adv*: throughout the world

1worm \wɜrm/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OE *wyrm* serpent, worm; akin to OHG *wurm* serpent, worm, L *vermis* worm] **1** *a*: EARTH-WORM; broadly: an annelid worm *b*: any of numerous relatively small elongated usu. naked and soft-bodied animals: as (1): an insect larva; *esp*: one that is a destructive grub, caterpillar, or maggot (2): SHIPWORM (3): BLINDWORM **2** *a*: a human being who is an object of contempt, loathing, or pity: WRETCH *b*: something that torments or devours from within **3** *archaic*: SNAKE, SERPENT **4**: HELMINTHIASIS — usu. used in pl. **5**: something (as a mechanical device) spiral or vermiculate in form or appearance: as *a*: the thread of a screw *b*: a short revolving screw whose threads gear with the teeth of a worm wheel or a rack *c*: a spiral condensing tube used in distilling *d*: ARCHIMEDES' SCREW; also: a conveyor working on the principle of such a screw — **worm-like** \-lɪk/ *adj*

2worm *vi*: to move or proceed sinuously or insidiously ~ *vt* **1**: to free (as a dog) from worms **2** *a*: to cause to move or proceed in or as if in the manner of a worm *b*: to insinuate or introduce (oneself) by devious or subtle means *c*: to proceed or make (one's way) insidiously or deviously (tried to ~ her way out of the situation) **3**: to wind rope or yarn spirally round and between the strands of (a cable or rope) before serving **4**: to obtain or extract by artful or insidious questioning or by pleading, asking, or persuading — usu. used with *out of* — **worm-er** *n*

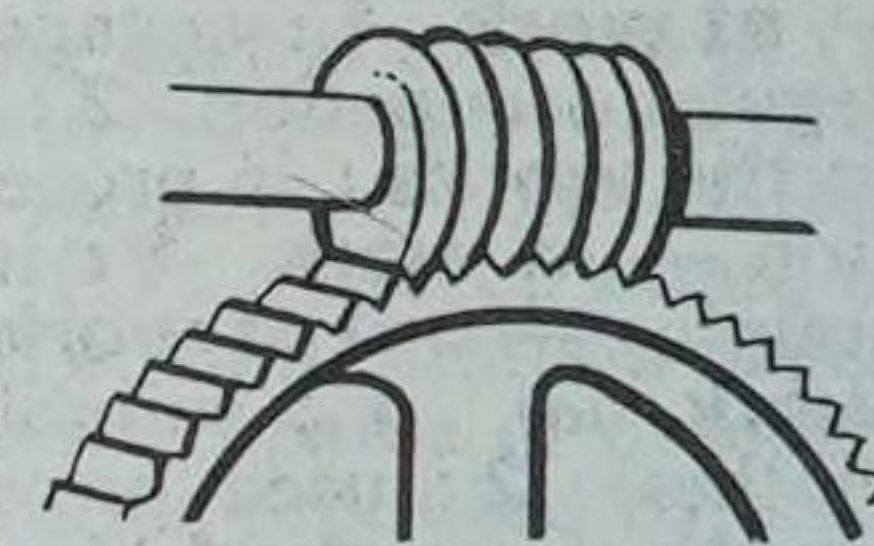
worm-eat-en \wɜr-'mēt-ən/ *adj* **1** *a*: eaten or burrowed by worms (~ timber) *b*: PITTED **2**: WORN-OUT, ANTIQUATED

worm fence *n*: a zigzag fence consisting of interlocking rails supported by crossed poles — called also *snake fence*, *Virginia fence*

worm gear *n* **1**: WORM WHEEL **2**: a gear of a worm and a worm wheel working together -

worm-hole \wɜrm-'hōl/ *n*: a hole or passage burrowed by a worm

worm-seed \-sēd/ *n* **1**: any of various plants whose seeds possess anthelmintic properties: as *a*: any of several artemisias (as the santonica) *b*: a goosefoot (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*) **2**: SANTONICA **2**



worm gear 2

worm's-eye view \wɜrm-'zī-/ *n*: a view from ground level or from the lowest levels of a hierarchy (the bird's-eye view of the executive and the worm's-eye view of the employee — *Current Biog.*)

worm snake *n*: any of various small harmless burrowing snakes suggesting earthworms

worm wheel *n*: a toothed wheel gearing with the thread of a worm

worm-wood \wɜrm-'wʊd/ *n* [ME *wormwode*, alter. of *wermode*, fr. OE *wermod*; akin to OHG *wermuota* wormwood] **1**: ARTEMISIA; *esp*: a European plant (*A. absinthium*) yielding a bitter slightly aromatic dark green oil used in absinthe **2**: something bitter or grievous: BITTERNESS

wormy \wɜr-'mē/ *adj* **worm-i-er; -est** **1**: containing, abounding in, or infested with worms (~ flour) (a ~ dog); also: damaged by worms: WORM-EATEN (~ timbers) **2**: resembling or suggestive of a worm

worn *past part of* WEAR

worn-out \wɔ(ə)r-'naʊt, 'wɔ(ə)r-/ *adj*: exhausted or used up by or as if by wear

wor-ri-ment \wɜr-'ē-mənt, 'wɜ-rē-/ *n*: an act or instance of worrying; also: TROUBLE, WORRY

wor-ri-some \-səm/ *adj* **1**: causing distress or worry **2**: inclined to worry or fret — **wor-ri-some-ly** *adv* — **wor-ri-some-ness** *n*

1wor-ry \wɜr-'ē, 'wɜ-rē/ *vb* **wor-ried; wor-ry-ing** [ME *worien*, fr. OE *wyrgan*; akin to OHG *wurgen* to strangle, Lith *veržti* to constrict] *vt* **1** *dial Brit*: CHOKE, STRANGLE **2** *a*: to harass by tearing, biting, or snapping esp. at the throat *b*: to shake or pull at with the teeth (a terrier ~ing a rat) *c*: to touch or disturb something repeatedly *d*: to change the position of or adjust by repeated pushing or hauling **3** *a*: to assail with rough or aggressive attack or treatment: TORMENT *b*: to subject to persistent or nagging attention or effort **4**: to afflict with mental distress or agitation: make anxious ~ *vi* **1** *dial Brit*: STRANGLE, CHOKE **2**: to move, proceed, or progress by unceasing or difficult effort: STRUGGLE **3**: to feel or experience concern or anxiety: FRET — **wor-ried-ly** \-(r)ēd-lē, -(r)əd-/ *adv* — **wor-ri-er** \-(r)ē-ər/ *n*

syn WORRY, ANNOY, HARASS, HARRY, PLAGUE, PESTER, TEASE, TANTALIZE *shared meaning element*: to torment to the point of destroying peace of mind or annoying acutely

2worry *n, pl worries* **1** *a*: mental distress or agitation resulting from concern usu. for something impending or anticipated: ANXIETY *b*: an instance or occurrence of such distress or agitation **2**: a cause of worry: TROUBLE, DIFFICULTY *syn* see CARE

worry beads *n pl*: a string of beads fingered so as to keep one's hands occupied

wor-ry-wart \wɜr-'ē, wɔ(ə)rt, 'wɜ-rē-/ *n*: one who is inclined to worry unduly

1worse \wɜrs/ *adj, comparative of* BAD *or of* ILL [ME *werse*, worse, fr. OE *wiersa*, *wyrssa*; akin to OHG *wirsiro* worse] **1**: of more inferior quality, value, or condition **2** *a*: more unfavorable, unpleasant, or painful *b*: more faulty, unsuitable, or incorrect *c*: less skillful or efficient **3**: bad, evil, or corrupt in a greater degree: more reprehensible **4**: being in poorer health: SICKER

2worse *n*: one that is worse (thought he was an atheist and ~ — Van Wyck Brooks)

3worse *adv, comparative of* BAD *or of* ILL: in a worse manner: to a worse extent or degree

wors-en \wɜrs-'ən/ *vb* **wors-ened; wors-en-ing** \wɜrs-'niŋ, -'n-ɪŋ/ *vt*: to make worse ~ *vi*: to become worse

wors-er \wɜr-'sər/ *adj or adv* [worse + -er] *archaic*: WORSE (had chosen the ~ part — Robert Southey) (I cannot hate thee ~ than I do — Shak.)

1wor-ship \wɜr-'shəp/ *n* [ME *worshipe* worthiness, repute, respect, reverence paid to a divine being, fr. OE *weorthscipe* worthiness, repute, respect, fr. *weorth* worthy, worth + -scipe -ship] **1** *chiefly Brit*: a person of importance — used as a title for various officials (as magistrates and some mayors) (sent a petition to his *Worship*) **2**: reverence offered a divine being or supernatural power; also: an act of expressing such reverence **3**: a form of religious practice with its creed and ritual **4**: extravagant respect or admiration for or devotion to an object of esteem (~ of the dollar)

2worship *vb* **-shipped or -shipped; -ship-ing or -ship-ping** *vt* **1**: to honor or reverence as a divine being or supernatural power **2**: to regard with great, even extravagant respect, honor, or devotion ~ *vi*: to perform or take part in worship or an act of worship *syn* see REVERE — **wor-ship-er** *n*

wor-ship-ful \wɜr-'shəp-fəl/ *adj* **1** *a* *archaic*: NOTABLE, DISTINGUISHED *b* *chiefly Brit* — used as a title for various persons or groups of rank or distinction **2**: giving worship or veneration — **wor-ship-ful-ly** \-fəl-/ *adv* — **wor-ship-ful-ness** *n*

wor-ship-less \-shəp-ləs/ *adj*: lacking worship or worshipers

1worst \wɜrst/ *adj, superlative of* BAD *or of* ILL [ME *werste*, *worste*, fr. OE *wierresta*, *wyrsta*, superl. of the root of OE *wiersa* worse] **1**: most corrupt, bad, evil, or ill **2** *a*: most unfavorable, unpleasant, or painful *b*: most unsuitable, faulty, unattractive, or ill-conceived *c*: least skillful or efficient **3**: most wanting in quality, value, or condition — **the worst way**: very much (such

men... need indoctrination *the worst way* — J. G. Cozzens — often used with *in* (wanted a new bicycle *in the worst way*)

2worst *n*: one that is worst — **at worst**: under the worst circumstances

3worst *adv*, *superlative of ILL or ILLY or of BAD or BADLY* **1**: to the extreme degree of badness or inferiority **2**: to the greatest or highest degree (groups who need the subsidies ~ lose out — T. W. Arnold)

4worst *vt*: to get the better of: DEFEAT

worsted \ˈwʊstəd, ˈwɔːstəd\ *n* [ME, fr. *Worsted* (now *Worstead*), England] **1**: a smooth compact yarn from long wool fibers used esp. for firm napless fabrics, carpeting, or knitting **2**: a fabric made from worsted yarns — **worsted** *adj*

1wort \ˈwɔːrt, ˈwɒ(ə)rt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wyrt* root, herb, plant — more at *ROOT*] **1**: PLANT: esp.: an herbaceous plant — usu. used in combination (lousewort) **2** *archaic*: POTHERB

2wort *n* [ME, fr. OE *wyrt*; akin to MHG *würze* brewer's wort, OE *wyrt* root, herb]: a dilute solution of sugars obtained from malt by infusion and fermented to form beer

1worth \ˈwɜːθ\ *vi* [ME *worthen*, fr. OE *weorthan*; akin to OHG *werdan* to become, L *vertere* to turn] *archaic*: BECOME — usu. used in the phrase *woe worth*

2worth *adj* [ME, fr. OE *weorth* worthy, of (a specified) value; akin to OHG *werd* worthy, worth] **1** *archaic*: having monetary or material value **2** *archaic*: ESTIMABLE

3worth *prep* **1** **a**: equal in value to **b**: having possessions or income equal to **2**: deserving of (well ~ the effort)

4worth *n* **1** **a**: monetary value (farmhouse and lands of little ~) **b**: the equivalent of a specified amount or figure (a dollar's ~ of gas) **2**: the value of something measured by its qualities or by the esteem in which it is held (a literary heritage of great ~) **3** **a**: moral or personal value (trying to teach human ~) **b**: MERIT, EXCELLENCE (a field in which he has proved his ~) **4**: WEALTH, RICHES (his personal ~ is several million)

worth-ful \ˈwɜːθ-fəl\ *adj* **1**: full of merit: HONORABLE (a good and ~ man) **2**: having value: ESTEEMED (the ~ aspects of their culture)

worth-less \ˈwɜːθ-ləs\ *adj* **1** **a**: lacking worth: VALUELESS (~ currency) **b**: USELESS (~ to continue searching) **2**: CONTEMPTIBLE, DESPICABLE — **worth-less-ly** *adv* — **worth-less-ness** *n*

worth-while \-ˈhwɪ(ə)l, -ˈwi(ə)l\ *adj*: being worth the time or effort spent — **worth-while-ness** *n*

1wor-thy \ˈwɜːr-thē\ *adj* **wor-thi-er; -est** **1** **a**: having worth or value: ESTIMABLE (a ~ cause) **b**: HONORABLE, MERITORIOUS (~ men) **2**: having sufficient worth: important enough: DESERVING (a deed ~ to be remembered) (a ~ opponent) — **wor-thi-ly** \ˈwɜːr-thē-lē\ *adv* — **wor-thi-ness** \-thē-nəs\ *n*

2worthy *n, pl* **worthies**: a worthy or prominent person

-wor-thy \ˈwɜːr-thē\ *adj* *comb form* **1**: fit or safe for (a seaworthy vessel) **2**: of sufficient worth for (a newsworthy event)

1wot *pres 1st & 3d sing of WIT*

2wot \ˈwɒt\ *vb* **wot-ted; wot-ting** [ME *woten*, alter. of *witen* — more at *WIT*] *chiefly Brit*: KNOW — often used with *of*

would \wəd, əd, d, (ˈ)wʊd\ *past of WILL* [ME *wolde*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wolta* wished, desired] **1** *archaic*: WISHED, DESIRED **b** *archaic*: wish for: WANT **c** (1): strongly desire: WISH (I ~ I were young again) (2) — used in auxiliary function with *rather* or *sooner* to express preference (he ~ sooner die than face them) **2** **a** — used in auxiliary function to express wish, desire, or intent (those who ~ forbid gambling) **b** — used in auxiliary function to express willingness or preference (as ye ~ that men should do to you — Lk 6:31 (AV)) **c** — used in auxiliary function to express plan or intention (said he ~ come) **3** — used in auxiliary function to express custom or habitual action (we ~ meet often for lunch) **4** — used in auxiliary function to express consent or choice (~ put it off if he could) **5** **a** — used in auxiliary function in the conclusion of a conditional sentence to express a contingency or possibility (if he were coming, he ~ be here now) **b** — used in auxiliary function in a noun clause (as one completing a statement of desire, request, or advice) (we wish that he ~ go) **6** — used in auxiliary function to express probability or presumption in past or present time (~ have won if he had not tripped) **7**: COULD (the barrel ~ hold 20 gallons) **8** — used in auxiliary function to express a request with which voluntary compliance is expected (~ you please help us) **9** — used in auxiliary function to express doubt or uncertainty (the explanation... ~ seem satisfactory) **10**: SHOULD (knew I ~ enjoy the trip) (~ be glad to know the answer)

would-be \ˈwʊd-bē\ *adj*: desiring or professing to be

wouldn't \ˈwʊd-nt\ *adj*: would not

wouldst \wədst, (ˈ)wʊdst, wɒst\ *or would-est* \ˈwʊd-əst\ *archaic past 2d sing of WILL*

1wound \ˈwʊnd, *archaic or dial* ˈwaʊnd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wund*; akin to OHG *wunta* wound] **1** **a**: an injury to the body (as from violence, accident, or surgery) that involves laceration or breaking of a membrane (as the skin) and usu. damage to underlying tissues **1** **b**: a cut or breach in a plant due to external violence **2**: a mental or emotional hurt or blow

2wound *vt*: to cause a wound to or in ~ *vi*: to inflict a wound

3wound \ˈwaʊnd\ *past of WIND*

1wound-ed \ˈwʊn-dəd\ *adj*: injured, hurt by, or suffering from a wound (a ~ soldier) (~ pride)

2wounded *n pl*: wounded persons

wound-less \ˈwʊn-(d)ləs\ *adj* **1** *obs*: INVULNERABLE (the ~ air — Shak.) **2**: free from wounds: UNWOUNDED

wound-wort \ˈwʊn-dwɔːrt, -dwɒ(ə)rt\ *n*: any of various plants whose soft downy leaves have been used in the dressing of wounds; esp.: any of several mints (genus *Stachys*)

wove *past of WEAVE*

woven *past part of WEAVE*

wove paper \ˈwɒv-ə\ *n* [wove (archaic pp. of weave)]: paper made with a revolving roller covered with wires so woven as to produce no fine lines running across the grain — compare LAID PAPER

1wow \ˈwaʊ\ *interj* — used to express strong feeling (as pleasure or surprise)

2wow *n* [ˈwɒw]: a striking success: HIT

3wow *vt*: to excite to enthusiastic admiration or approval

4wow *n* [imit.]: a distortion in reproduced sound consisting of a slow rise and fall of pitch caused by speed variation in the reproducing system

wow-ser \ˈwaʊ-zər\ *n* [origin unknown] *chiefly Austral*: an obtrusively puritanical person

WP *abbr* **1** weather permitting **2** wettable powder **3** white phosphorus **4** without prejudice

WPA *abbr* **1** with particular average **2** Works Progress Administration

W *particle* *n* [W, *abbr.* for *weak*]: a hypothetical massive elementary particle held to be responsible for the weak interaction

WPC *abbr* watts per candle

WPM *abbr* words per minute

wpn *abbr* weapon

WR *abbr* **1** warehouse receipt **2** Wassermann reaction **3** with rights

WRAC *abbr* Women's Royal Army Corps

1wrack \ˈræk\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wræc* misery, punishment, something driven by the sea; akin to OE *wrecan* to drive, punish — more at *WREAK*] **1**: RUIN, DESTRUCTION **2**: a remnant of something destroyed

2wrack *n* [ME *wrak*, fr. MD or MLG; akin to OE *wræc* something driven by the sea] **1** **a**: a wrecked ship **b**: WRECKAGE **c**: WRECK **d** *dial*: the violent destruction of a structure, machine, or vehicle **2** **a**: marine vegetation; esp.: KELP **b**: dried seaweeds

3wrack *vt*: to utterly ruin: WRECK

4wrack *vb* [by alter.]: **4RACK**

5wrack *n*: **3RACK** **2**

6wrack *n*: **1RACK**

wrack-ful \ˈræk-fəl\ *adj*: DESTRUCTIVE

WRAF *abbr* Women's Royal Air Force

wraith \ˈræθ\ *n, pl* **wraiths** \ˈræθs *also* ˈræθz\ [origin unknown] **1** **a**: an apparition of a living person in his exact likeness seen usu. just before his death **b**: GHOST, SPECTER **2**: an insubstantial appearance: SHADOW **3**: a barely visible gaseous or vaporous column

1wran-gle \ˈræŋ-gəl\ *vb* **wran-gled; wran-gling** \-g(ə)-liŋ\ [ME *wranglen*; akin to OHG *ringan* to struggle — more at *WRING*] *vi* **1**: to dispute angrily or peevishly: BICKER **2**: to engage in argument or controversy ~ *vt* **1**: to obtain by persistent arguing: WANGLE **2**: to herd and care for (livestock and esp. horses) on the range

2wran-gle *n* **1**: an angry, noisy, or prolonged dispute or quarrel **2**: the action or process of wrangling *syn* see QUARREL

wran-gler \-g(ə)-lər\ *n* **1**: a bickering disputant **2**: a ranch hand who takes care of the saddle horses; *broadly*: COWBOY

1wrap \ˈræp\ *vb* **wrapped; wrap-ping** [ME *wrappen*] *vt* **1** **a**: to cover esp. by winding or folding **b**: to envelop and secure for transportation or storage: BUNDLE **c**: ENFOLD, EMBRACE **d**: to coil, fold, draw, or twine about something **2** **a**: SURROUND, ENVELOP **b**: to suffuse or surround with an aura or state (the affair was *wrapped* in scandal) **c**: to involve completely: ENGROSS **3**: to conceal or obscure as if by enveloping or enfolding **4**: to enclose as if with a protective covering ~ *vi* **1**: to wind, coil, or twine so as to encircle or cover something **2**: to put on clothing: DRESS — usu. used with *up* **3**: to be subject to covering, enclosing, or packaging — usu. used with *up*

2wrap *n* **1** **a**: WRAPPER, WRAPPING **b**: an article of clothing that may be wrapped round a person; esp.: an outer garment (as a coat or shawl) **c**: BLANKET **2**: a single turn or convolution of something wound round an object **3** *pl* **a**: RESTRAINT **b**: SECRECY (a plan kept under ~s)

1wrap-around \ˈræp-ə-,raʊnd\ *adj* **1** **a**: made to be wrapped around the body (a ~ skirt) **b**: of or relating to a flexible printing surface wrapped around a plate cylinder **2**: shaped to follow a contour; esp.: made to curve from the front around to the side (~ sunglasses)

2wrap-around \ˈræp-ə\ *n* **1**: a garment (as a dress) made with a full-length opening and adjusted to the figure by wrapping around **2**: an object that encircles or esp. curves and laps over another

wrap-per \ˈræp-ər\ *n* **1**: that in which something is wrapped: as **a**: a tobacco leaf used for the outside covering esp. of cigars **b** (1): JACKET 3c(1) (2): the paper cover of a book not bound in boards **c**: a paper wrapped around a newspaper or magazine in the mail **2**: one that wraps **3**: an article of clothing worn wrapped around the body

wrap-ping \ˈræp-ɪŋ\ *n*: something used to wrap an object: WRAPPER

wrap-up \ˈræp-əp\ *n*: a summarizing report

wrap up \(ˈ)rap-əp\ *vt* **1**: to bring to a usu. successful conclusion: END **2**: to make a single comprehensive report of

wrasse \ˈræs\ *n* [Corn *gwragh*, *wragh* hag, wrasse]: any of numerous elongate compressed usu. brilliantly colored marine spiny-finned fishes (family Labridae) that include important food fishes esp. of warm seas as well as some believed to be poisonous

1wrath \ˈræθ, *chiefly Brit* ˈrɒθ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wræththo*, fr. *wrāth* wroth — more at *WROTH*] **1**: strong vengeful anger or indignation **2**: retributory punishment for an offense or a crime: divine chastisement *syn* see ANGER

2wrath *adj* [alter. of *wroth*] *archaic*: WRATHFUL

wrath-ful \-fəl\ *adj* **1**: filled with wrath: IRATE **2**: arising from, marked by, or indicative of wrath — **wrath-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **wrath-ful-ness** *n*

ə	abut	ə	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ü	loot	ù	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furios	zh	vision

wrathy \-ē\ *adj*: WRATHFUL

wreak \ˈrēk also ˈrek\ *vt* [ME *wreken*, fr. OE *wrekan* to drive, punish, avenge; akin to OHG *rehhan* to avenge, L *urgere* to drive on, urge] 1 *a* *archaic*: AVENGE *b*: to cause the infliction of (vengeance or punishment): EXACT 2: to give free play or course to (malevolent feeling) (<~ one's wrath>) 3: to bring about: CAUSE (<~ havoc>)

wreath \ˈrēth\ *n, pl wreaths* \ˈrēthz, ˈrēths\ [ME *wrethe*, fr. OE *wriþa*; akin to OE *wriþan* to twist — more at WRITHE]: something intertwined into a circular shape; *esp*: GARLAND, CHAPLET

wreathe \ˈrēth\ *vb* **wreathed**; **wreath-ing** [wreath] *vt* 1: to twist or contort so as to show folds or creases 2 *a*: to shape into a wreath *b*: INTERWEAVE *c*: to cause to coil about something 3: to encircle or adorn with or as if with a wreath ~ *vi* 1: to twist in coils: WRITHE 2 *a*: to take on the shape of a wreath *b*: to move or extend in circles or spirals

wreathy \ˈrē-thē, -thē\ *adj* 1: having the form of a wreath 2: constituting a wreath

wreck \ˈrek\ *n* [ME *wrek*, fr. AF, of Scand origin; akin to ON *rek* wreck; akin to OE *wrekan* to drive] 1: something cast up on the land by the sea *esp.* after a shipwreck 2 *a*: SHIPWRECK *b*: the action of wrecking or fact or state of being wrecked: DESTRUCTION 3 *a*: a hulk or the ruins of a wrecked ship *b*: the broken remains of something wrecked or otherwise ruined *c*: something disabled or in a state of ruin or dilapidation; *also*: a person or animal of broken constitution, health, or spirits

wreck *vt* 1: to cast ashore 2 *a*: to reduce to a ruinous state by or as if by violence *b*: SHIPWRECK *c*: to ruin, damage, or imperil by a wreck *d*: to involve in disaster or ruin 3: WRECK 3 ~ *vi* 1: to become wrecked 2: to rob, salvage, or repair wreckage or a wreck *syn* see RUIN

wreck-age \ˈrek-ij\ *n* 1: the act of wrecking: the state of being wrecked 2 *a*: something that has been wrecked *b*: broken, disrupted, and disordered parts or material from a wrecked structure

wreck-er \ˈrek-ər\ *n* 1: one that wrecks; *esp*: one whose work is the demolition of buildings 2 *a*: one that searches for or works on the wrecks of ships (as for rescue or for plunder) *b*: an automotive vehicle with hoisting apparatus and equipment for towing wrecked or disabled automobiles or freeing automobiles stalled in snow or mud *c*: one that salvages junked automobile parts and material

wrecker's ball *n*: a heavy iron or steel ball swung or dropped by a derrick to demolish old buildings — called also *wrecking ball*

wrecking bar *n*: a small crowbar with a claw for pulling nails at one end and a slight bend for prying at the other end

wren \ˈren\ *n* [ME *wrenne*, fr. OE *wrenna*; akin to OHG *rentilo* wren] 1: any of numerous small more or less brown singing birds (family Troglodytidae); *esp*: a very small European bird (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) that has a short erect tail and is noted for its song 2: any of numerous small singing birds resembling the true wrens in size and habits

wrench \ˈrench\ *vb* [ME *wrenchen*, fr. OE *wrencan*; akin to OHG *renken*, L *vergere* to bend, incline] *vi* 1: to move with a violent twist; *also*: to undergo twisting 2: to pull or strain at something with violent twisting ~ *vt* 1: to twist violently 2: to injure or disable by a violent twisting or straining 3: CHANGE; *esp*: DISTORT, PERVERT 4 *a*: to pull or tighten by violent twisting or with violence *b*: to snatch forcibly: WREST 5: to cause to suffer mental anguish: RACK — **wrench-ing-ly** \ˈren-chɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

wrench *n* 1 *a*: a violent twisting or a pull with or as if with twisting *b*: a sharp twist or sudden jerk straining muscles or ligaments; *also*: the resultant injury (as of a joint) *c*: a distorting or perverting alteration *d*: acute emotional distress: sudden violent mental change 2: a hand or power tool for holding, twisting, or turning an object (as a bolt or nut) 3: MONKEY WRENCH 2

wrest \ˈrest\ *vt* [ME *wrasten*, *wresten*, fr. OE *wræstan*; akin to OE *wriþan* to twist — more at WRITHE] 1: to pull, force, or move by violent wringing or twisting movements 2: to gain with difficulty by or as if by force, violence, or determined labor 3 *a*: to divert to an unnatural or improper use *b*: to deflect or change from a true or normal bearing, significance, or interpretation: DISTORT — **wrest-er** *n*

wrest *n* 1: the action of wrestling: WRENCH 2: a key or wrench formerly used for turning wrest pins

wres-tle \ˈres-əl, ˈras-\ *vb* **wres-tled**; **wres-ting** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *wrastlen*, *wrestlen*, fr. OE *wræstlian*, freq. of *wræstan*] *vi* 1: to contend by grappling with and striving to trip or throw an opponent down or off balance 2: to combat an opposing tendency or force (<wrestling with his conscience>) 3: to engage in deep thought, consideration, or debate 4: to engage in or as if in a violent or determined struggle (<wrestling with cumbersome luggage>) ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to engage in (a match, bout, or fall) in wrestling *b*: to wrestle with (<~ an alligator>) 2: to move by or as if by force — **wres-tler** \ˈres-lər, ˈras-\ *n*

wrestle *n*: the action or an instance of wrestling: STRUGGLE; *esp*: a wrestling bout

wres-ting \ˈres-lɪŋ\ *n*: a sport or contest in which two unarmed individuals struggle hand to hand with each attempting to subdue or unbalance his opponent

wretch \ˈrech\ *n* [ME *wrecche*, fr. OE *wrecca* outcast, exile; akin to OE *wrekan* to drive, drive out — more at WREAK] 1: a miserable person: one who is profoundly unhappy or in great misfortune 2: a base, despicable, or vile person

wretch-ed \ˈrech-əd\ *adj* [irreg. fr. *wretch*] 1: deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed in body or mind 2: extremely or deplorably bad or distressing (<was in ~ health>) (<a ~ accident>) 3 *a* being or appearing mean, miserable, or contemptible (<a ~ half-starved horse>) (<dressed in ~ old clothes>) *b*: very poor in quality or ability: INFERIOR (<~ workmanship>) *syn* see MISERABLE — **wretch-ed-ly** *adv* — **wretch-ed-ness** *n*

wrig-gle \ˈrɪg-əl\ *vb* **wrig-gled**; **wrig-gling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *wrigglen*, fr. or akin to MLG *wriggeln* to wriggle; akin to OE *wri-*

gian to turn — more at WRY] *vi* 1: to move the body or a bodily part to and fro with short writhing motions like a worm: SQUIRM 2: to move or advance by twisting and turning 3: to extricate or insinuate oneself or reach a goal by maneuvering, equivocation, or ingratiating ~ *vt* 1: to cause to move in short quick contortions 2: to introduce, insinuate, or bring into a state or place by or as if by wriggling — **wrig-gly** \-(ə-)lē\ *adj*

wriggle *n* 1: a short or quick writhing motion or contortion 2: a formation or marking of sinuous design

wrig-gler \ˈrɪg-(ə-)lər\ *n*: one that wriggles; *esp*: WIGGLER 2

wright \ˈrit\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wyrhta*, *wryhta* worker, maker; akin to OE *weorc* work]: a workman in wood: CARPENTER — *usu.* used in combination (<shipwright>) (<wheelwright>)

wring \ˈrɪŋ\ *vb* **wrung** \ˈrɛŋ\; **wring-ing** \ˈrɪŋ-ɪŋ\ [ME *wringen*, fr. OE *wringan*; akin to OHG *ringan* to struggle, OE *wyrgan* to strangle — more at WORRY] *vt* 1: to squeeze or twist *esp.* so as to make dry or to extract moisture or liquid (<~ the towel dry>) 2 *a*: to extract or obtain by or as if by twisting and compressing (<~ the water from the towel>) *b*: to exact or acquire by coercion or with difficulty (<~ a confession from the suspect>) 3 *a*: to twist so as to strain or sprain into a distorted shape: CONTORT *b*: to twist together (clapsed hands) as a sign of anguish 4: to place or insert by a twisting movement 5: to affect painfully as if by wringing: TORMENT (<a tragedy that ~s the heart>) 6: to shake (a hand) vigorously in greeting ~ *vi*: SQUIRM, WRITHE — **wring** *n*

wring-er \ˈrɪŋ-ər\ *n*: one that wrings; *esp*: a machine or device for pressing out liquid or moisture (<a clothes ~>)

wrin-kle \ˈrɪŋ-kəl\ *n* [ME, back-formation fr. *wrinkled* twisted, winding, prob. fr. OE *gewrinclod*, pp. of *gewrinclian* to wind, fr. *ge-*, perfective prefix + *-wrinclian* (akin to *wrencan* to wrench) — more at CO-] 1: a small ridge or furrow *esp.* when formed on a surface by the shrinking or contraction of a smooth substance: CREASE; *specif*: one in the skin *esp.* when due to age, care, or fatigue 2 *a*: METHOD, TECHNIQUE; *also*: information about a method: HINT *b*: an innovation in method, technique, or equipment — **wrin-kly** \-k(ə-)lē\ *adj*

wrinkle *vb* **wrin-kled**; **wrin-king** \-k(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vi*: to become marked with or contracted into wrinkles ~ *vt*: to contract into wrinkles: PUCKER

wrist \ˈrist\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *wræstan* to twist, wrest — more at WREST] 1: the joint or the region of the joint between the human hand and the arm or a corresponding part on a lower animal 2: the part of a garment or glove covering the wrist

wrist-band \ˈris(t)-,band\ *n* 1: the part of a sleeve covering the wrist 2: a band encircling the wrist

wrist-let \ˈris(t)-lət\ *n*: a band encircling the wrist; *esp*: a close-fitting knitted band attached to the top of a glove or the end of a sleeve

wrist-lock \ˈrist-,læk\ *n*: a wrestling hold in which one contestant is thrown or made helpless by a twisting grip on the wrist

wrist pin *n*: a stud or pin that forms a journal (as in a crosshead) for a connecting rod

wrist shot *n*: a stroke (as in golf or hockey) in which a quick flip of the wrists provides all or most of the power

wrist-watch \ˈris-,twäch\ *n*: a small watch that is attached to a bracelet or strap and is worn around the wrist

wrist wrestling *n*: a form of arm wrestling in which opponents interlock thumbs instead of gripping hands

wristy \ˈris-tē\ *adj*: characterized by or tending to use a lot of wrist movement (as in stroking a ball)

writ \ˈrit\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *writan* to write] 1: something written: WRITING (<Sacred Writ>) 2 *a*: a formal written document; *specif*: a legal instrument in epistolary form issued under seal in the name of the English monarch *b*: an order or mandatory process in writing issued under seal in the name of the sovereign or of a court or judicial officer commanding the person to whom it is directed to perform or refrain from performing an act specified therein (<~ of detainee>) (<~ of entry>) (<~ of execution>) *c*: such a written order constituting a symbol of the power and authority of the issuer — *usu.* used with *run* (<outside the United States where . . . our ~ does not run> — Dean Acheson)

writ-able \ˈrit-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being put in writing

write \ˈrit\ *vb* **wrote** \ˈrōt\; **writ-ten** \ˈrit-ən\ *also* **writ** \ˈrit\; **writ-ing** \ˈrit-ɪŋ\ [ME *writen*, fr. OE *writan* to scratch, draw, inscribe; akin to OHG *rizan* to tear, Gk *rhinë* file, rasp] *vt* 1 *a*: to form (as characters or symbols) on a surface with an instrument (as a pen) *b*: to form (as words) by inscribing the characters or symbols of on a surface *c*: to spell in writing (<words written alike but pronounced differently>) *d*: to cover, fill, or fill in by writing (<wrote ten pages>) (<~ a check>) 2: to set down in writing: as *a*: to draw up: DRAFT (<~ a will>) *b* (1): to be the author of: COMPOSE (<~s poems and essays>) (2): to compose in musical form (<~ a string quartet>) *c*: to express in literary form (<I could ~ the beauty of your eyes> — Shak.) *d*: to communicate by letter (<~s that he is coming>) *e*: to use or exhibit (a specific script, language, or literary form or style) in writing (<~ Braille>) (<~s French with ease>) *f*: to write contracts or orders for; *esp*: UNDERWRITE (<~ life insurance>) 3: to make a permanent impression of 4: to communicate with in writing (<wrote them on his arrival>) 5: ORDAIN, FATE (<so be it, it is written> — D. C. Peattie) 6: to make evident or obvious (<guilt written on his face>) 7: to force, effect, introduce, or remove by writing (<~ oneself into fame and fortune> — Charles Lee) 8: to take part in or bring about (something worth recording) 9 *a*: to introduce (information) into the storage device or medium of a computer *b*: to transfer (information) from the memory store of a computer to its output storage device or medium ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to make significant characters or inscriptions; *also*: to permit or be adapted to writing *b*: to form or produce written letters, words, or sentences 2: to compose, communicate by, or send a letter 3 *a*: to produce a written work *b*: to compose music — **write one's own ticket**: to select a course of action or position entirely according to one's wishes — **writ large**: written or manifested on an expanded scale

or in a clearer manner (the problems of modern totalitarianism are only our own problems *writ large* — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

write-down \ˈrīt-dān\ *n*: a deliberate reduction in the book value of an asset (as to reflect the effect of obsolescence or deflation)

write down \(\)ˈrīt-dān\ *vt* 1: to record in written form 2: to record, regard, or reveal (as oneself) as being 3 **a**: to depreciate, disparage, or injure by writing **b**: to reduce in status, rank, or value; *esp*: to reduce the book value of **c**: to play down in writing *~ vi*: to write so as to appeal to a lower level of taste, comprehension, or intelligence

write-in \ˈrīt-in\ *n* 1: a vote cast by writing in the name of a candidate 2: a candidate whose name is written in

write in \(\)ˈrīt-in\ *vt* 1: to insert in a document or text 2 **a**: to insert (a name not listed on a ballot or voting machine) in an appropriate space **b**: to cast (a vote) in this manner

write-in campaign \ˈrīt-in-\ *n*: a political campaign carried on to encourage writing in a candidate's name

write-off \ˈrīt-ōf\ *n* 1: an elimination of an item from the books of account 2: a reduction in book value of an item (as by way of depreciation)

write off \(\)ˈrīt-ōf\ *vt* 1: to reduce the estimated or book value of: DEPRECIATE 2: to take off the books: CANCEL (*write off a bad debt*)

write out *vt* 1: to put in writing; *esp*: to put into a full and complete written form 2: to exhaust the ideas or resources of (oneself) by writing all one has to say (*wrote himself out on the subject*)

writer \ˈrīt-ər\ *n*: one who writes *esp.* as an occupation; *esp*: AUTHOR

writer's cramp *n*: a painful spasmodic cramp of muscles of the hand or fingers brought on by excessive writing

write-up \ˈrīt-əp\ *n* 1: a written account; *esp*: a flattering article 2: a deliberate increase in the book value of an asset (as to reflect the effect of inflation)

write up \(\)ˈrīt-əp\ *vt* 1 **a**: to write an account of: DESCRIBE **b**: to put into finished written form 2: to bring up to date the writing of 3: to increase the book value of 4: to write a summons for

writh \ˈrīth\ *vb* **writhed**; **writh-ing** [ME *writhen*, fr. OE *wriþan*; akin to ON *rītha* to twist, OE *wrigian* to turn — more at WRY] *vt* 1 **a**: to twist into coils or folds **b**: to twist so as to distort: WRENCH **c**: to twist (the body or a bodily part) in pain 2: INTERTWINE *~ vi* 1: to move or proceed with twists and turns 2: to twist from or as if from pain or struggling 3: to suffer keenly — **writh** *n*

writhen \ˈrīth-ən\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, fr. pp. of *wriþan*]: being twisted or contorted (*~ trees*) (*a ~ smile*)

writing \ˈrīt-in\ *n* 1: the act or process of one who writes: as **a**: the act or art of forming visible letters or characters; *specif*: HANDWRITING 1 **b**: the act or practice of literary or musical composition 2: something written: as **a**: letters or characters that serve as visible signs of ideas, words, or symbols **b**: a letter, note, or notice used to communicate or record **c**: a written composition **d**: INSCRIPTION **e** (1): a written or printed paper or document (2): an impression of characters on a material (as paper) 3: a style or form of composition 4: the occupation of a writer; *esp*: the profession of authorship — **writing on the wall**: HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

writing desk *n*: a desk that often has a sloping top for writing on; *also*: a portable case that contains writing materials and has a surface for writing

writing paper *n*: paper that is usu. finished with a smooth surface and sized and that can be written on with ink

Writings \ˈrīt-inz\ *n pl* [trans. of LHeb *kēthūbhīm*]: HAGIOGRAPHY

writ of assistance 1: a writ issued to a law officer (as a sheriff or marshal) for the enforcement of a court order or decree 2: a writ issued to a law officer to aid in the search for smuggled or illegal goods

writ of certiorari: CERTIORARI

writ of election: a writ used to order the holding of an election; *specif*: one used to call a special election for filling a vacancy in an elective office

writ of error: a writ used to direct a court usu. to remit the record of a legal action to an appellate court in order that some alleged error in the proceedings or in the judgment may be corrected if it exists

writ of extent: a writ formerly used to recover debts of record to the British crown and under which the lands, goods, and person of the debtor might all be seized to secure payment

writ of privilege: a writ used to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit

writ of prohibition: a writ issued by a superior tribunal to direct an inferior court to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it

writ of protection: a judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court as party or juror and intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning

writ of summons: a writ issued on behalf of the British monarch summoning a lord spiritual or a lord temporal to attend parliament

WRNS *abbr* Women's Royal Naval Service

wrnt *abbr* warrant

wrong \ˈrɒŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wrang*, fr. (assumed) *wrang*, *adj.*, *wrong*] 1 **a**: an injurious, unfair, or unjust act: action or conduct inflicting harm without due provocation or just cause **b**: a violation or invasion of the legal rights of another; *esp*: TORT 2: something wrong, immoral, or unethical; *esp*: principles, practices, or conduct contrary to justice, goodness, equity, or law 3: the state, position, or fact of being or doing wrong: as **a**: the state of being mistaken or incorrect **b**: the state of being guilty *syn* see INJUSTICE

wrong *adj* **wrong-er** \ˈrɒŋ-ər\; **wrong-est** \ˈrɒŋ-əst\ [ME, fr. (assumed) OE *wrang*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *rangr* awry, *wrong*; akin to OE *wringan* to wring] 1: not according to the moral standard: SINFUL, IMMORAL (*thought that war was ~*) 2

: not right or proper according to a code, standard, or convention: IMPROPER (*it was ~ not to thank your host*) 3: not according to truth or facts: INCORRECT (*gave a ~ date*) 4: not satisfactory (as in condition, results, health, or temper) 5: not in accordance with one's needs, intent, or expectations (*took the ~ bus*) 6: of, relating to, or constituting the side of something that is usu. held to be opposite to the principal one, that is the one naturally or by design turned down, inward, or away, or that is the least finished or polished *syn* see FALSE *ant* right — **wrong-ly** \ˈrɒŋ-lē\ *adv* — **wrong-ness** *n*

wrong *adv* 1: without accuracy: INCORRECTLY (*guessed ~*) 2: without regard for what is proper or just 3: in a wrong direction 4 **a**: in an unsuccessful or unfortunate way **b**: out of working order or condition 5: in a false light (*don't get me ~*)

wrong *vt* **wronged**; **wrong-ing** \ˈrɒŋ-in\ 1 **a**: to do wrong to: INJURE, HARM **b**: to treat disrespectfully or dishonorably: VIOLATE 2: DEFRAUD — usu. used with *of* 3: DISCREDIT, MALIGN — **wrong-er** \ˈrɒŋ-ər\ *n*

wrong-do-er \ˈrɒŋ-dü-ər\ *n*: one that does wrong; *esp*: one who transgresses moral laws

wrong-do-ing \-ˈdü-in\ *n* 1: evil behavior or action 2: an instance of doing wrong

wronged *adj*: being injured unjustly: suffering a wrong

wrong-ful \ˈrɒŋ-fəl\ *adj* 1: WRONG, UNJUST 2 **a**: having no legal sanction: UNLAWFUL **b**: ILLEGITIMATE — **wrong-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **wrong-ful-ness** *n*

wrong-head-ed \ˈrɒŋ-hed-əd\ *adj*: stubborn in adherence to wrong opinion or principles: PERVERSE — **wrong-head-ed-ly** *adv* — **wrong-head-ed-ness** *n*

wrote *past of* WRITE

wroth \ˈrɒθ *also* ˈrōθ\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *wrāth*; akin to OHG *reid* twisted, OE *wriþan* to writhe]: highly incensed: WRATHFUL

wrought \ˈrɒt\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *worken* to work] 1: worked into shape by artistry or effort: FASHIONED, FORMED (*carefully ~ essays*) 2: elaborately embellished: ORNAMENTED 3: processed for use: MANUFACTURED (*~ silk*) 4: beaten into shape by tools: HAMMERED — used of metals 5: deeply stirred: EXCITED — often used with *up* (*gets easily ~ up over nothing*)

wrought iron *n*: a commercial form of iron that is tough, malleable, and relatively soft, contains less than 0.3 percent and usu. less than 0.1 percent carbon, and carries 1 or 2 percent of slag mechanically mixed with it

wrung *past of* WRING

wry \ˈrī\ *vb* **wried**; **wry-ing** [ME *wrien*, fr. OE *wrigian* to turn; akin to MHG *rigel* kerchief wound around the head, Gk *rhoikos* crooked] *vi*: TWIST, WRITHE *~ vt*: to pull out of or as if out of proper shape: make awry

wry *adj* **wri-er** \ˈrī-(ə)r\; **wri-est** \ˈrī-əst\ 1: having a bent or twisted shape or condition (*a ~ smile*); *esp*: turned abnormally to one side (*a ~ neck*) 2: marked by perversity: WRONGHEADED 3: cleverly and often ironically or grimly humorous — **wry-ly** \ˈrī-lē\ *adv* — **wry-ness** *n*

wry-neck \ˈrī-nek\ *n* 1: any of various woodpeckers (genus *Jynx*) that differ from the typical woodpeckers in having soft tail feathers and a peculiar manner of writhing the neck 2: TORTICOLLIS

WSW *abbr* west-southwest

wt *abbr* weight

WT *abbr* 1 watertight 2 wireless telegraphy

Wu \ˈwü\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *wu*²]: a group of Chinese dialects spoken in the lower Yangtze valley

wud \ˈwüd\ *adj* [alter. of *wood*] *chiefly Scot*: INSANE, MAD

wul-fen-ite \ˈwül-fə-nīt\ *n* [G *wulfenit*, fr. F. X. von *Wulfen* †1805 Austrian mineralogist]: a tetragonal mineral $PbMoO_4$ that is a complex oxide of lead and molybdenum and that occurs usu. in bright orange-yellow to red, gray, green, or brown tabular crystals

wun-der-kind \ˈvün-dər-kint\ *n, pl wun-der-kin-der* \-,kin-dər\ [G, fr. *wunder* wonder + *kind* child]: a child prodigy; *also*: one who succeeds in a competitive or highly difficult field or profession at an early age

wurst \ˈwərst, ˈwü(ə)rst, ˈwüs(h)t\ *n* [G; akin to OHG *werran* to confuse — more at WAR]: SAUSAGE 1

wurzel *n*: MANGEL-WURZEL

W Va or **WV** *abbr* West Virginia

WVS *abbr* Women's Voluntary Services

WW *abbr* 1 warehouse warrant 2 with warrants 3 world war

Wy-an-dot \ˈwī-ən-dät *also* ˈwīn-\ *n*: a member of a subgroup of the Hurons

wy-an-dotte \-,dät\ *n* [prob. fr. *Wyandotte* (Wyandot)]: any of an American breed of medium-sized domestic fowls derived largely from dark brahmas and spangled Hamburgs

Wyc-liff-ite \ˈwik-lə-ˈfīt\ *n* [John Wycliffe]: LOLLARD — **Wycliff-ite** *adj*

wye \ˈwī\ *n* 1: the letter *y* 2: a Y-shaped part or object

wy-lie-coat \ˈwī-lē-kōt, ˈwī-lē-\ *n* [ME (Sc) *wyle cot*] 1 *chiefly Scot*: a warm undergarment 2 *chiefly Scot*: PETTICOAT

wynd \ˈwīnd\ *n, chiefly Scot* [ME (Sc) *wynde*, prob. fr. *wynden* to wind, proceed, go, fr. OE *windan* to twist — more at WIND]: a very narrow street

Wyo or **WY** *abbr* Wyoming

wy-vern \ˈwī-vərn\ *n* [alter. of ME *wyvere* viper, fr. ONF *wivre*, modif. of L *vipera*]: a fabulous animal usu. represented as a 2-legged winged creature resembling a dragon

a	abut	²	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ü	loot	ü	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision



x \ˈeks\ *n*, *pl* **x's** or **xs** \ˈek-səz\ *often cap, often attrib* **1** **a**: the 24th letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **x** **2**: TEN — see NUMBER table **3**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **x** **4**: one designated **x** esp. as the 24th in order or class, or the first in an order or class that includes **x**, **y**, and sometimes **z** **5**: an unknown quantity **6**: something shaped like or marked with the letter **X**

2x *vt* **x-ed** also **x'd** or **xed** \ˈekst\; **x-ing** or **xing** \ˈek-sɪŋ\ **1**: to mark with an **x** **2**: to cancel or obliterate with a series of **x's** — usu. used with *out*

3x *abbr*, *often cap* **1** **ex** **2** experimental **3** extra

4x *symbol* **1** **a** times (3 x 2 is 6) **b** by (a 3 x 5 index card) **2** *often cap* power of magnification **3** halogen atom **4** crossed with **1X** \ˈeks\ *adj*, *of a motion picture*: of such a nature that admission is denied to persons under a specified age (as 17) — compare **G**, **PG**, **R**

2X *symbol* reactance

Xan-a-du \ˈzæn-ə,d(y)ü\ *n* [*Xanadu*, locality in Coleridge's poem *Kubla Khan* (1798)]: a place (as a town or village) of idyllic beauty **xanth-** or **xantho-** *comb form* [*NL*, *fr.* *Gk.* *fr.* *xanthos*] **1**: yellow (*xanthene*) **2**: xanthic acid (*xanthate*)

xan-thate \ˈzæn-thāt\ *n*: a salt or ester of a xanthic acid

xan-thene \-,thēn\ *n* **1**: a white crystalline heterocyclic compound $C_{13}H_{10}O$; also: an isomer of this that is the parent of the colored forms of the xanthene dyes **2**: any of various derivatives of xanthene

xanthene dye *n*: any of various brilliant fluorescent yellow to pink to bluish red dyes characterized by the presence of the xanthene nucleus

xan-thic \ˈzæn(t)-thɪk\ *adj* [*F* *xanthique*, *fr.* *Gk* *xanthos*] **1**: of, relating to, or tending toward a yellow color **2** **a**: of or relating to xanthin or xanthine **b**: of, relating to, or being any of various unstable thio acids and esp. a colorless oily acid $C_7H_6OS_2$

xan-thin \-thən\ *n* [*ISV*]: a carotenoid pigment soluble in alcohol

xan-thine \ˈzæn-thēn\ *n* [*ISV*]: a feebly basic compound $C_5H_4N_4O_2$ that occurs esp. in animal or plant tissue, is formed by hydrolysis of guanine, and yields uric acid on oxidation; also: any of various derivatives of this

Xan-thip-pe \ˈzæn-t(h)ɪp-ē\ or **Xan-tip-pe** \-ˈtɪp-ē\ *n* [*Gk* *Xanthippē*, shrewish wife of Socrates]: an ill-tempered woman

xan-thoch-roi \ˈzæn-ˈthāk-rə,wī-, -ˈthāk-rōi\ *n pl* [*NL*, *fr.* *xanth-* + *Gk* *ōchroi*, *nom. pl. masc. of* *ōchros* pale]: white persons having light hair and fair skin — **xan-tho-chro-ic** \ˈzæn(t)-thə-ˈkrō-ɪk\ *adj* — **xan-tho-chroid** \ˈzæn(t)-thə-ˈkrōid, -ˈthāk-rōid\ *adj* or *n*

xan-thone \ˈzæn-thōn\ *n* [*ISV*]: a ketone $C_{13}H_8O_2$ that is the parent of several natural yellow pigments

xan-tho-phyll \ˈzæn(t)-thə-fɪl\ *n* [*F* *xanthophylle*, *fr.* *xanth-* + *-phylle* *-phyl*]: any of several neutral yellow to orange carotenoid pigments that are oxygen derivatives of carotenes; esp: LUTEIN — **xan-tho-phyll-ic** \ˈzæn(t)-thə-ˈfɪl-ɪk\ *adj* — **xan-tho-phyllous** \-ˈfɪl-əs\ *adj*

Xa-ve-ri-an Brother \zā,vir-ē-ən-, zə-\ *n* [*Xaverian* (of St. Francis Xavier)]: a member of a Roman Catholic congregation of lay brothers founded by Theodore J. Ryken in Bruges, Belgium in 1839 and dedicated to education

x-ax-is \ˈek-sək-səs\ *n* **1**: the axis in a plane Cartesian coordinate system parallel to which abscissas are measured **2**: one of the three axes in a three-dimensional rectangular coordinate system

XC or **xcp** *abbr* *ex coupon*

X chromosome *n*: a sex chromosome that usu. occurs paired in each female cell and single in each male cell in species in which the male typically has two unlike sex chromosomes — compare **Y CHROMOSOME**

x-co-or-di-nate \ˈek-skō-ˈörd-nət, -ˈn-ət, -ˈn-āt\ *n*: a coordinate whose value is determined by measuring parallel to an **x**-axis; *specif*: **ABSCISSA**

XD or **x div** *abbr* *ex dividend*

X-dis-ease \ˈeks-diz-,ēz\ *n*: any of various usu. virus diseases of obscure etiology and relationships

Xe *symbol* xenon

xe-bec \ˈzē-bek, zi-\ *n* [*prob. modif. of F* *chebec*, *fr.* *Ar* *shabbāk*]: a usu. 3-masted Mediterranean sailing ship with long overhanging bow and stern

xen- or **xeno-** *comb form* [*LL*, *fr.* *Gk.* *fr.* *xenos* stranger, guest, host] **1**: guest: foreigner (*xenophobia*) **2**: strange: foreign (*xenith*)

xe-nia \ˈzē-nē-ə, -nyə\ *n* [*NL*, *fr.* *Gk.* *hospitality*, *fr.* *xenos* host]: the effect of genes introduced by a male nucleus on structures (as endosperm or the fruit of a seed plant) other than the embryo

xe-nic \ˈzē-nɪk, ˈzēn-\ *adj* [*xen-* + *-ic*]: of, relating to, or employing a culture medium containing one or more unidentified organisms (*~* cultivation of insect larvae) — **xe-ni-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

xe-no-di-ag-no-sis \ˈzēn-ō,dī-ig-ˈnō-səs, ˈzēn-\ *n* [*NL*]: the detection of a parasite (as of man) by feeding a suitable intermediate host (as an insect) on supposedly infected material (as blood) and later examining it for the parasite — **xe-no-di-ag-nos-tic** \-ˈnäs-tɪk\ *adj*

xe-no-ge-ne-ic \-jə-ˈnē-ɪk\ *adj* [*xen-* + *-geneic* (alter. of *-genic*)]: derived from, originating in, or being a member of another species (*a ~* antibody) (*~* hosts)

xe-no-graft \ˈzēn-ə-graft, ˈzēn-\ *n*: a tissue graft carried out between members of different species

xe-no-lith \ˈzēn-ˈlɪθ, ˈzēn-\ *n*: a fragment of a rock included in another rock — **xe-no-lith-ic** \ˈzēn-ˈlɪθ-ɪk, ˈzēn-\ *adj*

xe-non \ˈzē-nən, ˈzēn-ən\ *n* [*Gk.* *neut. of* *xenos* strange]: a heavy, colorless, and relatively inert gaseous element that occurs in air as about one part in 20 million by volume and is used in thyratrons and specialized flashtubes — see ELEMENT table

xe-no-phile \ˈzēn-ə-fɪl, ˈzēn-\ *n* [*ISV*]: one attracted to foreign things (as manners, styles, or people) — **xe-noph-i-lous** \zē-ˈnäf-ə-ləs, zi-\ *adj*

xe-no-phobe \ˈzēn-ə-fōb, ˈzēn-\ *n* [*ISV*]: one unduly fearful of what is foreign and esp. of people of foreign origin — **xe-no-pho-bic** \ˈzēn-ə-ˈfō-bɪk, ˈzēn-\ *adj*

xe-no-pho-bia \ˈzēn-ə-ˈfō-bē-ə, ˈzēn-\ *n* [*NL*]: fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners or of anything that is strange or foreign

xer- or **xero-** *comb form* [*LL*, *fr.* *Gk* *xēr-*, *xēro-*, *fr.* *xēros* — more at **SERENE**]: dry (*xeric*) (*xerophyte*)

xe-rarch \ˈzi(ə)r-ärk\ *adj*: developing or originating in a dry place — used of an ecological succession

xe-ric \ˈzir-ɪk, ˈzer-\ *adj*: characterized by, relating to, or requiring only a small amount of moisture (*a ~* habitat) (*a ~* plant) — compare **HYDRIC**, **MESIC** — **xe-ri-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

xe-ro-graph-ic \zə-ˈræg-rə-fē, ˈzɪr-äg-\ *n* [*ISV*]: a process for copying graphic matter by the action of light on an electrically charged photoconductive insulating surface in which the latent image is developed with a resinous powder — **xe-ro-graph-ic** \ˈzɪr-ə-ˈgräf-ɪk\ *adj* — **xe-ro-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

xe-ro-ph-i-lous \zə-ˈräf-ə-ləs, ˈzɪr-äf-\ or **xe-ro-phile** \ˈzɪr-ə-fɪl\ *adj*: thriving in or tolerant or characteristic of xeric environment — **xe-ro-ph-i-ly** \zə-ˈräf-ə-lē, ˈzɪr-äf-\ *n*

xe-ro-ph-thal-mia \ˈzɪr-äf-ˈthal-mē-ə, -ˈäp-ˈthal-\ *n* [*LL*, *fr.* *Gk* *xērophthalmia*, *fr.* *xēr-xer-* + *ophthalmia*]: a dry thickened lusterless condition of the eyeball resulting from a severe systemic deficiency of vitamin A — **xe-ro-ph-thal-mic** \-mɪk\ *adj*

xe-ro-phyte \ˈzɪr-ə-fɪt\ *n*: a plant structurally adapted for life and growth with a limited water supply esp. by means of mechanisms that limit transpiration or that provide for the storage of water — **xe-ro-phyt-ic** \ˈzɪr-ə-ˈfɪt-ɪk\ *adj* — **xe-ro-phyt-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **xe-ro-phyt-ism** \ˈzɪr-ə-fɪt-iz-əm\ *n*

xe-ro-ther-mic \ˈzɪr-ə-ˈthər-mɪk\ *adj* **1**: characterized by heat and dryness **2**: adapted to or thriving in a hot dry environment

xe-rox \ˈzi(ə)r-äks, ˈzē-räks\ *vt*, *often cap* [*Xerox*]: to copy on a Xerox machine

Xerox trademark — used for a xerographic copier

x height *n*: the height of a lowercase **x** used to represent the height of the main body of a lowercase letter

xi \ˈzi, ˈksi\ *n* [*Gk* *xei*] **1**: the 14th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table **2**: an unstable elementary particle of the baryon family existing in negative and neutral charge states with masses respectively 2585 and 2572 times the mass of an electron

XI or **x** in **or x int** *abbr* *ex interest*

x-in-ter-cept \ˈek-ˈsɪnt-ər-sept\ *n*: the **x**-coordinate of a point where a line, curve, or surface intersects the **x**-axis

xi-phi-ster-num \ˈzi-fə-ˈstər-nəm, ˈzɪf-ə-\ *n*, *pl* **-na** \-nə\ [*NL*, *fr.* *Gk* *xiphos* sword + *NL* *sternum*]: the posterior segment of the sternum — called also *xiphoid process*

1xi-phoid \ˈzi-foid, ˈzɪf-oid\ *adj* [*NL* *xiphoides*, *fr.* *Gk* *xiphoeidēs*, *fr.* *xiphos*] **1**: shaped like a sword: **ENSIFORM** **2**: of, relating to, or being the xiphisternum

2xiphoid *n*: **XIPHISTERNUM**

xi-phos-uran \ˈzi-fə-ˈsür-ən, ˈzɪf-ə-\ *n* [*deriv. of* *Gk* *xiphos* + *oura* tail — more at **SQUIRREL**]: any of an order (*Xiphosura*) of arthropods comprising the horseshoe crabs and extinct related forms — **xiphosuran** *adj* — **xi-phos-ure** \ˈzi-fə-sü(ə)r, ˈzɪf-ə-\ *n* — **xi-phos-urous** \ˈzi-fə-sür-əs, ˈzɪf-ə-\ *adj*

x-ir-ra-di-ate \ˈek-sir-ˈād-ē-āt\ *vt*, *often cap*: to irradiate with **X** rays — **x-ir-ra-di-a-tion** \-ād-ē-ˈā-shən\ *n*

XL *abbr* **1** extra large **2** extra long

Xmas \ˈkris-məs also ˈek-sməs\ *n* [*X* (symbol for *Christ*, *fr.* the *Gk* letter *chi* (**X**), initial of *Christos* *Christ*) + *-mas* (in *Christmas*)]: **CHRISTMAS**

Xn *abbr* *Christian*

Xnty *abbr* *Christianity*

XR *abbr* *rights*

x-ra-di-a-tion \ˈeks-rād-ē-ˈā-shən\ *n*, *often cap* **1**: exposure to **X** rays **2**: radiation composed of **X** rays

Xray \ˈeks-rā\ — a communications code word for the letter **x**

x-ray \ˈeks-rā\ *vt*, *often cap*: to examine, treat, or photograph with **X** rays

X ray \ˈeks-rā\ *n* **1**: any of the electromagnetic radiations of the same nature as visible radiation but of an extremely short wavelength less than 100 angstroms that is produced by bombarding a metallic target with fast electrons in vacuum or by transition of atoms to lower energy states and that has the properties of ionizing a gas upon passage through it, of penetrating various thicknesses of all solids, of producing secondary radiations by impinging on material bodies, of acting on photographic films and plates as light does, and of causing fluorescent screens to emit light **2**: a photograph obtained by use of **X** rays

X-ray astronomy *n*: astronomy dealing with investigations of celestial bodies by means of the **X** rays they emit

X-ray diffraction *n*: a scattering of **X** rays by the atoms of a crystal that produces an interference effect so that the diffraction pattern gives information on the structure of the crystal or the identity of a crystalline substance

X-ray photograph *n*: a shadow picture made with **X** rays

X-ray star *n*: a luminous starlike celestial object emitting a major portion of its radiation in the form of **X** rays

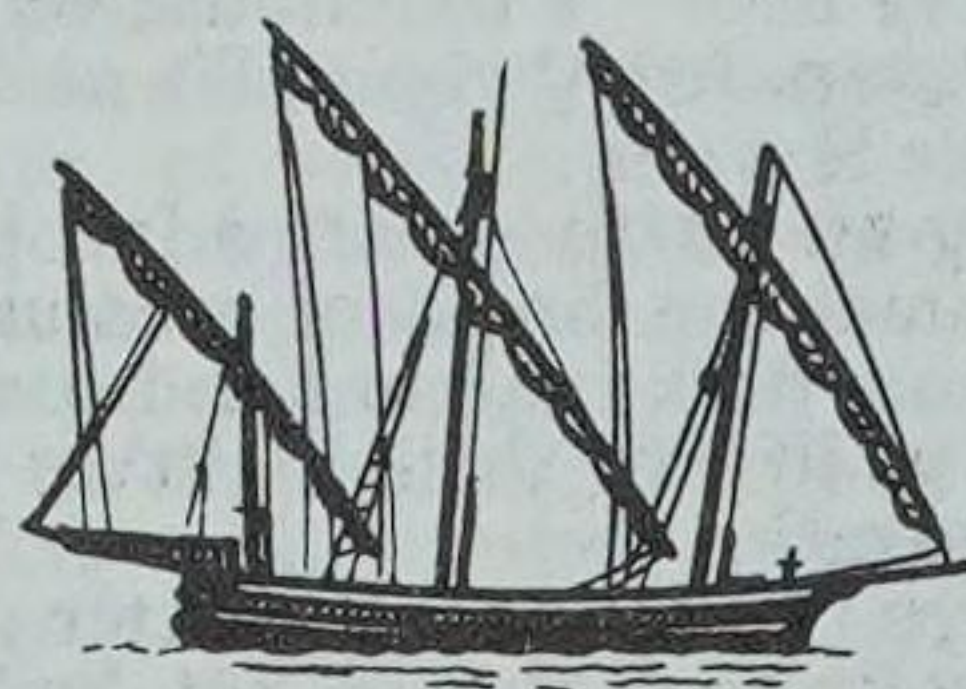
X-ray therapy *n*: medical treatment (as of cancer) by controlled application of **X** rays

X-ray tube *n*: a vacuum tube in which a concentrated stream of electrons strikes a metal target and produces **X** rays

x-sec-tion \ˈkrös-ˈsek-shən, -ˈsek-\ *n* [*x*, rebus for *cross*]: **CROSS SECTION** — **x-sec-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-əl\ *adj*

xu \ˈsü\ *n*, *pl* [*Vietnamese*, *fr.* *F* *sou* *sou*]: a former coin of South Vietnam equivalent to the cent

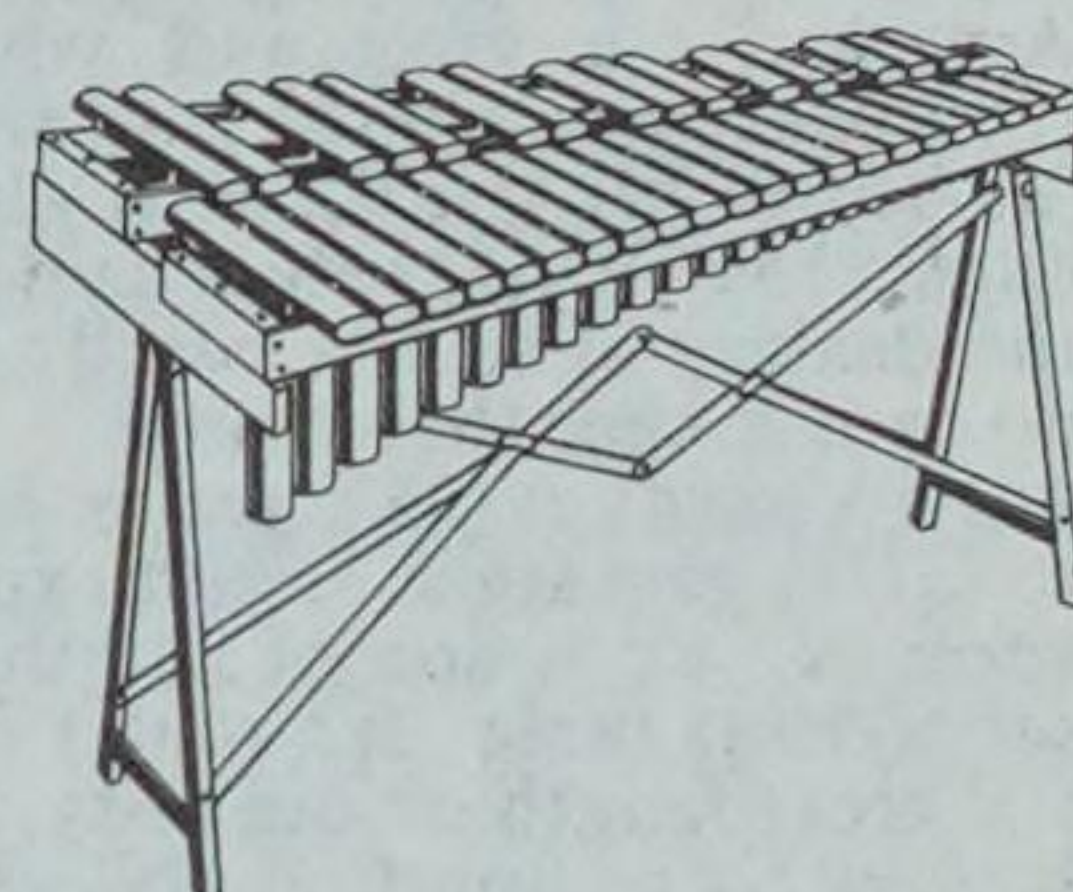
XW *abbr* *ex warrants*



xebec

xyl- or xylo- *comb form* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *xylon*] **1**: wood (<xylophone>)
2: xylene (<xylic>)
xy-lan \zī-lan\ *n* [ISV]: a yellow gummy pentosan that yields xylose on hydrolysis and is abundantly present in plant cell walls and woody tissue
xy-la-ry ray \zī-lā-rē-\ *n* [*xylem* + *-ary*]: XYLEM RAY
xy-lem \zī-lēm-, -lēm\ *n* [G, fr. Gk *xylon*]: a complex tissue in the vascular system of higher plants that consists of vessels, tracheids, or both usu. together with wood fibers and parenchyma cells, functions chiefly in conduction but also in support and storage, and typically constitutes the woody element (as of a plant stem) — compare PHLOEM
xylem ray *n*: a vascular ray or portion of a vascular ray located in xylem — called also *wood ray*; compare PHLOEM RAY
xy-lene \zī-lēn\ *n* [ISV]: any of three toxic flammable oily isomeric aromatic hydrocarbons C_8H_{10} that are di-methyl homologues of benzene and are obtained from wood tar, coal tar, or petroleum distillates; also: a mixture of xylenes and ethyl-benzene used chiefly as a solvent
xy-li-dine \zī-lā-dēn\ *n* [ISV]: any or a mixture of six toxic liquid or low-melting crystalline isomeric amino derivatives $C_8H_{11}N$ of the xylenes used chiefly as intermediates for azo dyes and in organic synthesis
xy-log-ra-phy \zī-lāg-rā-fē\ *n* [F *xylographie*, fr. *xyl-* + *-graphie*]: the art of making engravings on wood — **xy-lo-graph** \zī-lā-graf\ *n* — **xy-log-ra-pher** \zī-lāg-rā-fər\ *n* — **xy-lo-graph-**

ic \zī-lā-graf-ik\ *adj* — **xy-lo-graph-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*
xy-lol \zī-lōl-, -lōl\ *n* [ISV]: XYLENE
xy-loph-a-gous \zī-lāf-ə-gəs\ *adj* [Gk *xylophagos*, fr. *xyl-* + *-phagos*]: feeding on or in wood
xy-loph-i-lous \-lāf-ə-ləs\ *adj*: growing or living in or on wood
xy-lo-phone \zī-lā-fōn also 'zil-ə-\ *n*: a percussion instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars graduated in length to produce the musical scale, supported on belts of straw or felt, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers — **xy-lo-phon-ist** \-fō-nəst\ *n*
xy-lose \zī-lōs-, -lōz\ *n* [ISV]: a crystalline aldose sugar $C_5H_{10}O_5$ that is not fermentable with ordinary yeasts and occurs esp. as a constituent of xylans from which it is obtained by hydrolysis
xy-lot-o-mous \zī-lāt-ə-məs\ *adj*: capable of boring or cutting wood — used of an insect
xy-lot-o-my \-mē\ *n*: the art of preparing sections of wood for microscopic examination — **xy-lo-tom-ic** \zī-lā-tām-ik\ or **xy-lo-tom-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*



xylophone



1y \wī\ *n*, *pl* **y's** or **ys** \wīz\ *often cap. often attrib* **1 a**: the 25th letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **y** **2**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **y** **3**: one designated **y** esp. as the 25th in order or class or the second in order or class when **x** is made the first **4**: something shaped like the letter **Y**
2y *abbr* **1** yard **2** year **3** yen **4** yeoman
1Y \wī\ *n*: YMCA
2Y *symbol* **1** admittance — used of a circuit

2 yttrium

1-y also **-ey** \ē\ *adj suffix* [ME, fr. OE *-ig*; akin to OHG *-ig*, *-y*, L *-icus*, Gk *-ikos*, Skt *-ika*] **1 a**: characterized by: full of (<blossomy> <dirty> <muddy> <clayey>) **b**: having the character of: composed of (<icy> <waxy>) **c**: like: like that of (<homey> <wintry>) — often with a disparaging connotation (<stagnant>) **d**: devoted to: addicted to: enthusiastic over (<hobby>) **2 a**: tending or inclined to (<sleepy> <chatty>) **b**: giving occasion for (specified) action (<teary>) **c**: performing (specified) action (<curly>) **3 a**: somewhat: rather: -ISH (<chilly>) **b**: having (such) characteristics to a marked degree or in an affected or superficial way (<Frenchy>)

2-y \ē\ *n suffix, pl -ies* [ME *-ie*, fr. OF, fr. L *-ia*, fr. Gk *-ia*, *-eia*] **1**: state: condition: quality (<beggary>) **2**: activity, place of business, or goods dealt with (<chandlery> <laundry>) **3**: whole body or group (<soldiery>)

3-y *n suffix, pl -ies* [ME *-ie*, fr. AF, fr. L *-ium*]: instance of a (specified) action (<entreaty> <inquiry>)

4-y — see **-IE**

yab-ber \yab-ər\ *n*, *Austral* [prob. modif. (influenced by E *jabber*) of *yabba*, native name in Australia]: TALK, JABBER (<all ~ and chatter ceased around the campfires — Francis Birtles>) — **yabber** *vi*

1yacht \yāt\ *n* [obs. D *jaght*, fr. MLG *jacht*, short for *jachtschiff*, lit., hunting ship]: any of various relatively small sailing or mechanically driven ships that characteristically have a sharp prow and graceful lines and are ordinarily used for pleasure cruising or racing

2yacht *vi*: to race or cruise in a yacht

yacht club *n*: a club organized to promote and regulate yachting and boating

yacht-ing *n*: the action, fact, or pastime of racing or cruising in a yacht

yachts-man \yāt-smən\ *n*: a person who owns or sails a yacht

YAF *abbr* Young Americans for Freedom

YAG \yag\ *n* [yttrium aluminum garnet]: a synthetic yttrium aluminum garnet of marked hardness and high refractive index that is used esp. as a gemstone and in laser technology

ya-gi \yāg-ē-, 'yag-\ *n* [Hidetsugu Yagi b 1886 Jap engineer]: a highly directional and selective shortwave antenna consisting of a horizontal conductor of one or two dipoles connected with the receiver or transmitter and of a set of nearly equal insulated dipoles parallel to and on a level with the horizontal conductor

ya-hoo \yā-(h)ū-, 'yā-\ *n*, *pl* **yahoos** **1 cap**: a member of a race of brutes in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* who have the form and all the vices of man **2**: an uncouth or rowdy person

Yah-weh \yā-(h)wā-, -(h)wā\ also **Yah-veh** \-(h)vā\ *n* [Heb *Yahweh*]: the God of the Hebrews — compare TETRAGRAMMATON

Yah-wism \-wīz-əm-, -vīz-\ *n*: the worship of Yahweh among the ancient Hebrews

Yah-wis-tic \yā-'wis-tik-, -'vis-\ *adj* **1**: characterized by the use of *Yahweh* as the name of God **2**: of or relating to Yahwism

1yak \yak\ *n*, *pl* **yaks** also **yak** [Tibetan *gyak*]: a large long-haired wild or domesticated ox (*Bos grunniens*) of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia

2yak also **yack** \yak\ *n* [prob. imit.]: persistent or voluble talk

3yak also **yack** *vi* **yakked** also **yacked**; **yak-king** also **yack-ing**: to talk persistently: CHATTER

4yak \yāk-, 'yak\ *n* [imit.]: **1** slang: LAUGH **2** slang: JOKE, GAG

Yak-i-ma \yak-ə-,mō\ *n*, *pl* **Yakima** or **Yakimas** **1**: a member of a group of Shapian peoples of the lower Yakima river valley, south central Washington **2**: the language of the Yakima people

y'all \yōl\ *pron*, chiefly South: YOU-ALL

yam \yam\ *n* [earlier *iname*, fr. Pg *inham* & Sp *ñame*] **1**: the edible starchy tuberous root of various plants (genus *Dioscorea* of the family Dioscoreaceae) used as a staple food in tropical areas; also: a plant producing yams **2**: a moist-fleshed and usu. orange-fleshed sweet potato

ya-men \yām-ən\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *ya²-men²*]: the headquarters or residence of a Chinese government official or department

yam-mer \yam-ər\ *vi* **yam-mered**; **yam-mer-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [alter. of ME *yomeren* to murmur, be sad, fr. OE *gēomrian*; akin to OHG *jāmaron* to be sad] **1 a**: to utter repeated cries of distress or sorrow **b**: WHIMPER **2**: to utter persistent complaints: WHINE **3**: to talk persistently or volubly and often loudly (<caused the purists to ~ for censorship — D. W. Maurer>) — **yammer** *n*

yang \yāŋ-, 'yāŋ\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *yang²*]: the masculine active principle in nature that in Chinese cosmology is exhibited in light, heat, or dryness and that combines with yin to produce all that comes to be

1yank \yāŋk\ *n* [origin unknown]: a strong sudden pull: JERK

2yank *vi*: to pull or extract with a quick vigorous movement ~ *vi*: to pull on something with a quick vigorous movement **syn** see JERK

Yank \yāŋk\ *n*: YANKEE

1Yan-kee \yāŋ-kē\ *n* [origin unknown] **1 a**: a native or inhabitant of New England **b**: a native or inhabitant of the northern U.S. **2**: a native or inhabitant of the U.S. — **Yan-kee-dom** \-kēd-əm\ *n* — **Yan-kee-ism** \-kē-iz-əm\ *n*

2Yankee — a communications code word for the letter **y**

Yan-kee-Doo-dle \yāŋ-kē-'dūd-əl\ *n* [*Yankee Doodle*, popular song during the American Revolution]: YANKEE

yan-qui \yāŋ-kē\ *n*, *often cap* [Sp, fr. E *Yankee*]: a citizen of the U.S. as distinguished from a Latin American



yak

ə abut	³ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

1yap \ˈyap\ *vi* **yapped**; **yap-ping** [imit.] **1** : to bark snappishly : YELP **2** : to talk in a shrill insistent way : CHATTER, SCOLD — **yap-per** *n*

2yap *n* **1 a** : a quick sharp bark : YELP **b** : shrill insistent talk : CHATTER **2** : an unsophisticated, ignorant, or uncouth person : BUMPKIN **3 slang** : MOUTH

ya-pock or **ya-pok** \yə-ˈpāk\ *n* [*Oyapock*, *Oyapok*, river in So. America] : a gray and white So. American aquatic opossum (*Chironectes minimus*) with webbed hind feet

Yar-bor-ough \ˈyär-bər-ə-, -bər-ə-, -b(ə-)rə\ *n* [2d Earl of Yarborough †1897 E nobleman said to have bet a thousand to one against the dealing of such a hand] : a hand in bridge or whist containing no card higher than a nine

1yard \ˈyārd\ *n* [ME *yarde*, fr. OE *gierd* twig, measure, yard; akin to OHG *gart* stick, L *hasta* spear] **1** : any of various units of measure: as **a** : a unit of length equal in the U.S. to 0.9144 meter — see WEIGHT table **b** : a unit of volume equal to a cubic yard **2 a** : a great length or quantity (remembered ~s of facts and figures) **b slang** : one hundred dollars **3** : a long spar tapered toward the ends to support and spread the head of a square sail, lateen, or lugsail

2yard *n* [ME, fr. OE *geard* enclosure, yard; akin to OHG *gart* enclosure, L *hortus* garden] **1 a** : a small usu. walled and often paved area open to the sky and adjacent to a building : COURT **b** : the grounds of a building or group of buildings **2 a** : an enclosure for livestock (as poultry) **b (1)** : an area with its buildings and facilities set aside for a particular business or activity **(2)** : an assembly or storage area **c** : a system of tracks for storage and maintenance of cars and making up trains **3** : a locality in a forest where deer herd in winter

3yard *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or employed in the yard surrounding a building (~ light) **2** : of, relating to, or employed in a railroad yard (~ engine)

4yard *vt* **1** : to drive into or confine in a restricted area : HERD, PEN **2** : to deliver to or store in a yard ~ *vi* : to congregate in or as if in a yard

1yard-age \ˈyārd-ij\ *n* [2yard] **1** : the use of a livestock enclosure for animals in transit provided by a railroad at a station **2** : a charge made by a railroad for the use of a livestock enclosure

2yardage *n* [1yard] **1 a** : an aggregate number of yards **b** : the length, extent, or volume of something as measured in yards **2** : YARD GOODS

yard-arm \ˈyārd-ärm\ *n* : either end of the yard of a square-rigged ship

yard-bird \-bärd\ *n* [2yard] **1** : a soldier assigned to a menial task or restricted to a limited area as a disciplinary measure **2** : an untrained or inept enlisted man

yard goods *n pl* : fabrics sold by the yard : PIECE GOODS

yard grass *n* [2yard] : a coarse annual grass (*Eleusine indica*) with digitate spikes that is widely distributed as a weed

yard line *n* : any of a series of marked or imaginary lines one yard apart on a football field that are parallel to the goal lines and that indicate the distance to the nearest goal line

yard-man \ˈyārd-mən, -man\ *n* **1** : a man employed to do outdoor work (as mowing lawns) **2** : one who works in the yard of a commercial establishment; *esp* : one who supervises the handling of building materials in a lumberyard **3** : a railroad man employed in yard service

yard-master \-mas-tər\ *n* : the man in charge of operations in a railroad yard

yard of ale **1** : a slender horn-shaped glass about three feet tall that holds two or three pints **2** : the amount contained in a yard of ale

yard-stick \ˈyārd-stik\ *n* **1 a** : a graduated measuring stick three feet long **b** : a standard basis of calculation **2** : a standard for making a critical judgment : CRITERION *syn* see STANDARD

yare \ˈya(ə)r, ˈye(ə)r, ˈyär\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *gearu*; akin to OHG *garo* ready] **1 archaic** : set for action : READY **2 or yar** \ˈyär\ **a** : characterized by speed and agility : NIMBLE, LIVELY **b of a ship** : easily handled : MANEUVERABLE — **yare** *adv*, *archaic* — **yare-ly** *adv*, *archaic*

yar-mul-ke or **yar-mel-ke** \ˈyär-məl-kə\ *n* [Yiddish, fr. Ukrainian & Pol *jarmutka* skullcap] : a skullcap worn esp. by Orthodox and Conservative Jewish males in the synagogue and the home

1yarn \ˈyärn\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *gearn*; akin to OHG *garn* yarn, Gk *chordē* string, L *hernia* rupture] **1 a** : a continuous often plied strand composed of fibers or filaments and used in weaving and knitting to form cloth **b** : a similar strand of metal, glass, asbestos, paper, or plastic **c** : THREAD **2** : a narrative of adventures; *esp* : a tall tale

2yarn *vi* : to tell a yarn

yarn-dye \ˈyärn-dī\ *vt* : to dye before weaving or knitting

yar-row \ˈyar-(j)ō, -ə(w)\ *n* [ME *yarowe*, fr. OE *gearwe*; akin to OHG *garwa* yarrow] : a widely naturalized strong-scented Eurasian composite herb (*Achillea millefolium*) with finely dissected leaves and small usu. white corymbose flowers; *also* : any of several congeneric plants

yash-mak *also* **yas-mak** \ˈyas(h)-mak\ *n* [Turk *yaşmak*] : a veil worn by Muslim women that is wrapped around the upper and lower parts of the face so that only the eyes remain exposed to public view

yat-a-ghan \ˈyat-ə-gan, ˈyat-i-gən\ *n* [Turk *yatağan*] : a long knife or short saber common among Muslims that is made without a cross guard and usu. with a double curve to the edge and a nearly straight back

yauld \ˈyöl(d)\ *adj* [origin unknown] chiefly Scot : VIGOROUS, ENERGETIC

yau-pon \ˈyü-pän *also* ˈyō-, ˈyò-\ *n* [Catawba *yopún*, dim. of *yop* tree] : a holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) of the southern U.S. with smooth elliptical leaves and emetic and purgative properties

1yaw \ˈyò\ *n* [origin unknown] **1** : the action of yawing; *esp* : a side to side movement **2** : the extent of the movement in yawing

2yaw *vi* **1 a of a ship** : to deviate erratically from a course (as when struck by a heavy sea) **b of an airplane, spacecraft, or projec-**

tile : to turn by angular motion about the vertical axis **2** : to become deflected : SWERVE

yawl \ˈyöl\ *n* [LG *jolle*] **1** : a ship's small boat : JOLLY BOAT **2** : a fore-and-aft rigged sailboat carrying a mainsail and one or more jibs with a mizzenmast far aft

1yawn \ˈyön, ˈyän\ *vb* [ME *yenēn*, *yanēn*, fr. OE *ginian*; akin to OHG *ginēn* to yawn, L *hiare*, Gk *chainein*] *vi* **1** : to open wide : GAPE **2** : to open the mouth wide usu. as an involuntary reaction to fatigue or boredom ~ *vt* : to utter with a yawn — **yawn-er** *n*

2yawn *n* **1** : GAP, CAVITY **2** : a deep usu. involuntary intake of breath through the wide open mouth

yawn-ing *adj* **1** : wide open : CAVERNOUS (a ~ hole) **2** : showing fatigue or boredom by yawns (a ~ audience) — **yawn-ing-ly** \ˈyō-nīŋ-lē\ *adv*

1yawp or **yaup** \ˈyöp\ *vi* [ME *yolpen*] **1** : to make a raucous noise : SQUAWK **2** : CLAMOR, COMPLAIN — **yawp-er** *n*

2yawp *also* **yaup** *n* **1** : a raucous noise : SQUAWK **2** : something suggestive of a raucous noise; *specif* : rough vigorous language

yawp-ing *n* : a strident utterance

yaws \ˈyöz\ *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr* [of Cariban origin; akin to Calinago *yáya* yaws] : an infectious contagious tropical disease caused by a spirochete (*Treponema pertenue*) and marked by ulcerating lesions with later bone involvement — called also *frambesia*

y-axis \ˈwi-ak-səs\ *n* **1** : the axis of ordinates in a plane Cartesian coordinate system **2** : one of the three axes in a three-dimensional rectangular coordinate system

Yb *symbol* ytterbium

YB *abbr* yearbook

Y chromosome *n* : a sex chromosome that is characteristic of male zygotes in species in which the male typically has two unlike sex chromosomes — compare X CHROMOSOME

yclept or **ycleped** [ME, fr. OE *geclipod*, pp. of *clipian* to cry out, name] *past part* of CLEPE

y-co-or-di-nate \ˈwi-kō-ˈörd-nət, -ˈn-ət, -ˈn-āt\ *n* : a coordinate whose value is determined by measuring parallel to a y-axis; *specif* : ORDINATE

yd *abbr* yard

ye \(')yē\ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *gē*; akin to OHG *ir* you — more at YOU] : YOU **1** — used orig. only as a plural pronoun of the second person in the subjective case and now used esp. in ecclesiastical or literary language and in various English dialects

2ye \yē, yə, or like ˈTHE\ *definite article* [alter. of OE *þē* the; fr. the use by early printers of the letter *y* to represent *þ* (*th*) of manuscripts] *archaic* : THE (Ye Olde Gifte Shoppe)

1yea \ˈyā\ *adv* [ME *ye*, *ya*, fr. OE *gēa*; akin to OHG *jā* yes] **1** : YES — used in oral voting **2** : more than this : not only so but — used as a function word to introduce a more explicit or emphatic phrase (men achieved the right to economic necessity, ~, even abundance — L. H. Harshbarger)

2yea *n* **1** : AFFIRMATION, ASSENT **2 a** : an affirmative vote **b** : a person casting a yea vote

yeah \ˈye-ə, ˈyēu, ˈya-ə\ *adv* [by alter.] : YES

yeen \(')yēn\ *vi* [ME *yenēn*, fr. (assumed) OE *geēanian*, fr. OE *ge-*, perfective prefix + *ēanian* to yean; akin to L *agnus* lamb, Gk *amnos*] : to bring forth young — used of a sheep or goat

yeen-ling \-līŋ, -lən\ *n* : LAMB, KID **1a**

year \ˈyī(ə)r\ *n* [ME *yere*, fr. OE *gēar*; akin to OHG *jār* year, Gk *hōros* year, *hōra* season, hour, L *ire* to go — more at ISSUE] **1 a** : the period of about 365¼ solar days required for one revolution of the earth around the sun **b** : the time required for the apparent sun to return to an arbitrary fixed or moving reference point in the sky **2 a** : a cycle in the Gregorian calendar of 365 or 366 days divided into 12 months beginning with January and ending with December **b** : a period of time equal to one year of the Gregorian calendar but beginning at a different time **3** : a calendar year specified usu. by a number **4 pl** : a time or era having a special significance **5 pl** : AGE (a man in ~s but a child in understanding); *also* : the final stage of the normal life span **6** : a period of time (as the usu. nine-month period in which a school is in session) other than a calendar year

year-book \-bük\ *n* **1** : a book published yearly as a report or summary of statistics or facts : ANNUAL **2** : a school publication that is compiled usu. by a graduating class and that serves as a record of the year's activities

1year-end \-ˈend\ *n* : the end of usu. the fiscal year

2year-end \ˈyī(ə)r-ˈend\ *adj* : made at the year-end (a ~ report) : occurring or existing at the year-end (a ~ upsurge of prices)

year-ling \ˈyī(ə)r-līŋ, ˈyār-lən\ *n* : one that is a year old: as **a** : an animal one year old or in the second year of its age **b** : a racehorse between January 1st of the year after the year in which it was foaled and the next January 1st — **yearling** *adj*

year-long \ˈyī(ə)r-ˈlōŋ\ *adj* : lasting through a year

1year-ly \ˈyī(ə)r-lē\ *adj* **1** : reckoned by the year **2** : occurring, appearing, made, done, or acted upon every year or once a year : ANNUAL

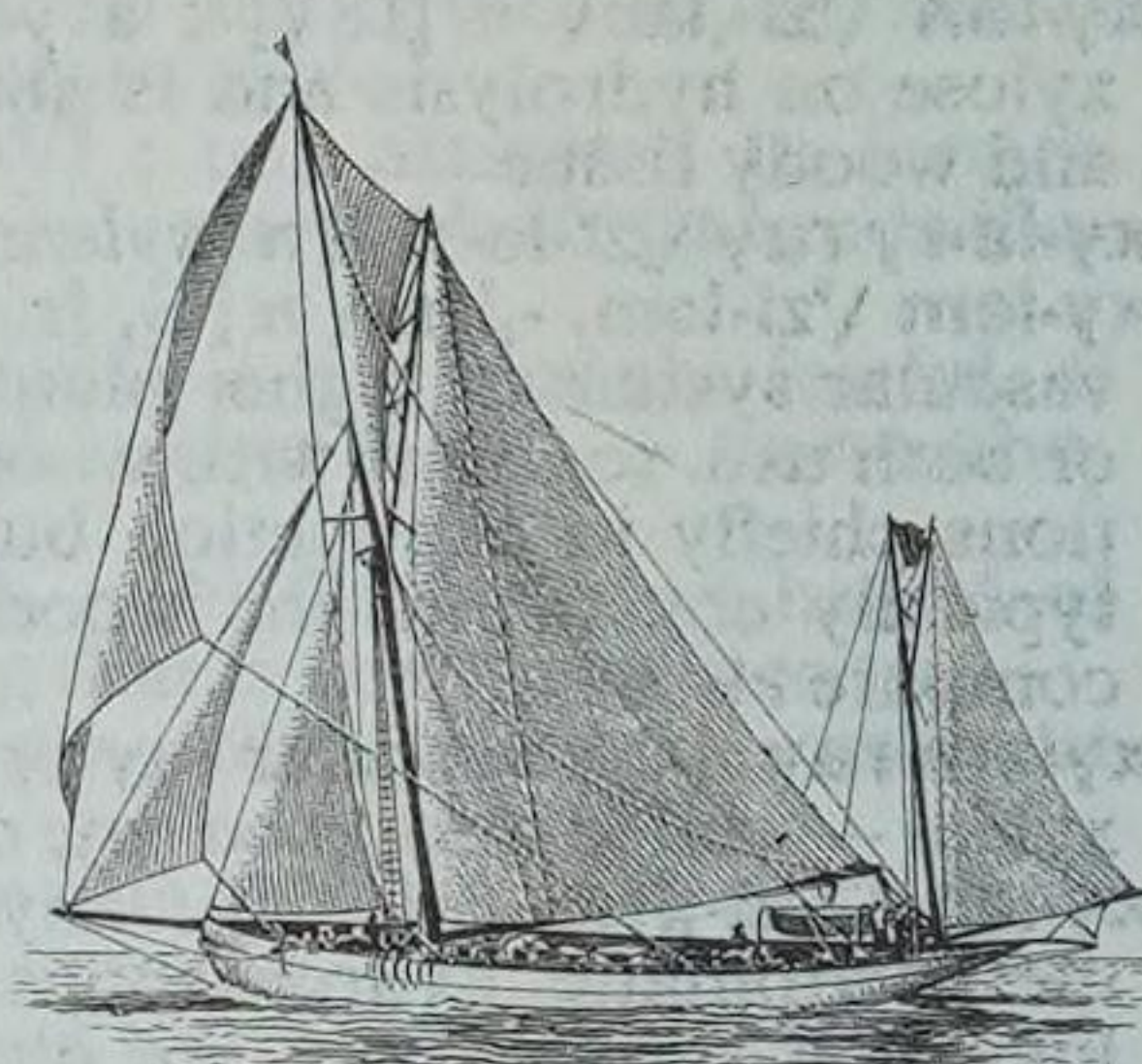
2yearly *adv* : every year : ANNUALLY

Yearly Meeting *n* : an organization uniting several Quarterly Meetings of the Society of Friends

yearn \ˈyærn\ *vi* [ME *yernen*, fr. OE *giernan*; akin to OHG *gerōn* to desire, L *hortari* to urge, encourage, Gk *chairein* to rejoice] **1** : to long persistently, wistfully, or sadly **2** : to feel tenderness or compassion *syn* see LONG — **yearn-er** *n*

yearn-ing *n* : a tender or urgent longing

year of grace : a year of the Christian era (the year of grace 1962)



yawl 2

year-round \ˈji(ə)r-ˈraʊnd, ˈjiə-ˈraʊnd\ *adj*: effective, employed, or operating for the full year: not seasonal (a ~ resort)

yea-say-er \ˈyā-sā-ər, -ˈse(-ə)r\ *n* 1: one whose attitude is that of confident affirmation 2: YES-MAN

yeast \ˈjest, ˈest (the latter frequent or prevalent from mid Pa southward)\ *n* [ME *vest*, fr. OE *gist*; akin to MHG *jest* foam, Gk *zein* to boil] 1 *a*: a yellowish surface froth or sediment that occurs esp. in saccharine liquids (as fruit juices) in which it promotes alcoholic fermentation, consists largely of cells of a fungus (family *Saccharomycetaceae*), and is used esp. in the making of alcoholic liquors and as a leaven in baking *b*: a commercial product containing yeast plants in a moist or dry medium *c* (1): a minute fungus (esp. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) that is present and functionally active in yeast, usu. has little or no mycelium, and reproduces by budding (2): any of various similar fungi (esp. orders *Endomycetales* and *Moniliales*) 2: the foam or spume of waves 3: something that causes ferment or activity (were all seething with the ~ of revolt —J. F. Dobie)

yeast *vi*: FERMENT, FROTH

yeasty \ˈyē-stē, ˈē-stē\ *adj* **yeast-i-er**; **-est** 1: of, relating to, or resembling yeast 2 *a*: IMMATURE, UNSETTLED *b*: marked by change *c*: EXUBERANT *d*: FRIVOLOUS — **yeast-i-ly** \-stē-lē\ *adv* — **yeast-i-ness** \-stē-nəs\ *n*

yegg \ˈyeg, ˈyäg\ *n* [origin unknown]: SAFECRACKER, ROBBER

yell \ˈyel\ *vb* [ME *yellen*, fr. OE *giellan*; akin to OHG *gellan* to yell, OE *galan* to sing] *vi* 1: to utter a loud cry, scream, or shout 2: to give a cheer usu. in unison ~ *vt*: to utter or declare with or as if with a yell: SHOUT — **yell-er** *n*

yell *n* 1: SCREAM, SHOUT 2: a usu. rhythmic cheer used esp. in schools or colleges to encourage athletic teams

yellow \ˈyel-(d), -ə(-w)\ *adj* [ME *yelwe*, *yellow*, fr. OE *geolu*; akin to OHG *gelo* yellow, L *helvus* light bay, Gk *chlōros* greenish yellow, Skt *hari* yellowish] 1 *a*: of the color yellow *b*: become yellowish through age, disease, or discoloration: SALLOW *c*: having a yellow or light brown complexion or skin 2 *a*: featuring sensational or scandalous items or ordinary news sensationally distorted (~ journalism) *b*: MEAN, COWARDLY — **yellow-ish** \ˈyel-ə-wish\ *adj*

yellow *vt*: to make yellow: give a yellow tinge or color to (~ed by time) ~ *vi*: to become or turn yellow

yellow *n* 1 *a*: a color whose hue resembles that of ripe lemons or sunflowers or is that of the portion of the spectrum lying between green and orange *b*: a pigment or dye that colors yellow 2: something yellow or marked by a yellow color: as *a*: a person having yellow or light brown skin *b*: the yolk of an egg 3 *pl*: JAUNDICE 4 *pl*: any of several plant diseases caused esp. by viruses and marked by yellowing of the foliage and stunting

yellow bile *n*: a humor believed in medieval physiology to be secreted by the liver and to cause irascibility

yellow birch *n*: a No. American birch (*Betula lutea*) with thin lustrous gray or yellow bark; also: its strong hard pale wood

yellow-bird \ˈyel-ō-bərd, -ə-bərd\ *n* 1: any of various American goldfinches 2: a small mostly yellow American warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

yellow-dog \ˈyel-ō-dóg, -ə-dóg\ *adj* 1: MEAN, CONTEMPTIBLE 2: of or relating to opposition to trade unionism or a labor union

yellow-dog contract *n*: an employment contract in which a worker disavows membership in and agrees not to join a labor union during the period of his employment

yellow dwarf *n*: any of several virus diseases of plants and esp. cereal grasses characterized by yellowing and stunting

yellow enzyme *n*: a yellow flavoprotein respiratory enzyme

yellow fever *n*: an acute destructive infectious disease of warm regions marked by sudden onset, prostration, fever, albuminuria, jaundice, and often hemorrhage and caused by a virus transmitted by a mosquito — called also *yellow jack*

yellow-fever mosquito *n*: a small dark-colored mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) that is the usual vector of yellow fever

yellow-fin tuna \ˈyel-ō-fin-, ˈyel-ə-\ *n*: a rather small and nearly cosmopolitan tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) with yellow-tipped fins and delicate light flesh — called also *yellowfin*

yellow-green alga *n*: any of a division (*Chrysophyta*) of algae with the chlorophyll masked by brown or yellow pigment

yellow-ham-mer \ˈyel-ō-ham-ər, ˈyel-ə-\ *n* [alter. of earlier *yelam-bre*, fr. (assumed) ME *yelwambre*, fr. ME *yelwe* yellow + (assumed) ME *ambre* yellowhammer, fr. OE *amore*; akin to OHG *amaro* yellowhammer, *amari* emmer] 1: a common European finch (*Emberiza citrinella*) having the male largely bright yellow — called also *yellow bunting* 2: YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER

yellow jack *n* 1: YELLOW FEVER 2: a flag raised on ships in quarantine 3: a silvery and golden food fish (*Caranx bartholomaei*) of Florida and the West Indies

yellow jacket *n* 1: any of various small yellow-marked social wasps (family *Vespidae*) that commonly nest in the ground 2 *slang*: pentobarbital esp. in a yellow capsule

yellow jessamine *n*: a twining evergreen shrub (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) of the family *Loganiaceae* with fragrant yellow flowers — called also *yellow jasmine*

yellow-legs \ˈyel-ō-legz, ˈyel-ə-, -lāgz\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: either of two American shorebirds: *a*: GREATER YELLOWLEGS *b*: LESSER YELLOWLEGS

yellow ocher *n* 1: a mixture of limonite usu. with clay and silica used as a pigment 2: a moderate orange yellow

Yellow Pages *n pl*: the section of a telephone directory that lists business and professional firms and people alphabetically by category and that includes classified advertising

yellow peril *n*, often *cap* *Y&P* 1: a danger to Western civilization held to arise from expansion of the power and influence of Oriental peoples 2: a threat to Western living standards from the incur-

sion into Western countries of Oriental laborers willing to work for very low wages

yellow pine *n*: the yellowish wood of any of several No. American pines; also: a tree yielding this

yellow poplar *n* 1 *a*: the American tulip tree *b*: TULIPWOOD 2: the soft and light but durable wood of the common cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) of the southeastern U.S.

yellow-shafted flicker \ˈyel-ō-shaf-təd-, ˈyel-ə-\ *n*: a common large woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern No. America with bright symmetrical markings among which are a black crescent on the breast, red nape, white rump, and yellow shafts to the tail and wing feathers — called also *yellowhammer*

yellow spot *n*: MACULA LUTEA

yellow-tail \ˈyel-ō-tāl, ˈyel-ə-\ *n, pl* **yellowtail** or **yellowtails**: any of various fishes having a yellow or yellowish tail: as *a*: any of several carangid fishes (genus *Seriola*) *b*: SILVER PERCH *c*: RAINBOW RUNNER *d*: PINFISH *e*: a common snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) of the tropical western Atlantic and West Indies that is olive above and broadly striped with yellow along the sides and on the tail and highly esteemed for sport and food *f*: SPOT 6

yellow-throat \-,thrōt\ *n*: any of several largely olive American warblers (genus *Geothlypis*); esp: one with yellow breast and throat

yellow-wood \-,wūd\ *n* 1: any of various trees having yellowish wood or yielding a yellow extract: as *a*: a leguminous tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) of the southern U.S. having showy white fragrant flowers and yielding a yellow dye *b*: OSAGE ORANGE *c*: BUCKTHORN *d*: SMOKE TREE 2: the wood of a yellowwood tree

yelp \ˈyelp\ *vb* [ME *yelpen* to boast, cry out, fr. OE *gielpen* to boast, exult; akin to OHG *gelph* outcry, Lith *gulbinti* to praise] *vi*: to utter a sharp quick shrill cry (dogs ~) ~ *vt*: to utter with a yelp

yelp *n*: a sharp shrill bark or cry (as of a dog)

yelp-er \ˈyel-pər\ *n* 1: one that yelps; esp: a yelping dog 2: an instrument used by hunters to produce a call or whistle imitating the yelp of the wild turkey hen

yen \ˈyen\ *n, pl* **yen** [Jap *en*] — see MONEY table

yen *n* [obs. E slang *yen-yen* craving for opium, fr. Chin (Cant) *in-yān*, fr. *in* opium + *yān* craving]: a strong desire or propensity: LONGING; also: URGE

yen *vi* **yenned**; **yen-ning**: to desire intensely: LONG, YEARN

yen-shee \ˈyen-ˈshē\ *n* [Chin (Cant) *in shí*, fr. *in* opium + *shí* excrement, filth]: the residue formed in the bowl of an opium pipe by smoking

yeo or **yeom** *abbr* yeomanry

yeo-man \ˈyō-mən\ *n* [ME *yoman*] 1 *a*: an attendant or officer in a royal or noble household *b*: a person attending or assisting another: RETAINER *c*: YEOMAN OF THE GUARD *d*: a naval petty officer who performs clerical duties 2 *a*: a small farmer who cultivates his own land; *specif*: one belonging to a class of English freeholders below the gentry *b*: a person of the social rank of yeoman 3: one that performs great and laborious services

yeo-man-ly \-lē\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or having the rank of a yeoman 2: becoming or suitable to a yeoman: STURDY, LOYAL

yeomanly *adv*: in a manner befitting a yeoman: BRAVELY

yeoman of the guard: a member of a military corps attached to the British royal household that serves as ceremonial attendants of the sovereign and as warders of the Tower of London

yeo-man-ry \ˈyō-mən-rē\ *n* 1: the body of yeomen; *specif*: the body of small landed proprietors of the middle class 2: a British volunteer cavalry force created from yeomen in 1761 as a home defense force and reorganized in 1907 as part of the territorial force

yeoman's service or **yeoman service** *n*: great and loyal service, assistance, or support

yep \ˈyep, or with glottal stop instead of p\ *adv* [by alter.]: YES

-yer — see -ER

yer-ba ma-té \ˈyer-bə-ˈmä-tā, ˈyər-\ *n* [AmerSp *yerba mate*, fr. *yerba* herb + *mate* maté]: MATÉ

yerk \ˈyɜrk\ *vt* [ME *yerken* to bind tightly] 1 *dial*: to beat vigorously: THRASH 2 *dial*: to attack or excite vigorously: GOAD

yerk *n* 1 *Scot*: a lashing out: KICK 2 *dial*: JERK 1

yes \ˈyes, ˈyē, ˈe(-y)ə are three of many variants\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *gese*] 1 — used as a function word to express assent or agreement (are you ready? Yes, I am) 2 — used as a function word usu. to introduce correction or contradiction of a negative assertion or direction (don't say that! Yes, I will) 3 — used as a function word to introduce a more emphatic or explicit phrase 4 — used as a function word to indicate uncertainty or polite interest or attentiveness

yes \ˈyes\ *n*: an affirmative reply: YEA

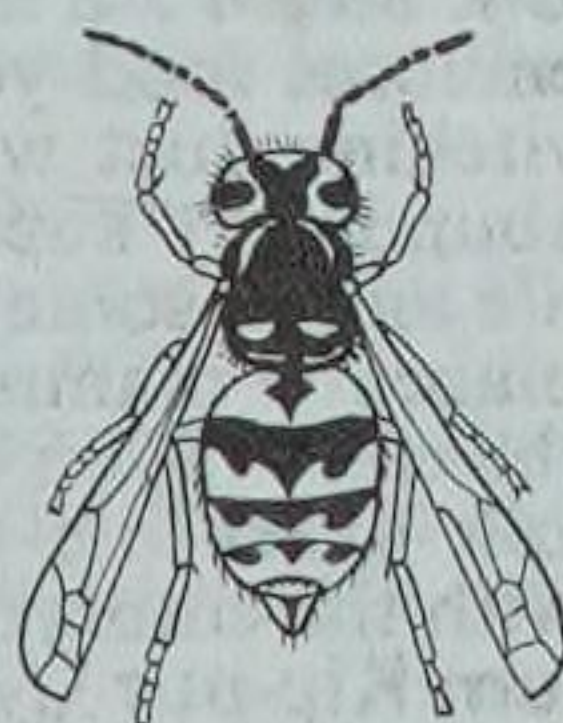
ye-shi-va or **ye-shi-vah** \yə-ˈshē-və\ *n, pl* **yeshivas** or **ye-shi-voth** \-,shē-ˈvōt(h)\ [LHeb *yeshibhāh*] 1: a school for talmudic study 2: an orthodox Jewish rabbinical seminary 3: a Jewish day school providing secular and religious instruction

yes-man \ˈyes-man\ *n*: a person who agrees with everything that is said to him; esp: one who endorses or supports without criticism every opinion or proposal of an associate or superior

yes-ter \ˈyes-tər\ *adj*, *archaic*: of or relating to yesterday

yes-ter-day \ˈyes-tərd-ē\ *adv* [ME *yisterday*, fr. OE *giestran dæg*, fr. *giestran* yesterday + *dæg* day; akin to OHG *gestaron* yesterday, L *heri*, Gk *chthes*] 1: on the day last past: on the day preceding today 2: at a time not long past: only a short time ago (I wasn't born ~) — **yesterday** *adj*

yesterday *n* 1: the day last past: the day next before the present 2: recent time: time not long past 3: past time — usu. used in *pl*.



yellow jacket 1

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

yes-ter-year \ˈyes-tər-ˌyɪ(ə)r\ *n* [yesterday + year] 1: last year 2: the recent past — **yesteryear** *adv*

yes-treen \ye-ˈstrēn\ *n*, chiefly Scot: last evening or night — **yes-treen** *adv*

yet \ˈ(ə)yet\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *giēt*; akin to OFris *ieta* yet] 1 **a**: in addition: BESIDES <gives ~ another reason> **b**: EVEN 2c <a ~ higher speed> 2 **a** (1): up to now: so far <hasn't done much ~> (2): at this or that time: so soon as now <not time to go ~> **b**: continuously up to the present or a specified time: STILL <is ~ a new country> **c**: at a future time: EVENTUALLY <may ~ see the light> 3: NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER — **as yet**: up to the present time

yet *conj*: but nevertheless: BUT

ye-ti \ˈyet-ē, ˈyāt-\ *n* [Tibetan]: ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN

yeuk \ˈyūk\ *vi* [ME (northern) *yukyn*, fr. OE *giccan*] chiefly Scot: ITCH — **yeuk** *n*, chiefly Scot — **yeuky** \ˈyü-kē\ *adj*, chiefly Scot

yew \ˈyü-\ *n* [ME *ew*, fr. OE *iw*; akin to OHG *iwa* yew, OIr *ēo*] 1 **a**: any of a genus (*Taxus* of the family Taxaceae, the yew family) of evergreen trees and shrubs with stiff linear leaves and fruits with a fleshy aril; esp: a long-lived Eurasian tree (*T. baccata*) — called also *English yew* **b**: the wood of a yew; esp: the heavy fine-grained wood of English yew 2 *archaic*: an archery bow made of yew

Ygerne \ē-ˈge(ə)r\ *n*: IGRAINE

Ygg-dra-sil \ˈig-drə-sil\ *n* [ON]: a huge ash tree in Norse mythology that overspreads the world and binds earth, hell, and heaven together

YHWH \ˈyā-(ˌ)wā, -(ˌ)vā\ *n*: YAHWEH — compare TETRAGRAMMATON

Yid *abbr* Yiddish

Yid-dish \ˈyid-ish\ *n* [Yiddish *yidish*, short for *yidish daytsh*, lit., Jewish German]: a High German language usu. written in Hebrew characters that is spoken by Jews chiefly in eastern Europe and areas to which eastern European Jews have migrated — **Yid-dish** *adj*

yield \ˈyē(ə)ld\ *vb* [ME *yielden*, fr. OE *gielidan*; akin to OHG *geltan* to pay] *vt* 1 *archaic*: RECOMPENSE, REWARD 2: to give or render as fitting, rightfully owed, or required 3: to give up possession of on claim or demand: as **a**: to give up (as one's breath) and so die **b**: to surrender or relinquish to the physical control of another: hand over possession of **c**: to surrender or submit (oneself) to another **d**: to give (oneself) up to an inclination, temptation, or habit **e**: to relinquish one's possession of (as a position of advantage or point of superiority) <~ precedence> 4 **a**: to bear or bring forth as a natural product esp. as a result of cultivation <the tree always ~s good fruit> **b**: to furnish as return or result of expended effort <properly handled this soil should ~ good crops> **c** (1): to produce as return from an expenditure or investment: furnish as profit or interest <a bond that ~s 12 percent> (2): to produce as revenue: bring in <the tax is expected to ~ millions> 5: to give up (as a hit or run) in baseball <~ed two runs in the third inning> ~ *vi* 1: to be fruitful or productive: BEAR, PRODUCE 2: to give up and cease resistance or contention: SUBMIT, SUCCUMB 3: to give way to pressure or influence: submit to urging, persuasion, or entreaty 4: to give way under physical force (as bending, stretching, or breaking) 5 **a**: to give place or precedence: acknowledge the superiority of someone else **b**: to be inferior <our beer ~s to none> **c**: to give way to or become succeeded by someone or something else 6: to relinquish the floor of a legislative assembly

syn 1 see RELINQUISH

2 YIELD, SUBMIT, CAPITULATE, SUCCUMB, RELENT, DEFER *shared meaning element*: to give way to someone or something that one can no longer resist. YIELD in reference to a person implies being overcome (as by force or entreaty) <after some further argument I yielded the point — W. H. Hudson †1922> but with reference to a thing it implies qualities (as elasticity or weakness) that facilitate giving way <the door suddenly yielded to her hand — Jane Austen> SUBMIT implies prior conflict or resistance and suggests submissiveness (as to the will or control of another) <not only has faith in divine Providence but submits to it humbly — Herbert Agar> CAPITULATE stresses the fact of ending all resistance and may imply either a coming to terms (as with an adversary) or hopelessness in the face of an irresistible opposing force or power <the universities would capitulate to a young, vigorous and revolutionary creed — Walter Moberly> SUCCUMB attributes weakness and helplessness to the one that gives way or overwhelming power to the opposing force <the best of constitutions will not prevent ambitious politicians from succumbing... to the temptations of power — Aldous Huxley> The word frequently implies a disastrous outcome (as death or destruction) <true passion must be crushed before it will succumb — George Meredith> RELENT implies a yielding through pity or mercy by one who holds the upper hand <can you hear a good man groan, and not relent? — Shak.> DEFER implies a voluntary yielding or submitting out of respect or reverence for or deference and affection toward another <she deferred in all things to her uncle — Upton Sinclair>

yield *n* 1: something yielded: PRODUCT; esp: the amount or quantity produced or returned <~ of wheat per acre> 2: the capacity of yielding produce

yield-er \ˈyēl-dər\ *n*: one that yields: as **a**: a person who surrenders, concedes, or gives in **b**: something that yields produce or products

yield-ing \-dɪŋ\ *adj* 1: PRODUCTIVE <a high-yielding wheat> 2: lacking rigidity or stiffness: FLEXIBLE 3: disposed to submit or comply

yin \ˈyin\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *yin*]: the feminine passive principle in nature that in Chinese cosmology is exhibited in darkness, cold, or wetness and that combines with yang to produce all that comes to be



yew 1a

y-in-ter-cept \ˈwi-ˈint-ər-sept\ *n*: the y-coordinate of a point where a line, curve, or surface intersects the y-axis

yip \ˈyip\ *vi* **yipped**; **yip-ping** [imit.] 1: to bark sharply, quickly, and often continuously 2: to utter a short sharp cry — **yip** *n*

yip-pee \ˈyip-ē\ *interj* — used to express exuberant delight or triumph

-yl \əl, ˈɪl, (ˌ)il, ˌel, chiefly Brit ˌil\ *n comb form* [Gk *hylē* matter, material, lit., wood]: chemical and usu. univalent radical <ethyl>

ylang-ylang *var of* ILANG-ILANG

YMCA \ˌwi-em-(ˌ)sē-ˈā\ *n* [Young Men's Christian Association]: an international organization that promotes the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of young men

YMHA \ˌwi-em-ˌā-ˈchā\ *n* [Young Men's Hebrew Association]: an organization that promotes the religious, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of Jewish young men

Ymir \ˈē-mi(ə)r\ *n* [ON]: a giant from whose body according to Norse mythology the gods created the world

YOB *abbr* year of birth

yod \ˈyöd, ˈyüd\ *n* [Heb *yōdh*]: the 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

yo-del \ˈyöd-əl\ *vb* **yo-deled** or **yo-delled**; **yo-del-ing** or **yo-del-ling** \ˈyöd-lɪŋ, -lɪŋ\ [G *jodeln*] *vi*: to sing by suddenly changing from a natural voice to a falsetto and back; also: to shout or call in a similar manner ~ *vt*: to sing (a tune) by yodeling — **yo-del-er** \ˈyöd-lər, -l-ər\ *n*

2yodel *n*: a song or refrain sung by yodeling; also: a yodeled shout or cry

yo-ga \ˈyō-gə\ *n* [Skt, lit., yoking, fr. *yunakti* he yokes; akin to L *jungere* to join — more at YOKE] 1 *cap*: a Hindu theistic philosophy teaching the suppression of all activity of body, mind, and will in order that the self may realize its distinction from them and attain liberation 2: a system of exercises for attaining bodily or mental control and well-being — **yo-gic** \-gik\ *adj*, often *cap*

yogh \ˈyök, ˈyög\ *n* [ME *yogh*, *zogh*]: a letter *z* used in Middle English to represent a velar or palatal fricative or \w\ between two vowels the second of which is unstressed

yo-gi \ˈyō-gē or ˈyō-gin\ *n* [Skt *yogin*, fr. *yoga*] 1: a person who practices yoga 2 *cap*: an adherent of Yoga philosophy 3: a markedly reflective or mystical person

yo-gurt or **yo-ghurt** \ˈyō-gərt\ *n* [Turk *yoğurt*]: a fermented slightly acid semisolid food made of whole and skimmed cow's milk and milk solids to which cultures of two bacteria (*Lactobacillus bulgaricus* and *Streptococcus thermophilus*) have been added

yo-him-bine \yō-ˈhim-bēn, -bən\ *n* [ISV, fr. *yohimbē* (an African tree)]: an alkaloid C₂₁H₂₆N₂O₃ with sympathomimetic and hypotensive effects that has been used as an aphrodisiac

yoicks \ˈyöiks\ *interj*, *archaic* — used as a cry of encouragement to foxhounds

1yoke \ˈyök\ *n*, *pl* **yokes** [ME *yok*, fr. OE *geoc*; akin to OHG *joh* yoke, L *jugum*, Gk *zygon*, L *jungere* to join] 1 **a**: a wooden bar or frame by which two draft animals (as oxen) are joined at the heads or necks for working together **b**: an arched device formerly laid upon the neck of a defeated person **c**: a frame fitted to a person's shoulders to carry a load in two equal portions **d**: a bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harness **e** (1): a crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder (2): an airplane lever operating the elevators and the ailerons **f**: a frame from which a bell is hung **g**: a clamp or similar piece that embraces two parts to hold or unite them in position 2 *pl usu* **yoke**: two animals yoked or worked together 3 **a** (1): an oppressive agency (2): SERVITUDE, BONDAGE **b**: TIE, LINK; esp: MARRIAGE 4: a fitted or shaped piece at the top of a skirt or at the shoulder of various garments

2yoke *vb* **yoked**; **yok-ing** *vt* 1 **a** (1): to put a yoke on (2): to join in or with a yoke **b**: to attach a draft animal to; also: to attach (a draft animal) to something 2: to join as if by a yoke 3: to put to work ~ *vi*: to become joined or linked

yoke-fel-low \ˈyök-fel-(ˌ)ō, -ə(-w)\ *n*: a close companion: MATE

yo-kel \ˈyō-kəl\ *n* [perh. fr. E dial. *yokel* green woodpecker, of imit. origin]: a naive or gullible inhabitant of a rural area or small town

yolk \ˈyök, ˈyelk (as a cultivated pron, esp S) also ˈyölk, ˈyölk, ˈyälk, ˈyälk\ also **yoke** \ˈyök\ *n* [ME *yolke*, fr. OE *geoloca*, fr. *geolu* yellow — more at YELLOW] 1 **a**: the yellow spheroidal mass of stored food that forms the inner portion of the egg of a bird or reptile and is surrounded by the white — see EGG illustration **b** *archaic*: the whole contents of an ovum consisting of a protoplasmic formative portion and an inert nutritive portion **c**: material stored in an ovum that supplies food to the developing embryo and consists chiefly of proteins, lecithin, and cholesterol 2 [akin to MD *ieke* yolk (of wool), OE *ēowu* ewe]: oily material in unprocessed sheep wool consisting of wool fat, suint, and debris — **yolked** *adj* — **yolky** *adj*

yolk sac *n*: a membranous sac that is attached to an embryo and encloses food yolk, that is continuous in most forms through the vitelline duct with the intestinal cavity of the embryo, that being abundantly supplied with blood vessels is throughout embryonic life and in some forms later the chief organ of nutrition, and that in placental mammals is nearly vestigial and functions chiefly prior to the elaboration of the placenta

yolk stalk *n*: the narrow tubular stalk connecting the yolk sac with the embryo

Yom Kip-pur \ˌyöm-ˈkip-ər, ˌyəm-, ˌyöm-, ˌyäm-, -ki-ˈpü(ə)r\ *n* [Heb *yōm kippūr*, fr. *yōm* day + *kippūr* atonement]: a Jewish holiday observed with fasting and prayer on the 10th day of Tishri in accordance with the rites described in Leviticus 16 — called also *Day of Atonement*

1yon \ˈyän\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *geon*; akin to OHG *ienēr*, *adj.*, that, Gk *enē* day after tomorrow]: YONDER

2yon *pron*, *dial*: that or those yonder

3yon *adv* 1: YONDER 2: THITHER <ran hither and ~>

1yond \ˈyänd\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *geond*; akin to OE *geon*] *archaic*: YONDER

2yond *adj*, *dial*: YONDER

yon-der \ˈyän-dər\ *adv* [ME, fr. *yond* + *-er* (as in *hither*)] : at or in that indicated more or less distant place usu. within sight

yonder *adj* 1 : farther removed : more distant 2 : being at a distance within view or at a place or in a direction known or indicated

yonder *pron* : something that is or is in an indicated more or less distant place

yo-ni \ˈyō-nē\ *n* [Skt, vulva] : a stylized representation of the female genitalia symbolizing the feminine principle in Hindu cosmology — compare LINGAM

yoo-hoo \ˈyü-(h)ü\ *interj* — used to attract attention or as a call to persons

yore \ˈyō(ə)r, ˈyō(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. *yore*, *adv.*, long ago, fr. OE *geāra*, fr. *gēar* year] : time past and esp. long past — usu. used in the phrase *of yore*

York-ist \ˈyör-kəst\ *adj* [Edward, Duke of York (Edward IV of England)] : of or relating to the English royal house that ruled from 1461 to 1485 — **Yorkist** *n*

York rite \ˈyō(ə)rk-\ *n* [York, England] 1 : a ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems 2 : a system or organization that observes the York rite and confers in the U.S. 13 degrees of which the last three are in commanderies of Knights Templar — compare SCOTTISH RITE

Yorks *abbr* Yorkshire

York-shire \ˈyō(ə)rk-shi(ə)r, -shər\ *n* : a white swine of any of several breeds or strains originated in Yorkshire, England

Yorkshire pudding *n* [Yorkshire, England] : a batter of eggs, flour, and milk baked in meat drippings

Yorkshire terrier *n* : a compact toy terrier with long straight silky hair mostly bluish gray but tan on the head and chest

Yor-u-ba \ˈyör-ə-bə\ *n*, *pl* **Yoruba** or **Yorubas** 1 : a member of a Negro people of the eastern Guinea coast mainly between Dahomey and the lower Niger 2 : the language of the Yorubas

you \(')yü, yə, yē\ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *ēow*, dat. & accus. of *gē* you; akin to OHG *iu*, dat. of *ir* you, Skt *yūyam* you] 1 : the one or ones being addressed — used as the pronoun of the second person singular or plural in any grammatical relation except that of a possessive (<~ may sit in that chair> <~ are my friends> <can I pour ~ a cup of tea>); used formerly only as a plural pronoun of the second person in the dative or accusative case as direct or indirect object of a verb or as object of a preposition; compare **THEE**, **THOU**, **YE**, **YOUR**, **YOURS** 2 : ²ONE 2a

you-all \(')yü-öl, ˈyü-, ˈyöl\ *pron*, chiefly South : **YOU** — usu. used in addressing two or more persons or sometimes one person as representing also another or others

you'd \(')yüd, ˈyüd, yəd\ : you had : you would

you'll \(')yü(ə)l, ˈyül, yəl\ : you will : you shall

young \ˈyən\ *adj* **young-er** \ˈyən-gər\; **young-est** \ˈyən-gəst\ [ME *yong*, fr. OE *geong*; akin to OHG *jung* young, L *juvenis*] 1 **a** : being in the first or an early stage of life, growth, or development **b** : JUNIOR 1a **c** : of an early, tender, or desirable age for use as food <fresh ~ lamb> 2 : having little experience 3 **a** : recently come into being : NEW **b** : YOUTHFUL 5 4 : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of youth or a young person 5 *cap* : representing a new or rejuvenated esp. political group or movement — **young-ness** \ˈyən-nəs\ *n*

young *n*, *pl* **young** 1 *pl* **a** : young persons : YOUTH **b** : immature offspring esp. of lower animals 2 : a single recently born or hatched animal — **with young** : PREGNANT — used of a female animal

young-ber-ry \ˈyən-ber-ē\ *n* [B. M. Young fl 1900 Am fruit grower] : the large sweet reddish black fruit of a hybrid between a trailing blackberry and a southern dewberry grown in western and southern U.S.; also : the trailing hybrid bramble

young-er \ˈyən-gər\ *n* : an inferior in age : JUNIOR — usu. used with a possessive pronoun <is several years his ~>

young-est \ˈyən-gəst\ *n*, *pl* **youngest** : one that is the least old; esp : the youngest child or member of a family

young-ish \ˈyən-ish\ *adj* : somewhat young

young-ling \ˈyən-lɪŋ\ *n* : one that is young; esp : a young person or animal — **youngling** *adj*

young-ster \ˈyən(k)-stər\ *n* 1 **a** : a young person : YOUTH **b** : CHILD **c** : a person in the relatively early years of manhood or of a career 2 : a young mammal, bird, or plant esp. of a domesticated or cultivated breed or type

Young Turk *n* [Young Turks, a 20th cent. revolutionary party in Turkey] : an insurgent or a member of an insurgent group esp. in a political party : RADICAL

young-ker \ˈyən-kər\ *n* [D *jonker* young nobleman] 1 : a young man 2 : CHILD, YOUNGSTER

your \yər, ˈyü(ə)r, ˈyō(ə)r, ˈyō(ə)r\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *ēower*; akin to OE *ēow* you — more at **YOU**] 1 : of or relating to you or yourself or yourselves esp. as possessor or possessors (<~ bodies>), agent or agents (<~ contributions>), or object or objects of an action (<~ discharge>) 2 : of or relating to one or oneself <when you face the north, east is at ~ right>

you're \yər, ˈyü(ə)r, ˈyō(ə)r, ˈyō(ə)r, yü-ər\ : you are

yours \ˈyü(ə)r, ˈyō(ə)r, ˈyō(ə)r\ *pron*, sing or *pl* in constr [ME fr. *your* + *-s* -s] : that which belongs to you — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *your*; often used esp. with an adverbial modifier in the complimentary close of a letter (<~ truly>) — **yours truly** : I, ME, MYSELF <I can take care of yours truly>

your-self \yər-'self\ *pron* 1 **a** : that identical one that is you — used reflexively <you might hurt ~>, for emphasis <carry them ~>, or in absolute constructions **b** : your normal, healthy, or sane condition 2 : ONESELF

your-selves \-selvz\ *pron* *pl* 1 : those identical ones that are you — used reflexively <get ~ a treat>, for emphasis, or in absolute constructions 2 : your normal, healthy, or sane condition

youth \ˈyüth\ *n*, *pl* **youths** \ˈyüthz, ˈyüths\ [ME *youth*, fr. OE *geoguth*; akin to OE *geong* young — more at **YOUNG**] 1 **a** : the time of life when one is young; esp : the period between childhood and maturity **b** : the early period of existence, growth, or devel-

opment 2 **a** : a young person; esp : a young male between adolescence and maturity **b** : young persons or creatures — usu. *pl.* in constr. 3 : the quality or state of being youthful : YOUTHFULNESS

youth-ful \ˈyüth-fəl\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of youth 2 : being young and not yet mature 3 : marked by or possessing youth 4 : having the vitality or freshness of youth : VIGOROUS 5 : having accomplished or undergone little erosion — **youth-ful-ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **youth-ful-ness** *n*

youth hostel *n* : HOSTEL 2

you've \(')yüv, yəv\ : you have

yowl \ˈyäu(ə)l\ *vb* [ME *yowlen*] *vi* 1 : to utter a loud long cry of grief, pain, or distress : WAIL 2 : to complain or protest with or as if with yowls ~ *vt* : to express with yowling

yowl *n* : a loud long mournful wail or howl (as of a cat)

yo-yo \ˈyō-(h)yō\ *n*, *pl* **yo-yos** [native name in Philippines] : a thick grooved double disk with a string attached to its center which is made to fall and rise to the hand by unwinding and rewinding on the string

yr *abbr* 1 year 2 younger 3 your

yrbk *abbr* yearbook

YT *abbr* Yukon Territory

yt-ter-bic \i-'tər-bik, ə-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing ytterbium esp. when trivalent

yt-ter-bi-um \-bē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden] : a bivalent or trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group that resembles yttrium and occurs with it and related elements in several minerals (as gadolinite) — see **ELEMENT** table

yt-ter-bous \-bəs\ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing ytterbium when bivalent

yt-tri-um \i-'trē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *yttria*] : a trivalent metallic element usu. included among the rare-earth metals which it resembles chemically and with which it occurs in minerals — see **ELEMENT** table

yu-an \ˈyü-ən, yü-'än\ *n*, *pl* **yuan** [Chin (Pek) *yüan*?] — see **MONEY** table

Yu-ca-tec \ˈyü-kə-,tek\ *n* [Sp *yucateco*, fr. *Yucatán* peninsula, Mexico] 1 : a member of an American Indian people of the Yucatán peninsula, Mexico 2 : a Mayan language of the Yucatecs — **Yu-ca-tec-an** \ˈyü-kə-'tek-ən\ *adj* or *n*

yuc-ca \ˈyək-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Sp *yuca*, of unknown origin] : any of a genus (*Yucca*) of sometimes arborescent plants of the lily family having long often rigid fibrous-margined leaves on a woody base and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms

Yug *abbr* Yugoslavia

yu-ga \ˈyüg-ə, ˈyüg-\ *n* [Skt, yoke, age; akin to L *jugum* yoke — more at **YOKE**] : one of the four ages of a Hindu world cycle

Yu-kon time \ˈyü-kän-\ *n* : the time of the 9th time zone west of Greenwich that includes the Yukon Territory and part of southern Alaska — called also *Yukon standard time*

yule \ˈyü(ə)l\ *n*, often *cap* [ME *yol*, fr. OE *geöl*; akin to ON *jöl* yule] : the feast of the nativity of Jesus Christ : CHRISTMAS

Yule log *n* : a large log formerly put on the hearth on Christmas Eve as the foundation of the fire

yule-tide \ˈyü(ə)l-,tid\ *n*, often *cap* : CHRISTMASTIDE

Yu-man \ˈyü-mən\ *n* : an Amerindian language family of southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico — **Yuman** *adj*

yum-my \ˈyäm-ē\ *adj* **yum-mi-er**; -**est** [yum-yum] : highly attractive or pleasing : DELECTABLE, DELICIOUS

yum-yum \ˈyäm-'yäm\ *interj* [imit. of the sound of smacking the lips] — used to express pleasurable satisfaction esp. in the taste of food

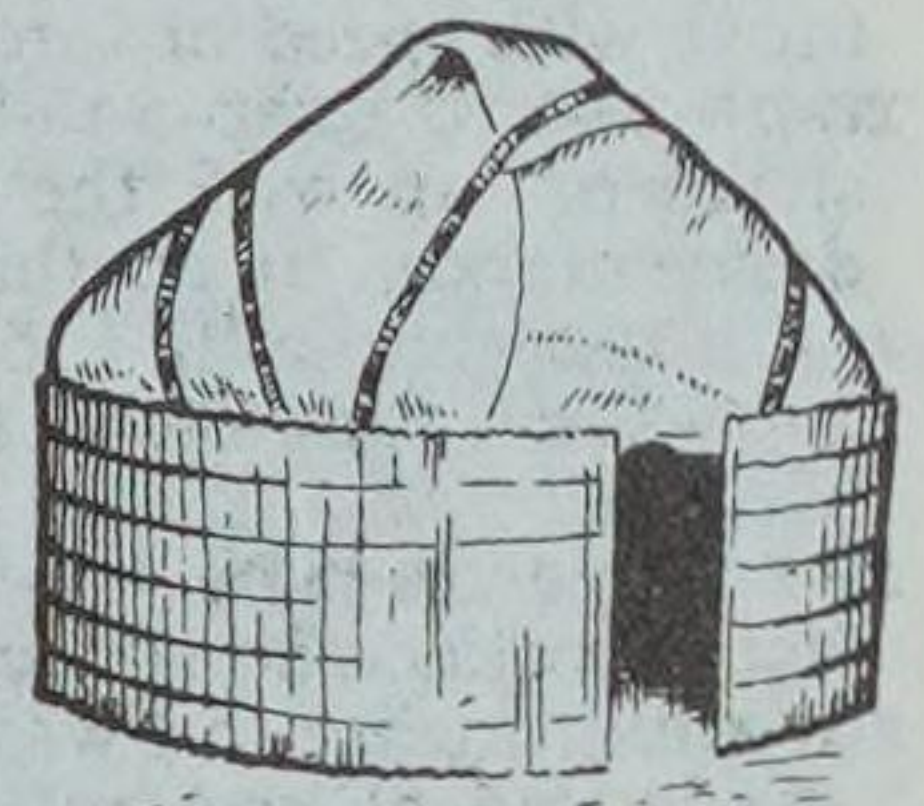
yup \ˈyep\ *var* of **YEP**

Yu-rak \yü-'rak, ˈyü(ə)r-ak\ *n* : a Uralic language of northern Russia & Siberia

yurt \ˈyü(ə)rt\ *n* [Russ *yurta*, of Turkic origin; akin to Turk *yurt* dwelling] : a circular domed tent of skins or felt stretched over a collapsible lattice framework and used by the Kirghiz and other Mongol nomads of Siberia

YWCA \wī-,dəb-əl-yü-(h)sē-'ā, -dəb-ə-yü-\ *n* [Young Women's Christian Association] : an international organization that promotes the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of young women

YWHA \-ā-'chā\ *n* [Young Women's Hebrew Association] : an organization that promotes the religious, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of Jewish young women



yurt

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ù foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision



z \zē, *Canad, Brit, & Austral* 'zed, chiefly dial 'iz-ərd\ *n*, pl **z's** or **zs** often cap, often attrib **1** **a** : the 26th and last letter of the English alphabet **b** : a graphic representation of this letter **c** : a speech counterpart of orthographic **z** **2** : a graphic device for reproducing the letter **z** **3** : one designated **z** esp. as the 26th in order or class or the third in order or class when **x** is made the first **4** : something shaped like the letter **Z**
2z abbr **1** zero **2** zone
Z symbol **1** atomic number **2** impedance **3**

zenith distance

za-ba-glio-ne \zäb-əl-'yō-nē\ *n* [It] : a mixture of eggs, sugar, and wine or fruit juice beaten over hot water until thick and light and served warm or cold

Zach abbr Zacharias

Zach-a-ri-as \zak-ə-'rī-əs\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. Heb *Zēkharyāh*] : ZACHARIAH

zad-dik \tsäd-ik\ *n*, pl **zad-dik-im** \tsä-'dik-əm\ [Heb *saddiq* just, righteous] **1** : a righteous and saintly person by Jewish religious standards **2** : the spiritual leader of a modern Hasidic community

zaf-fer or **zaf-fre** \zaf-ər\ *n* [It *zaffera*] : an impure oxide of cobalt used in the manufacture of smalt and as a blue ceramic coloring

'zag \zag\ *n* [zigzag] **1** **a** : one of the sharp turns, angles, or alterations in a zigzag course **b** : one of the short straight lines or sections of a zigzag course at an angle to a zig **2** : ZIG **2**

2zag vi **zagged**; **zag-ging** : to execute a zag

zaire \zī(ə)r, zä-'i(ə)r\ *n*, pl **zaire** [F *zaïre*, fr. *Zaïre*, former name of Congo river] — see MONEY table

za-mia \zä-mē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *zamiae nuce* false MS reading for *azaniae nuce* pine nuts] : any of a genus (*Zamia*) of American cycads with a short thick woody base, a crown of palm-like leaves, and oblong cones

za-min-dar or **ze-min-dar** \zam-ən-'där, 'zem-; zä-,mēn-'där\ *n* [Hindi *zamindār*, fr. Per, fr. *zamīn* land + *-dār* holder] **1** : a collector of the land revenue of a district for the government during the period of Muslim rule in India **2** : a feudal landlord in British India paying the government a fixed revenue

za-min-dari or **ze-min-dary** \zam-ən-'där-ē, 'zem-; zä-,mēn-\ *n*, pl **-dar-is** or **-dar-ies** [Hindi *zamindārī*, fr. Per, fr. *zamindār*] **1** : the system of landholding and revenue collection by zamindars **2** : the land held or administered by a zamindar

zan-der \zan-dər, 'tsän-\ *n*, pl **zander** or **zanders** [G] : a pike perch (*Lucioperca sandra*) of central Europe related to the walleyed pike

'za-ny \zä-nē\ *n*, pl **zanies** [It *zanni*, a traditional masked clown, fr. It (dial.) *Zanni*, nickname for Giovanni John] **1** : a subordinate clown or acrobat in old comedies who mimics ludicrously the tricks of his principal : MERRY-ANDREW **2** : a slavish follower : TOADY **3** : one who acts the buffoon to amuse others **4** : SIM-PLETON

2zany adj **za-ni-er**; **-est** **1** : being or having the characteristics of a zany **2** : fantastically or absurdly ludicrous — **za-ni-ly** \zä-nə-lē, 'zän-'l-ē\ adv — **za-ni-ness** \zä-nē-nəs\ *n*

zan-za \zan-zə\ *n* [Ar *ṣanj* castanets, cymbals, fr. Per *sanj*] : an African musical instrument that consists of a wooden box set with a graduated series of wooden or metal tongues which are plucked with the fingers or thumbs

'zap \zap\ *interj* [imit.] — used to indicate a sudden or instantaneous occurrence

2zap *n* : ZIP **2**

3zap vb **zapped**; **zap-ping** vt **1** **a** : DESTROY, KILL **b** : OVERWHELM, OVERCOME **2** : to impart speed or force to : ZIP ~ vi : to move with speed or force

za-pa-te-ado \zäp-ə-tä-'äd-(ə)ō, 'säp-ə-tä-'au\ *n* [Sp, fr. *zapatear* to strike or tap with the shoe, fr. *zapato* shoe] : a Latin American dance marked by rhythmic stamping or tapping of the feet

za-pa-teo \zäp-ə-'tä-(ə)ō, 'säp-\ *n* [Sp, fr. *zapatear*] : ZAPATEADO

Za-po-tec \zäp-ə-'tek, 'säp-\ *n* : a member of an Indian people of Mexico

za-re-ba or **za-ri-ba** \zä-'rē-bə\ *n* [Ar *zarībah* enclosure] : an improvised stockade constructed esp. of thorny bushes in parts of Africa

zar-zue-la \zärz-(ə)'wä-lə\ *n* [Sp] : a usu. comic Spanish operetta

z-ax-is \zē-'ak-səs\ *n* : one of the axes in a three-dimensional rectangular coordinate system

za-yin \zä-yən, 'zi-(ə)n\ *n* [Heb] : the 7th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

zeal \zē(ə)\ *n* [ME *zele*, fr. LL *zelus*, fr. Gk *zēlos*] : eagerness and ardent interest in pursuit of something : FERVOR *syn* see PASSION

zeal-ot \zel-ət\ *n* [LL *zelotes*, fr. Gk *zēlōtēs*, fr. *zēlos*] **1** cap : a member of a fanatical sect arising in Judea during the first century A.D. and militantly opposing the Roman domination of Palestine **2** : a zealous person; esp : a fanatical partisan — **zealot** adj

zeal-ot-ry \zel-ə-trē\ *n*, pl **-ries** : excess of zeal : fanatical devotion

zeal-ous \zel-əs\ adj : filled with or characterized by zeal (~ mis-sionaries) — **zeal-ous-ly** adv — **zeal-ous-ness** *n*

ze-atin \zē-ə-tən\ *n* [NL *Zea*, genus of grasses including Indian corn + *-tin* (as in *kinetin*) — more at ZEIN] : a cytokinin first isolated from the endosperm of Indian corn

ze-bra \zēb-rə, *Canad & Brit* also 'zeb-\ *n*, pl **zebras** also **zebra** [It, fr. Sp *cebra*] : any of several fleet African mammals (genus *Equus*) related to the horse but distinctively and conspicuously patterned in stripes of black or dark brown and white or buff — **ze-brine** \-,rīn\ adj — **ze-broid** \-,rōid\ adj

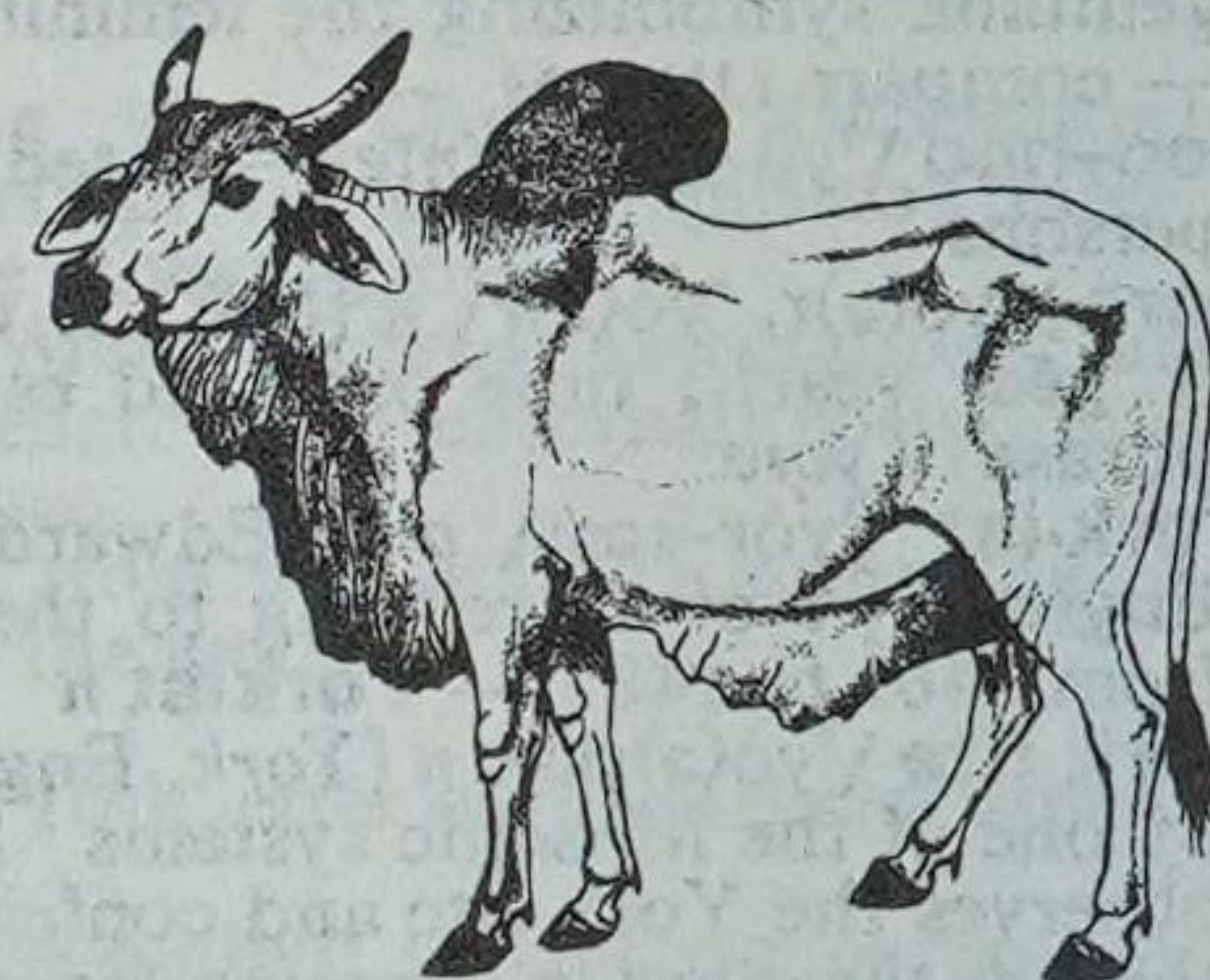
zebra crossing *n*, *Brit* : a crosswalk marked by a series of broad white stripes to indicate a crossing-point at which pedestrians have the right of way

zebra finch *n* : a small largely gray-and-white Australian weaver-bird (*Poephila castanotis*) that has black bars on the tail coverts and is often kept as a cage bird

zebra fish *n* : any of various barred fishes; esp : a very small blue-and-silver-striped Indian danio (*Brachydanio rerio*) often kept in the tropical aquarium — called also **zebra danio**

ze-bra-wood \zēb-rə-'wūd, 'zeb-\ *n* **1** : any of several trees or shrubs having mottled or striped wood; esp : a tropical tree (*Connarus guianensis* of the family Connaraceae) with strikingly marked hard wood used in cabinetwork **2** : the wood of a zebrawood

ze-bu \zē-(ə)b(y)ū\ *n* [F *zébu*] : an Asiatic ox (*Bos indicus*) domesticated and differentiated into many breeds, used chiefly for draft or for milk or flesh, and distinguished from European cattle with which it crosses freely by the presence of a large fleshy hump over the shoulders, a loose skin prolonged into dewlap and folds under the belly, large pendulous ears, and marked resistance to the injurious effects of heat and insect attack



zebu

Zeb-u-lun \zeb-yə-lən\ *n* [Heb *Zēbhūlūn*] : a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel

zec-chi-no \ze-'kē-(ə)nō, tse-\ *n*, pl **-ni** \-(ə)nē\ or **-nos** [It] : SEQUIN **1**

Zech abbr Zechariah

Zech-a-ri-ah \zek-ə-'rī-ə\ *n* [Heb *Zēkharyāh*] **1** : a Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B.C. **2** : a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

ze-chin \zek-ən, ze-'kēn\ *n* [It *zecchino*] : SEQUIN **1**

zed \zed\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *zede*, fr. LL *zeta* *zeta*, fr. Gk *zēta*] chiefly *Brit* : the letter **z**

zee \zē\ *n* : the letter **z**

ze-in \zē-ən\ *n* [NL *Zea*, genus of grasses including Indian corn, fr. Gk, wheat; akin to Skt *yava* barley] : a protein from Indian corn that lacks lysine and tryptophan and is used esp. in making textile fibers, plastics, printing inks, coatings (as varnish), and adhesives and sizes

zeit-geist \tsīt-'gīst, 'zīt-\ *n* [G, fr. *zeit* time + *geist* spirit] : the general intellectual, moral, and cultural climate of an era

zel-ko-va \zel-kə-və, zel-'kō-və\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Georgian *tselkva*] : a tall widely spreading Japanese tree (*Zelkova serrata*) resembling the American elm and often replacing the latter as an ornamental and shade tree because of its resistance to Dutch elm disease

zemst-vo \zem(p)st-(ə)vō, -və\ *n*, pl **zemstvos** [Russ; akin to Russ *zemlya* earth, land, L *humus* — more at HUMBLE] : one of the district and provincial assemblies established in Russia in 1864

Zen \zen\ *n* [Jap, religious meditation, fr. Chin (Pek) *ch'an*², fr. Pali *jhāna*, fr. Skt *dhyāna*, fr. *dhyāti* he thinks — more at SEMANTIC] : a Japanese sect of Mahayana Buddhism that aims at enlightenment by direct intuition through meditation

ze-na-na \zə-'nān-ə\ *n* [Hindi *zanāna*] : HAREM, SERAGLIO

Zend-Aves-ta \zen-də-'ves-tə\ *n* [F, fr. MPer *Avastāk va Zand* Avesta and commentary] : AVESTA

ze-ner diode \zē-nər-, 'zen-ər-\ *n*, often cap **Z** [origin unknown] : a silicon semiconductor device used esp. as a voltage regulator

ze-nith \zē-nəth, *Canad* also & *Brit* usu 'zen-əth, -ith\ *n* [ME *senith*, fr. MF *cenith*, fr. ML, fr. OSp *zenit*, modif. of Ar *samt* (ar-ra's) way (of the head)] **1** : the point of the celestial sphere that is directly opposite the nadir and vertically above the observer **2** : the highest point reached in the heavens by a celestial body **3** : culminating point : ACME (at the ~ of his powers — John Buchan)

ze-nith-al \-əl\ adj **1** : of, relating to, or located at or near the zenith **2** : showing correct directions from the center (a ~ map)

ze-o-lite \zē-ə-'lit\ *n* [Sw *zeolit*, fr. Gk *zein* to boil + *-o-* + Sw *-lit* -lite, fr. F *-lite* — more at YEAST] : any of various hydrous silicates that are analogous in composition to the feldspars, occur as secondary minerals in cavities of lavas, and can act as ion-exchangers; also : any of various natural or synthesized silicates of similar structure used in water softening and as adsorbents — **ze-o-lit-ic** \zē-ə-'lit-ik\ adj

Zeph abbr Zephaniah

Zeph-a-ni-ah \zef-ə-'nī-ə\ *n* [Heb *Sēphanyāh*] **1** : a Hebrew prophet of the 7th century B.C. **2** : an apocalyptic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

zeph-yr \zef-ər\ *n* [ME *Zephrus*, west wind (personified), fr. L *Zephyrus*, god of the west wind, & *zephyrus* west wind, *zephyr*, fr. Gk *Zēphyros*, god of the west wind, & *zephyros* west wind, *zephyr*] **1** **a** : a breeze from the west **b** : a gentle breeze **2** : any of various lightweight fabrics and articles of clothing

Zeph-y-rus \zef-ə-rəs\ *n* [L] : the west wind personified

zep-pe-lin \zep-(ə)lən\ *n* [Count Ferdinand von *Zeppelin*] : a rigid airship consisting of a cylindrical trussed and covered frame supported by internal gas cells; broadly : AIRSHIP

'ze-ro \zē-(ə)rō, 'zi(ə)r-(ə)ō\ *n*, pl **zeros** also **zeroes** [F or It; F *zéro*, fr. It *zero*, fr. ML *zephirum*, fr. Ar *ṣifr*] **1** **a** : the arithmetical symbol 0 or Ø denoting the absence of all magnitude or quantity **b** : ADDITIVE IDENTITY; *specif* : the number between the set of all negative numbers and the set of all positive numbers **c** : a value of the independent variable of a function that makes it equal to zero **2** — see NUMBER table **3** **a** (1) : the point of departure in reckoning; *specif* : the point from which the graduation of a scale (as of a thermometer) begins (2) : the temperature represented by the zero mark on a thermometer **b** : the setting or adjustment of the rear sight of a firearm that causes it to shoot accurately **4** : an insignificant person or thing : NONENTITY **5** **a** : a state of total absence or neutrality **b** : the lowest point : NADIR **6** : something arbitrarily or conveniently designated zero

2zero adj **1** **a** : of, relating to, or being a zero **b** : having no magnitude or quantity (~ growth) **c** (1) : ABSENT, LACKING (the ~ modification in the past of *cut*) (2) : having no modified inflec-

tional form (a ~ plural) **2** **a** of a cloud ceiling: limiting vision to 50 feet or less **b** of horizontal visibility: limited to 165 feet or less

zero vt **1**: to determine or adjust the zero of (as a rifle) **2** **a**: to concentrate firepower on the exact range of — usu. used with *in* **b**: to bring to bear on the exact range of a target — usu. used with *in* **vi** **1**: to adjust fire (as of artillery) on a specific target — usu. used with *in* **2**: to move near to or focus attention as if on a target: CLOSE — usu. used with *in*

zero hour n [fr. its being marked by the count of zero in a count-down] **1** **a**: the hour at which a planned military operation is scheduled to start **b**: the time at which a usu. significant or notable event is scheduled to take place **2**: a time when a vital decision or decisive change must be made

zero-sum adj: of, relating to, or being a situation (as a game or relationship) in which a gain for one side entails a corresponding loss for the other side

zero-zero adj **1**: characterized by or being atmospheric conditions that reduce ceiling and visibility to zero **2**: limited to zero by atmospheric conditions

zest \ˈzest\ *n* [obs. F (now *zeste*), orange or lemon peel (used as flavoring)] **1**: a quality of enhancing enjoyment: PIQUANCY **2**: keen enjoyment: RELISH **syn** see TASTE — **zest-ful** \-fəl\ *adj* — **zest-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **zest-ful-ness** *n*

zesty \ˈzes-tē\ *adj* **zest-i-er**; **-est**: having or characterized by zest: PIQUANT

ze-ta \ˈzāt-ə, ˈzēt-\ *n* [Gk *zēta*]: the 6th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table

zeug-ma \ˈzü-g-mə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk, lit., joining, fr. *zeugnynai* to join; akin to L *jungere* to join — more at YOKE]: the use of a word to modify or govern two or more words usu. in such a manner that it applies to each in a different sense or makes sense with only one <“opened the door and her heart to the homeless boy” is an example of ~>

Zeus \ˈzūs\ *n* [Gk]: the Greek god who is king of gods and men and husband of Hera — compare JUPITER

ZI *abbr* zone of interior

zib-e-line or **zib-el-line** \ˈzib-ə-lēn, -līn\ *n* [MF, sable, fr. OIt *zibelino*, of Slav origin; akin to Russ *sobol* ‘sable’]: a soft lustrous wool fabric with mohair, alpaca, or camel’s hair

zig \ˈzɪg\ *n* [zigzag] **1** **a**: one of the sharp turns, angles, or alterations in a zigzag course **b**: one of the short straight lines or sections of a zigzag course at an angle to a zag **2**: a sharp alteration or change of direction (as in a process or policy) <the quick ~s and zags of his international maneuverings — N. Y. Times>

zig vi **zigged**; **zig-ging**: to execute a zig

zig-gu-rat \ˈzɪg-ə-rat\ *n* [Akkadian *zīqurratu* pinnacle]: an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure built in successive stages with outside staircases and a shrine at the top

zig-zag \ˈzɪg-zag\ *n* [F]: one of a series of short sharp turns, angles, or alterations in a course; also: something having the form or character of such a series <a blue necktie with cherry red ~s — Lawrence Williams>

zigzag adv: in or by a zigzag path or course

zigzag adj: having short sharp turns or angles <a ~ trail>

zigzag vb **zig-zagged**; **zig-zag-ging** *vt*: to form into a zigzag ~ *vi*: to lie in, proceed along, or consist of a zigzag course

zilch \ˈzɪlch\ *adj* or *n* [by alter.]: ZERO

zil-lion \ˈzɪl-yən\ *n* [z + -illion (as in *million*)]: an indeterminately large number <~s of mosquitoes>

zinc \ˈzɪŋk\ *n*, often *attrib* [G *zink*]: a bluish white crystalline bivalent metallic element of low to intermediate hardness that is ductile when pure but in the commercial form is brittle at ordinary temperatures and becomes ductile on slight heating, occurs abundantly in minerals, is an essential micronutrient for both plants and animals, and is used esp. as a protective coating for iron and steel — see ELEMENT table — **zinc-ic** \ˈzɪŋ-kɪk\ *adj* — **zin-cous** \-kəs\ *adj*

zinc vt **zinc** or **zinck** \ˈzɪŋ(k)t\; **zinc-ing** or **zinck-ing** \ˈzɪŋ-kɪŋ\: to treat or coat with zinc: GALVANIZE

zinc-ate \ˈzɪŋ-kāt\ *n*: a compound formed by reaction of zinc oxide or zinc with solutions of alkalies

zinc blende *n*: SPHALERITE

zinc chloride *n*: a poisonous caustic deliquescent salt ZnCl₂ used esp. as a wood preservative, drying agent, and catalyst

zinc-ite \ˈzɪŋ-kīt\ *n* [G *zinkit*, fr. *zink*]: a brittle deep-red to orange-yellow hexagonal mineral that consists essentially of zinc oxide and occurs massive or in granular form

zincky or **zinky** or **zincy** \ˈzɪŋ-kē\ *adj*: containing or having the appearance of zinc

zinc ointment *n*: an ointment that contains about 20 percent of zinc oxide and is used in treating skin disorders

zinc oxide *n*: an infusible white solid ZnO used esp. as a pigment, in compounding rubber, and in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations

zinc sulfide *n*: a fluorescent white to yellowish compound ZnS used esp. as a white pigment and a phosphor

zinc white *n*: a white pigment that consists of zinc oxide

zin-fan-del \ˈzɪn-fən-del\ *n* [origin unknown]: a red table wine of the claret type made from a small black grape that is grown chiefly in California

zing \ˈzɪŋ\ *n* [imit.] **1**: a shrill humming noise **2**: ENERGY, VIM

zing vi: to make or move with a humming sound <bees ~ed by>

zingy \ˈzɪŋ-ē\ *adj* **zing-i-er**; **-est** [ˈzɪŋ] **1**: enjoyably exciting <a ~ musical> **2**: strikingly attractive or appealing <wore a ~ new outfit>

zin-jan-thro-pus \zɪn-ˈjan(t)-thrə-pəs, ˌzɪn-jan-ˈthrō-\ *n*, *pl* -pi \-pi, -pē\ or -pus-es [NL, genus name, fr. Ar *Zinj* eastern Africa + Gk *anthrōpos* human being]: a fossil hominid (*Australopithecus*, syn. *Zinjanthropus*, *boisei*) based on skeletal remains from the Late Pliocene or Early Pleistocene of eastern Africa and characterized by very low brow and large molars — **zin-jan-thro-pine** \zɪn-ˈjan(t)-thrə-pīn\ *adj* or *n*

zin-ken-ite \ˈzɪŋ-kə-nīt\ *n* [G *zinkenit*, fr. J. K. L. Zinken †1862 G mineralogist]: a steel-gray mineral Pb₆Sb₁₄S₂₇ of metallic luster consisting of a lead antimony sulfide

zin-nia \ˈzɪn-ē-ə, ˈzɪn-yə, ˈzēn-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Johann G. Zinn †1759 G botanist]: any of a small genus (*Zinnia*) of tropical American composite herbs and low shrubs with showy flower heads and long-lasting ray flowers

Zi-on \ˈzi-ən\ *n* [Zion, citadel in Palestine which was the nucleus of Jerusalem, fr. ME *Sion*, fr. OE, fr. LL, fr. Heb *Šiyōn*] **1** **a**: the Jewish people: ISRAEL **b**: the Jewish homeland that is symbolic of Judaism or of Jewish national aspiration **c**: the ideal nation or society envisaged by Judaism **2**: HEAVEN **3**: UTOPIA

Zi-on-ism \ˈzi-ə-niz-əm\ *n*: a theory, plan, or movement for setting up a Jewish national or religious community in Palestine — **Zi-on-ist** \-nəst\ *adj* or *n* — **Zi-on-is-tic** \ˌzi-ə-nis-tik\ *adj*

zip \ˈzɪp\ *vb* **zipped**; **zip-ping** [imit. of the sound of a speeding object] *vi* **1**: to move or act with speed and vigor **2**: to travel with a sharp hissing or humming sound ~ *vt* **1**: to impart speed or force to **2**: to add zest, interest, or life to — often used with *up* **3**: to transport with speed

zip n **1**: a sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound **2**: ENERGY, VIM

zip n, chiefly Brit: ZIPPER

zip vb **zipped**; **zip-ping** [back-formation fr. *zipper*] *vt* **1**: to close or open with or as if with a zipper **2**: to cause (a zipper) to open or shut ~ *vi*: to become open, closed, or attached by means of a zipper

zip n, often *cap* Z&I&P: ZIP CODE

zip-code vt: to furnish with a zip code

zip code n, often *cap* Z&I&P [zone improvement plan]: a 5-digit number that identifies each postal delivery area in the U.S.

zip fastener n, chiefly Brit: ZIPPER

zip gun n: a gun that is made from a toy pistol or length of pipe, has a firing pin usu. powered by a rubber band, and fires a .22 caliber bullet

zip-per \ˈzɪp-ər\ *n* [fr. *Zipper*, a trademark]: a fastener consisting of two rows of metal or plastic teeth or spirals on strips of tape and a sliding piece that closes an opening by drawing the teeth or spirals together

zip-pered \-ərd\ *adj*: equipped with a zipper

zip-py \ˈzɪp-ē\ *adj* **zip-pi-er**; **-est**: full of zip: BRISK, SNAPPY

zi-ram \ˈzi-ram\ *n* [zinc + -ram (as in *thiram*)]: an organic zinc salt C₆H₁₂N₂S₄Zn used as a rubber accelerator and agricultural fungicide

zir-con \ˈzər-kən, -kən\ *n* [G, modif. of F *jargon* jargon, zircon, fr. It *giargone*]: a tetragonal mineral ZrSiO₄ consisting of a zirconium silicate and occurring usu. in brown or grayish square prisms of adamantine luster or sometimes in transparent forms which are used as gems

zir-co-nia \ˈzər-kō-nē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *zircon*]: ZIRCONIUM OXIDE

zir-con-ic \ˈzər-kən-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing zirconium

zir-co-ni-um \ˈzər-kō-nē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *zircon*]: a steel-gray strong ductile chiefly tetravalent metallic element with a high melting point that occurs widely in combined form (as in zircon), is highly resistant to corrosion, and is used esp. in alloys and in refractories and ceramics — see ELEMENT table

zirconium oxide n: a white crystalline compound ZrO₂ used esp. in refractories, in thermal and electric insulation, in abrasives, and in enamels and glazes — called also *zirconia*

zith-er \ˈzɪθ-ər, ˈzɪθ-\ *n* [G, fr. L *cithara* lyre, fr. Gk *kithara*]: a stringed instrument having usu. 30 to 40 strings over a shallow horizontal soundboard and played with pick and fingers — **zith-er-ist** \-ə-rɪst\ *n*

zi-zith \ˈtsɪt-səs, tsɛt-ˈsɛt\ *n pl* [Heb *šīšith*]: the fringes or tassels worn on traditional or ceremonial garments by Jewish males as reminders of the commandments of Deut 22:12 and Num 15:37-41

ZI *abbr* zloty

zlo-ty \ˈzlōt-ē, zə-ˈlōt-\ *n, pl* **zlo-tys** \-ēz\ also **zloty** [Pol *złoty*] — see MONEY table

Zn symbol **1** [azimuth + north] azimuth **2** zinc

zo- or zoo- *comb form* [Gk *zōi-*, *zōio-*, fr. *zōion*; akin to Gk *zōē* life — more at QUICK] **1**: animal: animal kingdom or kind <zooïd> <zooology> **2** [Gk *zō-* alive, fr. *zōos*; akin to Gk *zōē*]: motile <zoo-spore>

-zoa \ˈzō-ə\ *n pl comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *zōia*, pl. of *zōion*]: animals — in taxa <Metazoa>

zo-an-thar-ian \ˌzō-ən-ˈther-ē-ən, -ˈthar-\ *n* [deriv. of *zo-* + Gk *anthos* flower — more at ANTHOLOGY]: any of a subclass (Zoantharia) of anthozoans having a hexamerous arrangement of tentacles or septa or both and including most of the recent corals and sea anemones — **zoantharian** *adj*

zo-ari-um \ˌzō-ˈar-ē-əm, -ˈer-\ *n, pl* -ia \-ē-ə\ [NL]: a colony of colonial bryozoans — **zo-ar-i-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj*

zo-di-ac \ˈzōd-ē-ak\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *zodiaque*, fr. L *zodiacus*, fr. Gk *zōidiakos*, fr. *zōidiakos*, adj., of carved figures, of the zodiac, fr. *zōidion* carved figure, sign of the zodiac, fr. dim. of *zōion* living being, figure; akin to Gk *zōē* life — more at QUICK] **1** **a**: an imaginary belt in the heavens usu. 18 degrees wide that encompasses the apparent paths of all the principal planets except Pluto, has the ecliptic as its central line, and is divided into 12 constella-



zither

ə abut	ʰ kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

tions or signs each taken for astrological purposes to extend 30 degrees of longitude **b** : a figure representing the signs of the zodiac and their symbols **2** : a cyclic course (a ~ of feasts and fasts — R. W. Emerson) — **zo-di-a-cal** \zō-'dī-ə-kəl, zə-\ *adj*

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

NUMBER	NAME	SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS
1	Aries the Ram	♈	March 21
2	Taurus the Bull	♉	April 20
3	Gemini the Twins	♊	May 21
4	Cancer the Crab	♋	June 22
5	Leo the Lion	♌	July 23
6	Virgo the Virgin	♍	August 23
7	Libra the Balance	♎	September 23
8	Scorpio the Scorpion	♏	October 24
9	Sagittarius the Archer	♐	November 22
10	Capricorn the Goat	♑	December 22
11	Aquarius the Water Bearer	♒	January 20
12	Pisces the Fishes	♓	February 19

zodiacal light *n* : a diffuse glow seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn

zo-ea \zō-'ē-ə\ *n*, *pl* **zo-eae** \-'ē-ē\ or **zo-eas** \-'ē-əz\ [NL, fr. Gk *zōē* life] : an early larval form of many decapod crustaceans and esp. crabs with a relatively large cephalothorax, conspicuous eyes, and large fringed antennae and mouthparts used for swimming — **zo-e-al** \zō-'ē-əl\ *adj*

1-zo-ic \-'zō-ik\ *adj* *comb form* [Gk *zōikos* of animals, fr. *zōion* animal — more at *zo-*] : having a (specified) animal mode of existence (holozoic) (endozoic) (saprozoic)

2-zoic *adj* *comb form* [Gk *zōē* life] : of, relating to, or being a (specified) geological era (Archeozoic) (Mesozoic)

zois-ite \-'zōi-,sīt\ *n* [G *zoisit*, fr. Baron Sigismund Zois von Edlestein †1819 Slovenian nobleman] : an orthorhombic mineral $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}\text{OH}$ that consists of a basic calcium aluminum silicate and is related to epidote

zom-bie *also* **zom-bi** \-'zām-bē\ *n* [of Niger-Congo origin; akin to Kongo *nzambi* god] **1** *usu* **zombi** **a** : the voodoo snake deity **b** : the supernatural power that according to voodoo belief may enter into and reanimate a dead body **c** : a will-less and speechless human in the West Indies capable only of automatic movement who is held to have died and been reanimated but often believed to have been drugged into a catalepsy for the hours of interment **2** **a** : a person held to resemble the so-called walking dead; esp : AUTOMATON **b** : a person markedly strange in appearance or behavior **3** : a mixed drink made of several kinds of rum, liqueur, and fruit juice — **zom-bie-like** \-bē-,lik\ *adj*

zom-bi-ism \-bē-,iz-əm\ *n* : the beliefs and practices of the cult of the zombi

zon-al \-'zōn-əl\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, affecting, or having the form of a zone (a ~ boundary) **2** : of, relating to, or being a soil or a major soil group marked by well-developed characteristics that are determined primarily by the action of climate and organisms esp. vegetation — compare AZONAL, INTRAZONAL — **zon-al-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

zon-ate \-'zō-,nāt\ *also* **zon-at-ed** \-,nāt-əd\ *adj* : marked with or arranged in zones

zo-na-tion \zō-'nā-shən\ *n* **1** : zonate structure or arrangement **2** : distribution of kinds of organisms in biogeographic zones

1-zone \-'zōn\ *n* [L *zona* belt, zone, fr. Gk *zōnē*; akin to Lith *juosti* to gird] **1** **a** : any of five great divisions of the earth's surface with respect to latitude and temperature — compare FRIGID ZONE, TEMPERATE ZONE, TORRID ZONE **b** : a portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes **2** *archaic* : GIRDLE, BELT **3** **a** : an encircling anatomical structure **b** (1) : a subdivision of a biogeographic region that supports a similar fauna and flora throughout its extent (2) : such a zone dominated by a particular life form **c** : a distinctive belt, layer, or series of layers of earth materials (as rock) **4** : a region or area set off as distinct from surrounding or adjoining parts **5** : one of the sections of an area or territory created for a particular purpose: as **a** : a zoned section of a city **b** : any of the eight concentric bands of territory centered on a given postal shipment point designated as a distance bracket for U.S. parcel post to which mail is charged at a single rate — called *also* **parcel post zone** **c** : a distance within which the same fare is charged by a common carrier **d** : an area on a field of play **e** : a stretch of roadway or a space in which certain traffic regulations are in force

2-zone *vt* **zoned**; **zon-ing** **1** : to surround with a zone : ENCIRCLE **2** : to arrange in or mark off into zones; *specif* : to partition (a city, borough, or township) by ordinance into sections reserved for different purposes (as residence, business, or manufacturing) — **zon-er** *n*

3-zone *adj* **1** : ZONAL **2** : of, relating to, or being a system of defense (as in basketball or football) in which each player guards an assigned area rather than a specified opponent

zone melting *n* : a technique for the purification of a crystalline material and esp. a metal in which a molten region travels through the material to be refined, picks up impurities at its advancing edge, and then allows the purified part to recrystallize at its opposite edge

zone refine *vt* : to produce or refine by zone melting

zonked \-'zāŋ(k)t\ *adj* [origin unknown] : being under the influence of alcohol or a drug (as LSD) : HIGH

Zon-ti-an \-'zānt-ē-ən\ *n* [Zonta International] : a member of a service club made up of executive women each of whom is a sole representative of one business or profession in a community

zoo \-'zū\ *n*, *pl* **zoos** [short for *zoological garden*] : a zoological garden or collection of living animals usu. for public display

zoo- — see *zo-*

zoo-gen-ic \-'zō-ə-'jen-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : caused by or associated with animals or their activities (<~humus)

zo-og-e-nous \zō-'āj-ə-nəs, zə-'wāj-\ *adj* : ZOOGENIC

zoogeog *abbr* zoogeography

zoo-ge-og-ra-phy \-'zō-ə-'jē-'āg-rə-fē\ *n* [ISV] : a branch of biogeography concerned with the geographical distribution of animals and esp. with the determination of the areas characterized by special groups of animals and the study of the causes and significance of such groups — **zoo-ge-og-ra-pher** \-'fər\ *n* — **zoo-geo-graph-ic** \-'jē-ə-'gräf-ik\ *also* **zoo-geo-graph-i-cal** \-'i-kəl\ *adj* — **zoo-geo-graph-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

zoo-glea \zō-'āg-lē-ə, 'zō-ə-'glē-ə\ *n*, *pl* **-gleas** or **-gle-ae** \-lē-,ē-, 'glē-,ē-, -ī\ [NL, fr. *zo-* + MGk *glia*, *gloea* glue — more at *CLAY*] : a gelatinous or mucilaginous mass formed by bacteria growing in fluid media rich in organic material and made up of bacterial bodies embedded in a matrix of swollen confluent capsule substance — **zoo-gle-al** \-lē-əl, -'glē-əl\ *adj*

zo-oid \-'zō-,oid\ *n* : an entity that resembles but is not wholly the same as a separate individual organism: as **a** : an organized body (as a phagocyte or a sperm cell) having locomotion **b** : a more or less independent animal produced (as by fission, proliferation, or strobilation) by other than direct sexual methods and so having an equivocal individuality — **zo-oi-dal** \zō-'oid-'l\ *adj*

zooks \-'zūks\ *interj*, *archaic* — used as a mild oath

zool *abbr* zoological; zoology

zo-ol-a-try \zō-'āl-ə-trē, zə-'wāl-\ *n* [NL *zoolatria*, fr. *zo-* + LL *-latría* -latry] : animal worship

zoo-log-i-cal \-'zō-ə-'lāj-i-kəl\ *also* **zoo-log-ic** \-'ik\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or occupied with zoology **2** : of, relating to, or affecting lower animals often as distinguished from man — **zoo-log-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

zoological garden *n* : a garden or park where wild animals are kept for exhibition

zo-ol-o-gy \zō-'āl-ə-jē, zə-'wāl-\ *n* [NL *zoologia*, fr. *zo-* + *-logia* -logy] **1** : a science that deals with animals and is the branch of biology concerned with the animal kingdom and its members as individuals and classes and with animal life **2** : a treatise on zoology **3** **a** : animal life (as of a region) : FAUNA **b** : the properties and vital phenomena exhibited by an animal, animal type, or group — **zo-ol-o-gist** \-'jəst\ *n*

1-zoom \-'zūm\ *vb* [imit.] *vi* **1** : to move with a loud low hum or buzz **2** *of an airplane* : to climb for a short time at an angle greater than that which can be maintained in steady flight so that the machine is carried upward at the expense of stored kinetic energy **3** : to focus a camera or microscope using a special lens that permits the apparent distance of the object to be varied **4** : to increase sharply (retail sales ~ed) ~ *vt* : to cause to zoom

2-zoom *n* **1** : an act or process of zooming; *specif* : a sharp upward movement **2** : a zooming sound **3** : ZOOM LENS

zoom lens *n* : a camera or projector lens in which the image size can be varied continuously so that the image remains in focus at all times

zoo-mor-phic \-'zō-ə-'mōr-fik\ *adj* [ISV] **1** : having the form of an animal (a ~ orchid) **2** : of, relating to, or being a deity conceived of in animal form or with the attributes of an animal

-zo-on \-'zō-,ən\ *also* -ən\ *n* *comb form*, *pl* **-zoa** \-'zō-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *zōion*] : animal : zooid (hematozoon) (spermatozoon)

zoo-no-sis \zō-'ān-ə-səs, 'zō-ə-'nō-səs\ *n*, *pl* **-no-ses** \-,sēz\ [NL, fr. *zo-* + Gk *nosos* disease] : a disease communicable from lower animals to man under natural conditions — **zoo-not-ic** \-'zō-ə-'nāt-ik\ *adj*

zoo-par-a-site \-'zō-ə-'par-ə-'sīt\ *n* : a parasitic animal — **zoo-par-a-sit-ic** \-,par-ə-'sit-ik\ *adj*

zo-oph-a-gous \zō-'āf-ə-gəs, zə-'wäf-\ *adj* [ISV] : feeding on animals : CARNIVOROUS

zoo-phil-ic \-'zō-ə-'fil-ik\ *adj* : ZOOPHILOUS

zo-oph-i-lous \zō-'āf-ə-ləs, zə-'wäf-\ *adj* : having an attraction to or preference for animals: as **a** : adapted to pollination by animals other than insects — compare ENTOMOPHILOUS **b** *of an insect* : preferring lower animals to man as a source of food

zoo-phyte \-'zō-ə-'fīt\ *n* [Gk *zōophyton*, fr. *zōi-*, *zō-* *zo-* + *phyton* plant — more at *PHYT-*] : an invertebrate animal (as a coral or sponge) more or less resembling a plant in appearance or mode of growth; esp : one that forms a branching arborescent colony attached to a substrate — **zoo-phyt-ic** \-'zō-ə-'fit-ik\ *adj*

zoo-plank-ter \-'zō-ə-,plāŋ(k)-tər\ *n* [*zo-* + *plankter*] : a planktonic animal

zoo-plank-ton \-'zō-ə-'plāŋ(k)-tən, -,tən\ *n* : animal life of the plankton — **zoo-plank-ton-ic** \-,plāŋ(k)-'tän-ik\ *adj*

zoo-spo-ran-gi-um \-'zō-ə-spə-'ran-jē-əm\ *n* [NL] : a spore case or sporangium bearing zoospores

zoo-spore \-'zō-ə-,spō(ə)r, -,spō(ə)r\ *n* [ISV] : an independently motile spore: as **a** : a motile usu. naked and flagellated asexual spore esp. of an alga or lower fungus **b** : a minute amoeboid or flagellated product of protozoan sporocyst division whether sexual or asexual — **zoo-spor-ic** \-'zō-ə-'spōr-ik, -'spōr-\ *adj*

zo-os-ter-ol \zō-'ās-tə-rōl, -,rōl\ *n* : a sterol (as cholesterol) of animal origin — compare PHYTOSTEROL

zoo-tech-nics \-'zō-ə-'tek-niks\ *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr* : the care and improving of animals under domestication : the technology of animal husbandry — **zoo-tech-ni-cal** \-'ni-kəl\ *adj*

zoot suit \-'zūt-\ *n* [origin unknown] : a flashy suit of extreme cut typically consisting of a thigh-length jacket with wide padded shoulders and peg-top trousers tapering to narrow cuffs — **zoot-suit-er** \-,sūt-ər\ *n*

zo-ri \-'zōr-ē, 'zōr-\ *n*, *pl* **zori** [Jap *zōri*] : a flat thonged sandal usu. made of straw, leather, or rubber

Zorn's lemma \-'zō(ə)rnz-\ *n* [Max August Zorn b1906 G mathematician] : a lemma in set theory: if a set is partially ordered and if each subset for which every pair of elements is related by exactly one of the relationships "less than", "equal to", or "greater than" has an upper bound in the set, the set contains at least one element for which there is no greater element in the set

Zo-ro-as-tri-an-ism \-'zō-rə-'was-trē-ə-,niz-əm\ *n* : a Persian religion founded in the 6th century B.C. by the prophet Zoroaster, promulgated in the Avesta, and characterized by worship of a supreme god Ahura Mazda who requires men's good deeds for help in his

cosmic struggle against the evil spirit Ahriman — **Zo-ro-as-tri-an** \-trē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
zoster *n* [L, fr. Gk *zōstēr* girdle; akin to Gk *zōnē* zone] : HERPES ZOSTER
Zou-ave \zū-'āv\ *n* [F, fr. Berber *Zwāwa*, Algerian tribe] **1** : a member of a French infantry unit orig. composed of Algerians wearing a brilliant uniform and conducting a quick spirited drill **2** : a member of a military unit adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves
zounds \z(w)əʊn(d)z, 'z(w)ʊn(d)z\ *interj* [euphemism for *God's wounds*] — used as a mild oath
zoy-sia \zoi-shə, -zhə, -sē-ə, -zē-ə\ *n* [NL, alter. of *Zoisia*, genus name, fr. Karl von Zois †1800 G botanist] : any of a genus (*Zoisia*) of creeping perennial grasses having fine wiry leaves and including some suitable for lawn grasses esp. in warm regions
ZPG *abbr* zero population growth
Zr *symbol* zirconium
zuc-chet-to \zū-'ket-(t)ō, tsü-\ *n*, *pl* -tos [It, fr. *zucca* gourd, head, fr. LL *cucutia* gourd] : a small round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in colors that vary according to the rank of the wearer
zuc-chi-ni \zū-'kē-nē\ *n*, *pl* -ni or -nis [It, *pl.* of *zucchini*, dim. of *zucca* gourd] : a summer squash of bushy growth with smooth cylindrical dark green fruits; *also* : its fruit
Zu-lu \zū-(l)ü\ *n* **1** : a member of a Bantu-speaking people of Natal **2** : a Bantu language of the Zulus — **Zulu** *adj*
Zulu — a communications code word for the letter *z*
Zu-ni \zū-nē\ or **Zu-ni** \-nyē\ *n*, *pl* **Zuni** or **Zunis** or **Zuñi** or **Zuñis** [AmerSp *Zuñi*] **1** *a* : an Amerindian people of western New Mexico **b** : a member of this people **2** : the language of the Zuni people — **Zu-ni-an** \-nē-ən\ or **Zu-ni-an** \-nyē-\ *adj*
Zunian or **Zuñian** *n* : a language family consisting of Zuni only
zwie-back \swē-'bak, 'swī-, 'zwē-, 'zwī-, -'bäk\ *n* [G, lit., twice baked, fr. *zwie-* twice (fr. OHG *zwi-*) + *backen* to bake, fr. OHG *bahhan* — more at *TWI*, *BAKE*] : a usu. sweetened bread enriched with eggs that is baked and then sliced and toasted until dry and crisp
Zwing-li-an \zwin-(g)lē-ən, 'swiŋ-, 'tsfiŋ-lē-\ *adj* : of or relating to Ulrich Zwingli or his teachings and esp. his doctrine that Christ's presence in the Eucharist is not corporeal but symbolic — **Zwing-li-an** *n* — **Zwing-li-an-ism** \-ə-,niz-əm\ *n*
zwit-ter-ion \zwit-ə-,rī-ən, 'swit-, -rī-,än\ *n* [G, fr. *zwitter* hybrid + *ion*] : a dipolar ion — **zwit-ter-ion-ic** \zwit-ə-rī-'än-ik, 'swit-\ *adj*
zyg- or **zygo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *zygon* — more at *YOKE*] **1** : yoke <zygomorphic> **2** : pair <zygodactyl> **3** : union <zygospore>
zyg-apoph-y-sis \zī-gə-'päf-ə-səs\ *n*, *pl* -y-ses \-,sēz\ [NL] : one of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra of which there are usu. two anterior and two posterior
zy-go-dac-tyl \zī-gə-'dak-t'l\ *adj* [ISV *zyg-* + Gk *daktylos* toe] : having the toes arranged two in front and two behind — used of

a bird — **zy-go-dac-tyl** \zī-gə-'dak-t'l\ *n*
zy-go-dac-ty-lous \-tə-ləs\ *adj* : ZYGODACTYL
zy-go-ma \zī-'gō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -ma-ta \-mət-ə\ *also* -mas [NL *zygomat-*, *zygoma*, fr. Gk *zygōma*, fr. *zygoun* to join, fr. *zygon* yoke] **1** *a* : ZYGOMATIC ARCH **b** : a slender bony process of the zygomatic arch **2** : ZYGOMATIC BONE
zy-go-mat-ic \zī-gə-'mat-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, constituting, or situated in the region of the zygoma and esp. the zygomatic arch
zygomatic arch *n* : the arch of bone that extends along the front or side of the skull beneath the orbit
zygomatic bone *n* : a bone of the side of the face below the eye that in mammals forms part of the zygomatic arch and part of the orbit — called also *cheekbone*
zygomatic process *n* : any of several bony processes that enter into or strengthen the zygomatic arch
zy-go-mor-phic \zī-gə-'mōr-fik\ *adj* : bilaterally symmetrical and capable of division into essentially symmetrical halves by only one longitudinal plane passing through the axis — **zy-go-mor-phism** \-,fiz-əm\ or **zy-go-mor-phy** \zī-gə-'mōr-fē\ *n*
zy-gos-i-ty \zī-gās-ət-ē\ *n* : the makeup or characteristics of a particular zygote
zy-go-spore \zī-gə-'spō(ə)r, -spō(ə)r\ *n* [ISV] : a plant spore that is formed by union of two similar sexual cells, usu. serves as a resting spore, and produces the sporophytic phase of the plant — compare OOSPORE — **zy-go-spor-ic** \zī-gə-'spōr-ik, -'spōr-\ *adj*
zy-gote \zī-'gōt\ *n* [Gk *zygōtos* yoked, fr. *zygoun* to join together — more at ZYGOMA] : a cell formed by the union of two gametes; *broadly* : the developing individual produced from such a cell — **zy-got-ic** \zī-'gāt-ik\ *adj* — **zy-got-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
zy-go-tene \zī-gə-'tēn\ *n* [ISV] : the synaptic stage in meiosis in which homologous chromosomes pair intimately
-zy-gous \zī-gəs\ *adj comb form* [Gk *-zygos* yoked, fr. *zygon* yoke — more at *YOKE*] : having (such) a zygotic constitution <heterozygous>
zym- or **zymo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, *leaven*, fr. *zymē*] **1** : fermentation <zymurgy> **2** : enzyme <zymogen>
zy-mase \zī-'mās, -māz\ *n* [ISV] : an enzyme or enzyme complex that promotes glycolysis
-zyme \zīm\ *n comb form* [Gk *zymē* leaven] : enzyme <lysozyme>
zy-mo-gen \zī-mə-'jən\ *n* [ISV] : an inactive protein precursor of an enzyme secreted by living cells and activated by catalysis (as by a kinase or an acid) — called also *proenzyme*
zy-mo-gen-ic \zī-mə-'jen-ik\ *adj* **1** : producing fermentation **2** : of or relating to a zymogen
zy-mol-o-gy \zī-'mäl-ə-jē\ *n* [NL *zymologia*, fr. *zym-* + *-logia* -logy] : a science that deals with fermentation
zy-mot-ic \zī-'māt-ik\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, causing, or caused by fermentation **2** : relating to, constituting, or causing an infectious or contagious disease — **zy-mot-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
zy-mur-gy \zī-(l)mər-jē\ *n* : a branch of applied chemistry that deals with fermentation processes

ə abut	ə kitten	ər further	a back	ā bake	ä cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ü loot	ú foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

Foreign Words and Phrases

ab-eunt stu-dia in mo-res \äb-e,ünt-'stüd-ē,ä,in-'mō,räs\ [L] : practices zealously pursued pass into habits
à bien-tôt \ä-byān-tō\ [F] : so long
ab in-cu-na-bu-lis \äb-in-kə-'nāb-ə,lēs\ [L] : from the cradle : from infancy
à bon chat, bon rat \ä-bōn-'shā bōn-'rā\ [F] : to a good cat, a good rat : retaliation in kind
à bouche ou-verte \ä-bü-shü-vert\ [F] : with open mouth : eagerly : uncritically
ab ovo us-que ad ma-la \äb-'ō-vō,üs-kwe-äd-'mäl-ä\ [L] : from egg to apples : from soup to nuts : from beginning to end
à bras ou-verts \ä-brā-zü-ver\ [F] : with open arms : cordially
ab-sit in-vi-dia \äb,sit-in-'wid-ē,ä\ [L] : let there be no envy or ill will
ab uno dis-ce om-nes \äb-'ü-nō,dis-ke-'ōm,nās\ [L] : from one learn to know all
ab ur-be con-di-ta \äb-'ür-be-'kōn-də,tä\ [L] : from the founding of the city (Rome, founded 753 B.C.) — used by the Romans in reckoning dates
ab-usus non tol-lit usum \äb,ü-səs,nōn,tō-lət-'ü-səm\ [L] : abuse does not take away use, i.e., is not an argument against proper use
à compte \ä-'kōnt\ [F] : on account
à coup sûr \ä-kü-sür\ [F] : with sure stroke : surely
ad ar-bi-tri-um \ad-är-'bit-rē-əm\ [L] : at will : arbitrarily
ad as-tra per as-pēra \ad-'as-trə,pər-'as-pə-rə\ [L] : to the stars by hard ways — motto of Kansas
ad ex-tre-mum \ad-ik-'strē-məm\ [L] : to the extreme : at last
ad ka-len-das Grae-cas \äd-kə-'len-dəs-'grī,käs\ [L] : at the Greek calends : never (since the Greeks had no calends)
ad ma-jo-rem Dei glo-ri-am \äd-mä-'yör,em-'de,ē-'glör-ē,äm,-'yör,-'glör-\ [L] : to the greater glory of God — motto of the Society of Jesus
ad pa-tres \äd-'pä-trās\ [L] : (gathered) to his fathers : deceased
à droite \ä-drwät\ [F] : to or on the right hand
ad un-guem \äd-'ün,gwem\ [L] : to the fingernail : to a nicety : exactly (from the use of the fingernail to test the smoothness of marble)
ad utrum-que pa-ra-tus \äd-ü-'trüm-kwe-pə-'rät-əs\ [L] : prepared for either (event)
ad vi-vum \äd-'wē,wüm\ [L] : to the life
ae-gri som-nia \i-grē-'sōm-nē,ä\ [L] : a sick man's dreams
ae-quam ser-va-re men-tem \i,kwäm-sər,wä-rē-'men,tem\ [L] : to preserve a calm mind
ae-quo ani-mo \i,kwō-'än-ə,mō\ [L] : with even mind : calmly
ae-re per-en-ni-us \i-rä-pə-'ren-ē,üs\ [L] : more lasting than bronze
à gauche \ä-gōsh\ [F] : to or on the left hand
age quod agis \äg-e,kwōd-'äg-is\ [L] : do what you are doing : to the business at hand
à grands frais \ä-grän-fre\ [F] : at great expense
à huis clos \ä-wyē-klō\ [F] : with closed doors
aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera \ed-twä lə'syel-te-drä\ [F] : help yourself (and) heaven will help you
ai-né \e-nä\ [F] : elder : senior (masc.)
ai-née \e-nä\ [F] : elder : senior (fem.)
à l'aban-don \ä-lä-bän-dōn\ [F] : carelessly : in disorder
à la belle étoile \ä-lä-bel-ä-twäl\ [F] : under the beautiful star : in the open air at night
à la bonne heure \ä-lä-bō-nœr\ [F] : at a good time : well and good : all right
à la fran-çaise \ä-lä-frän-sez\ [F] : in the French style
à l'an-glaise \ä-län-glez\ [F] : in the English style
alea jac-ta est \äl-ē,ä,yäk-tə-'est\ [L] : the die is cast
à l'im-pro-viste \ä-län-prō-vēst\ [F] : unexpectedly
ali-quan-do bo-nus dor-mi-tat Ho-me-rus \äl-ə,kwän-dō-'bō-nəs,-dör-mə,tät-hō-'mer-əs\ [L] : sometimes (even) good Homer nods
alis vo-lat pro-pri-is \äl-ēs-'wō,lät-'prō-prē,ēs\ [L] : she flies with her own wings — motto of Oregon
al-ki \äl,kī,-kē\ [Chinook Jargon] : by and by — motto of Washington
alo-ha oe \ä,lō-hä-'oi,-'ō-ē\ [Hawaiian] : love to you : greetings : farewell
al-ter idem \öl-tär-'i-dem,äl-tär-'ē-\ [L] : second self
a max-i-mis ad mi-ni-ma \ä-'mäk-sə,mēs-äd-'min-ə,mä\ [L] : from the greatest to the least
ami-cus hu-ma-ni ge-ner-is \ä-'mē-kəs-hü,män-ē-'gen-ə-rəs\ [L] : friend of the human race

amicus us-que ad aras \-,üs-kwe-äd-'är,äs\ [L] : a friend as far as to the altars, i.e., except in what is contrary to one's religion; also : a friend to the last extremity
ami de cour \ä-,mēd-ə-'kür\ [F] : court friend : insincere friend
amor pa-tri-ae \äm-,ör-'pä-trē,ä\ [L] : love of one's country
amor vin-cit om-nia \ä-,mör-wiŋ-kət-'ōm-nē-ä\ [L] : love conquers all things
an-cienne no-blesse \än-syen-nō-bles\ [F] : old-time nobility : the French nobility before the Revolution of 1789
an-guis in her-ba \än-gwəs-in-'her,bä\ [L] : snake in the grass
ani-mal bi-pes im-plu-me \än-i,mäl,bip-äs-im-'plü-me\ [L] : two-legged animal without feathers (i.e., man)
ani-mis opi-bus-que pa-ra-ti \än-ə,mēs,-ō-pə-'būs-kwe-pə-'rät-ē\ [L] : prepared in spirits and resources — one of the mottoes of South Carolina
an-no ae-ta-tis su-ae \än-ō-i,tät-əs-'sü,ä\ [L] : in the (specified) year of his (or her) age
an-no mun-di \än-ō-'mün-dē\ [L] : in the year of the world — used in reckoning dates from the supposed period of the creation of the world, esp. as fixed by James Ussher at 4004 B.C. or by the Jews at 3761 B.C.
an-no ur-bis con-di-tae \än-ō,ür-bəs-'kōn-də,tä\ [L] : in the year of the founded city (Rome, founded 753 B.C.)
an-nu-it coep-tis \än-ə,wit-'kōip,tēs\ [L] : He (God) has smiled on our undertakings — motto on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States
à peu près \ä-pœ-pre\ [F] : nearly : approximately
à pied \ä-pyā\ [F] : on foot
après moi le dé-luge \ä-pre-mwä-lə-dä-lūzh\ [F] : after me the deluge (attributed to Louis XV)
à propos de bottes \ä-prə-pōd-ə-böt\ [F] : apropos of boots — used to change the subject
à propos de rien \ä-ryā\ [F] : apropos of nothing
aqua et ig-ni in-ter-dic-tus \äk-wä-et-'ig-nē,int-ər-'dik-təs\ [L] : forbidden to be furnished with water and fire : outlawed
Ar-ca-des am-bo \är-kə,des-'äm-bō\ [L] : both Arcadians : two persons of like occupations or tastes; also : two rascals
a ri-ve-der-ci \är-ē-vä-'der-chē\ [It] : till we meet again — used as a formula of farewell
ar-rec-tis au-ri-bus \ä-'rek,tēs-'äu-ri,büs\ [L] : with ears pricked up : attentively
ars est ce-la-re ar-tem \ärs,est-kä,lär-ē-'är,tem\ [L] : it is (true) art to conceal art
ars lon-ga, vi-ta bre-vis \ärs-'lōŋ,gä,wē,tä-'bre-wəs\ [L] : art is long, life is short
à tort et à tra-vers \ä-tör-tä-ä-trä-ver\ [F] : wrong and crosswise : at random : without rhyme or reason
au bout de son la-tin \ō-büd-(ə)sōn-lä-tā\ [F] : at the end of one's Latin : at the end of one's mental resources
au con-traire \ō-kōn-trer\ [F] : on the contrary
au-de-mus ju-ra no-stra de-fen-dere \äu-'dä-məs,yür-ə-'nō-strä-dä-'fen-də-rē\ [L] : we dare defend our rights — motto of Alabama
au-den-tes for-tu-na ju-vat \äu-'den,täs-för,tü-nä-'yü,wät\ [L] : fortune favors the bold
au-di al-teram partem \äu,dē,äl-tä,räm-'pär,tem\ [L] : hear the other side
au grand sé-rieux \ō-grän-sä-ryœ\ [F] : in all seriousness
au pays des aveugles les borgnes sont rois \ō-pä-ē-dä-zä-vœgl' lā-börn'ə-sōn-rwä\ [F] : in the country of the blind the one-eyed men are kings
au-rea me-di-o-critas \äu-rē-ə,med-ē-'ō-kra,täs\ [L] : the golden mean
au reste \ō-rest\ [F] : for the rest : besides
au-spi-ci-um me-li-o-ris ae-vi \äu-'spik-ē,üm,mel-ē,ör-əs-'i,wē\ [L] : an omen of a better age — motto of the Order of St. Michael and St. George
aus-si-tôt dit, aus-si-tôt fait \ō-sē-tō-dē-ō-sē-tō-fe\ [F] : no sooner said than done
aut Cae-sar aut ni-hil \aut-'kī-sär,aut-'ni,hil\ [L] : either a Caesar or nothing
aut Caesar aut nul-lus \-'nül-əs\ [L] : either a Caesar or a nobody
au-tres temps, au-tres mœurs \ō-trä-tän-ō-trä-mœrs\ [F] : other times, other customs
aut vin-ce-re aut mo-ri \aut-'wiŋ-kə-rē,aut-'mō,rē\ [L] : either to conquer or to die
aux armes \ō-zärm\ [F] : to arms
ave at-que va-le \ä,wä-ät-kwe-'wä,lä\ [L] : hail and farewell
à vo-tre san-té \ä-vöt-sän-tä,-vō-trä-\ [F] : to your health — used as a toast

beaux yeux \bō-zyē\ [F]: beautiful eyes: beauty of face
bien en-ten-du \byān-nān-tān-dū\ [F]: well understood: of course
bien-sé-ance \byān-sā-āns\ [F]: propriety
bis dat qui ci-to dat \bis,dāt-kwē-ki-tō,dāt\ [L]: he gives twice who gives promptly
bon gré, mal gré \bōn,grā-māl,grā\ [F]: whether with good grace or bad: willy-nilly
bo-nis avi-bus \bō-nēs-ā-wi,būs\ [L]: under good auspices
bon jour \bōn-zhūr\ [F]: good day: good morning
bonne foi \bōn-fwā\ [F]: good faith
bon soir \bōn-swār\ [F]: good evening
bru-tum ful-men \brūt-əm-ful-mən\ [L]: insensible thunderbolt: a futile threat or display of force
ca-dit quae-stio \kād-ət-kwē-stē,ō\ [L]: the question drops: the argument collapses
cau-sa si-ne qua non \kau-sā,sin-ē-kwā-nōn\ [L]: an indispensable cause or condition
ca-ve ca-nem \kā-wā-kān,em\ [L]: beware the dog
ce-dant ar-ma to-gae \kā,dānt,ār-mā-tō,gī\ [L]: let arms yield to the toga: let military power give way to civil power — motto of Wyoming
ce n'est que le pre-mier pas qui coûte \snek-lə-prə-myā-pā-kē-kūt\ [F]: it is only the first step that costs
c'est a dire \se-tā-dēr\ [F]: that is to say: namely
c'est au-tre chose \se-tōt-shōz, -tō-trā\ [F]: that's a different thing
c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute \se-plū-kcēn-krem se-tiēn-fōt\ [F]: it is worse than a crime, it is a blunder
ce-tera de-sunt \kāt-ə,rā-dā,sunt\ [L]: the rest is missing
cha-cun à son gout \shā-kcēn-nā-sōn-gū\ [F]: everyone to his taste
châ-teau en Es-pagne \shā-tō-ān-nes-pān\ [F]: castle in Spain: a visionary project
cher-chez la femme \sher-shā-lā-fām\ [F]: look for the woman
che sa-rà, sa-rà \kā-sā,rā-sā-rā\ [It]: what will be, will be
che-val de ba-taille \shā-vāl-dā-bā-tā\ [F]: war-horse: argument constantly relied on: favorite subject
co-gi-to, er-go sum \kō-gē,tō,er-gō-sūm\ [L]: I think, therefore I exist
com-pa-gnon de voy-age \kōn-pā-nvōn-dā-vwā-yāzh\ [F]: traveling companion
compte rendu \kōnt-rān-dū\ [F]: report (as of proceedings in an investigation)
cor-ruptio op-ti-mi pes-si-ma \kə-rūp-tē,ō-āp-tā,mē-pes-ə,mā\ [L]: the corruption of the best is the worst of all
coup de maî-tre \kü-d(ə)-mētr\ [F]: masterstroke
coup d'es-sai \kü-dā-se\ [F]: experiment: trial
coûte que coûte \kūt-kā-kūt\ [F]: cost what it may
cre-do quia ab-sur-dum est \krād-ō-kwē-ā-āp,sūrd-əm-est\ [L]: I believe it because it is absurd
cres-cit eun-do \kres-kāt-eūn-dō\ [L]: it grows as it goes — motto of New Mexico
crux cri-ti-co-rum \krūs,krit-ə-kōr-əm\ [L]: crux of critics
cum gra-no sa-lis \kūm-grān-ō-sāl-əs\ [L]: with a grain of salt
cus-tos mo-rum \kūs-tōs-mōr-əm\ [L]: guardian of manners or morals: censor
d'ac-cord \dā-kōr\ [F]: in accord: agreed
dame d'hon-neur \dām-dō-noer\ [F]: lady-in-waiting
dam-nant quod non in-tel-li-gunt \dām,nānt,kwōd,nōn-in-tel-ə-gunt\ [L]: they condemn what they do not understand
de bonne grâce \dā-bōn-grās\ [F]: with good grace: willingly
de gus-ti-bus non est dis-pu-tan-dum \dā-gūs-tā,būs,nōn-est-dis-pū-tān,dūm\ [L]: there is no disputing about tastes
Dei gra-tia \de,ē-grāt-ē,ā\ [L]: by the grace of God
de in-te-gro \dā-int-ə,grō\ [L]: anew: afresh
de l'au-dace, en-core de l'au-dace, et tou-jours de l'au-dace \dā-lō-dās ān-kōr-dā-lō-dās ā-tū-zhūr-dā-lō-dās\ [F]: audacity, more audacity, and ever more audacity
de-len-da est Car-tha-go \dā-len-dā,est-kār-tāg-ō\ [L]: Carthage must be destroyed
de-li-ne-a-vit \dā,lē-nā-ā-wit\ [L]: he (or she) drew it
de mal en pis \dā-mā-lān-pē\ [F]: from bad to worse
de mi-ni-mis non cu-rat lex \dā-min-ə,mēs,nōn,kū,rāt-leks\ [L]: the law takes no account of trifles
de mor-tu-is nil ni-si bo-num \dā-mōrt-ə,wēs,nēl,nis-ē-bō-nūm\ [L]: of the dead (say) nothing but good
Deo fa-ven-te \dā-ō-fā-vent-ē\ [L]: with God's favor
Deo gra-tias \dā-ō-grāt-ē,ās\ [L]: thanks (be) to God
de pro-fun-dis \dā-prō-fūn-dēs,-fən\ [L]: out of the depths
der Geist der stets ver-neint \dər-gist-dər-shtāts-fer-nint\ [G]: the spirit that ever denies — applied originally to Mephistopheles
de-si-pere in lo-co \dā-sip-ə-rē-in-lō-kō\ [L]: to indulge in trifling at the proper time
Deus vult \dā-əs-wūlt\ [L]: God wills it — rallying cry of the First Crusade
dies fau-stus \dē-ās-fāu-stās\ [L]: lucky day
dies in-fau-stus \in-fāu-stās\ [L]: unlucky day
dies irae \ē-ri,-rā\ [L]: day of wrath — used of the Judgment Day
Dieu et mon droit \dyē-ā-mōn-drwā\ [F]: God and my right — motto on the British royal arms
Dieu vous garde \dyē-vū-gārd\ [F]: God keep you
di-ri-go \dē-ri,gō\ [L]: I direct — motto of Maine
dis ali-ter vi-sum \dēs-al-ə,ter-wē-sūm\ [L]: the Gods decreed otherwise
di-tat De-us \dē,tāt-dā-ūs\ [L]: God enriches — motto of Arizona
di-vi-de et im-pe-ra \dē-wi-de-et-im-pā,rā\ [L]: divide and rule
do-cen-do dis-ci-mus \dō,ken-dō-dis-ki,mūs\ [L]: we learn by teaching
Domine, dirige nos \dō-mi-ne,dē-ri,ge-nōs\ [L]: Lord, direct us — motto of the City of London
Do-mi-nus vo-bis-cum \dō-mi-nūs-wō-bēs,kūm\ [L]: the Lord be with you

dul-ce et de-co-rum est pro pa-tria mo-ri \dūl,ket-de-kōr,est-prō,pā-trē,ā-mō-rē\ [L]: it is sweet and seemly to die for one's country
dum spi-ro, spe-ro \dūm-spē-rō-spā-rō\ [L]: while I breathe I hope — one of the mottoes of South Carolina
dum vi-vi-mus vi-va-mus \dūm-wē-wē,mūs-wē-wām-ūs\ [L]: while we live, let us live
dux fe-mi-na fac-ti \dūks,fā-mi-nā-fāk,tē\ [L]: a woman was leader of the exploit
ec-ce sig-num \ek-e-sig,nūm\ [L]: behold the sign: look at the proof
e con-tra-rio \ā-kōn-trār-ē,ō\ [L]: on the contrary
é-cra-sez l'in-fāme \ā-kra-zā-lān-fām\ [F]: crush the infamous thing
heu fu-ga-ces la-bun-tur an-ni \ā,heū-fū-gā,kās-lā,būn,tūr-ān,ē\ [L]: alas! the fleeting years glide on
ein' fes-te Burg ist un-ser Gott \in,fes-tā-bürk-ist,ün-zər-gōt\ [G]: a mighty fortress is our God
em-bar-ras de ri-ches-ses \ān-bā-rād-(ə)rē-shes\ [F]: embarrassing surplus of riches: confusing abundance
em-bar-ras du choix \ān-bā-rā-dū-shwā\ [F]: embarrassing variety of choice
en ami \ān-nā-mē\ [F]: as a friend
en ef-fet \ān-nā-fe\ [F]: in fact: indeed
en fa-mille \ān-fā-mēy\ [F]: in one's family: at home: informally
en-fant gâ-té \ān-fān-gā-tā\ [F]: spoiled child
en-fants per-dus \ān-fān-per-dū\ [F]: lost children: soldiers sent to a dangerous post
en-fin \ān-fā\ [F]: in conclusion: in a word
en gar-con \ān-gar-sōn\ [F]: as or like a bachelor
en pan-tou-fles \ān-pān-tüfl\ [F]: in slippers: at ease: informally
en plein air \ān-plen-er\ [F]: in the open air
en plein jour \ān-plan-zhūr\ [F]: in broad day
en règle \ān-regl\ [F]: in order: in due form
en re-tard \ān-r(ə)-tār\ [F]: behind time: late
en re-traite \ān-rā-tret\ [F]: in retreat: in retirement
en re-vanche \ān-r(ə)-vānsh\ [F]: in return: in compensation
en se-condes noc-es \āns-(ə)gōnd-nōs\ [F]: in a second marriage
en-se pe-tit pla-ci-dam sub li-ber-ta-te qui-e-tem \en-se,pet-ət-plāk-i,dām-sūb,lē-ber,tā-te-kwē-ā,tem\ [L]: with the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty — motto of Massachusetts
eo ip-so \ā-ō-īp-(s)ō\ [L]: by that itself: by that fact
é-pa-ter les bour-geois \ā-pā-tā-lā-bür-zhwā\ [F]: to shock the middle classes
e plu-ri-bus unum \ē,plūr-ə-bās-(y)ū-nəm, ā,plūr-\ [L]: one out of many — used on the seal of the U.S. and on several U.S. coins
e pur si muo-ve \ā,pūr-sē-mwō-vā\ [It]: and yet it does move — attributed to Galileo after recanting his assertion of the earth's motion
er-ra-re hu-ma-num est \e-rār-e-hū,mān-əm-est\ [L]: to err is human
es-prit de l'es-ca-lier \es-prēd-les-kā-lyā\ or **es-prit d'es-ca-lier** \prē-des-\ [F]: spirit of the staircase: repartee thought of only too late, on the way home
es-se quam vi-de-ri \es-ē,kwām-wi-dā-rē\ [L]: to be rather than to seem — motto of North Carolina
est mo-dus in re-bus \est-mō,dūs-in-rā,būs\ [L]: there is a proper measure in things, i.e., the golden mean should always be observed
es-to per-pe-tua \es,to-pər-pet-e,wā\ [L]: may she endure forever — motto of Idaho
et hoc ge-nus om-ne \et,hōk-gen-əs-ōm-ne\ or **et id genus om-ne** \et,id-\ [L]: and everything of this kind
et in Ar-ca-dia ego \et-in-ār,kād-ē-ə-eg-ō\ [L]: I too (lived) in Arcadia
et sic de si-mi-li-bus \et,sēk-dā-sā-mil-ə,būs\ [L]: and so of like things
et tu Bru-te \et-tū-brü-te\ [L]: thou too, Brutus — exclamation attributed to Julius Caesar on seeing his friend Brutus among his assassins
eu-re-ka \yū-rē-kā\ [Gk]: I have found it — motto of California
Ewig-Weib-li-che \ā-vik-vip-li-kā\ [G]: eternal feminine
ex ani-mo \ek-sān-ə,mō\ [L]: from the heart: sincerely
ex-cel-si-or \ik-sel-sē-ər, eks-kel-sē,ōr\ [L]: still higher — motto of New York
ex-cep-tio pro-bat re-gu-lam de re-bus non ex-cep-tis \eks-kep-tē,ō,prō-bāt-rā-gā,lām-dā-rā,būs,nōn-eks-kep,tēs\ [L]: an exception establishes the rule as to things not excepted
ex-cep-tis ex-ci-pi-en-dis \eks-kep,tēs-eks,kip-ē-en,dēs\ [L]: with the proper or necessary exceptions
ex-i-tus ac-ta pro-bat \ek-sā,tūs,āk-tā-prō,bāt\ [L]: the event justifies the deed
ex li-bris \eks-lē-brās\ [L]: from the books of — used on book-plates
ex me-ro mo-tu \eks,mer-ō-mō-tū\ [L]: out of mere impulse: of one's own accord
ex ne-ces-si-ta-te rei \eks-nā,kes-ə-tā-te-rā(-ē)\ [L]: from the necessity of the case
ex ni-hi-lo ni-hil fit \eks-ni-hi,lō-ni,hil-fit\ [L]: from nothing nothing is produced
ex pe-de Her-cu-lem \eks,ped-e-her-kā,lem\ [L]: from the foot (we may judge of the size of) Hercules: from a part we may judge of the whole

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th this	ü loot	ú foot	ue G füllen	ue F rue
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			zh vision	

- ex-per-to cre-di-te** \eks-,pert-ō-'krād-ə,te\ [L]: believe one who has had experience
- ex un-gue le-o-nem** \eks-'ūn-gwe-le-'ō-nem\ [L]: from the claw (we may judge of) the lion: from a part we may judge of the whole
- ex vi ter-mi-ni** \eks-wē-'ter-mā-nē\ [L]: from the force of the term
- fa-ci-le prin-ceps** \fāk-i-le-'prin-,keps\ [L]: easily first
- fa-ci-lis de-scen-sus A-ver-no** \fāk-i-lis-dā-,skān-,sūs-ā-'wer-nō\ or **facilis descensus A-ver-ni** \-Qnē\ [L]: the descent to Avernus is easy: the road to evil is easy
- faire suivre** \fer-swēvr\ [F]: have forwarded: please forward
- fas est et ab ho-ste do-ce-ri** \fās-'est-et-āb-'hō-ste-dō-'kā-Qrē\ [L]: it is right to learn even from an enemy
- Fa-ta vi-am in-ve-nient** \fā-tā-'wē-,ām-in-'wen-ē,ent\ [L]: the Fates will find a way
- fat-ti mas-chii, pa-ro-le fe-mi-ne** \fāt-tē-'mās,kē pā-,rō-lā-'fā-mē-nā\ [It]: deeds are males, words are females: deeds are more effective than words — motto of Maryland, where it is generally interpreted as meaning "manly deeds, womanly words"
- faux bon-homme** \fō-bō-nōm\ [F]: pretended good fellow
- faux-naïf** \fō-nā-ēf\ [F]: pretending to be childlike
- femme de cham-bre** \fām-də-shā'br\ [F]: chambermaid: lady's maid
- fe-sti-na len-te** \fe-,stē-nā-'len-,tā\ [L]: make haste slowly
- feux d'ar-ti-fice** \fō-dār-tē-fēs\ [F]: fireworks: display of wit
- fi-at ex-pe-ri-men-tum in cor-po-re vi-li** \fē-,āt-ek-,sper-ē-'men-tūm-in-,kōr-pə-re-'wē-lē\ [L]: let experiment be made on a worthless body
- fi-at ju-sti-tia, ru-at cae-lum** \fē-,āt-yūs-'tit-ē-ā, rū-,āt-'kī,lūm\ [L]: let justice be done though the heavens fall
- fi-at lux** \fē-,āt-'lūks\ [L]: let there be light
- Fi-dei De-fen-sor** \fid-ē-,ē-dā-'fān-,sōr\ [L]: Defender of the Faith — a title of the sovereigns of England
- fi-dus Acha-tes** \fēd-əs-ā-'kā,tās\ [L]: faithful Achates: trusty friend
- fille de cham-bre** \fēy-də-shā'br\ [F]: lady's maid
- fille d'hon-neur** \fēy-dō-nœr\ [F]: maid of honor
- fils** \fēs\ [F]: son — used after French proper names to distinguish a son from his father
- fi-nem re-spi-ce** \fē-,nem-'rā-spi-,ke\ [L]: consider the end
- fi-nis co-ro-nat opus** \fē-nəs-kā-,rō-,nāt-'ō-,pūs\ [L]: the end crowns the work
- fluc-tu-at nec mer-gi-tur** \flūk-tə-,wāt-,nek-'mer-gə-,tūr\ [L]: it is tossed by the waves but does not sink — motto of Paris
- fors-an et haec olim me-mi-nis-se ju-va-bit** \fōr-,sān-et-'hīk-,ō-līm-,mem-ə-'nis-e-yū-'wā-bit\ [L]: perhaps this too will be a pleasure to look back on one day
- for-tes for-tu-na ju-vat** \fōr-,tās-fōr-,tū-nā-'yū-,wāt\ [L]: fortune favors the brave
- fron-ti nul-la fi-des** \frōn-,tē-,nūl-ə-'fid-,ās\ [L]: no reliance can be placed on appearance
- fu-it Ili-um** \fū-āt-'il-ē-əm\ [L]: Troy has been (i.e., is no more)
- fu-ror lo-que-n-di** \fūr-,ōr-lō-'kwen-(Q)dē\ [L]: rage for speaking
- furor po-e-ti-cus** \pō-'āt-i-kūs\ [L]: poetic frenzy
- furor scri-ben-di** \skrē-'ben-(Q)dē\ [L]: rage for writing
- Gal-li-ce** \gāl-ə-,ke\ [L]: in French: after the French manner
- gar-con d'hon-neur** \gār-sōn-dō-nœr\ [F]: bridegroom's attendant
- garde du corps** \gārd-dūē-kōr\ [F]: bodyguard
- gar-dez la foi** \gār-dā-lā-fwā\ [F]: keep faith
- gau-de-a-mus i-gi-tur** \gaud-ē-'ām-əs-'ig-ə-,tūr\ [L]: let us then be merry
- gens d'é-glise** \zhān-dā-glēz\ [F]: church people: clergy
- gens de guerre** \zhān-də-ger\ [F]: military people: soldiery
- gens du monde** \zhān-dūē-mōnd\ [F]: people of the world: fashionable people
- gno-thi se-au-ton** \gə-'nō-thē-,se-āu-'tōn\ [Gk]: know thyself
- grand monde** \grān-mōnd\ [F]: great world: high society
- guerre à ou-trance** \ger-ā-ū-trāns\ [F]: war to the uttermost
- gu-ten Tag** \güt-'n-'tāk\ [G]: good day
- has-ta la vis-ta** \ās-tā-lā-vēs-tā\ [Sp]: good-bye
- haut goût** \ō-gü\ [F]: high flavor: slight taint of decay
- hic et ubi-que** \hēk-et-ū-'bē-kwe\ [L]: here and everywhere
- hic ja-cet** \hik-'jā-sət, hēk-'yāk-ət\ [L]: here lies — used preceding a name on a tombstone
- hinc il-lae la-cri-mae** \hīnk-il-,ī-'lāk-ri-,mī\ [L]: hence those tears
- hoc age** \hōk-'āg-e\ [L]: do this: apply yourself to what you are about
- hoc opus, hic labor est** \hōk-'ō-,pūs-,hēk-,lā-,bōr-'est\ [L]: this is the hard work, this is the toil
- homme d'affaires** \ōm-dā-fer\ [F]: man of business: business agent
- homme d'es-prit** \-des-prē\ [F]: man of wit
- homme moyen sen-suel** \ōm-mwā-ya-n-sān-swēl\ [F]: the average nonintellectual man
- ho-mo sum: hu-ma-ni nil a me alie-num pu-to** \hō-mō-,sūm hū-,mān-ē-'nēl-ā-,mā-,āl-ē-'ā-nēm-'pū-tō\ [L]: I am a man; I regard nothing that concerns man as foreign to my interests
- ho-ni soit qui mal y pense** \ō-nē-swā-kē-māl-ē-pāns\ [F]: shamed be he who thinks evil of it — motto of the Order of the Garter
- hors com-merce** \ōr-kō-mers\ [F]: outside the trade: not offered through regular commercial channels
- hō-tel-Dieu** \ō-tel-dyē\ [F]: hospital
- hu-ma-num est er-ra-re** \hū-,mān-əm-,est-e-'rār-e\ [L]: to err is human
- ich dien** \ik-'dēn\ [G]: I serve — motto of the Prince of Wales
- ici on parle français** \ē-sē-ōn-pārl(-ə)-frān-se\ [F]: French is spoken here
- id est** \id-'est\ [L]: that is
- ig-no-ran-tia ju-ris ne-mi-nem ex-cu-sat** \ig-nə-,rānt-ē-ā-'yūr-əs-nā-mə-,nem-eks-'kū-,sāt\ [L]: ignorance of the law excuses no one
- ig-no-tum per ig-no-ti-us** \ig-'nōt-əm-,per-ig-'nōt-ē-,ūs\ [L]: (explaining) the unknown by means of the more unknown
- il faut cul-ti-ver no-tre jar-din** \ēl-fō-kuel-tē-vā-nōt-zhār-dān, -nō-trə-zhār-\ [F]: we must cultivate our garden: we must tend to our own affairs
- in ae-ter-num** \in-ī-'ter-,nūm\ [L]: forever
- in du-bio** \in-'dūb-ē-,ō\ [L]: in doubt: undetermined
- in fu-tu-ro** \in-fə-'tūr-ō\ [L]: in the future
- in hoc sig-no vin-ces** \in-hōk-'sig-nō-'wiŋ-,kās\ [L]: by this sign (the Cross) you will conquer
- in li-mi-ne** \in-'lēm-ne\ [L]: on the threshold: at the beginning
- in om-nia pa-ra-tus** \in-'ōm-nē-ə-pə-'rā-,tūs\ [L]: ready for all things
- in par-ti-bus in-fi-de-li-um** \in-'pārt-ə-,būs-,in-fə-'dā-lē-,ūm\ [L]: in the regions of the infidels — used of a titular bishop having no diocesan jurisdiction, usu. in non-Christian countries
- in prae-sen-ti** \in-pri-'sen-,tē\ [L]: at the present time
- in sae-cu-la sae-cu-lo-rum** \in-'sī-kū-,lā-,sī-kā-'lōr-əm, -'sā-kū-,lā-,sā-\ [L]: for ages of ages: forever and ever
- in sta-tu quo an-te bel-lum** \in-'stā-,tū-kwō-,ānt-ē-'bel-əm\ [L]: in the same state as before the war
- in-te-ger vi-tae sce-le-ris-que pu-rus** \in-tə-,ger-'wē-,tī-,skel-ə-'ris-kwe-'pū-rəs\ [L]: upright of life and free from wickedness
- in-ter nos** \int-ər-'nōs\ [L]: between ourselves
- in-tra mu-ros** \in-trā-'mū-,rōs\ [L]: within the walls
- in usum Del-phi-ni** \in-'ū-səm-del-'fē-nē\ [L]: for the use of the Dauphin: expurgated
- in utrum-que pa-ra-tus** \in-ū-'trum-kwe-pə-'rā-,tūs\ [L]: prepared for either (event)
- in-ve-nit** \in-'wā-nit\ [L]: he (or she) devised it
- in vi-no ve-ri-tas** \in-wē-nō-'wā-rə-,tās\ [L]: there is truth in wine
- in-vi-ta Mi-ner-va** \in-'wē-,tā-mi-ner-,wā\ [L]: Minerva being unwilling: without natural talent or inspiration
- ip-sis-si-ma ver-ba** \ip-,sis-ə-,mā-'wer-,bā\ [L]: the very words
- ira fu-ror bre-vis est** \ē-rā-'fūr-,ōr-'bre-wəs-,est\ [L]: anger is a brief madness
- jacta alea est** \yāk-,tā-,ā-lē-,ā-'est\ [L]: the die is cast
- j'adoube** \zhā-dūb\ [F]: I adjust — used in chess when touching a piece without intending to move it
- ja-nu-is clau-sis** \yān-ə-,wēs-'klau-,sēs\ [L]: with closed doors
- je main-tien-drai** \zhə-mān-'tyān-drā\ [F]: I will maintain — motto of the Netherlands
- jeu de mots** \zhōēd(-ə)-mō\ [F]: play on words: pun
- Jo-an-nes est no-men eius** \yō-'ān-ās-est-,nō-men-'ā-yūs\ [L]: John is his name — motto of Puerto Rico
- jour-nal in-time** \zhūr-nāl-an-tēm\ [F]: intimate journal: private diary
- jus di-vi-num** \yūs-di-'wē-,nūm\ [L]: divine law
- jus-ti-tia om-ni-bus** \yūs-,tit-ē-,ā-ōm-ni-,būs\ [L]: justice for all — motto of the District of Columbia
- j'y suis, j'y reste** \zhē-swē-zhē-rest\ [F]: here I am, here I remain
- kte-ma es aei** \kə-'tā-,mā-,es-ā-'ā\ [Gk]: a possession for ever — applied to a work of art or literature of enduring significance
- la belle dame sans mer-ci** \lā-bel-dām-sān-mer-sē\ [F]: the beautiful lady without mercy
- la-bo-ra-re est ora-re** \lāb-ō-,rār-e-,est-'ō-,rār-e\ [L]: to work is to pray
- la-bor om-nia vin-cit** \lā-,bōr-,ōm-nē-,ā-'wiŋ-kit\ [L]: labor conquers all things — motto of Oklahoma
- la-cri-mae re-rum** \lāk-ri-,mī-'rā-,rūm\ [L]: tears for things: pity for misfortune; also: tears in things: tragedy of life
- lais-ser-al-le** \le-sā-ā-lā\ [F]: letting go: lack of restraint
- lap-sus ca-la-mi** \lāp-sūs-'kāl-ə-,mē, ,lāp-səs-'kal-ə-,mī\ [L]: slip of the pen
- lap-sus lin-guae** \lāp-səs-'liŋ-,gwī, ,lāp-,sūs-\ [L]: slip of the tongue
- la reine le veut** \lā-ren-lə-vœ\ [F]: the queen wills it
- la-scia-te ogni spe-ran-za, voi ch'en-tra-te** \lāsh-'shā-tā-,ō-n'yē-spā-'rān-tsā-,vō-ē-kān-'trā-tā\ [It]: abandon all hope, ye who enter
- lau-da-tor tem-po-ris ac-ti** \lau-'dā-,tōr-,tem-pə-ris-'āk-,tē\ [L]: one who praises past times
- laus Deo** \laus-'dā-ō\ [L]: praise (be) to God
- le cœur a ses rai-sons que la rai-son ne con-naît point** \lə-kœr-ā-sā-re-zōn-kā-re-zōn(-ə)-kō-ne-pwā\ [F]: the heart has its reasons that reason knows nothing of
- le roi est mort, vive le roi** \lə-rwā-e-mōr vev-lə-rwā\ [F]: the king is dead, long live the king
- le roi le veut** \lə-vœ\ [F]: the king wills it
- le roi s'avi-se-ra** \sā-vēz-rā\ [F]: the king will consider
- le style, c'est l'homme** \lə-stēl-se-lōm\ [F]: the style is the man
- l'état, c'est moi** \lā-tā-se-mwā\ [F]: the state, it is I
- l'étoile du nord** \lā-twāl-dūē-nōr\ [F]: the star of the north — motto of Minnesota
- Lie-der-kranz** \lēd-ər-,krāns\ [G]: wreath of songs: German singing society
- lit-tera scrip-ta ma-net** \lit-ə-,rā-,skrip-tə-'mān-et\ [L]: the written letter abides
- lo-cus in quo** \lō-kəs-in-'kwō\ [L]: place in which
- l'union fait la force** \liē-nyōn-fē-lā-fōrs\ [F]: union makes strength — motto of Belgium
- lu-sus na-tu-rae** \lū-səs-nā-'tūr-ē, -'tūr-,ī\ [L]: freak of nature
- ma foi** \mā-fwā\ [F]: my faith!: indeed
- mag-na est ve-ri-tas et prae-va-le-bit** \māg-nā-,est-'wā-ri-,tās-et-,pri-wā-'lā-bit\ [L]: truth is mighty and will prevail
- mag-ni no-mi-nis um-bra** \māg-nē-,nō-mā-nis-'ūm-brā\ [L]: the shadow of a great name
- mai-son de san-té** \mā-zōnd(-ə)-sān-tā\ [F]: private hospital: asylum
- ma-lade ima-gi-naire** \mā-lād-ē-mā-zhē-ner\ [F]: imaginary invalid: hypochondriac
- ma-lis avi-bus** \māl-,ēs-'ā-wi-,būs\ [L]: under evil auspices
- man spricht Deutsch** \mān-shprikt-'dōich\ [G]: German spoken
- ma-riage de con-ve-nance** \mā-ryāzh-də-kōnv-nāns\ [F]: marriage of convenience
- mau-vaïse honte** \mō-vez-ōnt\ [F]: bad shame: bashfulness
- mau-vaïse quart d'heure** \mō-ve-kār-dœr\ [F]: bad quarter hour: an uncomfortable though brief experience
- me-den agan** \Qmā-,den-'āg-,ān\ [Gk]: nothing in excess

me-dio tu-tis-si-mus ibis \med-ē,ō-tū-,tis-ə-mūs-'ē-bəs\ [L]: you will go most safely by the middle course
me ju-di-ce \mā-'yūd-ə-ke\ [L]: I being judge: in my judgment
mens sa-na in cor-po-re sa-no \māns-'sān-ə-in-,kōr-pə-re-'sān-ō\ [L]: a sound mind in a sound body
me-um et tu-um \mē-əm-,et-tū-əm, me-əm-\ [L]: mine and thine: distinction of private property
mi-ra-bi-le vi-su \mā-,rāb-ə-lē-'wē-sū\ [L]: wonderful to behold
mi-ra-bi-lia \mir-ə-'bil-ē-ə\ [L]: wonders: miracles
mo-le ru-it sua \mō-le-,rū-it-,sū-ā\ [L]: it collapses from its own bigness
monde \mōnd\ [F]: world: fashionable world: society
mon-ta-ni sem-per li-be-ri \mōn-'tān-ē-,sem-pər-'lē-bə-,rē\ [L]: mountaineers are always free men — motto of West Virginia
mo-nu-men-tum ae-re per-en-ni-us \mō-nə-'men-tūm-,ī-re-pə-'ren-ē-ūs\ [L]: a monument more lasting than bronze — used of an immortal work of art or literature
mo-ri-tu-ri te sa-lu-ta-mus \mōr-ə-'tūr-ē-,tā-,sāl-ə-'tām-ūs\ [L]: we who are about to die salute thee
mul-tum in par-vo \mūl-təm-in-'pār-vō\ [L]: much in little
mu-ta-to no-mi-ne de te fa-bu-la nar-ra-tur \mū-,tāt-ō-'nō-mə-ne-dā-'tā-,fāb-ə-lā-nā-'rā-,tūr\ [L]: with the name changed the story applies to you
na-tu-ram ex-pel-las fur-ca, ta-men us-que re-cur-ret \nā-'tū-,rām-ek-,spel-ās-'fūr-kā, tā-mən-'ūs-kwe-re-'kūr-et\ [L]: you may drive nature out with a pitchfork, but she will keep coming back
na-tu-ra non fa-cit sal-tum \nā-'tū-rā-,nōn-,fāk-ət-'sāl-tūm\ [L]: nature makes no leap
ne ce-de ma-lis \nā-,kā-de-'māl-,ēs\ [L]: yield not to misfortunes
ne-mo me im-pu-ne la-ces-sit \nā-mō-'mā-im-,pū-nā-lā-'kes-ət\ [L]: no one attacks me with impunity — motto of Scotland and of the Order of the Thistle
ne quid ni-mis \nā-,kwid-'nim-əs\ [L]: not anything in excess
ne-st-ce pas? \nes-pā\ [F]: isn't it so?
nil ad-mi-ra-ri \nēl-,ād-mə-'rār-ē\ [L]: to be excited by nothing: equanimity
nil de-spe-ran-dum \nēl-,dā-spā-'rān-dūm\ [L]: never despair
nil si-ne nu-mi-ne \nēl-,sin-e-'nū-mə-ne\ [L]: nothing without the divine will — motto of Colorado
n'im-porte \nān-'pōrt\ [F]: it's no matter
no-lens vo-lens \nō-,lenz-'vō-,lenz\ [L]: unwilling (or) willing: willy-nilly
non om-nia pos-su-mus om-nes \nōn-'ōm-nē-ā-,pō-sə-mūs-'ōm-nās\ [L]: we can't all (do) all things
non om-nis mo-ri-ar \nōn-'ōm-nās-,mōr-ē-,ār\ [L]: I shall not wholly die
non sans droict \nōn-'sān-drwā\ [OF]: not without right — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms
non sum qua-lis eram \nōn-,sūm-,kwāl-əs-'er-,ām\ [L]: I am not what I used to be
nos-ce te ip-sum \nōs-ke-,tā-'ip-,sūm\ [L]: know thyself
nos-tal-gie de la boue \nōs-tāl-zhēd-(ə-)lā-bū\ [F]: nostalgia for the mud: homesickness for the gutter
nous avons chan-gé tout ce-la \nü-zā-vōn-'shān-zhā-tū-s(l)ā\ [F]: we have changed all that
nous ver-ront ce que nous ver-ront \nü-ve-rōns-(ə-)kə-nü-ve-rōn\ [F]: we shall see what we shall see
no-vus ho-mo \nō-wəs-'hō-mō\ [L]: new man: man newly ennobled: upstart
no-vus or-do se-clo-rum \-'ōr-,dō-sā-'klōr-əm\ [L]: a new cycle of the ages — motto on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States
nu-gae \nü-,gā\ [L]: trifles
nuit blanche \nwē-blānsh\ [F]: white night: a sleepless night
nyet \nyet\ [Russ]: no
ob-iit \ō-bē-,it\ [L]: he (or she) died
ob-scu-rum per ob-scu-ri-us \əb-'skyūr-əm-,per-əb-'skyūr-ē-əs\ [L]: (explaining) the obscure by means of the more obscure
ode-rint dum me-tu-ant \ōd-ə-,rint-,dūm-met-ə-,wānt\ [L]: let them hate, so long as they fear
odi et amo \ō-,dē-et-'ām-(j)ō\ [L]: I hate and I love
om-ne ig-no-tum pro mag-ni-fi-co \ōm-ne-ig-'nō-,tūm-prō-māg-'nif-i-,kō\ [L]: everything unknown (is taken) as grand: the unknown tends to be exaggerated in importance or difficulty
om-nia mu-tan-tur, nos et mu-ta-mur in il-lis \ōm-nē-ā-mū-'tān-,tūr, nōs-,et-mū-,tām-ər-in-'il-,ēs\ [L]: all things are changing, and we are changing with them
om-nia vin-cit amor \ōm-nē-ā-'wiŋ-kət-'ām-,ōr\ [L]: love conquers all
onus pro-ban-di \ō-nās-prō-'ban-,dī-,dē\ [L]: burden of proof
ora pro no-bis \ō-rā-prō-'nō-,bēs\ [L]: pray for us
ore ro-tun-do \ōr-ē-rō-'tən-dō\ [L]: with round mouth: eloquently
oro y pla-ta \ōr-ō-ē-'plāt-ə\ [Sp]: gold and silver — motto of Montana
o tem-po-ral o mo-res! \ō-'tem-pə-rā-ō-'mō-,rās\ [L]: oh the times! oh the manners!
oti-um cum dig-ni-ta-te \ōt-ē-,ūm-kūm-,dig-nə-'tā-te\ [L]: leisure with dignity
où sont les neiges d'an-tan? \ü-sōn-'lā-nezh-dān-'tān\ [F]: where are the snows of yesteryear?
pal-li-da Mors \pal-əd-ə-'mōrz\ [L]: pale Death
pa-nem et cir-cen-ses \pān-,em-et-kir-'kān-,sēs\ [L]: bread and circuses: provision of the means of life and recreation by government to appease discontent
pan-ta rhei \pān-,tā-(h)rā, pant-ə-'rā\ [Gk]: all things are in flux
par avance \pār-ā-vāns\ [F]: in advance: by anticipation
par avion \pār-ā-vyōn\ [F]: by airplane — used on airmail
par ex-em-ple \pār-äg-zā'pl\ [F]: for example
par-tu-ri-unt mon-tes, nas-ce-tur ri-di-cu-lus mus \pār-,tūr-ē-,ūnt-'mōn-,tās nās-,tūr-ri-,dik-ə-lūs-'mūs\ [L]: the mountains are in labor, and a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth
pa-ter pa-tri-ae \pā-,ter-'pā-trē-,ī\ [L]: father of his country
pau-cis ver-bis \pau-,kēs-'wer-,bēs\ [L]: in a few words

pax vo-bis-cum \pāks-vō-'bēs-,kūm\ [L]: peace (be) with you
peine forte et dure \pen-fōr-tā-dūr\ [F]: strong and hard punishment: torture
per an-gus-ta ad au-gus-ta \per-'ān-,gūs-tā-ād-'au-,gūs-tā-,per-'ān-\ [L]: through difficulties to honors
père \per\ [F]: father — used after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son
per-eant qui an-te nos nos-tra dix-e-runt \per-e-,ānt-kwē-,ān-te-'nōs-'nōs-trā-dēk-'sā-,runt\ [L]: may they perish who have expressed our bright ideas before us
per-eunt et im-pu-tan-tur \per-e-,ūnt-et-,im-pə-'tān-,tūr\ [L]: they (the hours) pass away and are reckoned on (our) account
per-fide Al-bion \per-fēd-āl-byōn\ [F]: perfidious Albion (England)
peu à peu \pō-ā-pō\ [F]: little by little
peu de chose \pōd-(ə-)shōz\ [F]: a trifle
pièce d'oc-ca-sion \pyes-dō-kā-zyōn\ [F]: piece for a special occasion
pinx-it \pink-sət\ [L]: he (or she) painted it
place aux dames \plās-ō-dām\ [F]: (make) room for the ladies
ple-no ju-re \plā-nō-'yūr-e\ [L]: with full right
plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose \plū-sā-shā'zh plū-se-lā-mem-shōz\ [F]: the more that changes, the more it's the same thing
plus roy-a-liste que le roi \plū-rwā-yā-lēst-kəl-rwā\ [F]: more royalist than the king
po-cas pa-la-bras \pō-kās-pā-'lāv-rās\ [Sp]: few words
po-eta nas-ci-tur, non fit \pō-,ā-tā-'nās-kə-,tūr nōn-'fit\ [L]: a poet is born, not made
pol-li-ce ver-so \pō-li-ke-'wer-sō\ [L]: with thumb turned: with a gesture or expression of condemnation
post hoc, er-go prop-ter hoc \pōst-,hōk, er-gō-'prōp-ter-,hōk\ [L]: after this, therefore on account of it (a fallacy of argument)
post ob-itum \pōst-'ō-bə-,tūm\ [L]: after death
pour ac-quit \pūr-ā-kē\ [F]: received payment
pour le mé-rite \pūr-lə-mā-rēt\ [F]: for merit
pro aris et fo-cis \prō-,ā-,rēs-et-'fō-,kēs\ [L]: for altars and fire-sides
pro bo-no pu-bli-co \prō-,bō-nō-'pū-bli-,kō\ [L]: for the public good
pro hac vi-ce \prō-,hāk-'wik-e\ [L]: for this occasion
pro pa-tria \prō-'pā-trē-,ā\ [L]: for one's country
pro re-ge, le-ge, et gre-ge \prō-'rā-,ge-'lā-,ge-et-'greg-,e\ [L]: for the king, the law, and the people
pro re na-ta \prō-,rā-'nāt-ə\ [L]: for an occasion that has arisen: as needed — used in medical prescriptions
quand même \kān-mem\ [F]: even though: whatever may happen
quan-tum mu-ta-tus ab il-lo \kwānt-əm-mū-'tāt-əs-āb-'il-ō\ [L]: how changed from what he once was
quan-tum suf-fi-cit \kwānt-əm-'səf-ə-,kit\ [L]: as much as suffices: a sufficient quantity — used in medical prescriptions
¿quién sa-be? \kyān-'sā-vā\ [Sp]: who knows?
qui fa-cit per ali-um fa-cit per se \kwē-,fāk-it-,per-'āl-ē-,ūm-,fāk-it-,per-'sā\ [L]: he who does (anything) through another does it through himself
quis cus-to-di-et ip-sos cus-to-des? \kwis-kūs-'tōd-ē-,et-,ip-,sōs-kūs-'tō-,dās\ [L]: who will keep the keepers themselves?
qui s'ex-cuse s'ac-cuse \kē-'sek-,skūēz-'sā-,kūēz\ [F]: he who excuses himself accuses himself
quis se-pa-ra-bit? \kwis-,sā-pə-'rāb-it\ [L]: who shall separate (us)? — motto of the Order of St. Patrick
qui trans-tu-lit sus-ti-net \kwē-'trāns-tə-,lit-'sūs-tə-,net\ [L]: He who transplanted sustains (us) — motto of Connecticut
qui va là? \kē-vā-lā\ [F]: who goes there?
quod ad hoc \kwō-,ād-'hōk\ [L]: as far as this: to this extent
quod erat de-mon-stran-dum \kwōd-'er-,āt-,dem-ən-'strān-dəm-,dā-,mōn-'strān-,dūm\ [L]: which was to be proved
quod erat fa-ci-en-dum \-,fāk-ē-'en-,dūm\ [L]: which was to be done
quod sem-per, quod ubi-que, quod ab om-ni-bus \kwōd-'sem-per kwōd-'ūb-i-,kwā, kwōd-'āb-'ōm-ni-,būs, -,kwōd-'ū-'bē-(j)kwā\ [L]: what (has been held) always, everywhere, by everybody
quod vi-de \kwōd-'wid-,e\ [L]: which see
quo-rum pars mag-na fui \kwōr-əm-,pārs-,māg-nə-'fū-ē\ [L]: in which I played a great part
quos de-us vult per-de-re pri-us de-men-tat \kwōs-'de-ūs-,wūlt-'perd-ə-,re-,pri-ūs-dā-'men-,tāt\ [L]: those whom a god wishes to destroy he first drives mad
quot ho-mi-nes, tot sen-ten-ti-ae \kwōt-'hō-mə-nās-,tōt-sen-'ten-tē-,ā\ [L]: there are as many opinions as there are men
quo va-dis? \kwō-'wād-əs\ [L]: whither are you going?
rai-son d'état \re-zōn-dā-tā\ [F]: reason of state
re-cu-ler pour mieux sau-ter \rə-kūē-lā-pūr-myē-sō-tā\ [F]: to draw back in order to make a better jump
reg-nat po-pu-lus \reg-,nāt-'pō-pə-,lūs\ [L]: the people rule — motto of Arkansas
re in-fec-ta \rā-in-'fek-,tā\ [L]: the business being unfinished: without accomplishing one's purpose
re-li-gio lo-ci \re-,lig-ē-,ō-'lō-,kē\ [L]: religious sanctity of a place
rem acu te-ti-gis-ti \rem-'ā-,kū-,tet-ə-'gis-tē\ [L]: you have touched the point with a needle: you have hit the nail on the head

ə abut ʰ kitten, F table ər further a back ā bake
 ä cot, cart ä F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip ī life j joke k G ich, buch ʰ F vin ŋ sing
 ō flow ó flaw œ F bœuf œ F feu òi coin th thing
 th this ü loot ú foot ue G füllen ū F rue y yet
 ʸ F digne \dēn\, nuit \nwē\ yü few yü furious zh vision

ré-pon-dez s'il vous plaît \rā-pōn-dā-sēl-vü-ple\ [F]: reply, if you please
re-qui-es-cat in pa-ce \rek-wē-es-kāt-in-pāk-e, rā-kwē-es-kāt-in-pāk-ā\ [L]: may he (or she) rest in peace — used on tombstones
re-spi-ce fi-nem \rā-spi-ke-fē-nem\ [L]: look to the end: consider the outcome
re-sur-gam \re-sür-gām\ [L]: I shall rise again
re-te-nue \rät-nüē\ [F]: self-restraint: reserve
re-ve-nons à nos mou-tons \rāv-nōn-ā-nō-mü-tōn\ [F]: let us return to our sheep: let us get back to the subject
ruse de guerre \rüz-də-ger\ [F]: war stratagem
rus in ur-be \rüs-in-ür-be\ [L]: country in the city
sal At-ti-cum \sal-at-i-kəm\ [L]: Attic salt: wit
salle à man-ger \säl-ā-män-zhā\ [F]: dining room
sa-lus po-pu-li su-pre-ma lex es-to \säl-üs-pō-pē-lē-sù-prā-mē-leks-es-tō\ [L]: let the welfare of the people be the supreme law — motto of Missouri
sans doute \sä-n-düt\ [F]: without doubt
sans gêne \sä-n-zhen\ [F]: without embarrassment or constraint
sans peur et sans re-proche \sä-n-pœr-ā-sä-n-rā-prōsh\ [F]: without fear and without reproach
sans sou-ci \sä-n-sü-sē\ [F]: without worry
sculp-sit \skəlp-sət, 'skülp-\ [L]: he (or she) carved it
scu-to bo-nae vo-lun-ta-tis tu-ae co-ro-nas-ti nos \skü-tō-bō-ni-vō-lün-tāt-əs-tü-i-kōr-ā-näs-tē-nōs\ [L]: Thou hast crowned us with the shield of Thy good will — a motto on the Great Seal of Maryland
se-cun-dum ar-tem \se-kün-dəm-är-tem\ [L]: according to the art: according to the accepted practice of a profession or trade
secundum na-tu-ram \nä-tü-räm\ [L]: according to nature: naturally
se de-fen-den-do \sä-dā-fen-den-dō\ [L]: in self-defense
se ha-bla es pa-ñol \sä-äv-lä-äs-pā-nyōl\ [Sp]: Spanish spoken
sem-per ea-dem \sem-per-e-ä-dem\ [L]: always the same (fem.) — motto of Queen Elizabeth I
sem-per fi-de-lis \sem-pər-fä-dä-ləs\ [L]: always faithful — motto of the U.S. Marine Corps
sem-per idem \sem-per-ē-dem\ [L]: always the same (masc.)
sem-per pa-ra-tus \sem-pər-pä-rät-əs\ [L]: always prepared — motto of the U.S. Coast Guard
se non è ve-ro, è ben tro-va-to \sä-nōn-e-vā-rō-e-ben-trō-vä-tō\ [It]: even if it is not true, it is well conceived
sic itur ad as-tra \sēk-i-tür-äd-äs-trā\ [L]: thus one goes to the stars: such is the way to immortality
sic sem-per ty-ran-nis \sik-sem-pər-tä-ran-əs\ [L]: thus ever to tyrants — motto of Virginia
sic trans-it glo-ria mun-di \sēk-trän-sät-glōr-ē-ä-mün-dē\ [L]: so passes away the glory of the world
sic-ut pa-tri-bus sit De-us no-bis \sē-küt-pä-tri-büs-sit-de-üs-nō-bēs\ [L]: as to our fathers may God be to us — motto of Boston
si jeu-nesse sa-vait, si vieil-lesse pou-vait \sē-zhœ-nēs-sä-ve-sē-vye-yes-pü-ve\ [F]: if youth only knew, if age only could!
si-lent le-ges in-ter ar-ma \sil-ent-lä-gäs-int-ər-är-mä\ [L]: the laws are silent in the midst of arms
s'il vous plaît \sēl-vü-ple\ [F]: if you please
si-mi-lia si-mi-li-bus cu-ran-tur \sim-il-ē-ä-sim-il-ä-büs-kü-rän-tür\ [L]: like is cured by like
si-mi-lis si-mi-li gau-det \sim-ä-läs-sim-ä-lē-gäu-det\ [L]: like takes pleasure in like
si mo-nu-men-tum re-qui-ris, cir-cum-spi-ce \sē-mō-nä-ment-əm-re-kwē-räs kir-küm-spi-ke\ [L]: if you seek his monument, look around — epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London, of which he was architect
si quae-ris pen-in-su-lam amo-e-nam, cir-cum-spi-ce \sē-kwī-räs-pä-nin-sä-läm-ä-moi-näm kir-küm-spi-ke\ [L]: if you seek a beautiful peninsula, look around — motto of Michigan
sis-te vi-a-tor \sis-te-wē-ä-tör\ [L]: stop, traveler — used on Roman roadside tombs
si vis pa-cem, pa-ra bel-lum \sē-wēs-pä-kem pä-rä-bel-üm\ [L]: if you wish peace, prepare for war
sol-vi-tur am-bu-lan-do \söl-wä-tür-äm-bä-län-dō\ [L]: it is solved by walking: the problem is solved by a practical experiment
splen-di-de men-dax \splen-dä-dä-men-däks\ [L]: nobly untruthful
spo-lia opi-ma \spō-lē-ä-ō-pē-mä\ [L]: rich spoils: the arms taken by the victorious from the vanquished general
sta-tus in quo \stät-əs-in-kwō\ [L]: state in which: the existing state
sta-tus quo an-te bel-lum \stät-əs-kwō-änt-e-bel-üm\ [L]: the state existing before the war
sua-vi-ter in mo-do, for-ti-ter in re \swä-wä-ter-in-mōd-ō 'fört-ä-ter-in-rä\ [L]: gently in manner, strongly in deed
sub ver-bo \süb-wer-bō\ or **sub vo-ce** \süb-wō-ke\ [L]: under the word — introducing a cross-reference in a dictionary or index
sunt la-cri-mae re-rum \sünt-läk-ri-mi-rä-rüm\ [L]: there are tears for things: tears attend trials
suo ju-re \sü-ō-yür-e\ [L]: in his (or her) own right
suo lo-co \lō-kō\ [L]: in its proper place
suo Mar-te \mär-te\ [L]: by one's own exertions
su-um cui-que \sü-əm-kwik-we\ [L]: to each his own

tant mieux \tä-n-myē\ [F]: so much the better
tant pis \pē\ [F]: so much the worse
tem-po-ra mu-tan-tur, nos et mu-ta-mur in il-lis \tem-pä-rä-mü-tän-tür nōs-et-mü-täm-ər-in-il-ēs\ [L]: the times are changing, and we are changing with them
tem-pus edax re-rum \tem-pūs-ed-äks-rä-rüm\ [L]: time, that devours all things
tem-pus fu-git \tem-päs-fyü-jät, -füt-git\ [L]: time flies
ti-meo Da-na-os et do-na fe-ren-tes \tim-ē-ō-dän-ä-ōs-et-dō-nä-fe-ren-täs\ [L]: I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts
to-ti-dem ver-bis \töt-ä-dem-wer-bēs\ [L]: in so many words
to-tis vi-ri-bus \tō-tēs-wē-ri-büs\ [L]: with all one's might
to-to cae-lo \tō-tō-ki-lō\ or **toto coe-lo** \koi-lō\ [L]: by the whole extent of the heavens: diametrically
tou-jours per-drix \tü-zhür-per-drē\ [F]: always partridge: too much of a good thing
tous frais faits \tü-fre-fe\ [F]: all expenses defrayed
tout à fait \tü-tä-fe\ [F]: altogether: quite
tout au con-traire \tü-tō-kōn-trer\ [F]: quite the contrary
tout à vous \tü-tä-vü\ [F]: wholly yours: at your service
tout bien ou rien \tü-byä-nü-ryä\ [F]: everything well (done) or nothing (attempted)
tout com-pren-dre c'est tout par-don-ner \tü-kōn-prän-drä se-tü-pär-dō-nä\ [F]: to understand all is to forgive all
tout court \tü-kür\ [F]: quite short: simply; also: brusquely
tout de même \tüt-mem\ [F]: all the same: nevertheless
tout de suite \tüt-swēt\ [F]: immediately; also: all at once: consecutively
tout en-sem-ble \tü-tän-sän-bl\ [F]: all together: general effect
tout est per-du fors l'hon-neur \tü-te-per-dü-för-lō-nœr\ or **tout est perdu hors l'honneur** \dū-ör-\ [F]: all is lost save honor
tout le monde \tül-mōnd\ [F]: all the world: everybody
tranche de vie \trä-nsh-dä-vē\ [F]: slice of life
tria junc-ta in uno \tri-ä-yünk-tä-in-ü-nō\ [L]: three joined in one — motto of the Order of the Bath
tru-di-tur dies die \trüd-ä-tür-di-äs-di-ä\ [L]: day is pushed forth by day: one day hurries on another
tu-e-bor \tü-ä-bör\ [L]: I will defend — a motto on the Great Seal of Michigan
ua mau ke ea o ka ai-na i ka po-no \ü-ä-mä-ü-ke-e-ä-ō-kä-ä-ē-nä-ē-kä-pō-nō\ [Hawaiian]: the life of the land is established in righteousness — motto of Hawaii
ue-ber-mensch \ü-bər-mench\ [G]: superman
ul-ti-ma ra-tio re-gum \ül-ti-mä-rät-ē-ō-rä-güm\ [L]: the final argument of kings, i.e., war
und so wei-ter \ünt-zō-vi-tär\ [G]: and so on
uno ani-mo \ü-nō-än-ä-mō\ [L]: with one mind: unanimously
ur-bi et or-bi \ür-bē-et-ör-bē\ [L]: to the city (Rome) and the world
uti-le dul-ci \üt-l-e-dül-kē\ [L]: the useful with the agreeable
ut in-fra \üt-in-frä\ [L]: as below
ut su-pra \üt-sü-prä\ [L]: as above
va-de re-tro me, Sa-ta-na \vä-de-rä-trō-mä-sä-tä-nä\ [L]: get thee behind me, Satan
vae vic-tis \wi-wik-tēs\ [L]: woe to the vanquished
va-ria lec-tio \vär-ē-ä-lek-tē-dō\ pl **va-ri-ae lec-ti-o-nēs** \vär-ē-i-lek-tē-ō-näs\ [L]: variant reading
va-ri-um et mu-ta-bi-le sem-per fe-mi-na \vär-ē-et-mü-tä-bä-le-sem-per-fä-mä-nä\ [L]: woman is ever a fickle and changeable thing
ve-di Na-po-li e poi mo-ri \vä-dē-nä-pō-lē-ä-pō-ē-mō-rē\ [It]: see Naples, and then die
ve-ni, vi-di, vi-ci \vä-nē-wēd-ē-wē-kē\ [L]: I came, I saw, I conquered
ven-tre à terre \vān-trä-ter\ [F]: belly to the ground: at very great speed
ver-ba-tim ac lit-te-ra-tim \wer-bä-tim-äk-lit-ä-rä-tim\ [L]: word for word and letter for letter
ver-bum sat sa-pi-en-ti est \wer-büm-sät-säp-ē-ent-ē-est\ [L]: a word to the wise is sufficient
vin-cit om-nia ve-ri-tas \wiŋ-kät-öm-nē-ä-wä-rä-täs\ [L]: truth conquers all things
vin-cu-lum ma-tri-mo-nii \wiŋ-kä-lüm-mä-trä-mō-nē-ē\ [L]: bond of marriage
vir-gin-i-bus pu-er-is-que \wir-gin-ä-büs-pü-ä-rēs-kwe\ [L]: for girls and boys
vir-tu-te et ar-mis \wir-tü-te-et-är-mēs\ [L]: by valor and arms — motto of Mississippi
vis me-di-ca-trix na-tu-rae \wēs-med-i-kä-triks-nä-tü-rä\ [L]: the healing power of nature
vive la reine \vēv-lä-ren\ [F]: long live the queen
vive le roi \vēv-lä-rwä\ [F]: long live the king
vix-ere for-tes an-te Aga-mem-no-na \wik-sä-re-för-täs-änt-äg-ä-mem-nä-nä\ [L]: brave men lived before Agamemnon
vogue la ga-lère \vög-lä-gä-ler\ [F]: let the galley be kept rowing: keep on, whatever may happen
voi-là tout \vwä-lä-tü\ [F]: that's all
vox et prae-te-rea ni-hil \wöks-et-pri-ter-e-ä-ni-hil\ [L]: voice and nothing more
vox po-pu-li vox Dei \wöks-pō-pä-lē-wöks-de-ä\ [L]: the voice of the people is the voice of God
Wan-der-jahr \vān-där-yär\ [G]: year of wandering
wie geht's? \vē-gäts\ [G]: how goes it?

Biographical Names

Ab-bey \ˈab-ē\ Edwin Austin 1852–1911 Am. painter & illustrator
Ab-bott \ˈab-ət\ John Joseph Caldwell 1821–1893 Canad. polit.; prime min. (1891–92)
Abbott Lyman 1835–1922 Am. clergyman & author
Abd-el-Ka-der \ˌab-dəl-ˈkād-ər\ or **Abd-al-Ka-dir** \-,dal-\ 1807?–1883 Arab leader in Algeria
Abd-er-Rah-man Khan \ˌab-dər-rə-ˈmān-kān\ 1830?–1901 amir of Afghanistan (1880–1901)
Abd-ul-Aziz \ˌab-dül-ə-ˈzēz\ 1830–1876 sultan of Turkey (1861–76)
Abd-ul Ba-ha \ˌab-dül-bə-ˈhā\ 1844–1921 *Ab-bas Ef-fen-di* \a-,bäs-ə-ˈfən-dē\ Pers. Bahai leader
Abd-ul-Ha-mid II \ˌab-dül-hä-ˈmēd\ 1842–1918 sultan of Turkey (1876–1909)
Abd-ul-lah ibn-Hu-sein \ˌab-də-ˈlā-ib-ən-hü-ˈsān\ 1882–1951 ruler of Transjordan; amir (1921–46); king (1946–51)
Abd-ul-Me-djid I or Abd-ul Me-jid \ˌab-dül-mə-ˈjēd\ 1823–1861 sultan of Turkey (1839–61)
Abel \ˈā-bəl\ Sir Frederick Augustus 1827–1902 Eng. chem.
Ab-e-lard \ˈab-ə-lärd\ Peter Fr. Pierre **Abé-lard** or **Abai-lard** \-,ab-ä-ˈlär\ 1079–1142 Fr. philos. & theol.
Ab-er-crom-bie or Ab-er-crom-by \ˈab-ər-,kräm-bē-,kräm-\ James 1706–1781 Brit. gen. in Am.
Abercromby Sir Ralph 1734–1801 Brit. gen.
Ab-er-nathy \ˈab-ər-,nath-ē\ Ralph David 1926– Am. clergyman
Ab-ing-ton \ˈab-ɪŋ-tən\ Frances or Fanny 1737–1815 née Barton Eng. actress
Abruz-zi \ä-ˈbrüt-sē\ Duke of the 1873–1933 Prince *Luigi of Savoy-Aosta* naval officer & explorer
abu-Bakr \äb-,ü-ˈbak-ər\ also **Abu Bekr** \-ˈbek-ər\ A.D. 573–634 1st caliph of Mecca
Abul Ka-sim \äb-,ül-ˈkäs-əm\ Lat. **Al-bu-ca-sis** \al-byə-ˈkā-səs\ d?1013 Arab surgeon & medical writer
Ach-e-son \ˈach-ə-sən\ Dean Gooderham 1893–1971 Am. lawyer
Ac-ton \ˈak-tən\ 1st Baron 1834–1902 *John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton* \dal-,bərg-\ Eng. hist.
Ad-am \ˈad-əm\ Robert 1728–1792 & his bro. James 1730–1794 Eng. architects & furniture designers
Ad-ams \ˈad-əmz\ Charles Francis 1807–1886 son of J.Q. Am. lawyer & diplomat
Adams Franklin Pierce 1881–1960 *F.P.A.* Am. journalist
Adams Henry Brooks 1838–1918 son of C.F. Am. hist.
Adams James Truslow 1878–1949 Am. hist.
Adams John 1735–1826 Am. lawyer & 2d pres. of the U.S. (1797–1801)
Adams John Quin-cy \ˈkwɪn-zē-,ˈkwɪn(t)-sē\ 1767–1848 son of John 6th pres. of the U.S. (1825–29)
Adams Maude 1872–1953 orig. *Maude Kiskadden* Am. actress
Adams Samuel 1722–1803 Am. Revolutionary patriot
Adams Samuel Hopkins 1871–1958 Am. author
Ad-dams \ˈad-əmz\ Jane 1860–1935 Am. social worker
Ad-di-son \ˈad-ə-sən\ Joseph 1672–1719 Eng. essayist & poet — **Ad-di-so-nian** \ˈad-ə-ˈsō-nē-ən-,nyən\ adj
Ade \ˈad\ George 1866–1944 Am. humorist
Ade-nau-er \ˈad-ən-,au(-ə)r-,ˈad-\ Konrad 1876–1967 chancellor of West Germany (1949–63)
Ad-ler \ˈad-lər-,ˈad-\ Alfred 1870–1937 Austrian psychiatrist
Adler \ˈad-\ Cyrus 1863–1940 Am. educ. & author
Adler \ˈad-\ Felix 1851–1933 Am. educ. & reformer
Adler \ˈad-\ Mortimer Jerome 1902– Am. philos.
Adri-an \ˈä-drē-ən\ name of 6 popes: esp. IV (*Nicholas Break-spear* \ˈbräk-,spi(ə)r\ 1100?–1159 the only Eng. pope (1154–59)
Adrian Rom. emp. — see HADRIAN
Adrian Edgar Douglas 1889–1977 1st Baron of Cambridge Eng. physiol.
Æ — see George William RUSSELL
Æl-fric \ˈal-frik\ ab 955–ab 1020 Eng. abbot & writer
Aeneas Silvius or Sylvius — see PIUS II
Aes-chi-nes \ˈes-kə-nēz-,ˈēs-\ 389–314 B.C. Athenian orator
Aes-chy-lus \ˈes-kə-ləs-,ˈēs-\ 525–456 B.C. Greek dram. — **Aes-chy-le-an** \ˈes-kə-ˈlē-ən-,ˈēs-\ adj
Ae-sop \ˈē-,söp-,səp\ ab 620–ab 560 B.C. Greek fabulist
Aga Khan III \äg-ə-ˈkän-,ag-\ 1877–1957 *Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah* head of Ismailian Muslims (1885–1957)
Aga Khan IV 1936– grandson of prec., *Shah Karim* head of Ismailian Muslims (1957–)
Ag-as-siz \ˈag-ə-(s)ē\ Alexander 1835–1910 son of J.L.R. Am. zool.

Agassiz (Jean) Louis (Rodolphe) 1807–1873 Am. (Swiss-born) naturalist
Agath-o-cles \ə-ˈgath-ə-,klēz\ 361–289 B.C. tyrant of Syracuse
Agee \ˈā-(j)ē\ James 1909–1955 Am. author
Ages-i-la-us II \ə-jes-ə-ˈlā-əs\ d ab 360 B.C. king of Sparta (ab 400–360)
Ag-nes \ˈag-nəs\ Saint d A.D. 304 virgin martyr
Ag-new \ˈag-,n(y)ü\ Spi-ro \ˈspi(ə)r-(j)ō\ Theodore 1918– Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1969–73)
Ag-non \ˈag-,nän\ Shmuel Yosef 1888–1970 Israeli (Austrian-born) author
Agric-o-la \ə-ˈgrik-ə-lə\ Gnaeus Julius A.D. 37–93 Rom. gen.
Agrip-pa \ə-ˈgrip-ə\ Marcus Vipsanius 63–12 B.C. Rom. statesman
Ag-rip-pi-na \ag-rə-ˈpī-nə-,ˈpē-\ the elder 13 B.C.?–A.D. 33 dau. of Agrippa, wife of Germanicus Caesar, mother of Caligula
Agrippina the younger A.D. 15?–59 dau. of prec. & mother of Emp. Nero
Agui-nal-do \äg-ē-ˈnäl-(j)dō\ Emilio 1869–1964 Filipino leader
Ah-med III \ä-ˈmet-,ˈmed\ 1673–1736 sultan of Turkey (1703–30)
Ai-ken \ˈā-kən\ Conrad Potter 1889–1973 Am. writer
Ains-worth \ˈānz-(j)wəth\ (William) Harrison 1805–1882 Eng. nov.
Ai-sha or Aye-sha \ˈi-shə-,ˈäē-shə\ A.D. 611–678 favorite wife of Muhammad
Ak-bar \ˈak-bər-,ˈbär\ 1542–1605 the Great emp. of Hindustan (1556–1605)
a Kempis — see THOMAS A KEMPIS
Aken-side \ˈā-kən-sīd\ Mark 1721–1770 Eng. poet & physician
Ak-he-na-ton or Akhe-na-ton or Akh-na-ton \äk-(ə-)ˈnät-ən\ var of IKHNATON
Alanbrooke Viscount — see Alan Francis BROOKE
Alar-cón, de \äl-är-ˈkōn-,ˈkōn\ Pedro Antonio 1833–1891 Span. writer & statesman
Al-a-ric \ˈal-ə-rik\ A.D. 370?–410 Visigoth king; conqueror of Rome
Alaric II d A.D. 507 Visigoth king; issued legal code
Al-bee \ˈöl-(j)bē-,ˈal-\ Edward Franklin 1928– Am. dram.
Albemar-le Duke of — see George MONCK
Al-bé-niz \äl-ˈbā-(j)nēs\ Isaac 1860–1909 Span. pianist & composer
Al-bers \ˈal-bərz-,ˈäl-bərs\ Josef 1888–1976 Am. (Ger.-born) painter
Al-bert I \ˈal-bərt\ 1875–1934 king of Belgium (1909–34)
Albert Carl Bert 1908– Am. polit.
Albert, D' — see Eugen D'ALBERT
Albert of Saxe-Co-burg-Go-tha \-,saks-,kō-,bərg-'gō-thə-,ˈgōt-ə\ Prince 1819–1861 consort of Queen Victoria of Gr. Brit.
Al-ber-tus Mag-nus \äl-ˈbərt-ə-'smag-nəs\ Saint 1193? (or 1206?)–1280 *Albert Count von Boll-städt* \-ˈböl-,shtet\ Ger. philos. & theol.
Al-bo-in \ˈal-,böin-,bə-wən\ d A.D. 573 Lombard king (ab 565–573)
Albucasis — see ABUL KASIM
Al-bu-quer-que, de \ˈal-bə-,kər-kē-,ˈal-bə-\ Alfonso 1453–1515 Port. viceroy & conqueror in India
Al-cae-us \ˈal-'sē-əs\ fl ab 600 B.C. Greek poet
Al-ci-bi-a-des \al-sə-ˈbī-ə-,dēz\ ab 450–404 B.C. Athenian gen. & polit.
Al-cott \ˈöl-kət\ Amos Bronson 1799–1888 Am. teacher & philos.
Alcott Louisa May 1832–1888 dau. of A.B. Am. author
Al-cuin \ˈal-kwən\ A.D. 735–804 Eng. theol. & scholar
Al-da \ˈäl-də-,ˈöl-,ˈal-\ Frances 1883–1952 orig. *Frances Davis* N.Z.-born soprano
Al-den \ˈöl-dən\ John 1599?–1687 *Mayflower* pilgrim
Al-der \ˈäl-dər\ Kurt 1902–1958 Ger. chem.
Al-drich \ˈöl-drich\ Thomas Bailey 1836–1907 Am. author
Al-drin \ˈöl-drən\ Edwin Eugene Jr. 1930– Am. astronaut; 2d man on the moon
Aldus Manutius — see MANUTIUS
Alei-chem Sha-lom \shō-ləm-ə-ˈlā-kəm\ 1859–1916 pseud. of *Solomon Rabinowitz* Am. (Russ.-born) humorist

ə abut	ː kitten, F table	ər further	a back	ā bake
ä cot, cart	ä F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	i life	j joke	k G ich, buch
ō flow	ó flaw	œ F bœuf	œ F feu	oi coin
th this	ü loot	ü foot	ue G füllen	ue F rue
y F digne	\dēnʔ\,	nuit \nwɛ\	yü few	yü furious
			zh vision	

- Aleix-an-dre** \äl-ek-'sän-dre\ Vicente 1898— Span. poet
Ale-mán \äl-ä-'màn\ Mateo 1547?–1610 Span. nov.
Ale-mán Val-dés \-väl-'des\ Miguel 1902— Mex. lawyer; pres. of Mexico (1946–52)
Alem-bert, d' \dal-əm-'ba(ə)r, -'be(ə)r\ Jean Le Rond 1717?–1783 Fr. math. & philos.
Al-ex-an-der \äl-ig-'zan-dər, -el-\ name of 8 popes: esp. VI (Rodrigo Lanzol y Borja) 1431?–1503 (pope 1492–1503)
Alexander III of Macedon 356–323 B.C. the Great king (336–323)
Alexander Russ. **Alek-sandr** name of 3 emps. of Russia: I 1777–1825 (reigned 1801–25); II 1818–1881 (reigned 1855–81); III 1845–1894 (reigned 1881–94)
Alexander I Obre-no-vich \-ō-'bren-ə-'vich\ 1876–1903 king of Serbia (1889–1903)
Alexander I 1888–1934 king of Yugoslavia (1921–34)
Alexander of Hillsborough 1st Earl 1885–1965 *Albert Victor Alexander* Brit. polit.
Alexander Nev-ski \-'nev-skē, -'nef-\ 1220?–1263 Russ. saint & mil. hero
Alexander Se-verus \-sə-'vir-əs\ A.D. 208?–235 Rom. emp. (222–235)
Alexander of Tunis 1st Earl 1891–1969 *Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander* Brit. field marshal; gov.-gen. of Canada (1946–52)
Alex-is I Mi-khai-lo-vich \ä-'lek-sə-smə-'kī-lə-'vich\ 1629–1676 father of Peter the Great czar of Russia (1645–76)
Alex-is Pe-tro-vich \ä-'lek-sə-spə-'trō-'vich\ 1690–1718 son of Peter the Great czarevitch of Russia
Alex-i-us I Com-ne-nus \ä-'lek-sē-ə-'skäm-'nē-nəs\ 1048–1118 Eastern Rom. emp. (1081–1118)
Al-fie-ri \äl-fē-'e(ə)r-ē\ Count Vittorio 1749–1803 Ital. dram.
Al-fon-so \äl-'fän(t)-('sō, -'fän-('zō\ *Port.* **Afon-so** older **Af-fon-so** \ä-'fō-('sü\ name of 6 kings of Portugal: esp. I 1112–1185 (1st king; 1139–85); V 1432–1481 (reigned 1438–81)
Alfonso or Al-phon-so XIII 1886–1941 king of Spain (1886–1931)
Al-fred \äl-frəd, -fərd\ A.D. 849–899 the Great king of the West Saxons (871–899)
Alf-vén \äl(f)-'vān, -'ven\ Hannes Olof Gösta 1908— Swed. astrophysicist
Al-ger \äl-jər\ Horatio 1832–1899 Am. author
Al-gren \öl-grən\ Nelson 1909— Am. author
Ali \ä-'lē, 'al-ē, 'äl-ē\ *Ar.* **Ali ibn-abi-Tālib** A.D. 600?–661 cousin & son-in-law of Muhammad 4th orthodox caliph (656–661)
Ali or Ali Pa-sha \-'päsh-ə, -'pash-, -pə-'shä\ 1741–1822 the Lion of Janina Turk. pasha
Ali Muhammad 1942— orig. *Cassius Marcellus Clay* Am. boxer
Al-len \äl-ən\ Ethan 1738–1789 Am. Revolutionary soldier
Allen William 1532–1594 Eng. cardinal
Al-len-by \äl-ən-bē\ 1st Viscount 1861–1936 *Edmund Henry Hynman* *Allenby* Brit. field marshal
Allen-de Gos-sens \ä-'yen-dä-'gō-'sen(t)s\ Salvador 1908–1973 Chilean physician; pres. of Chile (1970–73)
Al-leyn \äl-ən, -ēn, -ān\ Edward 1566–1626 Eng. actor
All-ston \öl-stən\ Washington 1779–1843 Am. painter
Al-ma-Tad-e-ma \äl-mə-'tad-ə-mə\ Sir Lawrence 1836–1912 Eng. (Du.-born) painter
Al-va \äl-və\ or **Al-ba** \äl-bə\ Duke of 1508–1582 *Fernando Álvarez de Toledo* Span. gen.
Al-va-ra-do, de \-dä-'al-və-'räd-('ō\ Alonso 1490?–1554 Span. soldier in Mexico (under Cortes) & Peru
Alvarado, de Pedro 1495?–1541 Span. soldier; companion of Cortes in Mexico
Al-va-rez \äl-və-'rez\ Luis Walter 1911— Am. physicist
Al-ve-ar, de \äl-vä-'är\ Carlos María 1789–1853 Argentine revolutionist
A-ma-ti \ä-'mät-ē, -ə\ family of Ital. violin makers of Cremona: esp. Nicolò or Nicola 1596–1684
Am-brose \äm-'brōz\ Saint A.D. 340?–397 bishop of Milan — **Am-bro-sian** \äm-'brō-zhən, -zē-ən\ *adj*
Amen-ho-tep \äm-ən-'hō-'tep, -am-\ or **Am-e-no-phis** \äm-ə-'nō-fəs\ name of 4 kings of Egypt: esp. III (reigned ab 1411–1375 B.C.); IV — see IKHNATON
Amerigo Vespucci — see VESPUCCI
Am-herst \äm-(')erst\ Baron 1717–1797 *Jeffrey (or Jeffery) Amherst* Brit. gen.; gov.-gen. of Brit. No. Am. (1760–63)
Amis \ä-'mäs\ Kingsley 1922— Eng. author
Am-père \än-'pe(ə)r\ André Marie 1775–1836 Fr. physicist
Amund-sen \äm-ən-sən\ Roald 1872–1928 Norw. polar explorer; disc. south pole (1911)
Anac-re-on \ä-'nak-rē-ən\ 572?–?488 B.C. Greek poet
An-ax-ag-o-ras \än-'ak-'sag-ə-rəs\ 500?–428 B.C. Greek philos. — **An-ax-ag-o-re-an** \-sag-ə-'rē-ən\ *adj*
Anax-i-man-der \ä-'nak-sə-'man-dər\ 611–547 B.C. Greek philos. & astron. — **Anax-i-man-dri-an** \-nak-sə-'man-drē-ən\ *adj*
And-ers \än-dərs, -dərz\ Władysław 1892–1970 Pol. gen.
An-der-sen \än-dər-sən\ Hans Christian 1805–1875 Danish writer of fairy tales
An-der-son \än-dər-sən\ Carl David 1905— Am. physicist
Anderson John 1882–1958 1st Viscount *Wa-ver-ley* \wä-'vər-lē\ Brit. polit.
Anderson Dame Judith 1898— orig. *Frances Margaret Anderson* Australian actress
Anderson Marian 1902— Am. contralto
Anderson Maxwell 1888–1959 Am. dram.
Anderson Philip Warren 1923— Am. physicist
Anderson Sherwood 1876–1941 Am. writer
An-drás-sy \än-'drāsh-ē\ Count Gyula, father 1823–1890 & son 1860–1929 Hung. statesmen
An-dré \än-drē, 'än-(')drā\ John 1751–1780 Brit. major; spy in Am. Rev.
An-drea del Sar-to \än-'drä-ə-'del-'särt-('ō\ 1486–1531 *Andrea Domenico d'Agnolo di Francesco* Florentine painter
An-dre-ev \än-'drä-(y)əf\ Andrei Andreevich 1895–1971 Russ. polit.
Andreev or An-dre-yev \än-'drä-(y)əf\ Leonid Nikolaevich 1871–1919 Russ. nov., storywriter, & dram.
An-drews \än-'drüz\ Roy Chapman 1884–1960 Am. naturalist
An-drić \än-'drich\ Ivo 1892–1975 Yugoslav author
An-dros \än-'drās, -drəs\ Sir Edmund 1637–1714 Brit. colonial gov. in Am.
An-drus \än-'drəs\ Cecil Dale 1931— U.S. secy. of the interior (1977—)
An-fin-sen \än-'fən-sən\ Christian Boehmer 1916— Am. chemist
An-gela Me-ri-ci \än-jə-lə-mə-'rē-chē\ Saint 1474?–1540 Ital. religious; founder of Ursuline order (1535)
Angelico Fra — see FIESOLE
An-gell \än-jəl\ Sir Norman 1872–1967 *Ralph Norman Angell Lane* Eng. author & lecturer
Ang-strom \än-'strəm, 'ōŋ-\ Anders Jonas 1814–1874 Swed. physicist
An-na Iva-nov-na \än-ə-'vān-əv-nə\ 1693–1740 empress of Russia (1730–40)
Anne \än\ 1665–1714 dau. of James II queen of Gr. Brit. (1702–14)
Anne of Austria 1601–1666 consort of Louis XIII of France regent (1643–61) for her son Louis XIV
Anne of Cleves \'klēvz\ 1515–1557 4th wife of Henry VIII of Eng.
Annunzio, D' Gabriele — see D'ANNUNZIO
Anouilh \ä-'nü-ē\ Jean 1910— Fr. dram.
An-selm \än-'selm\ Saint 1033–1109 archbishop of Canterbury (1093–1109)
An-tho-ny \än(t)-thə-nē, chiefly Brit 'an-tə-\ Saint ab A.D. 250–350 Egyptian monk; regarded as founder of Christian monachism
Anthony Mark — see Marcus ANTONIUS
Anthony Susan Brownell 1820–1906 Am. suffragist
Anthony of Padua Saint 1195–1231 Franciscan monk
An-tig-o-nus I \än-'tig-ə-nəs\ 382–301 B.C. *Cyclops* gen. of Alexander the Great & king of Macedonia (306–301)
An-ti-o-chus \än-'tī-ə-kəs\ name of 13 Seleucid kings of Syria: esp. III the Great 242–187 B.C. (reigned 223–187); IV (*Epiph-anes* \-i-'pif-ə-nēz\ *d* 163 B.C. (reigned 175–163)
An-tip-a-ter \än-'tip-ət-ər\ 398?–319 B.C. Macedonian gen. & statesman
An-tis-the-nes \än-'tis-thə-nēz\ 444?–after 371 B.C. Athenian philos.; founder of Cynic school
An-toine Père \pe(ə)r-'an-'twān\ 1748–1829 *Antonio de Se-dilla* \sə-'dē-(y)ə\ Span. Capuchin priest in New Orleans
An-to-ne-scu \än-tə-'nes-(')kü\ Ion \yōn\ 1882–1946 Rumanian gen.; dictator (1940–44)
An-to-ni-nus \än-tə-'nī-nəs\ Marcus Au-re-lius \ō-'rēl-yəs, -'rē-lē-əs\ A.D. 121–180 nephew, son-in-law, and adopted son of Antoninus Pius Rom. emp. (161–180) & Stoic philos.
Antoninus Pi-us \pi-'i-əs\ A.D. 86–161 Rom. emp. (138–161)
An-to-ni-us \än-'tō-nē-əs\ Marcus Eng. Mark or Marc An-to-ny or An-tho-ny \än(t)-thə-nē, chiefly Brit 'an-tə-\ 83?–30 B.C. Rom. orator, triumvir, & gen.
Ao-ki \ä-'ō-kē\ Viscount 1844–1914 *Shuzo Aoki* Jap. diplomat; 1st Jap. ambassador to U.S. (1905–09)
Apel-les \ä-'pel-ēz\ 4th cent. B.C. Greek painter
Apol-li-naire \ä-'päl-ə-'na(ə)r, -'ne(ə)r\ Guillaume 1880–1918 *Guillaume Apollinaire de Kostrowitsky* Fr. poet
Ap-ol-lo-ni-us \ä-'pō-lō-nē-əs\ of Rhodes 3d–2d cent. B.C. Greek poet — **Ap-ol-lo-nian** \-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj*
Appius Claudius — see CLAUDIUS
Appleseed Johnny — see John CHAPMAN
Ap-ple-ton \äp-'əl-tən, -əlt-'n\ Sir Edward (Victor) 1892–1965 Eng. physicist
Aprak-sin or Aprax-in \ä-'prak-sən\ Fëdor Matveevich 1671–1728 Russ. admiral
Ap-u-le-i-us \äp-yə-'lē-(y)əs\ Lucius 2d cent. A.D. Rom. philos. & satirist
Aqui-nas \ä-'kwī-nəs\ Saint Thomas 1225–1274 Ital. theol.
Ar-am \är-əm, 'er-\ Eugene 1704–1759 Eng. philologist & murderer
Ara-nha \ä-'ran-yə\ Oswaldo 1894–1960 Brazil. lawyer & polit.
Ar-ber \är-bər\ Edward 1836–1912 Eng. editor
Arber Werner 1929— Swiss microbiologist
Arblay, d' Madame — see Fanny BURNEY
Ar-buth-not \är-'bəth-nət, 'är-bəth-'nät\ John 1667–1735 Scot. physician & author
Ar-cher \är-'chər\ William 1856–1924 Scot. critic & dram.
Ar-chi-me-des \är-kə-'mēd-ēz\ 287?–212 B.C. Greek math. & inventor — **Ar-chi-me-de-an** \-'mēd-ē-ən, -mi-'dē-\ *adj*
Ar-chi-pen-ko \är-kə-'pen-(')kō\ Alexander 1887–1964 Am. (Russ.-born) sculptor
Are-ti-no \är-ə-'tē-(')nō\ Pietro 1492–1556 Ital. satirist
Argall \är-'göl, -gəl\ Sir Samuel fl 1609–1625 Eng. mariner
Argyll \är-'gī(ə)l, 'är-'gil\ 9th Duke of 1845–1914 *John Douglas Sutherland Campbell* gov.-gen. of Canada (1878–83)
Ari-o-sto \är-ē-'ō-(')stō\ Lodovico 1474–1533 Ital. poet
Ar-is-tar-chus \är-ə-'stär-kəs\ 220?–150 B.C. Greek grammarian
Aristarchus of Samos 3d cent. B.C. Greek astron.
Ar-is-ti-des or Ar-is-tei-des \är-ə-'stīd-ēz\ 530?–?468 B.C. the Just Athenian statesman
Ar-is-tip-pus \är-ə-'stip-əs\ 435?–?356 B.C. Greek philos.
Ar-is-to-ph-a-nes \är-ə-'stäf-ə-nēz\ 448?–?380 B.C. Athenian dram.
Aristophanes of Byzantium 257?–?180 B.C. Greek scholar
Ar-is-tot-le \är-ə-'stāt-'l\ 384–322 B.C. Greek philos.
Ari-us \ä-'ri-əs; 'är-ē-əs, 'er-\ *d* A.D. 336 Greek theol.
Ark-wright \är-'krīt\ Sir Richard 1732–1792 Eng. inventor
Ar-len \är-lən\ Michael 1895–1956 *Di-kran* \dik-'rän\ *Kou-youn-djian* \kü-'yūm-jē-'än\ Brit. (Bulg.-born) nov.
Ar-min-i-us \är-'min-ē-əs\ or **Ar-min** \är-'mēn\ 17 B.C.?–A.D. 21 sometimes *Her-mann* \he(ə)r-'mān\ Ger. hero
Arminius Jacobus 1560–1609 *Jacob Har-men-sen* \här-'mən-sən\ or *Her-mansz* \he(ə)r-'mān(t)s\ Du. theol.
Ar-mour \är-mər\ Philip Danforth 1832–1901 Am. meat packer

Arm-strong \ˈɑrm-,strɒŋ\ Hamilton Fish 1893–1973 Am. editor
Armstrong Louis 1900–1971 *Satch-mo* \ˈsach-,mō\ Am. jazz musician
Armstrong Neil Alden 1930– Am. astronaut; 1st man on the moon
Armstrong William George 1810–1900 Baron *Armstrong of Crag-side* Eng. inventor & industrialist
Armstrong-Jones \-ˈjɒnz\ Antony Charles Robert 1930– Earl of *Snowdon*; husband (1960–78) of *Princess Margaret Rose of Gr. Brit.*
Arne \ˈɑrn\ Thomas Augustine 1710–1778 Eng. composer
Ar-nim, von \är-nəm\ Jürgen 1889– Ger. gen.
Ar-nold \ˈɑrn-ˈld\ Benedict 1741–1801 Am. Revolutionary gen. & traitor
Arnold Henry Harley 1886–1950 Am. gen.
Arnold Matthew 1822–1888 son of *Thomas* Eng. poet & critic
Arnold Thomas 1795–1842 Eng. educ.
Ar-nold-son \ˈɑrn-ˈl-sən\ Klas Pontus 1844–1916 Swed. pacifist
Arouet François Marie — see *VOLTAIRE*
Arp \ˈɑrp\ Jean (or Hans) 1887–1966 Fr. artist & poet
Ar-pad \ˈär-,pād\ d. A.D. 907 Hung. national hero
Ar-rhe-ni-us \ə-ˈrē-nē-əs, -ˈrā-\ Svante August 1859–1927 Swed. physicist & chem.
Ar-row \ˈär-(j)ō\ Kenneth Joseph 1921– Am. econ.
Ar-son-val, d' \ˈdärs-ˈn-,väl, -ˈval\ Jacques Arsène 1851–1940 Fr. physicist
Ar-ta-xer-xes \ˈärt-ə(g)-ˈzərk-,sēz\ name of 3 Pers. kings: I d. 424 B.C. (reigned 464–24); II d. 359 B.C. (reigned 404–359); III d. 338 B.C. (reigned 359–338)
Ar-te-vel-de, van \ˈärt-ə-,vel-də\ Jacob 1290?–1345 & his son Philip 1340?–1382 Flem. leaders
Ar-thur \ˈär-thər\ Chester Alan 1829–1886 21st pres. of the U.S. (1881–85)
As-bury \ˈaz-,ber-ē, -b(ə-)rē\ Francis 1745–1816 1st Methodist bishop in Am.
Asch \ˈash\ Shō-lem \ˈshō-ləm\ or Sha-lom \ˈshə-ˈlōm\ or Shō-lom \ˈshō-ləm\ 1880–1957 Am. (Pol.-born) Yiddish writer
As-cham \ˈas-kəm\ Roger 1515–1568 Eng. scholar & author
Ashburton Baron — see *Alexander BARING*
Ashton Winifred — see *Clemence DANE*
Ashur-ba-ni-pal also **A(s)-sur-ba-ni-pal** \äs(h)-ər-ˈbän-ə-,päl\ king of Assyria (669–626 B.C.)
Aso-ka or **Aço-ka** \ə-ˈs(h)ō-kə\ d. 232 B.C. king of Magadha, India (273–232)
As-pa-sia \as-ˈpā-zh(ē)-ə\ 470?–410 B.C. consort of *Pericles*
As-quith \as-ˈkwith, -kwəth\ Herbert Henry 1852–1928 1st Earl of *Oxford and Asquith* Brit. statesman
Assad, al- \al-ä-ˈsäd\ Hafez 1928– pres. of Syria (1971–)
As-ser \äs-ər\ Tobias Michael Carel 1838–1913 Du. jurist
Astaire \ə-ˈsta(ə)r, -ˈste(ə)r\ Fred 1899– Am. dancer & actor
Aston \ˈas-tən\ Francis William 1877–1945 Eng. physicist
As-tor \ˈas-tər\ John Jacob 1763–1848 Am. (Ger.-born) fur trader & capitalist
Astor Viscountess 1879–1964 *Nancy Langhorne Astor* 1st woman member of Brit. Parliament (1919–45)
As-tu-ri-as \ə-ˈst(y)ūr-ē-əs, a-\ Miguel Angel 1899–1974 Guatemalan author
Ata-hual-pa \ät-ə-ˈwāl-pə\ 1500?–1533 last Inca king of Peru
Ath-a-na-sius \ath-ə-ˈnā-zh(ē)-əs, -ˈnā-sh(ē)-əs\ Saint A.D. 293?–373 Greek church father
Ath-el-stan \ˈath-əl-,stan\ A.D. 895–940 king of Eng. (ab 924–940)
Ath-er-ton \ˈath-ər-tən\ Gertrude Franklin 1857–1948 née *Horn* Am. nov.
At-tar \ˈat-ər, ˈa-,tär\ 1119–?1299 Pers. poet
At-ti-la \ˈat-ˈl-ə\ A.D. 406?–453 the *Scourge of God* king of the Huns
Att-lee \ˈat-lē\ 1st Earl 1883–1967 *Clement Richard Attlee* Brit. polit.
At-tucks \ˈat-əks\ Crispus 1723?–1770 Am. Negro; one of 5 men killed in Boston Massacre
Au-ber \ō-ˈbe(ə)r\ Daniel François Esprit 1782–1871 Fr. composer
Au-brey \ō-brē\ John 1626–1697 Eng. antiquarian
Au-chin-closs \ō-kən-,kläs\ Louis Stanton 1917– Am. writer
Au-den \ōd-ən\ Wystan Hugh 1907–1973 Am. (Eng.-born) poet — **Au-den-esque** \ōd-ən-ˈesk\ adj
Au-du-bon \ōd-ə-bən, -ˈbän\ John James 1785–1851 Am. (Haitian-born) artist & naturalist
Au-er-bach \au(ə)-r-,bäk, -ˈbäk\ Berthold 1812–1882 Ger. nov.
Au-gier \ō-zh(y)ä, -zhē-ˈä\ Emile 1820–1889 Fr. poet & dram.
Au-gus-tine \ō-gə-,stēn; -ˈgəs-tən, ə-\ Saint A.D. 354–430 church father; bishop of Hippo (396–430)
Augustine also **Austin** Saint d. A.D. 604 *Apostle of the English* 1st archbishop of Canterbury (601–04)
Au-gus-tus \ō-ˈgəs-təs, ə-\ 63 B.C.–A.D. 14 *Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus* 1st Rom. emp. (27 B.C.–A.D. 14)
Au-rang-zeb or **Au-rung-zeb** or **Au-rung-zebe** \ör-əŋ-,zeb, ˈau-rəŋ-\ 1618–1707 emp. of Hindustan (1658–1707)
Au-re-lian \ō-ˈrēl-yən\ A.D. 212?–275 *Lucius Domitius Aurelianus* Rom. emp. (270–275)
Au-ri-ol \ör-ē-ˈöl, -ˈöl\ Vincent 1884–1966 Fr. lawyer; 1st pres. of 4th Republic (1947–54)
Aus-ten \ös-tən, ˈäs-\ Jane 1775–1817 Eng. nov.
Aus-tin \ös-tən, ˈäs-\ Alfred 1835–1913 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1896–1913)
Austin John 1790–1859 Eng. jurist
Austin Mary 1868–1934 née *Hunter* Am. nov.
Austin Stephen Fuller 1793–1836 Am. colonizer in Texas
Avebury 1st Baron — see *LUBBOCK*
Av-en-zo-ar \av-ən-ˈzō-ər, -zō-ˈär\ 1091?–1162 Arab physician in Spain
Aver-ro-ës or **Aver-rho-ës** \ə-ˈver-ə-,wēz, ˈav-ə-ˈrō-(j)ēz\ 1126–1198 also *ibn-Rushd* Span.-Arab philos. & physician
Avery \ˈäv-(ə-)rē\ Milton Clark 1893–1965 Am. artist
Av-i-cen-na \av-ə-ˈsen-ə\ 980–1037 also *ibn-Sina* Arab (Persian-born) philos. & physician

Avila Camacho Manuel — see *CAMACHO*
Avo-ga-dro \av-ə-ˈgäd-(j)rō, ˈäv-\ Count Amedeo 1776–1856 Ital. chemist & physicist
Avon Earl of — see *Anthony EDEN*
Ax-el-rod \ˈak-səl-,räd\ Julius 1912– Am. biochem.
Ay-de-lotte \ˈäd-ˈl-,ät\ Frank 1880–1956 Amer. educ.
Aza-ña \ə-ˈzän-yə\ Manuel 1880–1940 Span. lawyer; pres. of Spain (1936–39)
Azu-ma \ə-ˈzü-mə, ˈaz-ə-,mä\ Tokuho 1909– Jap. dancer
Baal Shem-Tob \bäl-ˈshäm-ˈtöv\ 1700?–1760 Jewish (Pol.-born) teacher
Bab-bitt \ˈbab-ət\ Irving 1865–1933 Am. scholar
Ba-ber or **Ba-bur** or **Ba-bar** \ˈbäb-ər\ 1483–1530 *Zahir ud-Din Muhammad* founder of Mogul dynasty of India; emp. (1526–30)
Ba-beuf or **Ba-bœuf** \bä-ˈbœf, bā-bœf\ François Emile 1760–1797 Fr. agitator
Bab-ing-ton \ˈbab-ɪŋ-tən\ Anthony 1561–1586 Eng. R.C. conspirator against Queen Elizabeth I
Bab-son \ˈbab-sən\ Roger Ward 1875–1967 Am. statistician
Bach \ˈbäk, ˈbäk\ Carl Philipp Emanuel 1714–1788 son of *J.S.* Ger. composer
Bach Johann Christian 1735–1782 son of *J.S.* Ger. organist & composer
Bach Johann Sebastian 1685–1750 Ger. organist & composer
Bach Wilhelm Friedemann 1710–1784 son of *J.S.* Ger. organist & composer
Ba-con \ˈbā-kən\ Francis 1561–1626 1st Baron *Ver-u-lam* \ˈver-(y)ə-ləm\ Viscount *St. Albans* \sant-ˈöl-bənz, sant-\ Eng. philos.
Bacon Nathaniel 1647–1676 Am. colonial leader
Bacon Roger, Friar 1214?–1294 Eng. philos.
Ba-den-Pow-ell \bäd-ˈn-ˈpō-əl\ Robert Stephenson Smyth 1857–1941 1st Baron of *Gilwell* founder of Boy Scout movement
Ba-do-glio \bə-ˈdöl-(j)yō\ Pietro 1871–1956 Ital. gen.
Bae-yer, von \ˈbā-(y)ər\ Adolf 1835–1917 Ger. chem.
Baez \ˈbā-,ez, ˈbiz\ Joan 1941– Am. folksinger
Baf-fin \ˈbaf-ən\ William 1584–1622 Eng. navigator
Bage-hot \ˈbaj-ət\ Walter 1826–1877 Eng. econ. & journalist
Ba-gra-tion \bə-,grät-ē-ˈon, ˈbäg-rə-ˈtyön\ Prince Petr Ivanovich 1765–1812 Russ. gen.
Ba-ha-ul-lah \bā-,hä-ü-ˈlä\ Mirza Husayn Ali 1817–1892 Pers. founder of Baháism
Bai-ley \ˈbā-lē\ Liberty Hyde 1858–1954 Am. botanist
Bailey Nathan or Nathaniel d. 1742 Eng. lexicographer
Bailey Pearl Mae 1918– Am. singer
Bail-lie \ˈbā-lē\ Joanna 1762–1851 Scot. dram. & poet
Bain \ˈbān\ Alexander 1818–1903 Scot. psychol.
Baird \ˈba(ə)rd, ˈbe(ə)rd\ John Logie 1888–1946 father of television Scot. inventor
Bairns-fa-ther \ˈba(ə)rnz-,fäth-ər, ˈbe(ə)rnz-\ Bruce 1888–1959 Eng. cartoonist
Ba-jer \ˈbi(ə)r\ Fredrik 1837–1922 Dan. statesman & writer
Ba-ker \ˈbā-kər\ Newton Diehl 1871–1937 Am. statesman
Baker Ray Stannard 1870–1946 pseud. *David Grayson* \ˈgrās-ˈn\ Am. author
Baker Sir Samuel White 1821–1893 Eng. explorer in Africa
Bakst \ˈbäkst\ Léon Nikolaevich 1866?–1924 Russ. painter
Ba-ku-nin \bə-ˈkūn-(y)ən, bā-\ Mikhail Aleksandrovich 1814–1876 Russ. anarchist
Bal-an-chine \bal-ən-ˈchin, -ˈchēn\ George 1904– *George Meletonovitch Balanchin* *vadze* Am. (Russ.-born) choreographer
Bal-bo \ˈbäl-(j)bō\ Italo 1896–1940 Ital. aviator & polit.
Bal-boa, de \bal-ˈbō-ə\ Vasco Núñez 1475–1519 Span. explorer; disc. Pacific Ocean
Balch \ˈbölch\ Emily Greene 1867–1961 Am. econ. & sociol.
Bal-dwin I \ˈböl-dwən\ 1058–1118 bro. of *Godfrey of Bouillon* king of Jerusalem (1100–18)
Baldwin James 1924– Am. writer
Baldwin James Mark 1861–1934 Am. psychol.
Baldwin Stanley 1867–1947 1st Earl *Baldwin of Bewd-ley* \ˈbyüd-lē\ Brit. statesman
Balfe \ˈbalf\ Michael William 1808–1870 Irish composer & singer
Bal-four \ˈbal-fər, -ˈfər, -ˈfōr\ 1st Earl of 1848–1930 *Arthur James Balfour* Brit. philos. & statesman
Ba-liol, de \ˈbāl-yəl\ John 1249–1315 king of Scotland (1292–96)
Ball \ˈböl\ John d. 1381 Eng. priest & social agitator
Bal-lan-tyne \ˈbal-ən-,tīn\ James 1772–1833 Scot. printer
Bal-ti-more \ˈböl-tə-,mō(ə)r, -ˈmō(ə)r, -ˈmər\ David 1938– Am. microbiologist
Baltimore Lord — see *George CALVERT*
Bal-zac, de \ˈböl-,zak, ˈbal-, Fr. bäl-zäk\ Honoré 1799–1850 Fr. nov. — **Bal-za-cian** \böl-ˈzā-shən, bal-, -ˈzak-ē-ən\ adj
Ban-croft \ˈban-,krōft, ˈban-\ George 1800–1891 Am. hist.
Bancroft Richard 1544–1610 Eng. prelate; archbishop of Canterbury (1604–10)
Ban-del-lo \ban-ˈdel-(j)ō, bän-\ Matteo 1480?–1562 Ital. writer
Bangs \ˈbanz\ John Kendrick 1862–1922 Am. humorist
Bank-head \ˈbänk-,hed\ Tallulah Brockman 1903–1968 Am. actress
Banks \ˈban(k)s\ Sir Joseph 1743–1820 Eng. naturalist
Ban-ting \ˈbant-ɪŋ\ Sir Frederick Grant 1891–1941 Canad. physi-cian; discovered (with others) insulin treatment of diabetes
Ba-ra-nov \bə-ˈrän-əf\ Aleksandr Andreevich 1747–1819 Russ. fur trader; 1st gov. of Russ. America

ə abut ʰ kitten, F table ər further a back ā bake
 ä cot, cart ä F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch ʰ F vin ŋ sing
 ō flow ó flaw æ F bœuf œ F feu oi coin th thing
 th this ü loot ú foot ue G füllen ū F rue y yet
 ʸ F digne \dēn\, nuit \nwɥē\ yü few yu furious zh vision

- Bá-rány** \bär-än-yə\ Robert 1876–1936 Austrian physician
Bar-ba-ros-sa \bär-bə-räs-ə, -rös-\ — see FREDERICK I
Barbarossa name of 2 Algerian corsairs, brothers: I 1473?–1518; II 1466?–1546
Bar-ber \bär-bər\ Samuel 1910– Am. composer
Bar-busse \bär-büs, bär-b(y)üs\ Henri 1873–1935 Fr. author
Bar-clay \bär-klē\ Robert 1648–1690 Scot. Quaker author
Bar-clay de Tol-ly \bär-klī-də-tō-lē, -klā-\ Prince Mikhail 1761–1818 Russ. field marshal
Bar-deen \bär-dēn\ John 1908– Am. physicist
Bar-ents \bär-ən(t)s, bär-\ Willem d 1597 Du. navigator
Bar-ing \ba(ə)r-īn, be(ə)r-\ Alexander 1774–1848 1st Baron Ashbur-ton \ash-bərt-ən\ Brit. financier & diplomat
Baring Evelyn 1841–1917 1st Earl of Cromer \krō-mər\ Brit. diplomat
Bark-la \bär-klə\ Charles Glover 1877–1944 Eng. physicist
Bark-ley \bär-klē\ Al-ben \al-bən\ William 1877–1956 Am. lawyer & polit.; vice-pres. of U.S. (1949–53)
Bar-low \bär-lō\ Joel 1754–1812 Am. poet & diplomat
Bar-nard \bär-nərd, -nərd\ Christiaan Neethling 1922– So. African surgeon
Bar-nard \bär-nərd\ George Grey 1863–1938 Am. sculptor
Barnes \bärnz\ Harry Elmer 1889–1968 Am. sociol.
Bar-ne-veldt or **Bar-ne-veld** \bär-nə-velt\ Jan van Olden 1547–1619 Du. statesman
Bar-num \bär-nəm\ Phineas Taylor 1810–1891 Am. showman
Barocchio or **Barozzi** Giacomo — see VIGNOLA
Bar-o-ja \bä-rō-(j)hä\ Pio 1872–1956 Span. writer
Bar-rès \ba-rēs\ Auguste Maurice 1862–1923 Fr. nov. & polit.
Bar-rie \bar-ē\ Sir James Matthew 1860–1937 Scot. nov. & dram.
Bar-ros, de \bär-üsh\ João 1496–1570 Port. hist.
Bar-row \bar-(j)ō, bar-ə-(w)\ Isaac 1630–1677 Eng. math. & theol.
Bar-ry \bar-ē\ Philip 1896–1949 Am. dram.
Bar-ry-more \bar-i,mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ family of Am. actors: Maurice 1847–1905 real name *Herbert Blythe*; his wife Georgiana Emma 1856–1893 dau. of John Drew; their children Lionel 1878–1954, Ethel 1879–1959, & John Blythe 1882–1942
Bart \bär\ or **Barth** \bärt\ Jean 1651?–1702 Fr. naval hero
Barth \bärth\ John Simmons 1930– Am. author
Barth \bärt, 'barth\ Karl 1886–1968 Swiss theol. — **Barthian** \-ē-ən\ adj
Bar-thol-di \bär-t(h)äl-dē, -t(h)öl-\ Frédéric Auguste 1834–1904 Fr. sculptor
Bart-lett \bärt-lət\ John 1820–1905 Am. publisher & editor
Bartlett Vernon 1894– Eng. author
Bar-tók \bär-täk, -tök\ Bé-la \bā-lə\ 1881–1945 Hung. composer
Bar-to-lom-meo \bär-töl-ə-mā-(j)ō\ Fra 1475–1517 *Baccio della Porta* Florentine painter
Bar-ton \bärt-ən\ Clara in full Clarissa Harlowe 1821–1912 founder of Am. Red Cross Society
Barton Sir Derek Harold Richard 1918– Brit. chemist
Bar-tram \bär-trəm\ John 1699–1777 Am. botanist
Bartram William 1739–1823 son of John Am. naturalist
Bar-uch \bə-rük\ Bernard Man-nes \man-əs\ 1870–1965 Am. businessman & statesman
Bas-shō \bāsh-(j)ō\ in full Matsuo Bashō 1644–1694 real name *Matsuo Mu-ne-fu-sa* \mät-sə-(j)wō,mūn-ə-fūs-ə\ Jap. poet
Bas-sil \baz-əl, 'bās-, 'bas-, 'bāz-\ or **Bas-sil-i-us** \bə-sil-ē-əs, -zil-\ Saint A.D. 330?–379 the Great church father; bishop of Caesarea
Bas-ker-ville \bas-kər-,vil\ John 1706–1775 Eng. typographer
Bas-ov \bā-sōf, -sōv\ Nikolai Gennadievich 1922– Russ. physicist
Bates \bāts\ Katharine Lee 1859–1929 Am. poet & educ.
Ba-tis-ta y Zal-dí-var \bə-tēs-tə,ē-zäl-'dē,vär\ Fulgencio 1901–1973 Cuban soldier; pres. of Cuba (1940–44; 1952–59)
Bat-ta-ni, al- \al-bə-tān-ē\ ab A.D. 850–929 *Al-ba-teg-ni-us* \al-bə-'teg-nē-əs\ or *Al-ba-te-ni-us* \-tē-nē-\ Arab astron.
Bau-de-laire \bōd-'la(ə)r, -'le(ə)r\ Charles Pierre 1821–1867 Fr. poet
Bau-douin \bō-'dwa\ 1930– king of Belgium (1951–)
Baum \bām\ Lyman Frank 1856–1919 Am. journalist & writer
Baum \baüm\ Vicki 1888–1960 Am. (Austrian-born) nov.
Bau-me \bō-'mā\ Antoine 1728–1804 Fr. chem.
Bax-ter \bak-stər\ Richard 1615–1691 Eng. Puritan scholar & writer
Bay-yard, de \bī-ərd, 'bā-ərd, F. bā-yār\ Seigneur Pierre Terrail 1473?–1524 Fr. mil. hero
Bay-le \bā(ə)l, 'bel\ Pierre 1647–1706 Fr. philos. & critic
Bay-lor \bā-lər\ Robert Emmet Bledsoe 1793?–1873 Am. jurist
Beaconsfield Earl of — see Benjamin DISRAELI
Bea-dle \bēd-'l\ George Wells 1903– Am. biologist
Beard \bi(ə)rd\ Charles Austin 1874–1948 & his wife Mary née Ritter 1876–1958 Am. historians
Beard Daniel Carter 1850–1941 Am. painter & illustrator; organizer of Boy Scouts in U.S. (1910)
Beards-ley \bi(ə)rdz-lē\ Aubrey Vincent 1872–1898 Eng. illustrator
Be-a-trix \bā-ə,triks\ 1938– queen of the Netherlands (1980–)
Beat-tie \bēt-ē\ James 1735–1803 Scot. poet
Beau-fort \bō-fərt\ Sir Francis 1774–1857 Brit. admiral
Beaufort Henry 1377?–1447 Eng. cardinal & statesman
Beau-har-nais, de \bō,är-'nā\ Fr. family including: Vicomte Alexandre 1760–1794 gen.; his wife Joséphine 1763–1814 later the 1st wife of Napoleon I; their son Eugène 1781–1824 prince of Eichstätt \ik-shtet\; their daughter Hortense 1783–1837 wife of Louis Bonaparte & mother of Napoleon III
Beau-mar-chais, de \bō,mär-'shā\ Pierre Augustin Caron 1732–1799 Fr. dram. & man of affairs
Beau-mont \bō,mänt, -mänt\ Francis 1584–1616 Eng. dram.
Beau-mont \,mänt\ William 1785–1853 Am. surgeon
Beau-re-gard \bör-ə,gärd, 'bör-\ Pierre Gustave Toutant 1818–1893 Am. Confed. gen.
Beau-voir, de \bōv-'vär\ Simone 1908– Fr. author
Bea-ver-brook \bē-vər-brük\ 1st Baron 1879–1964 William Maxwell Aitken Brit. (Canad.-born) newspaper publisher
Be-bel \bā-bəl\ August 1840–1913 Ger. Social Democrat leader & writer
Beck-et, à \ə-'bek-ət, ä-\ Saint Thomas 1118?–1170 archbishop of Canterbury (1162–70)
Beck-ett \bek-ət\ Samuel 1906– Irish author in France
Beck-ford \bek-fərd\ William 1760–1844 Eng. author
Bec-que-rel \be-'krel, bek-ə-'rel\ family of Fr. physicists including: Antoine César 1788–1878; his son Alexandre Edmond 1820–1891; the latter's son Antoine Henri 1852–1908
Bed-does \bed-(j)ōz\ Thomas Lovell 1803–1849 Eng. writer
Bede \bēd\ or **Bae-da** or **Be-da** \bēd-ə\ Saint A.D. 673–735 the Venerable Bede Eng. scholar, hist., & theol.
Bed-ford \bed-fərd\ Duke of 1389–1435 John of Lancaster; son of Henry IV of England regent for Henry V
Bee-be \bē-bē\ (Charles) William 1877–1962 Am. naturalist & explorer
Bee-cham \bē-chəm\ Sir Thomas 1879–1961 Eng. conductor
Bee-cher \bē-chər\ Henry Ward 1813–1887 Am. clergyman
Beecher Lyman 1775–1863 father of H.W. & of Harriet Beecher Stowe Am. Presbyterian clergyman
Beer-bohm \bi(ə)r,bōm, -bəm\ Sir Max 1872–1956 Eng. critic & caricaturist
Beer-naert \be(ə)r,närt\ Auguste Marie François 1829–1912 Belg. statesman
Bee-tho-ven, van \bā,tō-vən\ Ludwig 1770–1827 Ger. composer — **Bee-tho-vi-an** \bā-tō-vē-ən\ also **Bee-tho-ve-nian** \bā,tō-'vē-nyən\ adj
Be-gin \bə-'gēn, 'bā-gin\ Me-na-chem \mə-'näk-əm\ 1913– prime min. of Israel (1977–)
Be-han \bē-ən\ Brendan Francis 1923–1964 Irish dram.
Beh-ring, von \be(ə)r-īn\ Emil 1854–1917 Ger. bacteriol.
Behr-man \be(ə)r-mən\ Samuel Nathaniel 1893–1973 Am. dram.
Bé-ké-sy \bā-kə-shē\ Georg von 1899–1972 Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
Be-las-co \bə-'las-(j)kō\ David 1853–1931 Am. dram. & producer
Bel-i-sar-i-us \bel-ə-'sar-ē-əs, -'ser-\ A.D. 505?–565 gen. of the Eastern Rom. Empire
Bell \bel\ Alexander Graham 1847–1922 Am. (Scot.-born) inventor of the telephone
Bel-la-my \bel-ə-mē\ Edward 1850–1898 Am. author
Bel-lay, du \d(y)ü-bə-'lā\ Joachim 1522–1560 Fr. poet
Bel-li-ni \bə-'lē-nē\ family of Venetian painters including: Iacopo ab 1400–ab 1470 and his sons Gentile 1429?–1507 and Giovanni 1430?–1516
Bellini Vincenzo 1801–1835 Ital. composer
Bel-loc \bel-äk, -ək\ Hil-ary \hil-ə-rē\ pen name *Hi-laire* \hil-'a(ə)r, -'e(ə)r\ 1870–1953 Eng. author
Bel-low \bel-(j)ō, -ə-(w)\ Saul 1915– Am. (Canad.-born) writer
Bellows \bel-(j)ōz, -əz\ Albert Fitch 1829–1883 Am. painter
Bellows George Wesley 1882–1925 Am. painter & lithographer
Be-na-ven-te y Mar-tí-nez \ben-ə,vent-ē,ē-mär-'tē-nəs\ Jacinto 1866–1954 Span. dram.
Bench-ley \bench-lē\ Robert Charles 1889–1945 Am. humorist
Ben-e-dict \ben-ə,dikt\ name of 15 popes: esp. XIV (*Prospero Lambertini*) 1675–1758 (pope 1740–58); XV (*Giacomo della Chiesa*) 1854–1922 (pope 1914–22)
Benedict of Nur-sia \nər-sh(ē)-ə\ Saint A.D. 480?–?543 Ital. founder of Benedictine order
Benedict Ruth 1887–1948 née *Fulton* Am. anthropologist
Be-neš \ben-esh\ Eduard 1884–1948 Czech statesman; pres. (1935–38; 1939–48)
Be-nét \bə-'nā\ Stephen Vincent 1898–1943 bro. of W.R. Am. poet & storywriter
Benét William Rose 1886–1950 Am. poet, nov., & editor
Ben-Gu-rion \ben-gür-'yōn, ben-'gür-ē-ən\ David 1886–1973 Israeli (Pol.-born) statesman; prime min. of Israel (1949–53; 1955–63)
Ben-ja-min \benj-(ə)-mən\ Judah Philip 1811–1884 Am. Confed. statesman & lawyer
Ben-nett \ben-ət\ (Enoch) Arnold 1867–1931 Eng. nov.
Bennett James Gordon 1795–1872 Am. (Scot.-born) journalist
Bennett Viscount 1870–1947 Richard Bedford Bennett Canad. prime min. (1930–35)
Be-noît de Sainte-Maure \ben-'wäd-ə-(j)sən(n)t-'mō(ə)r\ 12th cent. Fr. trouvère
Ben-son \ben(t)-sən\ Arthur Christopher 1862–1925 Eng. educ. & author
Benson Edward White 1829–1896 Brit. prelate; archbishop of Canterbury (1882–96)
Benson Ezra Taft 1899– U.S. secy. of agric. (1953–61)
Ben-tham \ben(t)-thəm\ Jeremy 1748–1832 Eng. jurist & philos.
Ben-tinck \bent-i(ŋ)k\ Lord William Cavendish 1774–1839 son of W.H.C. 1st gov.-gen. of India (1833)
Bentinck William Henry Cavendish 1738–1809 3d Duke of Portland Brit. prime min. (1783; 1807–09)
Bent-ley \bent-lē\ Richard 1662–1742 Eng. clergyman, scholar, & critic
Ben-ton \bent-ən\ Thomas Hart 1782–1858 *Old Bullion* Am. polit.
Benton Thomas Hart 1889–1975 Am. painter
Bé-ran-ger, de \bā-rän-zhā\ Pierre Jean 1780–1857 Fr. poet
Ber-dya-ev \bərd-'yā-yəf, bər-'jä-\ Nikolai Aleksandrovich 1874–1948 Russ. philos.
Ber-en-son \ber-ən-sən\ Bernard 1865–1959 Am. (Lith.-born) art critic
Berg \be(ə)rg\ Alban 1885–1935 Austrian composer
Bergerac, de Cyrano — see CYRANO DE BERGERAC
Ber-gi-us \ber-gē-əs\ Friedrich 1884–1949 Ger. chem.
Berg-land \bərg-lənd\ Robert Selmer 1928– U.S. secy. of agric. (1977–)
Berg-son \be(ə)rg-sən, berk-sōn\ Henri 1859–1941 Fr. philos.

Be-ria or **Be-ri-ya** \ber-ē-ə\ Lavrenti Pavlovich 1899–1953 Russ. polit.
Be-ring \bi(ə)r-ɪŋ, 'be(ə)r-\ Vitus 1680–1741 Dan. navigator; disc. Bering Strait and Bering Sea
Berke-ley \bär-klē, 'bär-\ George 1685–1753 Irish bishop & philos.
Berke-ley \bär-klē\ Sir William 1606–1677 colonial gov. of Virginia
Ber-le \bär-lē\ Adolf Augustus 1895–1971 Am. diplomat
Ber-lich-ing-en, von \ber-lik-,ɪŋ-ən\ Götz or Gottfried 1480–1562 Ger. knight
Ber-lin \bär-'lin\ Irving 1888– Am. (Russ.-born) composer
Ber-li-ner \bär-lä-nər\ Emile 1851–1929 Am. (Ger.-born) inventor
Ber-li-oz \ber-lē-,ōz\ (Louis) Hector 1803–1869 Fr. composer
Ber-na-dette of Lourdes \bär-nä-'det\ 1844–1879 Bernadette Soubirous \sü-bē-'rü\ Fr. religious
Ber-na-dotte \bär-nä-'dät\ Jean Baptiste Jules 1763?–1844 Fr. gen.; king (1818–44) of Sweden as Charles XIV John founding present Swed. dynasty
Ber-nard \ber-'när\ Claude 1813–1878 Fr. physiol.
Ber-nard of Clair-vaux \bär-'när-d-əv-,kla(ə)r-'vō, ber-'när-, -kle(ə)r-\ Saint 1091–1153 Fr. ecclesiastic — **Ber-nar-dine** \bär-nä(r)-,dēn\ adj
Ber-nar-din de Saint-Pierre \ber-när-'da-n-də-,sānt-pē-'e(ə)r\ Jacques Henri 1737–1814 Fr. author
Berners Baron — see TYRWHITT-WILSON
Bern-hardt \bärn-,härt, ber-'när\ Sarah 1844–1923 orig. Rosine Bernard \ber-när\ Fr. actress
Ber-ni-ni \bär-'nē-nē\ Giovanni Lorenzo 1598–1680 Ital. sculptor, architect, & painter
Bern-stein \bärn-,stīn, -stēn\ Leonard 1918– Am. conductor & composer
Bern-storff \be(ə)rn-,shtōrf\ Count Johann-Heinrich 1862–1939 Ger. diplomat
Ber-ry-man \ber-ē-mən\ John 1914–1972 Am. poet
Ber-thier \ber-'tyā\ Louis Alexandre 1753–1815 Prince de Neuchâtel; Duc de Valangin; Prince de Wagram Fr. soldier; marshal of France
Ber-til-lon \bert-ē-(y)ōn, 'bärt-'l-,än\ Alphonse 1853–1914 Fr. anthropol. & criminol.
Ber-ze-li-us \bär-'zē-lē-əs, -'zā-\ Baron Jöns Jakob 1779–1848 Swed. chem.
Bes-ant \bes-'nt, 'bez-\ Annie née Wood 1847–1933 Eng. theosophist
Bes-se-mer \bes-ə-mər\ Sir Henry 1813–1898 Eng. engineer
Be-tan-court \be-,tän-'kū(ə)r(t), -tāj-\ Rómulo 1908– Venezuelan pres. (1959–63)
Be-the \bāt-ə\ Hans Albrecht 1906– Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
Beth-mann-Holl-weg, von \bet-mən-'höl-,væg, -mān-\ Theobald 1856–1921 Ger. statesman; chancellor (1909–17)
Be-thune \bə-'th(y)ün\ Mary McLeod 1875–1955 Am. educ.
Bet-je-man \'bech-ə-mən\ Sir John 1906– Brit. author; poet laureate (1972–)
Bet-ter-ton \bet-ərt-'n\ Thomas 1635?–1710 Eng. actor
Bev-an \bev-ən\ Aneurin \ə-'ni-rən\ 1897–1960 Brit. socialist
Bev-er-idge \bev-(ə)-rij\ Albert Jeremiah 1862–1927 Am. polit. & hist.
Beveridge 1st Baron 1879–1963 William Henry Beveridge Eng. econ.
Bev-in \bev-ən\ Ernest 1881–1951 Brit. labor leader & polit.
Beyle Marie Henri — see STENDHAL
Bhu-mi-bol \bhu-'mē-,pōn-ä-'dün-lə-,dāt—sic\ 1927– king of Thailand (1946–)
Bi-dault \bē-'dō\ Georges 1899– Fr. statesman
Bid-dle \bid-'l\ John 1615–1662 founder of Eng. Unitarianism
Biddle Nicholas 1786–1844 Am. financier
Bien-ville, de \bē-'en-,vil, -vəl; byān-'vē(ə)\ Sieur Jean Baptiste Lemoyne 1680–1768 Fr. colonial gov. of Louisiana
Bierce \bi(ə)rs\ Ambrose (Gwinnett) 1842–?1914 Am. author
Bier-stadt \bi(ə)r-,stat\ Albert 1830–1902 Am. (Ger.-born) painter
Bing-ham \biŋ-əm\ George Caleb 1811–1879 Am. painter
Bi-on \bi-,än, -ən\ 2d cent. B.C. Greek poet
Birk-beck \bär(k)-,bek\ George 1776–1841 Eng. physician
Bir-ken-head \bär-kən-,hed\ 1st Earl of 1872–1930 Frederick Edwin Smith Eng. jurist & statesman
Bi-ron \bē-,rōn\ Ernst Johann 1691–1772 orig. Böhren \būē-rən\ Duke of Kurland Russ. statesman
Bir-rell \bir-əl\ Augustine 1850–1933 Eng. author
Bish-op \bish-əp\ Elizabeth 1911–1979 Am. poet
Bis-marck, von \biz-,märk\ Prince Otto Eduard Leopold 1815–1898 in full Bismarck-Schön-hausen \-shōēn-'hauz-'n\ 1st chancellor of Ger. Empire (1871–90) — **Bis-marck-ian** \biz-märk-ē-ən\ adj
Bi-zet \bē-'zā\ Alexandre César Léopold 1838–1875 Georges Fr. composer
Björn-son \byärn-sən\ Björnstjerne 1832–1910 Norw. poet, dram., & nov.
Black \blak\ Hugo LaFayette 1886–1971 Am. jurist & polit.
Black-ett \blak-ət\ Patrick Maynard Stuart 1897–1974 Brit. physicist
Black Hawk \blak-,hök\ 1767–1838 Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak Am. Indian chief
Black-more \blak-,mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ Richard Doddridge 1825–1900 Eng. nov.
Black-mun \blak-mən\ Harry Andrew 1908– Am. jurist
Black-stone \blak-,stōn, chiefly Brit -stən\ Sir William 1723–1780 Eng. jurist
Black-well \blak-,wel, -wəl\ Elizabeth 1821–1910 Am. physician
Black-wood \blak-,wud\ William 1776–1834 Scot. publisher
Blaine \blān\ James Gillespie 1830–1893 Am. statesman
Blake \blāk\ Eugene Carson 1906– Am. clergyman
Blake Robert 1599–1657 Eng. admiral

Blake William 1757–1827 Eng. artist, poet, & mystic — **Blak-ean** \blā-kē-ən\ adj
Blas-co-lbá-ñez \bläs-(k)ō-ē-'bän-(y)ās\ Vicente 1867–1928 Span. nov.
Blä-vat-sky \blä-'vat-skē, -'vāt-\ Elena Petrovna 1831–1891 née (Helena) Hahn Russ. traveler & theosophist
Blé-ri-ot \bler-ē-,ō\ Louis 1872–1936 Fr. engineer & pioneer aviator
Bligh \blī\ William 1754–1817 Eng. naval officer
Bloc \blök, 'bläk\ André 1896–1966 Fr. sculptor
Bloch \bläk, 'blök, 'blök\ Ernest 1880–1959 Am. (Swiss-born) composer
Bloch \bläk\ Felix 1905– Am. physicist
Bloch \bläk, 'blök, 'blök\ Konrad E. 1912– Am. (Ger.-born) biochem.
Block \bläk\ Herbert Lawrence 1909– Her-block \här-,bläk\ Am. editorial cartoonist
Bloom-er \blü-mər\ Amelia Jenks 1818–1894 Am. reformer
Bloom-field \blüm-,fēld\ Leonard 1887–1949 Am. linguist
Blü-cher, von \blü-kər, 'bluək-ər\ Gebhard Leberecht 1742–1819 Pruss. field marshal
Blum \blüm\ Léon 1872–1950 Fr. polit.; provisional pres. (1946)
Blum-berg \bləm-,bərg, 'blüm-\ Baruch Samuel 1925– Am. virologist
Bluntsch-li \blunch-lē\ Johann Kaspar 1808–1881 Swiss legal scholar
Bo-ab-dil \bō-əb-'dē(ə)\ d 1533 or 1534 last Moorish king of Granada
Bo-ad-i-ces \bō-,ad-ə-'sē-ə\ d A.D. 62 queen of the Iceni
Bo-as \bō-,az\ Franz 1858–1942 Am. (Ger.-born) anthropol. & ethiol.
Bo-ba-di-lla, de \bō-bə-'dē-(y)\ Francisco d 1502 Span. viceroy of Indies
Boc-cac-cio \bō-'käch-(ē)-,ō\ Giovanni 1313–1375 Ital. author
Boc-che-ri-ni \bäk-ə-'rē-nē\ Luigi 1743–1805 Ital. composer
Bod-ley \bād-lē\ Sir Thomas 1545–1613 Eng. diplomat & founder of Bodleian library
Bo-do-ni \bō-'dō-nē\ Giambattista 1740–1813 Ital. printer & type designer
Bo-ethi-us \bō-'ē-thē-əs\ Anicius Manlius Severinus A.D. 480?–?524 Rom. philos.
Boh-len \bō-lən\ Charles Eustis 1904–1974 Am. diplomat
Böh-me \bä(r)m-ə, 'bōē-mə\ or **Böhm** \bä(r)m, 'bōēm\ Ja-kob \yā-,kóp\ 1575–1624 Ger. mystic & theosophist
Bohr \bō(ə)r, 'bō(ə)r\ Aage Niels 1922– son of Niels Dan. physicist
Bohr Niels 1885–1962 Dan. physicist
Bo-iar-do \bōi-'ärd-(k)ō, bō-'yārd-\ Matteo Maria 1434–1494 Ital. poet
Boi-leau-Des-pré-aux \bwäl-ō-,dā-prē-'ō\ Nicolas 1636–1711 Fr. critic & poet
Bo-je-r \bōi-ər\ Johan yō-'hän\ 1872–1959 Norw. writer
Bok \bäk\ Edward William 1863–1930 Am. (Du.-born) editor
Bo-ley \bū-'lin, 'bül-ən\ Anne 1507–1536 2d wife of Henry VIII of England & mother of Queen Elizabeth I
Bo-ling-broke \bäl-ɪŋ-,brük, 'bül- (usu Brit pronuncs), 'bō-lɪŋ-, -brök\ 1st Viscount 1678–1751 Henry St. John \sin-jən (usu Brit pronunc); (s)änt-'jän, sät-\ Eng. statesman
Bo-lí-var Si-món \sē-,mōn-bə-'lē-,vār, 'si-mən-'bäl-ə-vər\ 1783–1830 So. Am. liberator
Böll \bäl, 'bär-(ə)\, 'bōē\ Heinrich Theodor 1917– Ger. writer
Bo-na-parte \bō-nə-,pärt\ Ital. **Buo-na-par-te** \bwōn-ə-'pärt-ē\ Corsican family including Na-po-leon I \nä-'pōl-yən, -'pō-lē-ən\ (q.v.) & his bros.: Joseph 1768–1844 king of Naples & Spain; Lucien 1775–1840 prince of Ca-ni-no \kä-'nē-(y)nō\; Louis 1778–1846 king of Holland & father of Napoleon III; Jérôme 1784–1860 king of Westphalia
Bonar Law — see LAW
Bon-a-ven-tu-ra \bän-ə-,ven-'t(y)ūr-ə\ or **Bon-a-ven-ture** \bän-ə-'ven-chər, 'bän-ə-\ Saint 1221–1274 the Seraphic Doctor Ital. philos.
Bone \bōn\ Sir Muirhead 1876–1953 Scot. etcher & painter
Bon-heur \bä-'nər\ Rosa 1822–1899 Marie Rosalie Fr. painter
Bon-i-face \bän-ə-fəs, -fäs\ Saint A.D. 680?–755 Winfrid or Wynfrith Eng. missionary in Germany
Boniface name of 9 popes: esp. VIII (Benedetto Caetani) 1235?–1303 (pope 1294–1303)
Bon-nard \bō-'när\ Pierre 1867–1947 Fr. painter
Bon-ner or **Bon-er** \bän-ər\ Edmund 1500?–1569 Eng. prelate
Bon-net \bō-'nä\ Georges 1889–1973 Fr. polit. & diplomat
Bonnet Henri 1888–1978 Fr. hist. & diplomat
Bon-ney \bän-ē\ William H. 1859–1881 Billy the Kid Am. outlaw
Bon-temps \bän-'täm\ Arna Wendell 1902–1973 Am. writer
Boone \bün\ Daniel 1734–1820 Am. pioneer
Booth \büth, chiefly Brit 'büth\ family of Am. actors: Junius Brutus 1796–1852 b in England & his sons Edwin Thomas 1833–1893 & John Wilkes 1838–1865 assassin of Lincoln
Booth William 1829–1912 Eng. founder of Salvation Army & father of: William Bramwell 1856–1929 Salvation Army gen.; Ballington 1859–1940 founder of Volunteers of America; Evangeline Cory 1865–1950 Salvation Army gen.
Boothe Clare — see Clare Boothe LUCE
Bo-rah \bör-ə, 'bör-\ William Edgar 1865–1940 Am. polit.

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g	gift	i	trip	i	life	j	joke	k	G ich, buch	
o	flow	ó	flaw	æ	F bæuf	œ	F feu	oi	coin	
th	this	ü	loot	ü	foot	ue	G füllen	üē	F rue	
y	F digne	\dēn\	nuit	\nwē\	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

- Bor-den** \börd-ən\ Sir Robert (Laird) 1854–1937 Canad. lawyer & statesman; prime min. (1911–20)
- Bor-det** \bör-ˈdä\ Jules 1870–1961 Belg. bacteriol.
- Bor-ges** \bör-ˈhäs\ Jorge Luis 1899– Argentinean author
- Bor-gia** \bör-(j)ä, -jə, -zhə\ Cesare 1475(or 1476)–1507 son of Rodrigo Ital. cardinal & mil. leader
- Borgia** Lucrezia 1480–1519 dau. of Rodrigo duchess of Ferrara
- Borgia** Rodrigo 1431?–1503 — see POPE ALEXANDER VI
- Bor-glum** \bör-gləm\ (John) Gut-zon \ˈgət-sən\ (de la Mothe) 1871–1941 Am. sculptor
- Bo-ri** \bör-ē, ˈbör-ə\ Lucrezia 1887–1960 Span. soprano in U.S.
- Bo-ris III** \bör-əs, ˈbör-, ˈbär-ə\ 1894–1943 czar of Bulgaria (1918–43)
- Bor-laug** \bör-lög\ Norman Ernest 1914– Am. agronomist
- Born** \bör(ə)n\ Max 1882–1970 Ger. physicist
- Bo-ro-din** \bör-ə-ˈdēn, ˈbär-ə\ Aleksandr Porfirevich 1834–1887 Russ. composer & chem.
- Bor-row** \bär-(j)ō, -ə(w)\ George 1803–1881 Eng. author
- Bosch** \ˈbāsh, ˈbōsh, Du ˈbās, ˈbōs\ Hieronymus ab 1450–1516 Du. painter
- Bosch** \ˈbāsh, ˈbōsh\ Karl 1874–1940 Ger. industrial chem.
- Bose** \bōs, ˈbōs(h)\ Sir Ja-ga-dis \jäg-ə-ˈdēs\ Chan-dra \ˈchən-drə\ 1858–1937 Indian physicist & plant physiol.
- Bos-suet** \bō-ˈswā\ Jacques Bénigne 1627–1704 Fr. bishop
- Bos-well** \ˈbāz-wel, -wəl\ James 1740–1795 *Boz-zy* \ˈbāz-ē\ Scot. lawyer & author; biographer of Samuel Johnson
- Bo-tha** \bō-tā, ˈbōt-ə\ Louis 1862–1919 Boer gen.; 1st prime min. of Transvaal (1907) & of Union of So. Africa (1910–19)
- Botha** Pieter Willem 1916– prime min. of Republic of So. Africa (1978–)
- Bo-the** \bōt-ə\ Walter 1891–1957 Ger. physicist
- Bot-ti-celli** \bāt-ə-ˈchel-ē\ Sandro 1444?–1510 *Alessandro di Mariano dei Filipepi* Ital. painter
- Bou-cher** \bü-ˈshā\ François 1703–1770 Fr. painter
- Bou-ci-cault** \bü-si-kō\ or **Bour-ci-cault** \bür-ə\ Dion 1820?–1890 *Dionysius Lardner Boursiquot* Irish actor & dram.
- Bou-gain-ville, de** \bü-gən-vil, bü-gan-vēl\ Louis Antoine 1729–1811 Fr. navigator
- Bou-lan-ger** \bü-län-zhā\ Georges Ernest Jean Marie 1837–1891 Fr. gen.
- Bou-lez** \bü-ˈlez\ Pierre 1925– Fr. composer
- Bour-bon, de** \bü(ə)r-bən, бүr-ˈbōn\ Duc Charles 1490–1527 Fr. gen.; constable of France
- Bour-geois** \bürzh-ˈwä, ˈbü(ə)rzh-ə\ Léon Victor Auguste 1851–1925 Fr. statesman
- Bour-get** \bür-ˈzhā\ (Charles Joseph) Paul 1852–1935 Fr. poet, critic, & nov.
- Bour-gui-ba** \bür-ˈgē-bə\ Habib Ben Ali 1903– Tunisian pres. (1957–)
- Bo-vet** \bō-ˈvā\ Daniel 1907– Ital. (Swiss-born) physiol.
- Bow-ditch** \baud-ich\ Nathaniel 1773–1838 Am. math. & astron.
- Bow-ell** \bō-əl\ Mackenzie 1823–1917 prime min. of Canada (1894–96)
- Bow-en** \bō-ən\ Elizabeth 1899–1973 Brit. (Irish-born) author
- Bow-ers** \baü-ərz\ Claude Ger-nade \zhər-ˈnäd\ 1878–1958 Am. hist. & diplomat
- Bowles** \bölz\ Chester 1901– Am. econ. & diplomat
- Boy-den** \boid-ən\ Seth 1788–1870 Am. inventor
- Boyd Orr** \boid-ˈō(ə)r, -ō(ə)r\ 1st Baron 1880–1971 *John Boyd Orr* Scot. agriculturist
- Boyle** \bōi(ə)l\ Kay 1903– Am. author
- Boyle** Robert 1627–1691 Brit. physicist & chem.
- Brabazon of Tara** Baron — see MOORE-BRABAZON
- Brad-bury** \ˈbrad-ber-ē, -b(ə)rē\ Ray Douglas 1920– Am. writer
- Brad-dock** \ˈbrad-ək\ Edward 1695–1755 Brit. gen. in Am.
- Brad-ford** \ˈbrad-fərd\ Gamaliel 1863–1932 Am. biographer
- Bradford** Roark 1896–1948 Am. writer
- Bradford** William 1590–1657 Pilgrim father; 2d gov. of Plymouth colony
- Bradford** William 1663–1752 Am. printer
- Brad-ley** \ˈbrad-lē\ Francis Herbert 1846–1924 Eng. philos. — **Brad-le-ian** also **Brad-ley-an** \ˈbrad-lē-ən, ˈbrad-ə\ *adj*
- Bradley** Henry 1845–1923 Eng. philologist & lexicographer
- Bradley** Omar Nelson 1893– Am. gen.
- Brad-street** \ˈbrad-strēt\ Anne 1612?–1672 née *Dudley*; wife of *Simon* Am. poet
- Bradstreet** Simon 1603–1697 colonial gov. of Mass.
- Bra-dy** \ˈbrād-ē\ Mathew B. 1823?–1896 Am. photographer
- Bragg** \ˈbrag\ Braxton 1817–1876 Am. Confed. gen.
- Bragg** Sir William (Henry) 1862–1942 Eng. physicist
- Bragg** Sir (William) Lawrence 1890–1971 son of *prec.* Eng. physicist
- Brahe** \ˈbrä; ˈbrä-hē, -hə\ Ty-cho \ˈtē-(j)kō, ˈtī-ə\ 1546–1601 Dan. astron.
- Brahms** \ˈbrämz\ Johannes 1833–1897 Ger. composer & pianist — **Brahms-ian** \ˈbräm-zē-ən\ *adj*
- Braille** \ˈbrä(ə)l, ˈbrī\ Louis 1809–1852 Fr. blind teacher of the blind
- Bra-man-te** \brä-ˈmänt-ē, -mänt-(j)tā\ 1444–1514 *Donato d'Agnolo* or *d'Angelo* Ital. architect
- Bran-cu-si** \bran-ˈkü-sē\ Constantin 1876–1957 Fr. (Rumanian-born) sculptor
- Bran-deis** \ˈbran-dis, -diz\ Louis Dembitz 1856–1941 Am. jurist
- Bran-des** \ˈbrän-dəs\ Georg Morris 1842–1927 Dan. lit. critic
- Brandt** \ˈbränt, ˈbrant\ Wil-ly \ˈvil-ē, ˈwil-ē\ 1913– W. Ger. polit.; chancellor West Germany (1969–74)
- Brant-ing** \ˈbrant-ɪŋ\ Karl Hjal-mar \ˈjäl-mär\ 1860–1925 Swed. statesman & socialist leader
- Braque** \ˈbrak, ˈbräk\ Georges 1882–1963 Fr. painter
- Brat-tain** \ˈbrat-ən\ Walter Houser 1902– Am. physicist
- Brau-chitsch, von** \ˈbrauk-ich, ˈbrauk-ə\ Heinrich Alfred Hermann Walther 1881–1948 Ger. gen.
- Braun** \ˈbraun\ Karl Ferdinand 1850–1918 Ger. physicist
- Braun** Wernher von — see VON BRAUN
- Breas-ted** \ˈbres-təd\ James Henry 1865–1935 Am. orientalist
- Brecht** \ˈbrekt, ˈbrekt\ Bertolt 1898–1956 Ger. dram. — **Brecht-ian** \-ē-ən\ *adj*
- Breck-in-ridge** \ˈbrek-ən-(j)riʃ\ John Cabell 1821–1875 Am. lawyer; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1857–61)
- Bren-nan** \ˈbren-ən\ Francis 1894–1968 Am. cardinal
- Brennan** William Joseph, Jr. 1906– Am. jurist
- Bresh-kov-sky** \bresh-ˈkóf-skē, -ˈkóf-ə\ Catherine 1844–1934 Russ. revolutionist
- Bre-ton** \brə-tōn\ André 1896–1966 Fr. surrealist poet
- Brew-ster** \ˈbrü-stər\ William 1567–1644 Pilgrim father
- Brezh-nev** \ˈbrezh-nef\ Leonid Ilyich 1906– Russ. polit.; pres. U.S.S.R. (1960–64; 1977–); 1st secy. of Communist party (1964–)
- Brian Bo-ru** \brī-ən-bə-ˈrū\ Irish **Brian Bo-ram-ha** or **Bo-raim-he** \brēn-bə-ˈrō, -ˈrū\ 926–1014 king of Ireland (1002–14)
- Bri-and** \brē-ən\ Aristide 1862–1932 Fr. statesman
- Brid-ger** \ˈbrij-ər\ James 1804–1881 Am. pioneer & scout
- Brig-ges** \ˈbrij-əz\ Robert Seymour 1844–1930 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1913–30)
- Bridg-man** \ˈbrij-mən\ Percy Williams 1882–1961 Am. physicist
- Briggs** \ˈbrigz\ Lyman James 1874–1963 Am. physicist
- Bright** \ˈbrīt\ John 1811–1889 Eng. orator & statesman
- Brig-id** \ˈbrij-əd, ˈbrē-əd\ also **Brid-get** \ˈbrij-ət\ or **Brig-it** \ˈbrij-ət, ˈbrē-ət\ or **Brighid** \ˈbrēd\ or **Bride** \ˈbrīd\ of Kildare Saint A.D. 453–523 a patron saint of Ireland
- Bril-lat-Sa-va-rin** \brē-(j)ä-sav-ə-ˈra, -ˈsav-ə-rən\ Anthelme 1755–1826 Fr. gastronome
- Brit-ten** \ˈbrit-ən\ (Edward) Benjamin 1913–1976 Baron *Britten* Eng. composer
- Bro-gan** \ˈbrō-gən\ Sir Denis William 1900–1974 Brit. hist.
- Broglie, de** \brōi\ Louis Victor 1892– Fr. physicist
- Brom-field** \ˈbrām-fēld\ Louis 1896–1956 Am. nov.
- Bron-të** \ˈbränt-ē\ a family of Eng. writers: Charlotte 1816–1855 & her sisters Emily 1818–1848 & Anne 1820–1849
- Brooke** \ˈbrük\ Alan Francis 1883–1963 1st Viscount *Al-an-brooke* \ˈal-ən-brük\ Brit. field marshal
- Brooke** Edward William 1919– Am. polit.
- Brooke** Rupert 1887–1915 Eng. poet
- Brooks** \ˈbrüks\ Gwendolyn Elizabeth 1917– Am. poet
- Brooks** Phillips 1835–1893 Am. bishop
- Brooks** Van Wyck \van-ˈwik, vən-ə\ 1886–1963 Am. essayist & critic
- Bro-sio** \ˈbrō-zē-ō, ˈbrō-ə\ Manlio 1897–1980 Ital. lawyer & diplomat; secy.-gen. of NATO (1964–71)
- Brow-der** \ˈbraud-ər\ Earl 1891–1973 Am. Communist polit.
- Brown** \ˈbraun\ Charles Brockden 1771–1810 Am. nov.
- Brown** Ford Mad-ox \ˈmad-əks\ 1821–1893 Eng. painter
- Brown** Harold 1927– U.S. secy. of defense (1977–)
- Brown** Herbert Charles 1912– Am. (Eng.-born) chem.
- Brown** John Mason 1900–1969 Am. literary critic
- Brown** John of *Osa-wat-ō-mie* \ō-sə-ˈwät-ə-mē\ 1800–1859 Am. abolitionist
- Browne** \ˈbraun\ Charles Farrar 1834–1867 pseud. *Ar-te-mus* \ˈärt-ə-məs\ *Ward* Am. humorist
- Browne** Sir Thomas 1605–1682 Eng. physician & author
- Brow-ning** \ˈbrau-niŋ\ Elizabeth Barrett 1806–1861 wife of Robert Eng. poet
- Browning** Robert 1812–1889 Eng. poet
- Broz** \ˈbrōz, ˈbrōz\ or **Bro-zo-vitch** \ˈbrō-zə-vich, ˈbrō-ə\ Josip 1892–1980 *Tito* \ˈtēt-(j)ō\ Yugoslav marshal; prime min. (1945–53); pres. (1953–80)
- Bruce** \ˈbrüs\ Sir David 1855–1931 Brit. physician & bacteriol.
- Bruce** David Kirkpatrick Este 1898–1977 Am. diplomat
- Bruce** Robert 1274–1329 liberator & king (1306–29) of Scotland
- Bruce** Viscount 1883–1967 *Stanley Melbourne Bruce* Austral. statesman; prime min. (1923–29)
- Bruck-ner** \ˈbrük-nər\ Anton 1824–1896 Austrian composer
- Brue-ghe** or **Brue-ghe** \ˈbrü-gəl, ˈbrōi-, ˈbrə(r)-ə\ family of Flem. painters including: Pieter 1520?–1569 & his sons Pieter 1564?–1638 & Jan 1568–1625
- Brum-mell** \ˈbrəm-əl\ George Bryan 1778–1840 *Beau Brummell* Eng. dandy
- Bru-nel-le-schi** \brün-ˈl-es-kē\ or **Bru-nel-le-sco** \-(j)kō\ Filippo 1377?–1446 Ital. architect
- Bru-ne-tière** \brü-nə-ˈtye(ə)r, ˈbrū-ə\ Vincent de Paul Marie Ferdinand 1849–1906 Fr. critic
- Brü-ning** or **Brue-ning** \ˈbrü-niŋ, ˈbrū-ə\ Heinrich 1885–1970 chancellor of Germany (1930–32)
- Bru-no** \ˈbrü-(j)nō\ Giordano 1548?–1600 Ital. philos.
- Bru-tus** \ˈbrüt-əs\ Marcus Junius 85?–42 B.C. Rom. polit.; one of Caesar's assassins
- Bry-an** \ˈbrī-ən\ William Jennings 1860–1925 Am. lawyer & polit.
- Bry-ant** \ˈbri-ənt\ William Cullen \ˈkəl-ən\ 1794–1878 Am. poet & editor
- Bryce** \ˈbrīs\ Viscount 1838–1922 *James Bryce* Brit. jurist, hist., & diplomat
- Bu-ber** \ˈbü-bər\ Martin 1878–1965 Israeli (Austrian-born) philos.
- Buch-an** \ˈbək-ən, ˈbək-ə\ John 1875–1940 1st Baron *Tweeds-muir* \ˈtwēdz-myū(ə)r\ Scot. author; gov.-gen. of Canada (1935–40)
- Bu-chan-an** \byü-ˈkan-ən, bə-ə\ James 1791–1868 Am. polit. & diplomat; 15th pres. of the U.S. (1857–61)
- Buch-man** \ˈbük-mən, ˈbək-ə\ Frank Nathan Daniel 1878–1961 Am. evangelist
- Buch-ner** \ˈbük-nər, ˈbük-ə\ Eduard 1860–1917 Ger. chem.
- Buck** \ˈbək\ Pearl 1892–1973 née *Sy-den-strick-er* \ˈsīd-ən-strīk-ər\ Am. nov.
- Buckingham** 1st & 2d Dukes of — see GEORGE VILLIERS
- Buck-ley** \ˈbək-lē\ William Frank 1925– Am. editor & writer
- Buck-ner** \ˈbək-nər\ Simon Bolivar 1823–1914 Am. Confed. gen. & polit.
- Buckner** Simon Bolivar 1886–1945 son of S.B. Am. gen.
- Buddha** — see GAUTAMA BUDDHA

Bu-dén-ny \bü-'dyón-ē, bü-'den-\ Semën Mikhailovich 1883–1973 Russ. gen.
Buffalo Bill — see William Frederick CODY
Buf-fon, de \bä-'fōn, byü-, büē-\ Comte Georges Louis Leclerc 1707–1788 Fr. naturalist
Buis-son \bwē-'sōn\ Ferdinand 1841–1932 Fr. educ.
Bu-kha-rin \bü-'kär-ən\ Nikolai Ivanovich 1888–1938 Russ. Communist leader & editor
Bul-finch \bül-'finch\ Charles 1763–1844 Am. architect
Bul-ga-nin \bül-'gan-ən\ Nikolai Aleksandrovich 1895–1975 Russ. polit. & marshal
Bull \bül\ Ole \ö-lä\ Bornemann 1810–1880 Norw. violinist
Bul-litt \bül-ət\ William Christian 1891–1967 Am. diplomat
Bü-low, von \byü-(), lö, 'büē-\ Prince Bernhard 1849–1929 Ger. diplomat & statesman; chancellor of Germany (1900–09)
Bul-wer \bül-wär\ William Henry Lytton Earle 1801–1872 *bro. of 1st Baron Lytton* Brit. diplomat
Bulwer-Lytton — see LYTTON
Bunche \bänch\ Ralph Johnson 1904–1971 Am. diplomat
Bu-nin \bün-(y)ən, -(y)ēn\ Ivan Alekseevich 1870–1953 Russ. poet & nov.
Bun-ker \bänj-kär\ Ellsworth 1894– Am. diplomat
Bun-sen \bün-zən, 'bän(t)-sən\ Robert Wilhelm 1811–1899 Ger. chem.
Bun-yan \bän-yən\ John 1628–1688 Eng. preacher & author
Buonaparte Ital. spelling of BONAPARTE
Bur-bage \bär-bij\ Richard 1567?–1619 Eng. actor
Bur-bank \bär-bänk\ Luther 1849–1926 Am. horticulturist
Burch-field \bärch-'fēld\ Charles Ephraim 1893–1967 Am. painter
Bur-ger \bär-gär\ Warren Earl 1907– Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1969–)
Bür-ger \bür-gär, 'bir-, 'büē-\ Gottfried August 1747–1794 Ger. poet
Bur-gess \bär-jəs\ Anthony 1917– Brit. writer
Burgess (Frank) Gelett 1866–1951 Am. humorist & illustrator
Burgess Thornton Waldo 1874–1965 Am. writer
Burghley or Burleigh 1st Baron — see CECIL
Bur-go-yne \bär-'gōin, (b)är-' John 1722–1792 Brit. gen. in Am. & dram.
Burk \bärk\ Martha Jane 1852?–1903 *Calamity Jane née Cannary* Am. frontier figure
Burke \bärk\ Edmund 1729–1797 Brit. statesman & orator — **Burk-ean** or **Burk-ian** \bär-kē-ən\ *adj*
Bur-lin-game \bär-län-'gām\ An-son \an(t)-sən\ 1820–1870 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Burne-Jones \bärn-'jōnz\ Sir Edward Coley \kō-lē\ 1833–1898 orig. *Jones* Eng. painter & designer
Bur-net \bär-net, 'bär-nät\ Sir (Frank) Macfarlane 1899– Austral. physician
Bur-nett \bär-net, 'bär-nät\ Frances Eliza 1849–1924 *née Hodgson* \häj-sən\ Am. (Eng.-born) writer
Bur-ney \bär-nē\ Fanny 1752–1840 orig. *Frances; Madame d'Arblay* \där-blä\ Eng. nov. & diarist
Burns \bärnz\ Robert 1759–1796 Scot. poet — **Burns-ian** \bärnz-ē-ən\ *adj*
Burn-side \bärn-'sīd\ Ambrose Everett 1824–1881 Am. gen.
Burr \bär\ Aaron 1756–1836 3d vice-pres. of the U.S. (1801–05)
Bur-roughs \bär-(), öz, 'bä-(), röz\ Edgar Rice 1875–1950 Am. writer
Burroughs John 1837–1921 Am. naturalist
Burroughs William Seward 1914– Am. writer
Bur-ton \bärt-'n\ Harold Hitz 1888–1964 Am. jurist
Burton Sir Richard Francis 1821–1890 Brit. explorer & orientalist
Burton Robert 1577–1640 Eng. clergyman & author
Bush \büsh\ Van-ne-var \və-'nē-vär, vä-\ 1890–1974 Am. electrical engineer
Bu-so-ni \b(y)ü-'zō-nē\ Ferruccio Benvenuto 1866–1924 Ital. composer & pianist
Bu-te-nandt \bü't-änt\ Adolph 1903– Ger. chem.
But-ler \bät-lär\ Benjamin Franklin 1818–1893 Am. gen. & polit.
Butler Joseph 1692–1752 Eng. theol.
Butler Nicholas Murray 1862–1947 Am. educ.
Butler Samuel 1612–1680 Eng. satirical poet
Butler Samuel 1835–1902 Eng. nov. & satirist
Butz \bäts\ Earl Lauer 1909– U.S. secy. of agric. (1971–76)
Bux-te-hu-de \bük-stä-'hüd-ä\ Dietrich 1637?–1707 Dan. organist & composer
Byng \biŋ\ George 1663–1733 Brit. admiral
Byng Julian Hed-worth George 1862–1935 1st Baron *Byng of Vimy* Brit. gen.; gov.-gen. of Canada (1921–26)
Byrd \bärd\ Richard Evelyn 1888–1957 Am. admiral & polar explorer
Byrnes \bärnz\ James Francis 1879–1972 Am. polit. & jurist
By-ron \bi-rən\ 6th Baron 1788–1824 *George Gordon Byron* Eng. poet
Caballero Francisco Largo — see LARGO CABALLERO
Cab-ell \kab-əl\ James Branch 1879–1958 Am. nov. & essayist
Ca-be-za de Va-ca \kä-'bä-zä-dä-'vāk-ä\ Alvar Núñez 1490?–?1577 Span. explorer
Ca-ble \kā-bäl\ George Washington 1844–1925 Am. nov.
Cab-ot \kab-ət\ John 1450–1498 *Giovanni Ca-bo-to* \kä-'bō-(), tō\ Venetian navigator; disc. continent of No. America for England
Cabot Sebastian 1476?–1557 *son of John* Eng. navigator
Ca-bral \kä-'bräl\ Pedro Álvares 1460?–?1526 Port. navigator; claimed Brazil for Portugal
Ca-bril-lo \kä-'brē-(), (y)ö, -'bril-(), ö\ Juan Rodríguez *d* 1543 Span. (Port.-born) explorer in Mex. & Calif.
Ca-bri-ni \kä-'brē-nē\ Saint Frances Xavier 1850–1917 *Mother Cabrini* 1st Am. citizen canonized (1946)
Cade \kād\ Jack *d* 1450 Eng. rebel
Cad-il-lac \kad-'l-, ak, F kä-dē-yāk\ Sieur Antoine de la Mothe 1658–1730 Fr. founder of Detroit
Caed-mon \kad-mən\ *fl* A.D. 670 Anglo-Saxon poet

Ca-e-sar \sē-zər\ Gaius Julius 100–44 B.C. Rom. gen., statesman, & writer
Cage \kāj\ John Milton 1912– Am. composer
Ca-glio-stro, di \kal-'yō-(), strō, käl-\ Count Alessandro 1743–1795 real name *Giuseppe Bal-sa-mo* \bäl-sä-'mō\ Ital. imposter
Caine \kān\ Sir (Thomas Henry) Hall 1853–1931 Eng. nov.
Calamity Jane — see Martha Jane BURK
Cal-der \köl-dər\ Alexander 1898–1976 Am. sculptor
Cal-de-rón de la Bar-ca \käl-dä-'rōn-, dā-lä-'bär-kä, -'rōn-\ Pedro 1600–1681 Span. dram. & poet
Cald-well \köl-dwel, -dwəl, 'käl-\ Erskine 1903– Am. nov.
Caldwell (Janet) Taylor 1900– Am. (Eng.-born) author
Cal-houn \kal-'hün\ John Caldwell 1782–1850 Am. lawyer; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1825–32)
Ca-lig-u-la \kä-'lig-yä-lä\ A.D. 12–41 *Gaius Caesar* Rom. emp. (37–41)
Cal-la-ghan \kal-ə-hən, -,han\ (Leonard) James 1912– Brit. prime minister (1976–79)
Cal-las \kal-əs, 'käl-\ Maria Meneghini 1923–1977 Am. soprano
Cal-les \ki-,äs, 'kä-,yäs\ Plutarco Elías 1877–1945 Mex. gen.; pres. of Mexico (1924–28)
Cal-lim-a-chus \kä-'lim-ä-kəs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor
Callimachus *ab* 310 B.C. Greek scholar & Alexandrian librarian
Cal-lis-the-nes \kä-'lis-thä-,nēz\ 360?–?328 B.C. Greek philos. & hist.
Cal-lis-tra-tus \kä-'lis-trät-əs\ *d* 355 B.C. Athenian orator & gen.
Cal-vert \kal-vərt\ George 1580?–1632 1st Baron *Baltimore* Eng. proprietor in Am.
Calvert Leonard 1606–1647 *son of George* gov. of Maryland province (1634–47)
Cal-vin \kal-vən\ John 1509–1564 orig. *Jean Chau-vin* \shō-'va\ or *Caul-vin* \köl-'va\ Fr. theol. & reformer
Calvin Melvin 1911– Am. chemist
Ca-ma-cho \kä-'mäch-(), ö\ Manuel Ávila 1897–1955 Mex. gen.; pres. of Mex. (1940–46)
Cam-ba-cé-rès, de \kān-'bas-ä-'res, -,bäs-\ Duc 1753–1824 *Jean Jacques Ré-gis* \rā-'zhēs\ Fr. jurist; counsellor of Napoleon I
Cam-bridge 1st Baron of — see Edgar Douglas ADRIAN
Cam-by-ses \kam-'bi-(), sēz\ *d* 522 B.C. *son of Cyrus the Great* king of Persia (529–22)
Cam-den \kam-dən\ William 1551–1623 Eng. antiquarian & hist.
Cam-er-on of Loch-i-el \kam-(ə-)rə-nəv-lä-'kē(ə)l, -'kē(ə)l\ 1629–1719 Sir *Ewen Cameron* Scot. chieftain
Cameron of Lochiel 1695?–1748 *Donald Cameron; the gentle Lochiel* Scot. chieftain
Ca-mões, Vaz de \väzh-dä-kä-'mōinsh\ Eng. **Ca-mo-ëns** \kä-'mō-ən, 'kam-ə-wən\ Luiz 1524–1580 Port. poet
Camp \kamp\ Walter Chauncey 1859–1925 Am. football coach
Camp-bell \kam-(b)əl\ Alexander 1788–1866 Am. (Irish-born) founder of Disciples of Christ
Campbell Colin 1792–1863 orig. *Mac-li-ver* \mä-'klē-vər\; Baron *Clyde* Brit. field marshal
Campbell John 1705–1782 4th Earl of *Lou-doun* \laüd-'n\ Brit. gen. in Am.
Campbell John D.S. — see Duke of ARGYLL
Campbell Thomas 1777–1844 Brit. poet
Campbell-Ban-ner-man \-'ban-ər-mən\ Sir Henry 1836–1908 Brit. statesman; prime min. (1905–08)
Cam-pi \kām-(), pē\ Ital. family of painters in Cremona including: Galeazzo 1477–1536 & his three sons Giulio *ab* 1502–1572, Antonio *d* 1591?, & Vincenzo 1536–1591
Cam-pi-on \kam-pē-ən\ Thomas 1567–1620 Eng. poet & musician
Ca-mus \kä-mē\ Albert 1913–1960 Fr. nov., essayist, & dram.
Ca-na-let-to \kan-'l-'et-(), ö\ Antonio 1697–1768 orig. *Antonio Canale* or *Canal* Ital. painter
Can-by \kan-bē\ Henry Seidel \sīd-'l\ 1878–1961 Am. editor & educ.
Can-dolle, de \kān-döl\ Augustin Pyrame 1778–1841 Swiss botanist
Canfield Dorothy — see Dorothy Canfield FISHER
Can-ning \kan-iŋ\ Earl Charles John 1812–1862 Brit. gov.-gen. of India (1856–62)
Canning George 1770–1827 *father of C.J.* Brit. statesman; prime min. (1827)
Canning Stratford 1786–1880 1st Viscount *Stratford de Red-cliffe* \red-,klif\ Brit. diplomat
Can-non \kan-ən\ Joseph Gurney 1836–1926 *Uncle Joe* Am. lawyer & polit.
Ca-no-va \kä-'nō-vä, -'nō-\ Antonio 1757–1822 Ital. sculptor
Can-til-lon \kān-tē-'(y)ön, 'kant-'l-,än\ Richard 1680?–1734 Irish econ.
Ca-nute \kä-'n(y)üt\ 994?–1035 *the Great* king of England (1016–35); of Denmark (1018–35); of Norway (1028–35)
Ca-pek \chäp-,ek\ Ka-rel \kär-əl\ 1890–1938 Czech nov. & dram.
Capet Hugh — see HUGH CAPET
Car-a-cal-la \kar-ä-'kal-ä\ A.D. 188–217 *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* orig. *Bas-si-a-nus* \bas-ē-'än-əs\ Rom. emp. (211–217)
Ca-rac-ta-cus \kä-'rak-ti-kəs\ or **Ca-rat-a-cus** \kä-'rat-i-\ Eng. **Ca-rad-oc** \kä-'rad-ək\ *fl* A.D. 43–50 Brit. chieftain
Ca-ra-vag-gio, da \kar-ä-'vāj-(ē-), ö, -'väzh-ö\ Michelangelo 1569?–?1609 *Michelangelo Merisi* Ital. painter
Car-ber-ry \kär-,ber-ē, -bä-rē\ John Joseph 1904– Am. cardinal

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ä cot, cart	ä F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	i life	j joke	k G ich, buch
ö flow	ó flaw	æ F bœuf	œ F feu	oi coin
th this	ü loot	ú foot	ue G füllen	ü F rue
y F digne	\dēn\, nuit	\nwɛ\	yü few	yü furious
			zh vision	

- Cár-de-nas** \kár-də-nəs, kár-thā-nəs\ Lázaro 1895–1970 Mex. gen. & polit.; pres. of Mex. (1934–40)
- Car-do-zo** \kár-dō-(j)zō\ Benjamin Nathan 1870–1938 Am. jurist
- Car-duc-ci** \kár-dü-(j)chē\ Giosuè 1835–1907 Ital. poet
- Ca-rew** \kə-rü; kə(ə)r-ē, ke(ə)r-\ Thomas 1595?–1645 Eng. poet
- Carl XVI Gus-taf** \kär-l'gəs-täv, -'güs-, -täf\ 1946– king of Sweden (1973–)
- Car-le-ton** \kär-(ə)l-tən, kär-lt-ən\ Guy 1724–1808 1st Baron *Dorchester* Brit. gen. & administrator in Am.
- Car-los** \kär-ləs, -lōs\ Don 1788–1855 infante & pretender to Span. throne
- Carlos de Austria** 1545–1568 son of Philip II of Spain prince of Asturias & heir to Span. throne
- Car-lo-ta** \kär-lōt-ə, -lät-\ Eng. **Charlotte** 1840–1927 empress of Mexico (1864–67)
- Car-lyle** \kär-'li(ə)l, kär-,\ Thomas 1795–1881 Scot. essayist & hist. — **Car-lyl-ian** \kär-'li-lē-ən\ adj
- Car-man** \kär-mən\ (William) Bliss 1861–1929 Canad. poet
- Car-mo-na** \kär-mō-nə\ Antonio Oscar de Fragoso 1869–1951 Port. gen.; pres. of Portugal (1926–51)
- Car-ne-gie** \kär-nə-gē, kär-neg-ē\ Andrew 1835–1919 Am. (Scot.-born) industrialist & philanthropist
- Car-not** \kär-nō\ Lazare Nicolas Marguerite 1753–1823 Fr. statesman & gen.
- Carnot** Marie François Sadi 1837–1894 pres. of France (1887–94)
- Car-ol II** \kär-əl\ 1893–1953 king of Rumania (1930–40)
- Car-pac-cio** \kär-päch-(ē-)ō\ Vittore 1460?–1525 Ital. painter
- Car-ran-za** \kə-ran-zə, -rən-\ Venustiano 1859–1920 pres. of Mexico (1915–20)
- Car-rel** \kə-'rel, kə-əl\ Alexis 1873–1944 Fr. surgeon & biologist
- Car-rère** \kə-'re(ə)r\ John Mervin 1858–1911 Am. architect
- Car-roll** \kär-əl\ Charles 1737–1832 *Carroll* of *Carrollton* Am. patriot
- Carroll** Lewis — see Charles Lutwidge DODGSON — **Car-roll-ian** \kə-'rō-lē-ən\ adj
- Car-son** \kär-sən\ Christopher 1809–1868 *Kit* \kit\ Am. trapper & frontiersman
- Carson** Rachel Louise 1907–1964 Am. scientist & writer
- Carte, D'Oy-ly** \dōi-lē-'kärt\ Richard 1844–1901 Eng. opera impresario
- Car-ter** \kär-tər\ Howard 1873–1939 Eng. archaeologist
- Carter** Jimmy 1924– James Earl, Jr. Am. polit.; 39th pres. of the U.S. (1977–)
- Car-ter-et** \kär-tər-ət, kär-t-ə-,\ John 1690–1763 Earl *Granville* \gran-'vil\ Eng. statesman
- Car-tier** \kär-'tyā, kär-tē-ā\ George Étienne 1814–1873 Canad. statesman
- Cartier** Jacques 1491–1557 Fr. navigator & explorer; disc. St. Lawrence river
- Cart-wright** \kär-t-rīt\ Edmund 1743–1823 Eng. inventor
- Ca-ru-so** \kə-rü-(j)sō, -(j)zō\ En-ri-co \en-'rē-(j)kō\ 1873–1921 orig. *Errico* Ital. tenor
- Car-ver** \kär-vər\ George Washington 1864–1943 Am. botanist
- Carver** John 1576?–1621 Eng. *Mayflower* pilgrim; 1st gov. of Plymouth colony
- Cary** \kə(ə)r-ē, ke(ə)r-ē\ (Arthur) Joyce (Lunel) 1888–1957 Brit. nov.
- Cary** Henry Francis 1772–1844 Eng. clergyman; translator of Dante
- Ca-sa-bian-ca, de** \kəz-ə-'byän-kə, kəs-\ Louis 1755?–1798 Fr. naval officer
- Ca-sals** \kə-'sälz, -zälz\ Pablo 1876–1973 *Pau* Span.-born cellist, conductor, & composer
- Ca-sa-no-va** \kəz-ə-'nō-və, kəs-\ or **Casanova de Sein-galt** \sə-'gält\ Giacomo Girolamo 1725–1798 also *Giovanni Jacopo* Ital. adventurer
- Ca-sau-bon** \kə-'sō-bən, kəz-ō-'bōn\ Isaac 1559–1614 Fr. theol. & scholar
- Case-ment** \kə-smənt\ Sir Roger David 1864–1916 Irish rebel
- Ca-si-mir-Pé-rier** \kəz-ə-'mi(ə)r-'per-ē-ā\ Jean Paul Pierre 1847–1907 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1894–95)
- Cas-lon** \kəz-lən\ William 1692–1766 Eng. typefounder
- Cass** \kas\ Lewis 1782–1866 Am. statesman
- Cas-satt** \kə-'sat\ Mary 1845–1926 Am. painter in Fr.
- Cas-sin** \kə-'sən, kə-\ René 1887–1976 Fr. statesman
- Cas-si-o-do-rus** \kas-ē-ə-'dōr-əs, -dōr-\ Flavius Magnus Aurelius d. A.D. 575 Rom. statesman & author
- Cas-sius Lon-gi-nus** \kash-(ē)-ə-'slän-'jī-nəs, 'kas-ē-ə-\ Gaius d. 42 B.C. Rom. gen. & conspirator
- Cas-te-lar y Ri-poll** \kas-tə-'lär-ē-rē-'pōl\ Emilio 1832–1899 Span. statesman & writer
- Ca-stel-ve-tro** \kə-'stel-'ve-(j)trō\ Lodovico 1505–1571 Ital. critic & philologist
- Ca-sti-glio-ne** \käs-tēl-'yō-(j)nā\ Con-te \kōn-tā\ Baldassare 1478–1529 Ital. statesman & author
- Cas-ti-lho, de** \kas(h)-tēl-(j)yü\ Vis-con-de \vēs(h)-'kōn-dē\ Antônio Feliciano 1800–1875 Port. poet
- Castlereagh** Viscount — see Robert STEWART
- Castriota** George — see SCANDERBEG
- Cas-tro** \kas-(j)trō, kās-\ Cipriano 1858?–1924 Venezuelan gen.; pres. of Venezuela (1902–08)
- Castro, de Inés** Eng. Agnes 1320?–1355 Span. noblewoman
- Castro (Ruz)** \rüs\ Fi-del \fē-'del\ 1927– Cuban premier (1959–)
- Cates-by** \kəts-bē\ Mark 1679?–1749 Eng. naturalist
- Catesby** Robert 1573–1605 Eng. rebel
- Cath-er** \kath-ər\ Willa Sibert 1873–1947 Am. nov.
- Cath-er-ine** \kath-(ə)rən\ name of 1st, 5th, & 6th wives of Henry VIII of England: Catherine of Aragon 1485–1536; Catherine Howard 1520?–1542; Catherine Parr \pär\ 1512–1548
- Catherine I** 1684?–1727 wife of Peter the Great empress of Russia (1725–27)
- Catherine II** 1729–1796 the Great empress of Russia (1762–96)
- Catherine of Braganza** 1638–1705 queen of Charles II of England
- Cath-er-ine de Mé-di-cis** \kath-(ə)rən-də-'med-ə-(j)chē, -mād-ə-'sē(s)\ *Ital Caterina de' Me-di-ci* \med-ə-(j)chē\ 1519–1589 queen of Henry II of France
- Cat-i-line** \kat-'l-,līn\ 108?–62 B.C. *Lucius Sergius Cat-i-li-na* \kat-'l-,lī-nə, -ē-nə\ Rom. polit. & conspirator
- Cat-lin** \kat-lən\ George 1796–1872 Am. artist
- Ca-to** \kāt-(j)ō\ Marcus Porcius 234–149 B.C. the Elder; the Censor Rom. statesman
- Cato** Marcus Porcius 95–46 B.C. the Younger; great-grandson of prec. Rom. Stoic philos.
- Catt** \kat\ Carrie Chapman 1859–1947 née Lane Am. suffragist
- Cat-tell** \kə-'tel\ James McKeen 1860–1944 Am. psychol. & editor
- Cat-ton** \kat-ən\ (Charles) Bruce 1899–1978 Am. journalist & hist.
- Ca-tul-lus** \kə-'təl-əs\ Gaius Valerius 84?–54 B.C. Rom. poet
- Cau-lain-court, de** \kō-'lān-'kū(ə)r\ Marquis Armand Augustin Louis 1772–1827 Fr. gen. & diplomat
- Ca-vel** \kav-əl, kə-'vel\ Edith Louisa 1865–1915 Eng. nurse
- Cav-en-dish** \kav-ən-(j)dish\ Henry 1731–1810 Eng. scientist
- Cavendish** Spencer Compton 1833–1908 8th Duke of Devonshire Eng. statesman
- Cavendish** Sir William 1505?–1557 Eng. statesman
- Cavendish** William 1640–1707 1st Duke of Devonshire Eng. statesman
- Ca-vour, di** \kə-'vū(ə)r, kə-\ Con-te \kōn-(j)tā\ Camillo Benso 1810–1861 Ital. statesman
- Ca-xi-as, de** \kə-'shē-əs\ Du-que \dū-kə\ 1803–1880 *Luiz Alves de Lima e Silva* Brazil. gen. & statesman
- Cax-ton** \kak-stən\ William 1422?–1491 first Eng. printer
- Cay-ce** \kə-sē\ Edgar 1877–1945 Am. photographer & psychic
- Ceau-se-sa-cu** \chəu-'shes-(j)kū\ Nicolae 1918– pres. of Rumania (1974–)
- Cec-il** \ses-əl, 'sis-\ (Edgar Algernon) Robert 1864–1958 1st Viscount *Cecil of Chel-wood* \chel-'wūd\ Eng. statesman
- Cecil** Lord (Edward Christian) David 1902– Eng. biographer
- Cecil** Robert 1563?–1612 1st Earl of *Salisbury* & 1st Viscount *Cranborne* \kran-'bō(ə)rən\ Eng. statesman
- Cecil** Robert Arthur Talbot Gas-coyne- \gas-'kōin-\ 1830–1903 3d Marquis of *Salisbury* Eng. statesman
- Cecil** William 1520–1598 1st Baron *Burgh-ley* or *Bur-leigh* \bər-lē\ Eng. statesman
- Cel-e-bre-zze** \sel-ə-'brē-zē\ Anthony Joseph 1910– U.S. secy. of health, ed. & welfare (1962–65)
- Cel-li-ni** \chə-'lē-nē\ Ben-ve-nu-to \ben-və-'nū-(j)tō\ 1500–1571 Ital. goldsmith & sculptor
- Cel-sius** \sel-sē-əs, -shəs\ Anders 1701–1744 Swed. astron.
- Cen-ci** \chen-(j)chē\ Be-a-tri-ce \bā-ā-'trē-(j)chā\ 1577–1599 Ital. woman executed for parricide
- Cer-van-tes Saa-ve-dra, de** \sər-'van-'tēz-sä-(ə)-'vā-drə\ Miguel 1547–1616 Span. writer
- Cé-zanne** \sə-'zan\ Paul 1839–1906 Fr. painter — **Cé-zann-esque** \sə-'zan-'esk\ adj
- Cha-brier** \shāb-rē-'ā, shab-\ (Alexis) Emmanuel 1814–1894 Fr. composer
- Chad-wick** \chad-(j)wik\ Sir James 1891–1974 Eng. physicist
- Cha-gall** \shə-'gäl, -gal\ Marc 1887– Russ. painter in France
- Chain** \chān\ Ernst Boris 1906–1979 Brit. (Ger.-born) biochem.
- Cha-lia-pin** \shəl-'yāp-(j)ēn, -ən\ Feodor Ivanovitch 1873–1938 Russ. basso
- Chal-mers** \chal-mərz, 'chām-ərz\ Alexander 1759–1834 Scot. biographer & editor
- Cham-ber-lain** \chām-bər-lən\ Joseph 1836–1914 & his sons Sir (Joseph) Austen 1863–1937 & (Arthur) Neville 1869–1940 Brit. statesmen
- Chamberlain** Owen 1920– Am. physicist
- Cham-ber-lin** \chām-bər-lən\ Thomas Chrow-der \kraüd-ər\ 1843–1928 Am. geologist
- Cham-bers** \chām-bərz\ Robert 1802–1871 Scot. publisher & editor
- Cham-bord, de** \shān-'bō(ə)r\ Comte 1820–1883 Duc de *Bordeaux* Bourbon claimant to Fr. throne
- Cham-plain, de** \(')sham-'plān, shān-'plān\ Samuel 1567?–1635 Fr. explorer in Am.; founder of Quebec
- Cham-pol-lion** \shān-pōl-yōn\ Jean François 1790–1832 Fr. Egyptologist
- Champollion-Fi-geac** \fē-zhāk\ Jean Jacques 1778–1867 bro. of prec. Fr. archaeologist
- Chan-dra-gup-ta** \chən-drə-'gūp-tə\ 4th cent. B.C. also *San-dro-cot-tus* or *San-dra-cot-tus* \san-drə-'kāt-əs\ Indian ruler of Maurya dynasty
- Chandragupta II** Indian ruler of Gupta dynasty (A.D. 383?–413)
- Cha-nel** \shə-'nel, sha-\ Gabrielle 1883–1971 *Co-co* \kō-(j)kō\ Fr. fashion designer & perfumer
- Chang** Hsüeh-liang \jān-shü-'ā-lē-'ān\ son of Chang Tso-lin 1898–Chin. gen.
- Chang** Tso-lin \-'(t)sō-'lin\ 1873–1928 Chin. gen.
- Chan-ning** \chan-in\ William Ellery 1780–1842 Am. clergyman
- Chao** K'uang-yin \jau-'kwān-'yin\ d. A.D. 976 *T'ai-tsu* \tīd-'zü\ Chin. emp. (960–976); founder of Sung dynasty
- Chap-lin** \chap-lən\ Sir Charles Spencer 1889–1977 Brit. actor & producer
- Chap-man** \chap-mən\ Frank Mich-ler \mīk-lər\ 1864–1945 Am. ornithologist
- Chapman** George 1559?–1634 Eng. dram. & translator
- Chapman** John 1774–1845 *Johnny Apple-seed* \ap-əl-'sēd\ Am. pioneer
- Char-cot** \shär-'kō, 'shär-\ Jean Mar-tin \mär-'ta'n\ 1825–1893 Fr. neurologist
- Char-le-magne** \shär-lə-'mān\ A.D. 742–814 *Charles the Great* or *Charles I* Frankish king (768–814) & emp. of the West (800–814)
- Charles I** \chär-(ə)lz\ 1600–1649 *Charles Stuart* king of Gr. Brit. (1625–49)
- Charles II** 1630–1685 son of Charles I king of Gr. Brit. (1660–85)
- Charles** 1948– son of Elizabeth II prince of Wales

Charles I 1887–1922 *Charles Francis Joseph*; nephew of Francis Ferdinand emp. of Austria & (as Charles IV) king of Hungary (1916–18)
Charles I or II A.D. 823–877 the Bald king of France as *Charles I* (840–877); emp. as *Charles II* (875–877)
Charles IV 1294–1328 the Fair king of France (1322–28)
Charles V 1337–1380 the Wise king of France (1364–80)
Charles VI 1368–1422 the Mad or the Beloved king of France (1380–1422)
Charles VII 1403–1461 the Victorious king of France (1422–61)
Charles IX 1550–1574 king of France (1560–74)
Charles X 1757–1836 king of France (1824–30)
Charles V 1500–1558 Holy Rom. emp. (1519–56); king of Spain as *Charles I* (1516–56)
Charles XII 1682–1718 king of Sweden (1697–1718)
Charles Prince 1903– bro. of King Leopold regent of Belgium (1944–50)
Charles XIV John — see BERNADOTTE
Charles Edward Stuart 1720–1788 the Young Pretender; (Bonnie) Prince Charlie Brit. prince
Charles or Karl Ludwig 1771–1847 archduke of Austria
Charles Mar-tel \mār-tel\ A.D. 689?–741 grandfather of Charlemagne Frankish ruler (715–741)
Charlotte Empress of Mexico — see CARLOTA
Chase \chās\ Mary Ellen 1887–1973 Am. educ. & author
Chase Sal-mon \sam-ən, 'sal-mən\ Portland 1808–1873 Am. statesman, chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1864–73)
Cha-teau-bri-and, de \(\,sha-,tō-brē-'ān\ Vi-comte \vê-kōnt\ François René 1768–1848 Fr. author
Chatham 1st Earl of — see William PITT
Chatrian Alexandre — see ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN
Chat-ter-ji \chāt-ər-jē\ Ban-kim \bōn-kim\ Chan-dra \chōn-(j)drō\ 1838–1894 Indian nov.
Chat-ter-ton \chāt-ərt-ən\ Thomas 1752–1770 Eng. poet
Chau-er \chō-sər\ Geoffrey 1340?–1400 Eng. poet — **Chau-ce-ri-an** \chō-'sīr-ē-ən\ adj
Chau-temps \shō-tān\ Camille 1885–1963 Fr. lawyer & polit.; premier (1930; 1933–34; 1937–38)
Chavannes, de — see PUVIS DE CHAVANNES
Chá-vez \chāv-əs, -ez\ Carlos 1899–1978 Mex. conductor & composer
Chee-ver \chē-vər\ John 1912– Am. writer
Che-khov also **Che-kov** \chek-əf, -öv\ Anton Pavlovich 1860–1904 Russ. dram. & writer — **Che-kho-vi-an** \che-'kō-vē-ən\ adj
Ché-nier, de \shān-'yā\ André Marie 1762–1794 Fr. poet
Chen-nauld \shə-'nōlt\ Claire Lee 1890–1958 Am. gen.
Cheops — see KHUFU
Che-ren-kov \chə-'rɛn-kəf\ Pavel Alekseevich 1904– Russ. physicist
Cher-ny-shev-ski \cher-ni-'shef-skē, -shev-\ Nikolai Gavrilovich 1829–1889 Russ. revolutionist & author
Che-ru-bi-ni \ker-ə-'bē-nē, kār-rū-\ (Maria) Lu-i-gi \lū-'ē-(j)ē\ Carlo Zenobio Salvatore 1760–1842 Ital. composer
Ches-ter-field \ches-tər-fēld\ 4th Earl of 1694–1773 Philip Dormer Stan-hope \stan-əp\ Eng. statesman & author
Ches-ter-ton \ches-tərt-ən\ Gilbert Keith 1874–1936 Eng. journalist & author
Che-va-li-er \shə-'val-(j)yā\ Mau-rice \mō-'rēs\ 1888–1972 Fr. entertainer
Chiang Kai-shek \jē-'ān-'kī-'shek, 'chaŋ-\ 1887–1975 Chin. gen. & polit.; pres. of China (1948–49; Taiwan, 1950–75)
Ch'ien-lung \chē-'en-'lūŋ\ 1711–1799 Chin. emp. (1736–96)
Chif-ley \chif-lē\ Joseph Benedict 1885–1951 prime min. of Austral. (1945–49)
Chi-ka-ma-tsu Mon-za-e-mon \chē-kə-'māt-(j)sü-mən-'zī-mōn\ 1653–?1724 the Shakespeare of Japan Jap. dram.
Child \chi(ə)ld\ Francis James 1825–1896 Am. philologist & ballad editor
Childe \chi(ə)ld\ Vere Gordon 1892–1957 Brit. anthropol. & archaeol.
Chil-ders \chil-dərz\ Erskine Hamilton 1905–1974 Irish (Eng.-born) polit.; pres. of Ireland (1973–74)
Chip-pen-dale \chip-ən-dāl\ Thomas 1718?–1779 Eng. cabinet-maker & designer
Chi-ri-co, de \kir-i-,kō, 'kē-ri-\ Gior-gio \jōr-(j)jō\ 1888–1978 Ital. painter
Chit-ty \chit-ē\ Joseph 1776–1841 Eng. lawyer & legal writer
Choate \chōt\ Joseph Hod-ges \hāj-əz\ 1832–1917 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Choate Rufus 1799–1859 Am. jurist
Choi-seul, de \shwā-'zəl, -zər-(ə)l, -zœl\ Duc Étienne 1719–1785 Fr. statesman
Cho-pin \shō-'pan, -pa\ Frédéric François 1810–1849 Pol. pianist & composer
Chou En-lai \jō-'en-'li\ 1898–1976 Chin. Communist polit.
Chrétien de Troyes \krā-tyān-də-trwā\ also *Chres-tien* \krā-tyān\ 12th cent. Fr. trouvère
Christ Jesus — see JESUS
Chris-tian X \kris(h)-chən\ 1870–1947 king of Denmark (1912–47)
Chris-tie \kris-tē\ Dame Agatha 1891–1976 née Miller Eng. writer
Chris-ti-na \kris-tē-nə\ 1626–1689 dau. of Gustavus Adolphus queen of Sweden (1632–54)
Chris-tophe \krē-stōf\ Henri 1767–1820 king of Haiti (1811–20)
Chris-ty \kris-tē\ Howard Chandler 1873–1952 Am. artist
Chry-sos-tom \kris-əs-təm, kris-'ās-təm\ Saint John A.D. 345?–407 church father & patriarch of Constantinople
Chu Hsi \jü-'shē\ 1130–1200 Chin. philos.
Chu Teh \-də\ 1886–1976 Chin. Communist gen.
Chur-chill \chər-'chil, 'chərch-'hil\ John 1650–1722 1st Duke of Marl-bor-ough \mārl-'bər-ə, 'mōl-, -bər-rə, -b(ə-)rə\ Eng. gen.
Churchill Randolph Henry Spencer 1849–1895 Lord Randolph Churchill Brit. statesman
Churchill Winston 1871–1947 Amer. nov.

Churchill Sir Winston Leonard Spencer 1874–1965 son of Lord Randolph Brit. statesman; prime min. (1940–45; 1951–55) — **Chur-chill-ian** \chər-'chil-ē-ən, 'chərch-'hil-\ adj
Cia-no \chān-(j)ō\ Con-te \kōn-(j)tā\ Galeazzo 1903–1944 son-in-law of Mussolini Ital. statesman
Ciar-di \chārd-ē\ John 1916– Am. poet
Cib-ber \sib-ər\ Col-ley \kāl-ē\ 1671–1757 Eng. dram. & actor; poet laureate (1730–57)
Cic-ero \sis-ə-,rō\ Marcus Tullius 106–43 B.C. Rom. statesman, orator, & author — **Cic-ero-nian** \sis-ə-'rō-nyən, -nē-ən\ adj
Cid, the \sid\ 1040?–1099 Rodrigo (or Ruy) Díaz de Bi-var \bē-'vār\ Span. soldier & hero
Ci-ma-bue \chē-mə-'bü-(j)ā\ Giovanni ab 1240–ab 1302 properly Cenni de Pepo Florentine painter
Ci-mon \si-mən, -mān\ 507?–449 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman
Cin-cin-na-tus \sin(t)-sə-'nat-əs, -'nāt-\ Lucius Quinctius 5th cent. B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman
Clare \kla(ə)r, 'kle(ə)r\ Saint 1194–1253 Ital. nun
Clarendon Earl of — see Edward HYDE
Clark \klārk\ Champ \cham\ 1850–1921 James Beau-champ \bē-chəm\ Clark Am. polit.
Clark George Rogers 1752–1818 Am. soldier & frontiersman
Clark Joe 1939– Charles Joseph Canad. polit.; prime min. (1979)
Clark Kenneth Bancroft 1914– Am. psychologist
Clark Mark Wayne 1896– Am. gen.
Clark Tom Campbell 1899–1977 Am. jurist
Clark William 1770–1838 bro. of G.R. Am. explorer (with Meriwether Lewis)
Clark (William) Ramsey 1927– U.S. atty. gen. (1967–69)
Clarke \klārk\ Charles Cow-den \kaud-'n\ 1787–1877 & his wife Mary Victoria Cowden-Clarke 1809–1898 Eng. Shakespearean scholars
Claude \klōd\ Albert 1899– Belg. physiol. in U.S.
Clau-di-us \klōd-ē-əs\ Rom. gens including: **Ap-pi-us** \ap-ē-əs\ **Claudius Cras-sus** \kras-əs\ consul (471 & 451 B.C.) & decemvir (451–450 B.C.); **Appius Claudius Cae-cus** \sē-kəs\ censor (312–307 B.C.), consul (307 & 296 B.C.), & dictator who began building of the Appian Way (312 B.C.)
Claudius I 10 B.C.–A.D. 54 *Tiberius Claudius Drusus Ne-ro* \nē-(j)rō, 'ni(ə)r-(j)ō\ Germanicus Rom. emp. (41–54)
Claudius II A.D. 214–270 *Marcus Aurelius Claudius Gothicus* Rom. emp. (268–270)
Clau-se-witz, von \klaü-zə-'vits\ Karl 1780–1831 Pruss. gen. & military strategist
Clay \klā\ Henry 1777–1852 Am. statesman & orator
Clay Lucius Du Bi-gnon \dū-'bin-yən\ 1897–1978 Am. gen.
Cle-an-thes \klē-'an-,thēz\ 3d cent. B.C. Greek Stoic philos.
Cle-ar-chus \klē-'ār-kəs\ fl 408–401 B.C. Greek soldier; gov. of Byzantium
Cleis-the-nes \klis-thə-'nēz\ or **Clis-the-nes** \klis-\ fl ab 507 B.C. Athenian statesman
Cle-men-ceau \klem-ən-'sō, klā-mān-'sō\ Georges 1841–1929 the Tiger Fr. statesman
Clem-ens \klem-ənz\ Samuel Langhorne 1835–1910 pseud. Mark Twain \twān\ Am. writer
Clem-ent \klem-ənt\ name of 14 popes: esp. VII (Giulio de'Me-di-ci \med-ə-(j)chē\ 1478–1534 (pope 1523–34)
Cle-men-ti \klə-'ment-ē\ Muzio 1752–1832 Ital. pianist & composer in Eng.
Clement of Alexandria A.D. 150?–?220 *Titus Flavius Cle-mens* \klem-'enz\ Greek Christian theologian & church father
Cle-om-e-nes \klē-'ām-ə-'nēz\ name of 3 kings of Sparta: esp. III (reigned 235–219 B.C.)
Cle-o-pa-tra \klē-ə-'pa-trə, -'pā-, -'pā-\ 69–30 B.C. queen of Egypt (51–49; 48–30)
Clerk-Maxwell James — see James Clerk MAXWELL
Cleve-land \klēv-lənd\ (Stephen) Grover 1837–1908 22d & 24th pres. of the U.S. (1885–89; 1893–97)
Cli-burn \kli-bərn\ Van \van\ 1934– Harvey Lavan Cliburn Am. pianist
Clif-ford \klif-ərd\ Clark McAdams 1906– Am. lawyer; U.S. secy. of defense (1968–69)
Clin-ton \klint-ən\ De Witt \di-'wit\ 1769–1828 Am. statesman
Clinton George 1739–1812 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1805–12)
Clinton Sir Henry 1738?–1795 Eng. gen. in Am.
Clive \kli-v\ Robert 1725–1774 Baron Clive of Plassey Brit. gen.; founder of the empire of Brit. India
Cloots, de \klōts\ Baron 1755–1794 *Jean Baptiste du Val-de-Grâce; An-a-char-sis* \an-ə-'kār-səs\ Cloots Prussian-Fr. revolutionist
Clough \kləf\ Arthur Hugh 1819–1861 Eng. poet
Clo-vis I \klō-vəs\ Ger. **Chlod-wig** \klōt-(j)vik\ A.D. 466?–511 Frankish king of Merovingian dynasty (481–511)
Clyde Baron — see Colin CAMPBELL
Cnut \kə-'n(y)üt\ var of CANUTE
Coates \kōts\ Joseph Gordon 1878–1943 N. Z. statesman
Cobb \kăb\ Irvin Shrewsbury 1876–1944 Am. journalist & humorist
Cob-bett \kăb-ət\ William 1763–1835 *Peter Porcupine* Eng. polit. writer
Cob-den \kăb-dən\ Richard 1804–1865 Eng. statesman & econ.
Cobham Lord — see Sir John OLDCASTLE
Co-chise \kō-'chēs\ ab 1812–1874 Apache Indian chief

ə abut	° kitten, F table	ər further	a back	ā bake
ä cot, cart	ä F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	i life	j joke	k G ich, buch
o flow	o flaw	œ F bœuf	œ F feu	oi coin
th this	ü loot	ü foot	ue G füllen	ue F rue
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			zh vision	

- Cock-croft** \ˈkāk-, (k)rɒft\ Sir John Douglas 1897–1967 Brit. physicist
- Coc-teau** \kāk-ˈtō, kōk-ˈ\ Jean 1889–1963 Fr. author
- Co-dy** \ˈkōd-ē\ John Patrick 1907– Am. cardinal
- Cody** William Frederick 1846–1917 *Buffalo Bill* Am. scout, Indian fighter, & showman
- Coen** \ˈkūn\ Jan Pie-ters-zoon \ˈpēt-ər-sən\ 1587–1629 Du. colonial gov.; founder of Du. East Indian empire
- Cœur de Lion** — see RICHARD I of England
- Cof-fin** \ˈkōf-ən, ˈkäf-ˈ\ Robert Peter Tristram 1892–1955 Am. author
- Cog-gan** \ˈkäg-ən\ Frederick Donald 1909– archbishop of Canterbury (1974–80)
- Co-han** \ˈkō-, han\ George Michael 1878–1942 Am. actor, dram., & producer
- Co-hen** \ˈkō-ən\ Octavus Roy 1891–1959 Am. author
- Cohn** \ˈkōn\ Ferdinand Julius 1828–1898 Ger. botanist
- Coke** \ˈkūk, ˈkōk\ Sir Edward 1552–1634 *Lord Coke* Eng. jurist
- Col-bert** \kōl-ˈbē(ə)r, ˈkōl-,ˈ\ Jean Baptiste 1619–1683 Fr. statesman & financier
- Cole** \ˈkōl\ Thomas 1801–1848 Am. (Eng.-born) painter
- Cole-man** \ˈkōl-mən\ William Thaddeus Jr. 1920– U.S. secy. of transportation (1975–77)
- Cole-pep-er** \ˈkəl-, pep-ər\ Thomas 1635–1689 2d Baron Colepeper of Thores-way \ˈthō(ə)rz-, wā, ˈthō(ə)rz-ˈ\ Eng. colonial administrator; gov. of Virginia
- Cole-ridge** \ˈkōl-rij, ˈkō-lə-rij\ Samuel Taylor 1772–1834 Eng. poet — **Cole-ridg-e-an** also **Cole-ridg-ian** \ˈkōl-(ə)-ˈrij-ē-ən\ *adj*
- Col-et** \ˈkāl-ət\ John 1466?–1519 Eng. theol. & scholar
- Co-lette** \ˈkō-ˈlet\ Sidonie Gabrielle Claudine 1873–1954 Fr. author
- Col-fax** \ˈkōl-faks\ Schuyler \ˈski-lər\ 1823–1885 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1869–73)
- Co-li-gny** or **Co-li-gni, de** \ˈkō-, lēn-ˈyē, kə-ˈlēn-yē\ Gaspard (II) 1519–1572 Fr. admiral & Huguenot leader
- Col-li-er** \ˈkāl-yər, ˈkāl-ē-ər\ Jeremy 1650–1726 Eng. clergyman
- Collier** John Payne 1789–1883 Eng. editor
- Collier** Peter Fen-el-on \ˈfen-ˈl-ən\ 1849–1909 Am. publisher
- Col-lins** \ˈkāl-ənz\ Michael 1890–1922 Irish revolutionist
- Collins** Michael 1930– Am. astronaut
- Collins** William 1721–1759 Eng. poet
- Collins** (William) Wilkie 1824–1889 Eng. nov.
- Col-man** \ˈkōl-mən\ George 1732–1794 Eng. dram.
- Col-um** \ˈkāl-əm\ Mary Gun-ning \ˈgən-ɪŋ\ 1887?–1957 née Maguire \mə-ˈgwī(ə)r\ wife of Padraic Am. (Irish-born) writer
- Colum** Pad-raic \ˈpōth-rig\ 1881–1972 Am. (Irish-born) writer
- Co-lum-ba** \kə-ˈlām-bə\ Irish **Co-lum** \ˈkāl-əm\ or **Co-lum-cille** \ˈkāl-əm-, kil\ Saint A.D. 521–597 apostle of Caledonia Irish missionary in Scot.
- Co-lum-bus** \kə-ˈlām-bəs\ Christopher *Ital.* Cristoforo **Co-lom-bo** \kə-ˈlām-(j)bō\ *Span.* Cristóbal **Co-lón** \kə-ˈlōn\ 1451–1506 *Ital.* navigator; disc. Am.
- Co-me-ni-us** \kə-ˈmē-nē-əs\ Czech **Ko-men-ský** \ˈkō-mən-skē\ John Amos 1592–1670 Czech theol. & educ.
- Co-mines** or **Com-mines** or **Com-mynes** or **Co-mynes, de** \ˈkō-mēn\ Philippe 1447?–?1511 Sire d'Ar-gen-ton \ˈsiər-, dār-, zhān-ˈtōn\ Fr. chronicler
- Com-ma-ger** \ˈkām-i-jər\ Henry Steele 1902– Am. hist.
- Com-mo-dus** \ˈkām-ə-dəs\ Lucius Aelius Aurelius A.D. 161–192 Rom. emp. (180–192)
- Com-mo-ner** \ˈkām-ə-nər\ Barry 1917– Am. biologist & educ.
- Comp-ton** \ˈkām(p)-tən\ Arthur Holly 1892–1962 Am. physicist
- Compton** Karl Taylor 1887–1954 *bro. of A.H.* Am. physicist
- Com-stock** \ˈkām-, stāk also ˈkəm-ˈ\ Anthony 1844–1915 Am. reformer
- Com-te** \ˈkōn(n)t\ Auguste 1798–1857 *Isidore Auguste Marie François Comte* Fr. math. & philos.
- Conan Doyle** — see DOYLE
- Co-nant** \ˈkō-nənt\ James Bryant 1893–1978 Am. chem. & educ.
- Con-dé, de** \ˈkōn-dā\ Prince 1621–1687 *Louis II de Bourbon* \ˈbū(ə)r-bən, būr-ˈbōn\; Duc d'En-ghien \ˈdān-gān\ Fr. gen.
- Con-don** \ˈkān-dən\ Edward Uhler 1902–1974 Am. physicist
- Con-dor-cet, de** \ˈkōn-dōr-sā\ Marquis 1743–1794 *Marie Jean Antoine Nicholas de Ca-ri-tat* \ˈkar-ə-ˈtā\ Fr. philos. & polit.
- Con-fu-cius** \kən-ˈfyū-shəs\ Chin. **K'ung Fu-tzu** or **Kung Fu-tse** ab 551–479 B.C. Chin. philos.
- Con-greve** \ˈkän-, grēv, ˈkāj-ˈ\ William 1670–1729 Eng. dram.
- Con-ing-ham** \ˈkən-ɪŋ-, ham, chiefly Brit -ɪŋ-əm\ Sir Arthur 1895–1948 Brit. air marshal
- Con-nal-ly** \ˈkän-ˈl-ē, ˈkän-lē\ John Bowden 1917– U.S. secy. of the treasury (1971–72)
- Con-rad** \ˈkän-, rad\ Joseph 1857–1924 orig. *Teodor Józef Konrad Kor-ze-niow-ski* \ˈkō-zhən-ˈyōf-skē, -ˈyōv-ˈ\ Brit. (Ukrainian-born of Pol. parents) nov.
- Con-sta-ble** \ˈkən(t)-stə-bəl, ˈkän(t)-ˈ\ John 1776–1837 Eng. painter
- Con-stant** \ˈkōn-stān\ Benjamin 1845–1902 Fr. painter
- Constant de Re-be-que** \rə-ˈbēk\ Benjamin 1767–1830 Fr. writer & polit.
- Con-stant-tine** \ˈkän(t)-stən-, tēn, -, tīn\ 1940– king of Greece (1964–73; deposed)
- Constantine I** A.D. 280?–337 the Great Rom. emp. (306–337) — **Con-stant-tin-ian** \ˈkän(t)-s-tən-ˈtīn-ē-ən\ *adj*
- Constantine I** 1868–1923 king of Greece (1913–17; 1920–22)
- Con-ta-ri-ni** \ˈkānt-ə-ˈrē-nē\ Venetian family including esp. Gasparo 1483–1542 cardinal & diplomat
- Con-ti, de** \ˈkōnt-ē, ˈkānt-ˈ\ Niccolò 15th cent. Venetian traveler
- Cook** \ˈkūk\ Capt. James 1728–1779 Eng. navigator & explorer
- Cooke** \ˈkūk\ (Alfred) Al-is-tair \ˈal-ə-stər\ 1908– Am. (Brit.-born) essayist & journalist
- Cooke** Terence James 1921– Am. cardinal
- Coo-ledge** \ˈkü-lij\ (John) Calvin 1872–1933 30th pres. of the U.S. (1923–29)
- Coolidge** Julian Lowell 1873–1954 Am. math.
- Coo-per** \ˈkü-pər, ˈkúp-ər\ Anthony Ashley — see SHAFTESBURY
- Cooper** James Fen-i-more \ˈfen-ə-, mō(ə)r, -, mō(ə)r\ 1789–1851 Am. nov.
- Cooper** Leon N. 1930– Am. physicist
- Cooper** Peter 1791–1883 Am. manufacturer & philanthropist
- Co-per-ni-cus** \kō-ˈpər-ni-kəs\ Nicolaus *Pol.* Mikolaj **Ko-per-nik** \kō-ˈpər-nēk\ or Niklas **Kop-per-nigk** \ˈkáp-ər-, nik\ 1473–1543 *Pol.* astron.; founder of modern astronomy
- Cop-land** \ˈkō-plənd\ Aaron 1900– Am. composer
- Cop-ley** \ˈkáp-lē\ John Sin-gle-ton \ˈsɪŋ-gəl-tən\ 1738–1815 Am. portrait painter
- Co-que-lin** \ˈkōk-(ə)-ˈla\ Benoît Constant 1841–1909 Fr. actor
- Cor-co-ran** \ˈkór-k(ə)-rən\ Thomas Gardiner 1900– Am. lawyer & polit.
- Cor-day** \kór-ˈdā, ˈkór-,ˈ\ Charlotte 1768–1793 *Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Ar-mont* \där-ˈmōn\ Fr. patriot; assassinated Marat
- Co-rel-li** \kə-ˈrel-ē\ Arcangelo 1653–1713 *Ital.* violinist & composer
- Co-ri** \ˈkór-ē, ˈkór-ˈ\ Carl Ferdinand 1896– & his wife Ger-ty \ˈgert-ē\ Theresa 1896–1957 née *Rad-nitz* \ˈräd-, nits\ Am. (Czech-born) biochemists
- Cor-mack** \ˈkór-mək\ Allan MacLeod 1924– Am. (South African-born) physicist
- Corneille** \ˈkór-ˈnā\ Pierre 1606–1684 Fr. dram.
- Cor-ne-lia** \ˈkór-ˈnēl-yə, -ˈnē-lē-ə\ 2d cent. B.C. *Mother of the Gracchi* Rom. matron
- Cornelia d** ?67 B.C. wife of Julius Caesar
- Cor-ne-lius, von** \ˈkór-ˈnāl-yəs, -ˈnā-lē-əs\ Pe-ter \ˈpāt-ər\ 1783–1867 Ger. painter
- Cor-nell** \ˈkór-nel\ Ezra 1807–1874 Am. financier & philanthropist
- Cornell** Katharine 1893–1974 Am. actress
- Corn-forth** \ˈkó(ə)rn-fərth, -ˈfō(ə)rth, -ˈfō(ə)rth\ John Warcup 1917– Brit. (Austral.-born) chemist
- Corn-wal-lis** \ˈkörn-ˈwāl-əs\ 1st Marquis 1738–1805 *Charles Cornwallis* Brit. gen. & statesman
- Co-ro-na-do** \ˈkór-ə-ˈnād-(j)ō, ˈkär-ˈ\ Francisco Vázquez de 1510–1554 *Span.* explorer of southwestern U.S.
- Co-rot** \kə-ˈrō, kō-ˈ\ Jean Baptiste Camille 1796–1875 Fr. painter
- Cor-reg-gio** \kə-ˈrej-(ē)-ō\ 1494–1534 *Antonio Allegri da Correggio* *Ital.* painter
- Cor-ri-gan** \ˈkór-i-gən\ Mairead 1944– Irish peace worker
- Cor-tes** or **Cor-tez** \ˈkór-ˈtez, ˈkór-,ˈ\ Hernando 1485–1547 *Span.* conqueror of Mexico
- Cos-grave** \ˈkáz-, grāv\ Liam 1920– prime min. of Ireland (1973–77)
- Cosgrave** William Thomas 1880–1965 Irish statesman
- Cos-ta Ca-bral, da** \ˈkās(h)-tə-kə-ˈbrāl\ Antonio Bernardo 1803–1889 *Conde de Thomar* Port. statesman
- Cos-tel-lo** \ˈkās-tə-, lō\ John Aloysius 1891–1976 prime min. of Ireland (1948–51; 1954–57)
- Cot-ton** \ˈkāt-ən\ Charles 1630–1687 Eng. author & translator
- Cotton** John 1584–1652 Eng. Puritan clergyman in Am.
- Co-ty** \ˈkō-ˈtē, kō-ˈ\ René 1882–1962 Fr. lawyer; 2d pres. of 4th Republic (1954–59)
- Cou-lomb, de** \kü-lōn; ˈkü-, lām, -, lōm, kü-ˈ\ Charles Augustin 1736–1806 Fr. physicist
- Cou-pe-rin** \küp-(ə)-ˈra\ François 1668–1733 Fr. composer
- Cou-pe-rus** \kü-ˈpā-rəs, -ˈpər-əs\ 1863–1923 Du. nov.
- Cour-bet** \kür-ˈbā\ (Jean Désiré) Gustave 1819–1877 Fr. painter
- Cour-nand** \kür-ˈnān\ André Frédéric 1895– Am. (Fr.-born) physiologist
- Cou-sin** \kü-za\ Victor 1792–1867 Fr. philos.
- Cous-ins** \ˈkəz-ˈnz\ Norman 1912– Am. editor & essayist
- Cous-teau** \kü-ˈstō\ Jacques Yves 1910– Fr. marine explorer
- Co-var-ru-bias** \kō-və-ˈrū-bē-əs\ Miguel 1904–1957 Mex. artist
- Cov-er-dale** \ˈkəv-ər-, dāl\ Miles 1488–1568 Eng. Bible translator
- Cow-ard** \ˈkau-(ə)rd\ Sir Noel Pierce 1899–1973 Eng. actor & dram.
- Cow-ell** \ˈkau-(ə)l\ Henry Dixon 1897–1965 Am. composer
- Cowl** \ˈkau(ə)l\ Jane 1884–1950 orig. *Cowles* Am. actress
- Cow-ley** \ˈkau-lē\ Abraham 1618–1667 Eng. poet
- Cowley** Malcolm 1898– Am. literary critic
- Cow-per** \ˈkü-pər, ˈkúp-ər, ˈkau-pər\ William 1731–1800 Eng. poet
- Cox-ey** \ˈkāk-sē\ Jacob Sechler 1854–1951 Am. polit. reformer
- Cox-zens** \ˈkəz-ˈnz\ James Gould 1903– Am. author
- Crabbe** \ˈkrab\ George 1754–1832 Eng. poet
- Craig-av-on** \krā-ˈgav-ən\ 1st Viscount 1871–1940 *James Craig Craigavon* Brit. statesman; 1st prime min. of Northern Ireland (1921–40)
- Crai-gie** \ˈkrā-gē\ Sir William Alexander 1867–1957 Brit. philologist & lexicographer
- Cram** \ˈkram\ Ralph Adams 1863–1942 Am. architect & author
- Cra-nach** \ˈkrän-, äk\ Lucas 1472–1553 Ger. painter & engraver
- Cranborne** Viscount — see Robert CECIL
- Crane** \ˈkrän\ (Harold) Hart 1899–1932 Am. poet
- Crane** Stephen 1871–1900 Am. writer
- Crane** Walter 1845–1915 Eng. artist
- Cran-mer** \ˈkran-mər\ Thomas 1489–1556 Eng. reformer; archbishop of Canterbury (1533–56)
- Cras-sus** \ˈkras-əs\ Marcus Licinius 115?–53 B.C. *Di-ves* \ˈdī-(j)vēz\ Rom. polit.
- Crazy Horse** \ˈkrā-zē-, hōrs\ 1849?–1877 *Tashunca-Uitco* Sioux Indian chief
- Cré-bil-lon** \ˈkrā-bē-(y)ōn\ 1674–1762 pseud. of Prosper Jolyot Fr. dram.
- Cre-mer** \ˈkrē-mər\ Sir William Randal 1838–1908 Eng. pacifist
- Cres-ton** \ˈkres-tən\ Paul 1906– real name *Joseph Guttovaggio* Am. composer
- Crève-coeur, de** \krev-ˈkər, krēv-, -ˈkú(ə)r\ Michel Guillaume St. Jean 1735–1813 Am. (Fr.-born) essayist
- Crich-ton** \ˈkrīt-ən\ James 1560?–1582 the Admirable Crichton Scot. prodigy
- Crick** \ˈkrik\ Francis Harry Compton 1916– Brit. biophysicist
- Crile** \ˈkrī(ə)l\ George Washington 1864–1943 Am. surgeon
- Cripps** \ˈkrips\ Sir (Richard) Stafford 1889–1952 Brit. lawyer & socialist statesman

Cri-spi \ˈkris-pē, ˈkrēs-\\ Francesco 1819–1901 Ital. statesman; premier (1887–91; 1893–96)
Cro-ce \ˈkrō-(j)chā\\ Benedetto 1866–1952 Ital. philos. & statesman
Crock-ett \ˈkrāk-ət\\ David 1786–1836 *Davy* Am. frontiersman & polit.
Croe-sus \ˈkrē-səs\\ d 546 B.C. king of Lydia (560–546)
Cro-ker \ˈkrō-kər\\ John Wilson 1780–1857 Brit. essayist & editor
Cromer 1st Earl of — see Evelyn BARING
Cromp-ton \ˈkrām(p)-tən\\ Samuel 1753–1827 Eng. inventor of the spinning mule
Crom-well \ˈkrām-,wel, ˈkrəm-, -wəl\\ Oliver 1599–1658 Eng. gen. & statesman; lord protector of England (1653–58)
Cromwell Richard 1626–1712 son of Oliver lord protector (1658–59)
Cromwell Thomas 1485?–1540 Earl of Essex Eng. statesman
Cro-nin \ˈkrō-nən\\ Archibald Joseph 1896– Eng. physician & nov.
Cron-jé \krōn-ˈyā\\ Piet Arnoldus 1840?–1911 Boer leader & gen.
Crookes \ˈkrüks\\ Sir William 1832–1919 Eng. physicist & chem.
Cross \ˈkrɒs\\ Wilbur Lucius 1862–1948 Am. educ. & polit.
Crouse \ˈkraʊs\\ Russel 1893–1966 Am. journalist & dram.
Cru-den \ˈkrüd-ən\\ Alexander 1701–1770 Scot. compiler of a biblical concordance
Cruik-shank \ˈkrük-,shank\\ George 1792–1878 Eng. caricaturist & illustrator
Cud-worth \ˈkəd-(j)wəθ\\ Ralph 1617–1688 Eng. philos.
Cul-pep-er \ˈkəl-,pep-ər\\ var of COLEPEPER
Cum-mings \ˈkəm-ɪnz\\ Edward Estlin 1894–1962 Am. poet
Cu-nha, da Tris-tão \ˈtris-tən-də-ˈkü-nə, trēs(h)-,taʊn-də-ˈkü-n-yə\\ 1460?–?1540 Port. navigator & explorer
Cun-ning-ham \ˈkən-ɪŋ-,ham, chiefly Brit -ɪŋ-əm\\ Allan 1784–1842 Scot. author
Cunningham Merce 1919?– Am. choreographer
Cu-rie \kyü-ˈrē, ˈkyü(ə)r-(j)ē\\ Eve 1904– dau. of Marie & Pierre Fr. author
Curie Marie 1867–1934 née *Marja Skłodowska* \sklə-ˈdɒf-skə, -ˈdɒv-\\ Fr. (Pol.-born) chem.
Curie Pierre 1859–1906 husband of Marie Fr. chem.
Curie Joliot — see JOLIOT-CURIE
Cur-ley \ˈkər-lē\\ James Michael 1874–1958 Am. polit.
Cur-rier \ˈkər-ē-ər, ˈkə-rē-\\ Nathaniel 1813–1888 Am. lithographer
Cur-ry \ˈkər-ē, ˈkə-rē\\ John Steuart 1897–1946 Am. painter
Cur-tin \ˈkɜrt-ən\\ John 1885–1945 Austral. polit.; prime min. (1941–45)
Cur-tis \ˈkɜrt-əs\\ Charles 1860–1936 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1929–33)
Curtis Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar 1850–1933 Am. publisher
Curtis George Ticknor 1812–1894 Am. lawyer & writer
Curtis George William 1824–1892 Am. author & editor
Cur-tiss \ˈkɜrt-əs\\ Glenn Hammond 1878–1930 Am. aviator & inventor
Cur-ti-us \ˈkɜrt-sē-əs\\ Ernst 1814–1896 Ger. philologist & archaeologist
Cur-wen \ˈkər-wən\\ John 1816–1880 Eng. music teacher
Cur-zon \ˈkɜrz-ən\\ George Nathaniel 1859–1925 1st Baron & 1st Marquis *Curzon of Ked-leston* \ˈked-ˈl-stən\\ Eng. statesman; viceroy of India (1899–1905)
Cush-ing \ˈkʊsh-ɪŋ\\ Caleb 1800–1879 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Cushing Harvey 1869–1939 Am. surgeon
Cushing Richard James 1895–1970 Am. cardinal
Cush-man \ˈkʊsh-mən\\ Charlotte Saunders 1816–1876 Am. actress
Cus-ter \ˈkəs-tər\\ George Armstrong 1839–1876 Am. gen.
Cuth-bert \ˈkəθ-bɜrt\\ Saint A.D. 635?–687 Eng. monk
Cu-vier \ˈk(y)ü-vē-,ā, kʰē-vyā\\ Baron Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert 1769–1832 Fr. naturalist
Cyn-e-wulf \ˈkin-ə-,wulf\\ or **Cyn-wulf** \ˈkin-,wulf\\ fl A.D. 750 Anglo-Saxon poet
Cyp-ri-an \ˈsɪp-rē-ən\\ Saint d A.D. 258 *Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus* Christian martyr; bishop of Carthage (248–258)
Cy-ran-kie-wicz \ˈ(t)sir-ən-ˈkyā-vich\\ Jozef 1911– Pol. polit.; prime min. (1947; 1954; 1961)
Cy-ra-no de Ber-gerac, de \ˈsɪr-ə-,nō-də-ˈber-zhə-,rak\\ Savinien 1619–1655 Fr. poet & soldier
Cyr-il \ˈsɪr-əl\\ Saint A.D. 827–869 *Constantine* Slavic apostle
Cy-rus \ˈsɪ-rəs\\ 600?–529 B.C. the Great or the Elder king of Persia (550–529)
Cyrus 424?–401 B.C. the Younger Persian prince & satrap
Czer-ny \ˈcher-nē, ˈchər-\\ Carl 1791–1857 Austrian pianist & composer
D', De, Du, etc. for many names beginning with these elements see the specific family names
Da-guerre \də-ˈge(ə)r\\ Louis Jacques Mandé 1789–1851 Fr. painter; inventor of the daguerreotype
Daim-ler \ˈdīm-lər\\ Gottlieb 1834–1900 Ger. automotive manufacturer
Da-kin \ˈdā-kən\\ Henry Drysdale \ˈdrɪz-,dāl\\ 1880–1952 Eng. chem.
Da-la-dier \də-ˈlād-ē-,ā, ˈdal-əd-ˈyā\\ Édouard 1884–1970 Fr. statesman
D' Al-bert \ˈdal-bɜrt\\ Eugen Francis Charles 1864–1932 Scot. pianist & composer
Dalcroze Émile Jaques — see Émile JAQUES-DALCROZE
Dale \ˈdā(ə)l\\ Sir Henry Hallett 1875–1968 Eng. physiol.
Dale Sir Thomas d 1619 Eng. colonial administrator in Virginia (1611–16)
Da-lén \də-ˈlān\\ Nils Gustaf 1869–1937 Swed. inventor
Da-ley \ˈdā-lē\\ Richard Joseph 1902–1976 Am. polit.
Dalhousie Earl & Marquis of — see RAMSAY
Da-lí \ˈdāl-ē, by himself dā-ˈlē\\ Salvador 1904– Span. surrealist painter — **Da-li-esque** \ˈdāl-ē-ˈesk\\ adj
Dal-las \ˈdal-əs, -is\\ George Mifflin 1792–1864 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1845–49)

Dal-rym-ple \dal-ˈrim-pəl, ˈdal-,\\ Sir James 1619–1695 1st Viscount *Stair* Scot. jurist
Dalrymple Sir John 1673–1747 2d Earl of *Stair* Brit. gen. & diplomat
Dal-ton \ˈdɒlt-ən\\ Baron 1887–1962 *Hugh Dalton* Brit. polit.
Dalton John 1766–1844 Eng. chem. & physicist
Da-ly \ˈdā-lē\\ (John) Augustin 1838–1899 Am. dram. & theater manager
Dam \ˈdam, ˈdām\\ (Carl Peter) Henrik 1895–1976 Dan. biochem.
Da-mien de Veus-ter \də-mē-ən-də-ˈvyüs-tər, ˈdam-ē-,ān-də-,və(r)s-ˈte(ə)r\\ Joseph 1840–1889 *Father Damien* Belg. R.C. missionary to lepers on Molokai
Dam-pier \ˈdam-pē-ər\\ William 1652–1715 Eng. buccaneer & navigator
Dam-rosch \ˈdam-,rəsh\\ Walter Johannes 1862–1950 Am. (Ger.-born) musician & conductor
Da-na \ˈdā-nə\\ Charles Anderson 1819–1897 Am. newspaper editor
Dana Edward Salisbury 1849–1935 Am. mineralogist
Dana James Dwight 1813–1895 Am. geologist
Dana Richard Henry 1815–1882 Am. lawyer & author
Dane \ˈdān\\ Clemence 1888–1965 pseud. of *Winifred Ash-ton* \ˈash-tən\\ Eng. nov.
Dan-iel \ˈdan-yəl\\ Samuel 1562?–1619 Eng. poet
Dan-iels \ˈdan-yəlz\\ Josephus 1862–1948 Am. journalist & statesman
Da-ni-lo-va \də-ˈnē-lə-və\\ Alexandra 1906– Russ. ballet dancer in U.S.
D'An-nun-zio \də-ˈnün(t)-sē-,ō\\ Gabriele 1863–1938 Ital. author & soldier
Dan-te \ˈdān-(j)tā, ˈdan-, -(j)tē; ˈdant-ē, ˈdānt-\\ 1265–1321 *Dante Alighieri* \al-əg-ˈye(ə)r-ē\\ Ital. poet — **Dan-te-an** \ˈdant-ē-ən, ˈdānt-\\ or **Dan-tes-can** \ˈdan-tes-kən, dān-\\ or **Dan-tesque** \-ˈtesk\\ adj
Dan-ton \dān-tōn\\ Georges Jacques 1759–1794 Fr. revolutionist
Dare \ˈda(ə)r, ˈde(ə)r\\ Virginia 1587–? 1st child born in Am. of Eng. parents
Da-ri-us \də-ˈrī-əs\\ name of 3 kings of Persia: esp. I 558?–486 B.C. (reigned 521–486) *Darius Hystaspis* \his-ˈtas-pəs\\; the Great
Dar-lan \dār-ˈlān\\ Jean Louis Xavier 1881–1942 Fr. admiral
Darn-ley \ˈdārn-lē\\ Lord 1545–1567 *Henry Stewart* or *Stuart*; husband of *Mary, Queen of Scots*
Dar-row \ˈdar-(j)ō\\ Clarence Seward 1857–1938 Am. lawyer & author
Dar-win \ˈdār-wən\\ Charles Robert 1809–1882 Eng. naturalist
Darwin Erasmus 1731–1802 grandfather of C. R. Eng. physiol. & poet
Dau-bigny \dō-bēn-ˈyē, dō-ˈbē-nyē\\ Charles François 1817–1878 Fr. painter
Dau-det \dō-ˈdā\\ Alphonse 1840–1897 Fr. nov.
Daudet Léon 1867–1942 son of *Alphonse* Fr. journalist & writer
Dau-mier \dō-myā, ˈdō-mē-,ā\\ Honoré 1808–1879 Fr. caricaturist & painter
Dave-nant or **D'Ave-nant** \ˈdav-(ə)-nənt\\ Sir William 1606–1668 Eng. poet & dram.; poet laureate (1638–68)
Dav-en-port \ˈdav-ən-,pō(ə)rt, ˈdav-ˈm-, -pō(ə)rt\\ John 1597–1670 Eng. clergyman; founder of New Haven colony
Da-vid \ˈdā-vəd\\ I 1084–1153 king of Scotland (1124–53)
David \ˈdāv-ət\\ Gerard 1450? or 1460?–1523 Du. painter
Da-vid \ˈdā-ˈvəd\\ Jacques Louis 1748–1825 Fr. painter
Da-vid d'An-gers \dān-,zhā\\ Pierre Jean 1788–1856 Fr. sculptor
Da-vid-son \ˈdā-vəd-sən\\ Jo 1883–1952 Am. sculptor
Davidson Randall Thomas 1848–1930 archbishop of Canterbury (1903–28)
Da-vies \ˈdā-vēz\\ Arthur Bowen 1862–1928 Am. painter
Dá-vi-la y Pa-di-lla \ˈdāv-i-lə-,ē-pā-ˈdē-(y)ə\\ Agustín 1562–1604 Mex. monk & hist.
Da-vis \ˈdā-vəs\\ Dwight Filley 1879–1945 Am. statesman
Da-vis Elmer Holmes 1890–1958 Am. radio broadcaster & news commentator
Davis Harold Le-noir \lə-ˈnō(ə)r, -ˈnō(ə)r\\ 1896–1960 Am. writer
Davis Jefferson 1808–1889 Am. statesman; pres. of Confed. states (1861–65)
Davis Richard Harding 1864–1916 Am. author
Da-vis-son \ˈdā-və-sən\\ Clinton Joseph 1881–1958 Am. physicist
Da-vout \ˈdā-ˈvü\\ Louis Nicolas 1770–1823 Duc d'*Au-erstaedt* \ˈdaʊ(ə)r-,stet\\ & Prince d'*Eck-mühl* \ˈdek-,myül\\ marshal of France
Da-vy \ˈdā-vē\\ Sir Humphry 1778–1829 Eng. chem.
Dawes \ˈdɒz\\ Charles Gates 1865–1951 Am. lawyer & financier; vice-pres. of U.S. (1925–29)
Daw-son \ˈdɒs-ən\\ Sir John William 1820–1899 Canad. geologist
Day \ˈdā\\ Clarence Shepard 1874–1935 Am. author
Day Thomas 1748–1789 Eng. author
Day William Rufus 1849–1923 Am. statesman & jurist
Da-yan \dī-ˈān, dā-ˈyān\\ Moshe 1915– Israeli soldier and statesman
Day-Le-wis \ˈdā-ˈlü-əs\\ Cecil 1904–1972 pseud. *Nicholas Blake* Brit. writer; poet laureate (1968–72)
De-ák \ˈdā-,ák\\ Ferencz \ˈfer-,en(t)s\\ 1803–1876 Hung. statesman
Dean \ˈdēn\\ Sir Patrick 1909– Brit. diplomat
Deane \ˈdēn\\ Silas 1737–1789 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Dear-den \ˈdi(ə)rd-ən\\ John Francis 1907– Am. cardinal

ə abut ʰ kitten, F table ər further a back ā bake
ä cot, cart á F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
g gift i trip ī life j joke k G ich, buch ʰ F vin ŋ sing
ō flow ó flaw œ F bæuf œ F feu oi coin th thing
th this ü loot ú foot ue G füllen ũ F rue y yet
ʸ F digne \dēn\\, nuit \nwɛ\\ yü few yü furious zh vision

- De-bierne** \də-'bye(ə)r\ André Louis 1874–1949 Fr. chem.
Debs \debz\ Eugene Victor 1855–1926 Am. socialist
De-bus-sy \deb-yü-'sē, -dāb-; də-'byü-sē\ Claude Achille 1862–1918 Fr. composer
De-bye \də-'bi\ Peter Joseph Wilhelm 1884–1966 Du.-born physicist in Am.
De-ca-tur \di-'kāt-ər\ Stephen 1779–1820 Am. naval officer
De-cazes \də-kāz\ Duc Élie 1780–1860 Fr. jurist & statesman
De-cius \dē-sh(ē)-əs\ A.D. 201–251 *Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius* Rom. emp. (249–51)
Dee-ping \dē-piŋ\ (George) Warwick 1877–1950 Eng. nov.
Deere \di(ə)r\ John 1804–1886 Am. inventor
Def-fand, du \dā-fā\ Marquise 1697–1780 née *Marie de Vichy-Cham-rond* \-shān-rōn\ Fr. noblewoman
De-foe \di-'fō\ Daniel ab 1660–1731 Eng. journalist & nov.
De-For-est \di-'fōr-əst, -'fār-\ Lee 1873–1961 Am. inventor
De-gas \də-gā\ (Hilaire Germain) Edgar 1834–1917 Fr. artist
de Gaulle Charles—see GAULLE
Dek-ker or Deck-er \dek-ər\ Thomas 1572?–?1632 Eng. dram.
de Koo-ning \də-'kō-niŋ\ Willem 1904– Am. (Du.-born) painter
De Kruif \də-'krif\ Paul 1890–1971 Am. bacteriol. & author
De-la-croix \del-ə-'k(r)wā\ (Ferdinand Victor) Eugène 1798–1863 Fr. painter
de la Mare \del-ə-'ma(ə)r, -'me(ə)r\ Walter John 1873–1956 Eng. poet & nov.
De-land \də-'land\ Margaret 1857–1945 née (*Margaretta Wade*) Campbell Am. nov.
De La Rey \del-ə-'ri, -'rā\ Jacobus Hercules 1847–1914 Boer gen. & statesman
De-la-roche \del-ə-'rōsh, -'rōsh\ Hippolyte Paul 1797–1856 Fr. painter
De-la-vigne \del-ə-'vēn, -'vēn-yə\ Casimir 1793–1843 Fr. poet & dram.
De La Warr \del-ə-'wa(ə)r, -'we(ə)r\ Baron 1577–1618 *Thomas West; Lord Delaware* Eng. colonial administrator in Am.
Del-brück \del-'brük, -'brük\ Max 1906– Am. (Ger.-born) biologist
De-led-da \dā-'led-ə, də-\ Grazia 1875–1936 Ital. author
De-libes \də-'lēb\ Leo 1836–1891 Fr. composer
De-lius \dē-lē-əs, 'dēl-yəs\ Frederick 1862–1934 Eng. composer
Del-lin-ger \del-ən-jər\ John Howard 1886–1962 Am. radio engineer
De Long \də-'lōŋ\ George Washington 1844–1881 Am. naval officer & explorer
De-lorme or de l'Orme \de-'lō(ə)r\ Philibert 1515?–1570 Fr. architect
De Mille \də-'mil\ Agnes George 1906?– Am. dancer & choreographer
De Mille Cecil \ses-əl\ Blount \blənt\ 1881–1959 Am. motion-picture producer
De-moc-ri-tus \di-'māk-rət-əs\ b ab 460 B.C. *the Laughing Philosopher* Greek philos.
De Mor-gan \di-'mōr-gən\ William Frend 1839–1917 Eng. artist & nov.
De-mos-the-nes \di-'mäs-thə-'nēz\ 385?–322 B.C. Athenian orator & statesman — **De-mos-then-ic** \di-'mäs-'then-ik, -'dē-\ adj
Demp-sey \dem(p)-sē\ William Harrison 1895– Jack Am. boxer
De-ni-ker \dā-nē-'ke(ə)r\ Joseph 1852–1918 Fr. anthropol.
De-nis or De-nys \den-əs, də-nē\ Saint 3d cent. A.D. 1st bishop of Paris; patron saint of France
Dent \dent\ Joseph Mal-a-by \mal-ə-bē\ 1849–1926 Eng. publisher
De-pew \di-'pyü\ Chauncey Mitchell 1834–1928 Am. lawyer & polit.
De Quin-cey \di-'kwīn(t)-sē, -'kwīn-zē\ Thomas 1785–1859 Eng. author
De-rain \də-'ra\ André 1880–1954 Fr. painter
Der-vish Pa-sha \dər-vish-'pāsh-ə, -'pāsh-ə, -pə-'shā\ Ibrahim 1817–1896 Turk. gen.
Der-zha-vin \der-'zhāv-ən\ Gavriil Romanovich 1743–1816 Russ. poet
De-sai \de-'sī\ Morarji Ranchhodji 1896– prime min. of India (1977–79)
De-saix de Vey-goux \də-'sād-ə-(j)vā-'gü\ Louis Charles Antoine 1768–1800 Fr. gen.
De-sargues \dā-'zärg\ Gérard 1593–1662 Fr. math.
Des-cartes \dā-'kärt\ René 1596–1650 Lat. *Renatus Cartesius* Fr. math. & philos.
Des-cha-nel \dā-shə-'nel\ Paul Eugène Louis 1856–1922 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1920)
de Se-ver-sky \də-sə-'ver-skē\ Alexander Prokofieff 1894–1974 Am. (Russ.-born) aeronautical engineer
Des-mou-lins \dā-mü-'lan\ Camille 1760–1794 *Lucie Simplicie Camille Benoît Desmoulins* Fr. revolutionist
de So-to \di-'sōt-(j)ō\ Hernando or Fernando 1500?–1542 Span. explorer in Am.
Des Prez \dā-prā\ Jos-quin \zhōs-ka\ 1450?–1521 Du. composer
Des-saix \də-'sā\ Comte Joseph Marie 1764–1834 Fr. gen. under Napoleon
Des-sa-lines \dās-ə-'lēn, -des-\ Jean Jacques 1758–1806 emp. as *Jacques I* of Haiti (1804–06)
De-taille \də-'tī\ (Jean Baptiste) Édouard 1848–1912 Fr. painter
De-us Ra-mos, de \də-əsh-'ram-(j)uš\ João \zhwaü\ 1830–1896 Port. poet
De Va-le-ra \dev-ə-'ler-ə, -'lir-ə\ Eamon \ā-mən\ 1882–1975 Irish polit.; prime min. of Ireland (1937–48; 1951–54; 1957–59); pres. of Ireland (1959–73)
de Vere \də-'vi(ə)r\ Aubrey Thomas 1814–1902 Irish poet
Dev-er-eux \dev-ə-'rü(ks)\ Robert 1566–1601 2d Earl of Essex Eng. soldier & courtier
Devonshire dukes of — see CAVENDISH
De Vo-to \di-'vōt-(j)ō\ Bernard Augustine 1897–1955 Am. author
De Vries \dəv-'rēs\ Hugo 1848–1935 Du. botanist
Dew-ar \d(y)ü-ər\ Sir James 1842–1923 Scot. chem. & physicist
De Wet \də-'vet\ Christiaan Rudolph 1854–1922 Boer soldier & polit.
Dew-ey \d(y)ü-ē\ George 1837–1917 Am. admiral
Dewey John 1859–1952 Am. philos. & educ. — **Dew-ey-an** \-ən\ adj
Dewey Melvil 1851–1931 Am. librarian
Dewey Thomas Edmund 1902–1971 Am. lawyer & polit.
De Witt \də-'vit\ Jan 1625–1672 Du. statesman
Dia-ghi-lev \dē-'āg-ə-,le\ Sergei Pavlovich 1872–1929 Russ. ballet producer & art critic
Di-as or Di-az \dē-'āsh\ Bartholomeu 1450?–1500 Port. navigator; disc. Cape of Good Hope
Di-az \dē-'āts\ Armando 1861–1928 *Duca della Vittoria* Ital. gen.; marshal of Italy
Di-az \dē-'ās, -'āz\ Porfirio 1830–1915 *José de la Cruz Porfirio* Mex. gen.; pres. of Mexico (1877–80; 1884–1911)
Díaz de Bivar — see CID
Di-az Or-daz \dē-ə-sór-'dāz\ Gustavo 1911–1979 pres. of Mex. (1964–70)
Dick \dik\ George Frederick 1881–1967 Am. physician
Dick-ens \dik-ənz\ Charles John Huffam 1812–1870 *Boz* \bāz, 'bōz\ Eng. nov. — **Dick-en-si-an** \dik-'en-zē-ən, -sē-\ adj
Dick-in-son \dik-ən-sən\ Emily Elizabeth 1830–1886 Am. poet
Dickinson John 1732–1808 Am. statesman
Di-de-rot \dē-'drō, 'dēd-ə-,rō\ Denis 1713–1784 Fr. encyclopedist
Die-fen-ba-ker \dē-fən-'bā-kər\ John George 1895–1979 prime min. of Canada (1957–63)
Diels \dē(ə)lz, 'dē(ə)ls\ Otto 1876–1954 Ger. chem.
Die-sel \dē-zəl, -səl\ Rudolf 1858–1913 Ger. mechanical engineer
Diez \dēts\ Friedrich Christian 1794–1876 Ger. philologist
Dig-by \dig-bē\ Sir Ken-elm \ken-'elm\ 1603–1665 Eng. naval commander, diplomat, & author
Dill \dil\ Sir John Greer 1881–1944 Brit. gen.
Dil-lon \dil-ən\ John 1851–1927 Irish nationalist polit.
Di-Mag-gio \də-'māzh-ē-(j)ō, -'maj-(ē)-(j)ō\ Joseph Paul 1914– Am. baseball player
Dim-net \dim-'nā\ Ernest 1866–1954 Fr. abbé & writer
Di-ne-sen \dē-nə-sən, 'din-ə-\ Isak \ē-'säk\ 1885–1962 pen name of *Baroness Karen Blix-en* \blik-sən\ née *Dinesen* Dan. author
Din-wid-die \din-'wid-ē\ Robert 1693–1770 Eng. colonial administrator in Am.
Di-o-cle-tian \dī-ə-'klē-shən\ A.D. 245–313 *Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus* Rom. emp. (284–305)
Di-og-e-nes \dī-'āj-ə-,nēz\ 412?–323 B.C. Greek Cynic philos.
Di-o-ny-sius \dī-ə-'nis(h)-ē-əs, -'nish-əs, -'nī-sē-əs\ 430?–?367 B.C. *the Elder* Greek tyrant of Syracuse (405–367)
Dionysius the Younger tyrant of Syracuse (367–356; 347–344 B.C.)
Dionysius Ex-ig-u-us \eg-'zig-yə-wəs\ 6th cent. A.D. Christian monk; introduced method of reckoning the Christian era
Dionysius of Alexandria Saint 3d cent. A.D. theol. & bishop of Alexandria (247)
Dionysius of Halicarnassus d ab 7 B.C. Greek scholar
Di-rac \di-'rak\ Paul Adrien Maurice 1902– Eng. physicist
Dirk-sen \dər-k-sən\ Everett McKinley 1896–1969 Am. polit.
Dis-ney \diz-nē\ Walter Elias 1901–1966 Am. producer of animated motion-picture cartoons
Dis-rae-li \diz-'rā-lē\ Benjamin 1804–1881 1st Earl of *Beaconsfield* \bē-kānz-'fēld\; *Diz-zy* \diz-ē\ Brit. polit. & author; prime min. (1868; 1874–80)
Dit-mars \dit-'mārz\ Raymond Lee 1876–1942 Am. naturalist
Dix \diks\ Dorothea Lynde 1802–1887 Am. social reformer
Dix Dorothy — see Elizabeth Meriwether GILMER
Dix-on \dik-sən\ Jeremiah fl 1763–1767 Eng. surveyor in Am.
Dmow-ski \də-'mōf-skē, -'mōv-\ Roman 1864–1939 Pol. statesman
Dö-be-rei-ner \dō(r)-b-ə-,ri-nər, 'dēb-\ Johann Wolfgang 1780–1849 Ger. chem.
Do-bie \dō-bē\ James Frank 1888–1964 Am. folklorist
Do-brée \dō-'brā\ Bon-a-my \bān-ə-mē\ 1891–1974 Eng. scholar
Do-bson \dāb-sən\ (Henry) Austin 1840–1921 Eng. poet & essayist
Dodge \dāj\ Mary Elizabeth 1831–1905 née *Mapes* \māps\ Am. author
Dodg-son \dāj-sən, 'dād-\ Charles Lut-widge \lāt-wij\ 1832–1898 pseud. *Lewis Car-roll* \kar-əl\ Eng. math. & storyteller
Dods-ley \dādz-lē\ Robert 1703–1764 Eng. author & bookseller
Doi-sy \dōi-zē\ Edward Adelbert 1893– Am. biochem.
Dole \dōl\ Sanford Ballard 1844–1926 Am. jurist; pres. (1894–98) & gov. (1900–03) of Hawaii
Doll-fuss \dōl-'fūs\ Engelbert 1892–1934 Austrian statesman
Do-magk \dō-'māk\ Gerhard 1895–1964 Ger. chem.
Do-me-ni-chi-no, Il \dō-'mā-nā-'kē-(j)nō\ 1581–1641 *Domenico Zam-pie-ri* \tsām-pē-'e(ə)r-ē, zām-\ Ital. painter
Dom-i-nic \dām-ə-(j)nik\ Saint 1170–1221 *Domingo de Guzmán* \güz-'mān, gūs-\ Span.-born founder of the Dominican order of friars
Do-mi-tian \də-'mish-ən\ A.D. 51–96 *Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus* Rom. emp. (81–96)
Don-a-tel-lo \dān-ə-'tel-(j)ō\ 1386?–1466 *Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi* Ital. sculptor
Dö-nitz \dō(r)n-əts, 'dōen-\ Karl 1891– Ger. admiral
Don-i-zet-ti \dān-ə(d)-'zet-ē, dōn-\ Gaetano 1797–1848 Ital. composer
Donne \dən also 'dän\ John ab 1572–1631 Eng. poet & clergyman — **Donn-ean or Donn-ian** \dān-ē-ən, 'dān-\ adj
Don-o-van \dān-ə-vən, 'dān-\ William Joseph 1883–1959 *Wild Bill* Am. lawyer & gen.
Doo-lit-tle \dü-'lit-'l\ James Harold 1896– Am. aviator & gen.
Dopp-ler \dāp-lər\ Christian Johann 1803–1853 Austrian physicist & math.
Do-ra-ti \də-'rāt-ē\ An-tal \än-'tāl\ 1906– Am. (Hung.-born) conductor

- Do-ré** \dò-'rā, də-\ Paul Gustave 1833–1883 Fr. illustrator & painter
- Dor-ge-les** \dòr-zhə-'les\ Roland 1886–1973 Fr. nov.
- Dor-nier** \dòrn-'yā\ Claude 1884–1969 Ger. airplane builder
- Dorr** \dò(ə)r\ Thomas Wilson 1805–1854 Am. lawyer & polit.
- Dorset** 1st Earl of — see Thomas SACKVILLE
- Dos Pas-sos** \də-'spas-əs\ John Roderigo 1896–1970 Am. writer
- Dos-to-ev-ski** \dās-tə-'yef-skē, -'yev-\ Fëdor Mikhailovich 1821–1881 Russ. nov. — **Dos-to-ev-ski-an** \-skē-ən\ *adj*
- Dou or Dow or Douw** \daü\ Gerard 1613–1675 Du. painter
- Dou-gher-ty** \dò-(h)ərt-ē\ Denis Joseph 1865–1951 Am. cardinal
- Dough-ty** \daüt-ē\ Charles Montagu 1843–1926 Eng. poet & traveler
- Doug-las** \dæg-lās\ John Sholto \shòl-(.)tò\ 1844–1900 8th Marquis & Earl of *Queens-ber-ry* \kwēnz-,ber-ē, -b(ə-)rē\ Scot. boxing patron
- Douglas** Norman 1868–1952 Eng. author
- Douglas** Stephen Arnold 1813–1861 Am. polit.
- Douglas** William Orville 1898–1980 Am. jurist
- Douglas-Home** — see HOME
- Douglas of Kir-tle-side** \kərt-'l-,sīd\ 1st Baron 1893–1969 William Sholto Douglas Brit. air marshal
- Doug-las** \dæg-lās\ Frederick 1817?–1895 orig. *Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey* Am. abolitionist
- Dou-mer** \dü-'me(ə)r\ Paul 1857–1932 pres. of France (1931–32)
- Dou-mergue** \dü-'me(ə)rg\ Gaston 1863–1937 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1924–31)
- Dow-den** \daüd-'n\ Edward 1843–1913 Irish literary critic
- Dow-ie** \daü-ē\ John Alexander 1847–1907 Scot.-born religious leader in Am.
- Downes** \daünz\ (Edwin) Olin \ō-lən\ 1886–1955 Am. music critic
- Dow-son** \daüs-'n\ Ernest Christopher 1867–1900 Eng. lyric poet
- Dox-ia-dis** \dòk-sē-'ā-thēs\ Constantinos Apostolos 1913–1975 Gk. architect
- Doyle** \dòi(ə)\ Sir Arthur Conan \kō-nən\ 1859–1930 Brit. physician, nov., & detective-story writer
- D'Oyly Carte** — see CARTE
- Drach-mann** \dräk-mən\ Holger Henrik Herholdt 1846–1908 Dan. author
- Dra-co** \drā-(.)kō\ late 7th cent. B.C. Athenian lawgiver
- Drake** \drāk\ Sir Francis 1540?–1596 Eng. navigator & admiral
- Dra-per** \drā-pər\ Henry 1837–1882 Am. astron.
- Draper** John William 1811–1882 Am. (Eng.-born) scientist & writer
- Dray-ton** \drāt-'n\ Michael 1563–1631 Eng. poet
- Drayton** William Henry 1742–1779 Am. Revolutionary polit.
- Drei-ser** \dri-sər, -zər\ Theodore Herman Albert 1871–1945 Am. editor & nov.
- Drew** \drü\ John 1826–1862 Am. (Irish-born) actor
- Drew** John 1853–1927 son of *prec.* Am. actor
- Drey-fus** \dri-fəs, 'drā-, drē-fūs\ Alfred 1859–1935 Fr. army officer
- Driesch** \drēsh\ Hans Adolf Eduard 1867–1941 Ger. biologist & philos.
- Drink-wa-ter** \driŋ, kwót-ər, -kwät-\ John 1882–1937 Eng. poet & dram.
- Drou-et d'Er-lon** \drü-,ā-der-'lōn\ Comte Jean Baptiste 1765–1844 Fr. gen.; marshal of France
- Drum-mond** \drəm-ənd\ Henry 1851–1897 Scot. clergyman & writer
- Drummond** William 1585–1649 1st Laird of *Haw-thorn-den* \hò-thörn-dən\ Scot. poet
- Drummond** William Henry 1854–1907 Canad. (Irish-born) poet
- Dru-sus** \drü-səs\ 38–9 B.C. *Ne-ro* \nē-(.)rō, 'ni(ə)r-(.)ō\ *Claudius Drusus Ger-man-i-cus* \jər-'man-i-kəs\ Rom. gen.
- Dry-den** \drid-'n\ John 1631–1700 Eng. poet & dram.; poet laureate (1670–88) — **Dry-de-ni-an** *adj*
- Du Bar-ry** \d(y)ü-'bar-ē\ Comtesse 1746 (or 1743?)–1793 *Marie Jeanne Bécu; mistress of Louis XV of France*
- Du-bois** \d(y)üb-'wā, dū-bwā\ Paul 1829–1905 Fr. sculptor
- Dubois** Théodore 1837–1924 Fr. composer
- Du Bois** \d(y)ü-'bois\ William Edward Burghardt 1868–1963 Am. educ. & writer
- Du-buf-fet** \d(y)ü-bə-'fā, dū-bū-fe\ Jean 1901– Fr. artist
- Du Cange** \d(y)ü-'känzh\ Sieur Charles du Fresne 1610–1688 Fr. scholar & glossarist
- Du Chail-lu** \də-'shal-(.)yü, -'shī-(.)ü\ Paul Belloni 1831–1903 Am. (Fr.-born) explorer in Africa
- Du-champ** \d(y)ü-'shān\ Marcel 1887–1968 Fr. painter
- Du-com-mun** \d(y)ü-kə-'mœn\ Élie 1833–1906 Swiss journalist
- Dudevant** Aurore — see George SAND
- Dud-ley** \däd-lē\ Robert 1532?–1588 1st Earl of *Leicester* Eng. courtier
- Dudley** Thomas 1576–1653 colonial administrator in Massachusetts Bay Colony
- Duf-fer-in and Ava** \däf-(ə)rə-nə-'nāv-ə\ 1st Marquis of 1826–1902 *Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood* Brit. diplomat
- Duff-Gor-don** \däf-'górd-'n\ Lady Lucie or Lucy 1821–1869 Eng. author
- Duf-fy** \däf-ē\ Sir Charles Gavan 1816–1903 Irish nationalist & Austral. polit.
- Du-fy** \d(y)ü-'fē\ Raoul 1877–1953 Fr. painter
- Du Gard** Roger Martin — see MARTIN DU GARD
- Du Gues-clin** \d(y)ü-,gā-'kla, d(y)u-'gā-\ Bertrand 1320?–1380 constable of France
- Du-ha-mel** \d(y)ü-'ā-mel, dū-ā-mel\ Georges 1884–1966 pseud. *Denis Thévenin* Fr. writer
- Duke** \d(y)ük\ Benjamin Newton 1855–1929 & his bro. James Buchanan 1856–1925 Am. tobacco industrialists
- Dul-bec-co** \d(ə)l-'bek-(.)ō\ Renato 1914– Am. (Ital.-born) virologist
- Dul-les** \d(ə)l-əs\ John Foster 1888–1959 Am. lawyer; secy. of state (1953–59)
- Du-mas** \d(y)ü-'mä, 'd(y)ü-\ Alexandre 1802–1870 *Dumas père* \pe(ə)r\ Fr. nov. & dram.
- Dumas** Alexandre 1824–1895 *Dumas fils* \fēs\ Fr. nov. & dram.
- du Mau-rier** \d(y)ü-'mör-ē, ā\ Daphne 1907– Brit. writer
- du Maurier** George Louis Palmella Busson 1834–1896 Brit. artist & nov.
- Du-mou-riez** \d(y)ü-'mür-ē, ā\ Charles François 1739–1823 Fr. gen.
- Du-nant** \d(y)ü-'nä\ Jean Henri 1828–1910 Swiss philanthropist; founder of the Red Cross
- Dun-bar** \dän-,bär\ Paul Laurence 1872–1906 Am. poet
- Dunbar** \dän-,bär, 'dän-\ William 1460?–?1520 Scot. poet
- Dun-can** \dän-kən\ Isadora 1878–1927 Am. dancer
- Dun-das** \dän-'das\ Henry 1742–1811 1st Viscount *Mel-ville* & Baron *Dun-ira* \də-'nir-ə\ Brit. statesman
- Dun-lop** \dän-'löp, 'dän-\ John Boyd 1840–1921 Scot. inventor
- Dun-more** \dän-'mō(ə)r, -'mō(ə)\ 4th Earl of 1732–1809 *John Murray* Scot. colonial administrator in Am.
- Dunne** \dän\ Finley Peter 1867–1936 Am. humorist
- Du-nois, de** \d(y)ün-'wā\ Comte Jean 1403?–1468 *the bastard of Orléans* Fr. gen.
- Dun-sa-ny** \dän-'sā-nē\ 18th Baron 1878–1957 *Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett; Lord Dunsany* Irish poet & dram.
- Duns Sco-tus** \dän(z)-'skōt-əs\ John 1265?–?1308 Scot. scholastic theol.
- Dun-stan** \dän(t)-stən\ Saint A.D. 925?–988 archbishop of Canterbury (961–988)
- Du-pleix** \d(y)ü-'pleks\ Marquis Joseph François 1697–1763 Fr. colonial administrator in India
- Duplessis-Mornay** — see Philippe de MORNAY
- Du Pont** \d(y)ü-'pānt, 'd(y)ü-\ Éleuthère Irénée 1771–1834 son of *P.S. Du Pont de Nemours* Am. (Fr.-born) industrialist
- Du Pont de Ne-mours** \də-nə-'mü(ə)r\ Pierre Samuel 1739–1817 Fr. econ. & statesman
- Du-quesne** \d(y)ü-'kän\ Marquis Abraham 1610–1688 Fr. naval officer
- Du-rant** \d(y)ü-'rant\ William James 1885– Am. educ. & writer
- Dü-rer** \d(y)ür-ər, 'dūr-\ Albrecht 1471–1528 Ger. painter & engraver — **Dü-rer-esque** \d(y)ür-ər-'esk, 'dūr-\ *adj*
- D'Ur-fey** \dər-fē\ Thomas 1653–1723 Eng. songwriter & dram.
- Dur-kheim** \dür-'kem\ Émile 1858–1917 Fr. sociol.
- Du-roc** \d(y)ü-'rāk\ Géraud Christophe Michel 1772–1813 Duc de *Friuli* Fr. gen. under Napoleon
- Dur-rell** \dər-əl, 'dər-əl\ Lawrence 1912– Eng. author & poet
- Dur-ren-matt** \dūr-ən-'mät, 'dūr-\ Friedrich 1921– Swiss author
- Du-ruy** \dūr-(ə)-'wē, dūr-rwē\ Victor 1811–1894 Fr. hist.
- Du-se** \dü-(.)zā\ Eleonora 1859–1924 Ital. actress
- Du-tra** \dü-trə\ Eurico Gaspar 1885–1974 Brazilian gen.; pres. of Brazil (1946–51)
- Du-val-ier** \d(y)ü-'val-(.)yā\ François 1907–1971 *Papa Doc* pres. of Haiti (1957–71)
- Du-ve** \dü-və\ Christian René Marie Joseph 1917– Belg. (Eng.-born) physiol.
- du Vi-gneaud** \d(y)ü-'vën-(.)yō\ Vincent 1901– Am. biochem.
- Dvo-řák** \d(ə)-'vör-zhāk\ Anton 1841–1904 Czech composer
- Dwig-gins** \dwig-ənz\ William Addison 1880–1956 Am. type designer
- Dwight** \dwīt\ Timothy 1752–1817 Am. clergyman; pres. Yale U. (1795–1817)
- Dwight** Timothy 1828–1916 grandson of *prec.* Am. clergyman; pres. Yale U. (1886–98)
- Dwyfor** Earl of — see LLOYD GEORGE
- Dyce** \dis\ Alexander 1798–1869 Scot. editor
- Dy-er** \di-(ə)r\ John 1700?–1758 Brit. poet
- Eads** \ēdz\ James Buchanan 1820–1887 Am. engineer & inventor
- Ea-ker** \ā-kər\ Ira Clarence 1896– Am. aviator & gen.
- Ea-kins** \ā-kənz\ Thomas 1844–1916 Am. artist
- Ear-hart** \e(ə)r-,härt, 'i(ə)r-\ Amelia 1897–1937 Am. aviator
- Ear-ly** \ər-lē\ Ju-bal \jü-bəl\ Anderson 1816–1894 Am. Confed. gen.
- Earp** \ərp\ Wyatt 1848–1929 Am. lawman
- East-man** \ēst-mən\ Charles Alexander 1858–1939 Indian name *Ohiyesa* Am. (Sioux Indian) physician & author
- Eastman** George 1854–1932 Am. inventor & industrialist
- Eastman** Max Forrester 1883–1969 Am. editor & writer
- Ea-ton** \ēt-'n\ Theophilus 1590–1658 Eng. colonial administrator in Am.; gov. of New Haven colony (1638–58)
- Ebert** \ā-bərt\ Friedrich 1871–1925 pres. of Germany (1919–25)
- Ec-cles** \ek-əlz\ Sir John Carew 1903– Brit. physiol.
- Eccles** Marriner Stoddard 1890–1977 Am. banker & econ.
- Eche-ga-ray y Ei-za-guir-re** \ā-chə-gə-'ri-,ē-,ā-sə-'gwi(ə)r-(.)ā, -ē-,ā-sə-\ José 1832–1916 Span. dram.
- Eche-ver-ria Al-va-rez** \ā-chə-və-'rē-ə-'al-və-,rez, 'ech-ə-\ Luis 1922– pres. of Mex. (1970–76)
- Eck** \ek\ Johann 1486–1543 orig. *Mayer* Ger. R.C. theol.
- Eck-er-mann** \ek-ər-'mān, -mən\ Johann Peter 1792–1854 Ger. writer
- Eck-hart or Eck-art or Eck-ardt** \ek-(h)ärt\ Johannes 1260?–?1327 *Meister Eckhart* Ger. Dominican theol.; founder of Ger. mysticism
- Ed-ding-ton** \ed-ŋ-tən\ Sir Arthur Stanley 1882–1944 Eng. astron.

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- Ed-dy** \ed-ē\ Mary Morse 1821–1910 née *Baker* Am. founder of the Christian Science Church
- Ed-el-man** \ed-ˈl-mən\ Gerald Maurice 1929– Am. biochem.
- Eden** \ēd-ən\ (Robert) Anthony 1897–1977 Earl of *Avon* \ā-vən\ Eng. statesman; prime min. (1955–57)
- Edge-worth** \ej-(j)wəθ\ Maria 1767–1849 Brit. nov.
- Edinburgh** Duke of — see **PHILIP**
- Ed-i-son** \ed-ə-sən\ Thomas Alva 1847–1931 Am. inventor
- Ed-mund** or **Ead-mund II** \ed-mənd\ 980?–1016 *Ironside* king of the English (1016)
- Ed-ward** \ed-wərd\ name of 8 post-Norman Eng. (Brit.) kings: I 1239–1307 (reigned 1272–1307) *Longshanks*
- Edward II** 1284–1327 (reigned 1307–27)
- Edward III** 1312–1377 (reigned 1327–77)
- Edward IV** 1442–1483 (reigned 1461–70; 1471–83)
- Edward V** 1470–1483 (reigned 1483)
- Edward VI** 1537–1553 (reigned 1547–53) son of *Henry VIII* & *Jane Seymour*
- Edward VII** 1841–1910 (reigned 1901–10) *Albert Edward*, son of *Victoria*
- Edward VIII** 1894–1972 (reigned 1936; abdicated) Duke of *Windsor*, son of *George V*
- Edward** 1330–1376 the *Black Prince*; son of *Edward III* prince of Wales
- Edward** or **Ead-ward** \ed- 1002?–1066 the *Confessor* king of the English (1042–66)
- Ed-wards** \ed-wərdz\ Jonathan 1703–1758 Am. theol. — **Ed-ward-ean** \ed-ˈwərd-ē-ən, -ˈwərd-ədj
- Ed-win** or **Ead-wine** \ed-wən\ A.D. 585?–633 king of Northumbria (617–633)
- Eg-bert** \eg-bərt\ A.D. 775?–839 king of the West Saxons (802–839) & 1st king of the English (828–839)
- Eg-gle-ston** \eg-əl-stən\ Edward 1837–1902 Am. writer
- Eggleston** George Cary 1839–1911 bro. of *Edward* Am. writer
- Eg-mont, d'** \deg-mənt\ Comte Lamoral 1522–1568 Flem. gen. & statesman
- Eh-ren-burg** \er-ən-,bū(ə)rg, -bū(ə)rk\ Ilya Grigorievich 1891–1967 Russ. writer
- Ehr-lich** \e(ə)r-lik\ Paul 1854–1915 Ger. bacteriol.
- Ehr-lich** \ər-lik\ Paul Ralph 1932– Am. biologist
- Eif-fel** \i-fəl, e-fel\ Alexandre Gustave 1832–1923 Fr. engineer
- Ei-gen** \i-gən\ Manfred 1927– Ger. chem.
- Eijk-man** \ik-mən, -āk- Christiaan 1858–1930 Du. hygienist
- Ein-stein** \in-,stīn\ Albert 1879–1955 Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
- Eint-ho-ven** \int-,hō-vən, -ānt- Willem 1860–1927 Du. physiol.
- Ei-sen-how-er** \iz-ən-,haü(-ə)r\ Dwight David 1890–1969 Am. gen.; 34th pres. of the U.S. (1953–61)
- Ei-sen-stein** \iz-ən-,stīn\ Sergei Mikhailovich 1898–1948 Russ. film director
- El-a-gab-a-lus** \el-ə-ˈgab-ə-ləs\ var of *HELIOGABALUS*
- El-don** \el-dən\ 1st Earl of 1751–1838 *John Scott* Eng. jurist
- El-ea-nor** \el-ə-nər, -nō(ə)r\ of *Aquitaine* 1122?–1204 queen of *Louis VII* of France (divorced 1152) & of *Henry II* of England
- Eleanor of Castile** d 1290 queen of *Edward I* of England
- Eleanor of Provence** d 1291 queen of *Henry III* of England
- El-gar** \el-,gär, -gər\ Sir Edward 1857–1934 Eng. composer
- El-iot** \el-ē-ət, -el-yət\ Charles William 1834–1926 Am. educ.; pres. Harvard U. (1869–1909)
- Eliot** George 1819–1880 pseud. of *Mary Ann* (or *Marian*) *Evans* Eng. nov.
- Eliot** Sir John 1592–1632 Eng. statesman
- Eliot** John 1604–1690 apostle to the *Indians* Am. clergyman
- Eliot** Thomas Stearns 1888–1965 Brit. (Am.-born) poet & critic — **El-i-ot-ic** \el-ē-ˈat-ik\ adj
- Eliz-a-beth** \i-ˈliz-ə-bəθ\ name of 2 Eng. (Brit.) queens: I 1533–1603 dau. of *Henry VIII* & *Anne Boleyn* (reigned 1558–1603); II 1926– *Elizabeth Alexandra Mary*; dau. of *George VI*, wife of *Prince Philip*; mother of *Prince Charles* (reigned 1952–)
- Elizabeth** 1596–1662 *Queen of Hearts*; queen of *Frederick V* of *Bohemia*
- Elizabeth** 1900– *Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon* \ˈbōz-ˈli-ən\; queen of *George VI* of Gr. Brit.
- Elizabeth** 1843–1916 pseud. *Carmen Syl-va* \kär-mən-ˈsil-və\ queen of *Rumania* & writer
- Elizabeth** pseud. of Countess **RUSSELL**
- Elizabeth Pe-trov-na** \pə-ˈtrōv-nə\ 1709–1762 empress of *Russia* (1741–62)
- Ellenborough** 1st Baron — see **LAW**
- El-ling-ton** \el-ɪŋ-tən\ Edward Kennedy 1899–1974 *Duke Ellington* Am. band leader & composer
- El-liott** \el-ē-ət, -el-yət\ Maxine 1871–1940 pseud. of *Jessie Dermot* Am. actress
- El-lis** \el-əs\ Alexander John 1814–1890 orig. surname *Sharpe* Eng. philologist
- Ellis** (Henry) *Have-lock* \ˈhav-,lək, -lək\ 1859–1939 Eng. psychol. & writer
- El-li-son** \el-ə-sən\ Ralph Waldo 1914– Am. writer
- Ells-worth** \elz-(j)wəθ\ Lincoln 1880–1951 Am. explorer
- Ellsworth** Oliver 1745–1807 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1796–99)
- El-man** \el-mən\ Mi-scha \ˈmē-shə\ 1891–1967 Am. (Russ.-born) violinist
- El-phin-stone** \el-fən-,stōn, chiefly Brit -stən\ Mount-stu-art \maunt-ˈst(y)ü-ərt\ 1779–1859 Brit. statesman in India
- Elphinstone** William 1431–1514 Scot. bishop & statesman
- El-yot** \el-ē-ət, -el-yət\ Sir Thomas 1490?–1546 Eng. scholar & diplomat
- El-y-tis** \el-ē-(j)tēs\ *Odysseus* 1911– Gk. poet
- El-ze-vir** or **El-ze-vier** \el-zə-,vi(ə)r\ family of Du. printers including esp. *Louis* 1540?–1617, his son *Bonaventure* 1583–1652, & his grandson *Abraham* 1592?–1652
- Em-er-son** \em-ər-sən\ Ralph Waldo 1803–1882 Am. essayist & poet — **Em-er-so-nian** \em-ər-ˈsō-nē-ən, -nyən\ adj
- Em-met** \em-ət\ Robert 1778–1803 Irish nationalist & rebel
- Em-ped-o-cles** \em-ˈped-ə-,klēz\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos. & statesman
- En-de-cott** or **En-di-cott** \en-di-kət, -də-,kät\ John 1589?–1665 colonial gov. of Massachusetts
- En-ders** \en-dərz\ John Franklin 1897– Am. bacteriol.
- Enes-co** \ə-ˈnes-(j)kō\ Georges 1881–1955 Rumanian composer
- Eng-els** \en-(g)əlz, Ger ˈen-əls\ Friedrich 1820–1895 Ger. socialist; collaborator with *Karl Marx*
- En-ver Pa-sha** \en-,ve(ə)r-ˈpash-ə, ˈpash-ə, -pə-ˈshä\ 1881?–1922 *Enver Bey* Turk. soldier & polit.
- Epam-i-non-das** \i-,pam-ə-ˈnän-dəs\ 418?–362 B.C. Theban gen. & statesman
- Ep-ic-te-tus** \ep-ik-ˈtēt-əs\ 1st–2d cent. A.D. Greek Stoic philos. in Rome — **Ep-ic-te-tian** \-ˈtē-shən\ adj
- Ep-i-cu-rus** \ep-i-ˈkyūr-əs\ 342?–270 B.C. Greek philos.
- Ep-stein** \ep-,stīn\ Sir Jacob 1880–1959 Brit. (Am.-born) sculptor
- Eras-mus** \i-ˈraz-məs\ Desiderius 1466?–1536 *Gerhard Gerhards* or *Geert Geerts* Du. scholar — **Eras-mi-an** \-mē-ən\ adj
- Er-a-tos-the-nes** \er-ə-ˈtäs-thə-,nēz\ 3d cent. B.C. Greek astron.
- Erck-mann-Cha-tri-an** \erk-män-,shä-trē-ˈän, -sha- joint pseud. of *Émile Erckmann* 1822–1899 & *Alexandre Chatrian* 1826–1890 Fr. authors
- Er-hard** \e(ə)r-härt\ Ludwig 1897–1977 chancellor of West Germany (1963–66)
- Er-ic** \er-ik\ 10th cent. the *Red* Norw. navigator; explored Greenland coast
- Er-ics-son** \er-ik-sən\ John 1803–1889 Am. (Swed.-born) engineer & inventor
- Ericsson** or **Er-ic-son** \er-ik-sən\ Leif \ˈlāv, ˈlēf\ *Old Norse* *Leifr*
- Eiriksson** fl 1000 son of *Eric the Red* Norw. mariner; disc. “*Vinland*”
- Erig-e-na** \i-ˈrij-ə-nə\ Johannes Scotus A.D. 815?–?877 Scot.-Irish (?) philos. & theol.
- Er-lan-der** \er-ˈlän-dər\ Tage Frithiof 1901– Swed. polit.
- Er-lang-er** \ər-,lan-ər\ Joseph 1874–1965 Am. physiol.
- Er-len-mey-er** \ər-lən-,mī(-ə)r, -er- Emil 1825–1909 Ger. chem.
- Ernst** \e(ə)r-n(t)st, ˈərn(t)st\ Max 1891–1976 Ger. painter
- Er-skine** \ər-skən\ John 1695–1768 Scot. jurist
- Erskine** John 1879–1951 Am. educ. & writer
- Er-vine** \ər-vən\ St. John \sant-ˈjān, sənt-; ˈsin-jən\ Greer 1883–1971 Irish dram. & nov.
- Erz-ber-ger** \erts-,ber-gər\ Matthias 1875–1921 Ger. statesman
- Es-a-ki** \ə-ˈsāk-ē\ Leo 1925– Jap. physicist
- Ese-nin** \i-ˈsē-ən-yən\ Sergei Aleksandrovich 1895–1925 Russ. poet
- Esh-kol** \esh-ˈkōl\ Levi 1895–1969 premier of *Israel* (1963–69)
- Es-par-te-ro** \es-pər-ˈte(ə)r-(j)ō\ Baldomero 1792–1879 Conde de *Luchana* Span. gen. & statesman
- Esquemeling** — see **EXQUEMELIN**
- Es-sen, von** \es-ən\ Count Hans Henrik 1755–1824 Swed. field marshal & statesman
- Essex** 2d Earl of — see **DEVEREUX**
- Es-taing, d'** \des-tan\ Comte Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector 1729–1794 Fr. admiral
- Este** \es-(j)tā\ Ital. princely family beginning with *Alberto Az-zo II* \ˈäd-(j)zō\ 996–1097 & ending with *Er-co-le III* \ˈer-kə-,lə\ *Rinaldo* 1727–1803
- Es-ter-hä-zy** \es-tər-,hāz-ē\ Marie Charles Ferdinand Walsin 1847–1923 Fr. army officer
- Es-tienne** \ā-ˈtyen\ or **Étienne** Fr. family of printers & booksellers including esp.: *Henri I* d 1520; his son *Robert* 1503–1559; & *Robert's* son *Henri II* 1528?–1598
- Es-tour-nelles de Cons-tant, d'** \des-,tūr-ˈnel-də-kōn-ˈstän\ Baron Constant de *Rebecque* 1852–1924 *Paul Henri Benjamin Bal-luat* \bā-lwā\ Fr. diplomat & polit.
- Eth-el-bert** \eth-əl-(j)bərt\ A.D. 552?–616 king of *Kent*
- Eth-el-red II** \eth-əl-,red\ 968?–1016 the *Unready* king of *England* (978–1016)
- Eth-er-ege** \eth-(ə-)rij\ Sir George 1635?–1691 Eng. dram.
- Euck-en** \oi-kən\ Rudolf Christoph 1846–1926 Ger. philos.
- Eu-clid** \yü-kləd\ fl ab 300 B.C. Greek geometer
- Eu-gene** or **Eu-gène** \yü-ˈjēn, -jē-, F æ-zhen\ 1663–1736 *François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan* prince of *Savoy* & *Austrian* gen.
- Eu-gé-nie** \yü-jə-,nē; yü-ˈjā-nē, -jē-; F æ-zhā-nē\ 1826–1920 *Eugénie Marie de Montijo de Guzmán*; wife of *Napoleon III* empress of the French (1853–71)
- Euler** \oi-lər\ Leonhard 1707–1783 Swiss math. & physicist
- Euler-Chel-pin, von** \oi-lər-ˈkel-pən\ Hans August Simon 1873–1964 Swed. (Ger.-born) chem.
- Eu-rip-i-des** \yü-ˈrip-ə-,dēz\ 480?–?406 B.C. Greek dram. — **Eu-rip-i-de-an** \-,rip-ə-ˈdē-ən\ adj
- Eus-den** \yüz-dən\ Laurence 1688–1730 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1718–30)
- Eu-se-bi-us of Caesarea** \yü-ˈsē-bē-əs\ A.D. 260?–?340 theol. & church hist.
- Eu-sta-chio** \eü-ˈstāk-ē-,ō\ Bartolommeo 1524?–1574 Lat. *Eu-sta-chius* \yü-ˈstā-kē-əs, -ˈstā-sh(ē)-əs\ Ital. anatomist
- Ev-ans** \ev-ənz\ Sir Arthur John 1851–1941 Eng. archaeologist
- Evans** Herbert McLean 1882–1971 Am. anatomist & embryologist
- Evans** Maurice 1901– Eng. actor
- Evans** Walker 1903–1975 Am. photographer
- Ev-arts** \ev-ərts\ William Maxwell 1818–1901 Am. lawyer & statesman
- Ev-att** \ev-ət\ Herbert Vere 1894–1965 Austral. lawyer & statesman
- Eve-lyn** \ēv-lən, ˈev- John 1620–1706 Eng. diarist
- Ev-er-ett** \ev-(ə-)rət\ Edward 1794–1865 Am. clergyman, orator, & statesman
- Ewald** or **Evald** \iv-,äl\ Johannes 1743–1781 Dan. poet & dram.
- Ew-ell** \yü-əl\ Richard Stoddert 1817–1872 Am. Confed. gen.
- Ex-que-me-lin** \ik-ˈskā-mə-lən\ Alexandre Olivier 1645?–1707 Fr. pirate, surgeon, & author
- Eyck, van** \ik\ Hubert or *Huybrecht* 1366?–1426 & his bro. *Jan* 1370?–1440 Flem. painters

Eze-kiel \i-'zēk-yəl\ Moses Jacob 1844–1917 Am. sculptor
Fa-bio-la \fab-ē-'ō-lə, fəb-'yō-\ 1928– queen of King Baudouin I of Belgium
Fa-bi-us \fā-bē-əs\ d 203 B.C. *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus*
Cunc-ta-tor \kənjk-'tāt-ər\ Rom. gen. against Hannibal
Fa-bre \fābr-\ Jean Henri 1823–1915 Fr. entomologist
Fad-den \fad-'n\ Arthur William 1895–1973 Austral. statesman
Fad-i-man \fad-ə-mən\ Clifton 1904– Am. writer & editor
Fah-ren-heit \far-ən-'hīt, 'fār-\ Gabriel Daniel 1686–1736 Ger. physicist
Fair-banks \fa(ə)r-'ban(k)s, 'fe(ə)r-\ Charles Warren 1852–1918 Am. lawyer & polit.; vice-pres. of U.S. (1905–09)
Fairbanks Douglas Elton 1883–1939 Am. actor
Fair-child \fa(ə)r-'child\ David Grandison 1869–1954 Am. botanist
Fair-fax \fa(ə)r-'faks, 'fe(ə)r-\ Baron Thomas 1612–1671 Eng. gen.
Fairfax Baron Thomas 1692–1782 proprietor in Va.
Fai-sal \fi-səl, 'fā-\ 1906?–1975 king of Saudi Arabia (1964–75)
Fai-sal or **Fei-sal** or **Fei-sul I** \fi-səl, 'fā-\ 1885–1933 king of Syria (1920), of Iraq (1921–1933)
Faisal or **Feisal** or **Feisul II** 1935–1958 king of Iraq (1939–58)
Fa-lie-ri \fal-'ye(ə)r-ē\ or **Fa-lie-ro** \-(l)ō\ Marino 1278?–1355 doge of Venice (1354–55)
Fal-ken-hau-sen, von \fal-kən-'haüz-'n, 'fal-\ Baron Ludwig 1844–1936 Ger. gen.
Fal-ken-hayn, von \fal-kən-'hīn, 'fal-\ Erich 1861–1922 Ger. gen.
Falkner William — see FAULKNER
Fal-la, de \fā-yə, 'fi-ə\ Manuel 1876–1946 Span. composer
Fal-lières \fal-'ye(ə)r\ Clément Armand 1841–1931 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1906–13)
Fan-euil \fan-yəl, 'fan-'l, 'fan-yə-wəl\ Peter 1700–1743 Am. merchant
Far-a-day \far-ə-'dā, -əd-ē\ Michael 1791–1867 Eng. chem. & physicist
Fa-ri-na \fə-'rē-nə\ Salvatore 1846–1918 Ital. nov.
Far-ley \far-lē\ James Aloysius 1888–1976 Am. polit.
Far-man \far-'mān, 'fār-mən\ Henri 1874–1958 & his brother Maurice 1877–1964 Fr. pioneer aviators and airplane manufacturers
Far-mer \far-mər\ Fannie Merritt 1857–1915 Am. cookery expert
Farmer James Leonard 1920– Am. civil rights leader
Far-ne-se \far-'nā-zē, -sē\ Alessandro 1545–1592 Duke of Parma Ital. gen. in Span. service
Far-quhar \far-k(w)ər\ George 1678–1707 Brit. dram.
Far-ra-gut \far-ə-gət\ David Glasgow 1801–1870 Am. admiral
Far-rar \far-ər\ Frederic William 1831–1903 Eng. clergyman & writer
Far-rar \fə-'rär\ Geraldine 1882–1967 Am. soprano
Far-rell \far-əl\ James Thomas 1904–1979 Am. nov.
Fa-ruk or **Fa-rouk** \fə-'rük\ I 1920–1965 king of Egypt (1936–52; abdicated); citizen of Monaco (1959–65)
Fat-i-ma \fat-ə-mə\ A.D. 606–632 dau. of Muhammad
Faulk-ner \fök-nər\ William Cuthbert 1897–1962 orig. *Falkner* Am. nov.
Fre-a \fō(ə)r, 'fō(ə)r\ François Félix 1841–1899 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1895–99)
Fau-ré \fò-'rā\ Gabriel Urbain 1845–1924 Fr. composer
Faus-ta \fò-stə, 'fau-\ A.D. 289–326 *Flavia Maximiana Fausta*; wife of Constantine the Great Rom. empress
Fawkes \föks\ Guy 1570–1606 Eng. R. C. conspirator
Fech-ner \fek-nər, 'fek-\ Gustav Theodor 1801–1887 Ger. physicist & psychol.
Fei-ning-er \fi-niŋ-ər\ Lyonel Charles Adrian 1871–1956 Am. painter
Feke \fek\ Robert 1705?–?1750 Am. painter
Fell-tham or **Fel-tham** \fel-thəm\ Owen 1602?–1668 Eng. writer
Fé-ne-lon \fān-'l-ōn, fen-'lōn\ François de Salignac de La Mothe-1651–1715 Fr. prelate & writer
Feng Yü-hsiang \fəŋ-'yü-shē-'ān\ 1880–1948 Chin. gen.
Fer-ber \fər-bər\ Edna 1887–1968 Am. writer
Fer-di-nand I \fərd-'n-and\ 1503–1564 Holy Rom. emp. (1556–64)
Ferdinand II 1578–1637 king of Bohemia (1617–19; 1620–37) & of Hungary (1621–37); Holy Rom. emp. (1619–37)
Ferdinand III 1608–1657 king of Hungary (1625–57); Holy Rom. emp. (1637–57)
Ferdinand I 1861–1948 *Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria* king of Bulgaria (1908–18)
Ferdinand I d 1065 the Great king of Castile (1033–65); of Navarre and León (1037–65); emp. of Spain (1056–65)
Ferdinand V of Castile or **II** of Aragon 1452–1516 the Catholic king of Castile (1474–1504); of Aragon (1479–1516); of Naples (1504–16); founder of the Span. monarchy
Ferdinand VII 1784–1833 king of Spain (1808; 1814–33)
Fe-rish-tah \fer-ish-'tä\ Mohammed Kasim 1550?–?1626 Pers. hist.
Fer-mat, de \fer-'mä\ Pierre 1601–1665 Fr. math.
Fer-mi \fe(ə)r-(l)mē\ Enrico 1901–1954 Am. (Ital.-born) physicist
Fer-nán-dez \fər-'nan-dez\ Juan 1536–?1602 Span. navigator
Fer-re-ro \fə-'re(ə)r-(l)ō\ Guglielmo 1871–1942 Ital. hist. & author
Fes-sen-den \fes-'n-dən\ William Pitt 1806–1869 Am. polit.; secy. of the treas. (1864–65)
Fes-tus \fes-təs\ Porcius d ab A.D. 62 Rom. procurator of Judea (58 or 60–62)
Feucht-wang-er \föikt-'vāŋ-ər, 'föikt-\ Li-on \lē-'ōn\ 1884–1958 Ger. nov. & dram.
Feuil-let \fə-'yā\ Octave 1821–1890 Fr. nov. & dram.
Fey \fi\ Emil 1888–1938 Austrian soldier & polit.
Feyn-man \fin-mən\ Richard Phillips 1918– Am. physicist
Fi-bi-ger \fē-bē-gər\ Johannes 1867–1928 Dan. pathologist
Fich-te \fik-tə, 'fik-\ Johann Gottlieb 1762–1814 Ger. philos. —
Fich-te-an \tē-'ən\ adj
Fied-ler \fed-lər\ Arthur 1894–1979 Am. conductor
Field \fē(ə)ld\ Cyrus West 1819–1892 Am. financier
Field Eugene 1850–1895 Am. poet & journalist

Field Marshall 1834–1906 Am. merchant
Fiel-ding \fē(ə)l-din\ Henry 1707–1754 Eng. nov.
Fields \fē(ə)l(d)z\ W.C. 1880–1946 *William Claude Dukenfield* Am. actor
Fie-so-le, da \fē-'ā-zə-lā, -lē\ Giovanni 1387–1455 *Fra An-ge-li-co* \an-'jel-i-kō\ orig. *Guido di Pietro* Ital. painter
Figl \fē-gəl\ Leopold 1902–1965 Austrian agrarian & polit.
Fi-gue-roa, de \fē-gə-'rō-ə\ Francisco 1536?–1620 Span. poet
Fill-more \fil-'mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ Millard 1800–1874 13th pres. of the U.S. (1850–53)
Fin-lay \fin-'li\ Carlos Juan 1833–1915 Cuban physician & biologist
Fin-sen \fin(t)-sən\ Niels Ryberg 1860–1904 Dan. physician
Fir-bank \fər-'ban(k)\ Ronald 1886–1926 Eng. author
Fir-dau-si \fər-'daü-sē, -dō-\ or **Fir-du-si** \-'dü-\ 940?–?1020 *Abul Qasim Mansur* or *Hasan* Pers. epic poet
Fire-stone \fi(ə)r-'stōn\ Harvey Samuel 1868–1938 Am. industrialist
Fischer \fish-ər\ Emil 1852–1919 Ger. chem.
Fischer Ernst Otto 1918– Ger. chem.
Fischer Hans 1881–1945 Ger. chem.
Fish \fish\ Hamilton 1808–1893 Am. statesman
Fish-bein \fish-'bīn\ Morris 1889–1976 Am. physician & editor
Fish-er \fish-ər\ Dorothy 1879–1958 *Dorothea Frances* née *Canfield* \kan-'fēld\ Am. nov.
Fisher Geoffrey Francis 1887–1972 archbishop of Canterbury (1945–61)
Fisher Herbert Albert Laurens 1865–1940 Eng. hist. & educ.
Fisher Irving 1867–1947 Am. econ.
Fisher John Arbuthnot 1841–1920 1st Baron *Fisher of Kil-ver-stone* \kil-vər-stən\ Brit. admiral
Fiske \fisk\ John 1842–1901 orig. *Edmund Fisk Green* Am. philos. & hist.
Fitch \fich\ John 1743–1798 Am. inventor
Fitch (William) Clyde 1865–1909 Am. dram.
Fitz-ger-ald \fits-'jer-əld\ Ella 1918– Am. singer
Fitzgerald Francis Scott Key 1896–1940 Am. writer
FitzGerald Edward 1809–1883 Eng. poet & translator
Fitz-her-ber-t \fits-'hər-bərt\ Maria Anne 1756–1837 née *Smythe*; wife of *George IV of England*
Flagg \flag\ James Montgomery 1877–1960 Am. painter, illustrator, & writer
Flag-stad \fläg-'stä, 'flag-'stad\ Kir-sten \kish-tən, 'ki(ə)r-stən\ 1895–1962 Norw. soprano
Fla-min-i-us \flə-'min-ē-əs\ Gaius d 217 B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman
Flam-ma-ri-on \flə-'mar-ē-'ōn\ (Nicolas) Camille 1842–1925 Fr. astron. & writer
Flan-a-gan \flan-i-gən\ Edward Joseph 1886–1948 Am. (Irish-born) R. C. priest & founder of Boys Town
Flan-din \flā-'dān\ Pierre Étienne 1889–1958 Fr. lawyer; premier (1934–35)
Flau-ber-t \flō-'be(ə)r\ Gustave 1821–1880 Fr. nov. — **Flau-ber-tian** \-'bər-shən, -'bert-ē-ən\ adj
Flax-man \flak-smən\ John 1755–1826 Eng. sculptor
Fleet-wood \flēt-'wud\ Charles d 1692 Eng. gen.
Flem-ing \flem-iŋ\ Sir Alexander 1881–1955 Brit. bacteriol.
Fleming Ian Lancaster 1908–1964 Brit. writer
Fleming Sir John Ambrose 1849–1945 Eng. electrical engineer
Fletch-er \flech-ər\ John 1579–1625 Eng. dram.
Fleu-ry, de \flər-'ē\ André Hercule 1653–1743 Fr. cardinal & statesman
Fleury Claude 1640–1723 Fr. ecclesiastical hist.
Flint \flint\ Austin: father 1812–1886 & son 1836–1915 Am. physicians
Flo-res \flōr-'ās, 'flōr-\ Juan José 1800–1864 Ecuadorian soldier; pres. of Ecuador (1830–35; 1839–45)
Flo-rey \flōr-'ē, 'flōr-\ Sir Howard Walter 1898–1968 Brit. pathologist
Flo-rio \flōr-'ē, -ō, 'flōr-\ John 1553?–1625 Eng. lexicographer & translator
Flo-ry \flōr-'ē, 'flōr-\ Paul John 1910– Am. chem.
Flo-tow, von \flō-(l)tō\ Baron Friedrich 1812–1883 Ger. composer
Foch \fōsh, 'fāsh\ Ferdinand 1851–1929 Fr. gen.; marshal of France
Fo-kine \fō-'kēn, fō-'\ Michel 1880–1942 Am. (Russ.-born) choreographer
Fok-ker \fāk-ər, 'fök-\ Anthony Herman Gerard 1890–1939 Am. (Du.-born) aircraft designer & builder
Fo-ley \fō-lē\ John Henry 1818–1874 Irish sculptor
Fol-ger \fōl-jər\ Henry Clay 1857–1930 Am. bibliophile
Fon-tanne \fān-'tan, 'fān-\ Lynn 1887?– wife of *Alfred Lunt* Am. (Eng.-born) actress
Fon-teyn \fān-'tān, 'fān-\ Dame Margot 1919– *Margot Hookham* \hūk-əm\ Eng. dancer
Foote \füt\ Andrew Hull 1806–1863 Am. admiral
Foote Samuel 1720–1777 Eng. actor & playwright
Forbes-Rob-ert-son \fərbz-'rāb-ərt-sən\ Sir Johnston 1853–1937 Eng. actor
Ford \fō(ə)rd, 'fō(ə)rd\ Ford Mad-ox \mad-əks\ 1873–1939 orig. *Huef-fer* \h-wef-ər\ Eng. author
Ford Gerald Rudolph 1913– Am. polit.; 38th pres. of the U.S. (1974–77)
Ford Henry 1863–1947 Am. automobile manuf.

ə abut	° kitten, F table	ər further	a back	ā bake
ä cot, cart	à F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	i life	j joke	k G ich, buch
ō flow	ó flaw	œ F bæuf	œ F feu	oi coin
th this	ü loot	ù foot	ue G füllen	ue F rue
y F digne	\dēn\	nuit \nwɪt\	yü few	yü furious
			zh vision	

- Ford** John 1586?–1639 Eng. dram.
- For-es-ter** \ˈfôr-əs-tər, ˈfär-\ Cecil Scott 1899–1966 Brit. writer in Am.
- For-rest** \ˈfôr-əst, ˈfär-\ Edwin 1806–1872 Am. actor
- Forrest** Nathan Bedford 1821–1877 Am. Confed. gen.
- For-res-tal** \ˈfôr-əs-təl, ˈfär-, -təl\ James Vincent 1892–1949 Am. banker; 1st U.S. secy. of defense (1947–49)
- Forss-mann** \ˈfôr-smän\ Werner Theodor Otto 1904–1979 Ger. surgeon
- For-ster** \ˈfôr-stər\ Edward Morgan 1879–1970 Brit. nov. — **For-ste-ri-an** \ˈfôr-stir-ē-ən\ adj
- For-syth** \ˈfôr-sith, fər-\ John 1780–1841 Am. statesman
- For-tas** \ˈfört-əs\ Abe 1910– Am. jurist
- Fos-dick** \ˈfáz-(d)ik\ Harry Emerson 1878–1969 Am. clergyman
- Fos-ter** \ˈfös-tər, ˈfäs-\ Stephen Collins 1826–1864 Am. songwriter
- Foster** William Zebulon 1881–1961 Am. Communist
- Fou-cault** \fū-ˈkō\ Jean Bernard Léon 1819–1868 Fr. physicist
- Fouqué** — see LA MOTTE-FOUQUÉ
- Fou-quet** or **Fouc-quet** \fū-ˈkā\ Nicolas 1615–1680 Fr. superintendent of finance
- Fou-quier-Tin-ville** \fū-kyā-tān-vēl\ Antoine Quentin 1746–1795 Fr. polit.
- Four-dri-nier** \fôr-drə-ˈni(ə)r, fôr-; fūr-ˈdrin-ē-ər, fôr-, fôr-\ Henry 1766–1854 & his bro. Sealy d 1847 Eng. papermakers & inventors
- Fou-ri-er** \ˈfūr-ē-,ā\ François Marie Charles 1772–1837 Fr. sociol. & reformer
- Fow-ler** \ˈfaū-lər\ Henry Watson 1858–1933 Eng. lexicographer
- Fox** \ˈfäks\ Charles James 1749–1806 Eng. statesman & orator
- Fox** Dixon Ryan 1887–1945 Am. educ. & hist.
- Fox** George 1624–1691 Eng. preacher; founder of Society of Friends (Quakers)
- Fox** Henry 1705–1774 1st Baron *Hol-land* \ˈhāl-ənd\ Brit. statesman
- Fox** John William 1863–1919 *John Fox, Jr.* Am. nov.
- Foxe** \ˈfäks\ John 1517–1587 Eng. martyrologist
- Foxe** or **Fox** Richard 1448?–1528 Eng. prelate & statesman
- Fra-go-nard** \ˈfrag-ə-ˈnär\ Jean Honoré 1732–1806 Fr. painter & engraver
- France** \ˈfran(t)s, frāns\ Anatole 1844–1924 pseud. of *Jacques Anatole François Thibault* Fr. nov. & satirist
- Fran-ce-sca, della** \fran-ˈches-kə, frän-\ Piero 1420?–1492 *Piero dei Fran-ce-schi* \-ˈches-kē\ Ital. painter
- Fran-ce-sca da Ri-mi-ni** \fran-ˈches-kəd-ə-ˈrim-ə-(j)nē, frän-, -ˈrē-mə-\ d 1285? Ital. lady celebrated in Dante's *Inferno*
- Fran-cis I** \ˈfran(t)-səs\ 1494–1547 king of France (1515–47)
- Francis II** 1768–1835 last Holy Rom. emp. (1792–1806); emp. of Austria (as *Francis I*) 1804–35
- Francis Ferdinand** 1863–1914 archduke of Austria; assassinated
- Francis Joseph I** 1830–1916 emp. of Austria (1848–1916)
- Francis of Assisi** Saint 1182–1226 *Giovanni Francesco Bernardone* Ital. friar; founder of Franciscan order
- Francis of Sales** \ˈsā(ə)lz\ Saint 1567–1622 Fr. R. C. bishop of Geneva
- Franck** \ˈfränk\ César Auguste 1822–1890 Belg.-Fr. organist & composer
- Franck** James 1882–1964 Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
- Francke** \ˈfrän-kə\ Kuno 1855–1930 Am. (Ger.-born) hist. & educ.
- Fran-co** \ˈfrän-(j)kō, ˈfran-\ Francisco 1892–1975 *Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teófilo Franco-Bahamonde* Span. gen. & head of Span. state (1936–75)
- Frank** \ˈfränk, ˈfränk\ Ilya Mikhailovich 1908– Russ. physicist
- Frank-fur-ter** \ˈfränk-fə(r)t-ər, -fərt-\ Felix 1882–1965 Am. (Austrian-born) jurist
- Frank-lin** \ˈfränk-lən\ Benjamin 1706–1790 Am. statesman & philos.
- Franklin** Sir John 1786–1847 Eng. arctic explorer
- Franks** \ˈfränk(s)\ Baron 1905– *Oliver Shewell Franks* Eng. philos. & diplomat
- Fra-ser** \ˈfrā-zər, -zhər\ James Earle 1876–1953 Am. sculptor
- Fraser** (John) Malcolm 1930– prime min. of Austral. (1975–)
- Fraser** Peter 1884–1950 N.Z. statesman; prime min. (1940–49)
- Fraser** Simon 1667?–1747 12th Baron *Lov-at* \ˈlæv-ət\ Scot. Jacobite
- Fraun-ho-fer, von** \ˈfraun-hō-fər\ Joseph 1787–1826 Bavarian optician & physicist
- Fra-zer** \ˈfrā-zər, -zhər\ Sir James George 1854–1941 Scot. anthropologist
- Fré-chette** \frā-ˈshet\ Louis Honoré 1839–1908 Canad. journalist & poet
- Fred-er-ick I** \ˈfred-(ə)rik\ 1123?–1190 *Frederick Bar-ba-ros-sa* \bär-bə-ˈräs-ə, -rös-\ Holy Rom. emp. (1152–90)
- Frederick II** 1194–1250 Holy Rom. emp. (1215–50); king of Sicily (1198–1250)
- Frederick I** 1657–1713 king of Prussia (1701–13)
- Frederick II** 1712–1786 *Frederick the Great* king of Prussia (1740–86)
- Frederick IX** 1899–1972 king of Denmark (1947–72)
- Frederick William** 1620–1688 *the great Elector* elector of Brandenburg (1640–88)
- Frederick William** name of 4 kings of Prussia: I 1688–1740 (reigned 1713–40); II 1744–1797 (reigned 1786–97); III 1770–1840 (reigned 1797–1840); IV 1795–1861 (reigned 1840–61)
- Free-man** \ˈfrē-mən\ Douglas Southall \ˈsaū-thōl, -thōl\ 1886–1953 Am. editor & hist.
- Freeman** Mary Eleanor 1852–1930 née *Wilkins* Am. writer
- Freeman** Orville Lothrop 1918– U.S. secy. of agric. (1961–69)
- Fre-ling-huy-sen** \ˈfrē-lij, hīz-ən\ Frederick Theodore 1817–1885 Am. statesman
- Fré-mont** \ˈfrē-mänt\ John Charles 1813–1890 Am. gen. & explorer
- French** \ˈfrench\ Daniel Chester 1850–1931 Am. sculptor
- Fre-neau** \fri-ˈnō\ Philip Morin 1752–1832 Am. poet
- Fres-co-bal-di** \ˈfres-kə-ˈbäl-dē, -böl\ Girolamo 1583–1643 Ital. composer
- Fres-nel** \frā-ˈnel\ Augustin Jean 1788–1827 Fr. physicist
- Freud** \ˈfröid\ Sigmund 1856–1939 Austrian neurologist; founder of psychoanalysis
- Frey-berg** \ˈfri-,bərg\ 1st Baron 1889–1963 *Bernard Cyril Freyberg* N.Z. gen.
- Frey-tag** \ˈfri-,tāk, -täg\ Gustav 1816–1895 Ger. author
- Frick** \ˈfrik\ Henry Clay 1849–1919 Am. industrialist
- Fried** \ˈfrēt, ˈfrəd\ Alfred Hermann 1864–1921 Austrian pacifist
- Fried-man** \ˈfrēd-mən\ Milton 1912– Am. econ.
- Frisch** \ˈfrish\ Karl von 1886– Austrian zool.
- Frisch** Ragnar 1895– Norw. econ.
- Fro-bi-sher** \ˈfrō-bi-shər\ Sir Martin 1535?–1594 Eng. navigator
- Froe-bel** or **Frö-bel** \ˈfrā-bəl, ˈfrē-, ˈfrœ-\ Friedrich 1782–1852 Ger. educ.
- Froh-man** \ˈfrō-mən\ Charles 1860–1915 Am. theater manager
- Frois-sart** \ˈfröi-särt, f(r)wä-ˈsär\ Jean 1333?–?1400 Fr. chronicler
- Fromm** \ˈfröm, ˈfräm\ Erich 1900–1980 Am. (Ger.-born) psychoanalyst
- Fron-di-zi** \frän-ˈdē-zē, -sē\ Arturo 1908– Argentinian pres. (1958–62)
- Fron-te-nac, de** \ˈfränt-ən-ak\ Comte de *Pal-lu-au* \pā-lwə-ō\ et 1620–1698 *Louis de Buade* \ˈbwəd\ Fr. gen. & colonial administrator in Am.
- Frost** \ˈfröst\ Robert Lee 1874–1963 Am. poet — **Frost-ian** \-ē-ən\ adj
- Froude** \ˈfrüd\ James Anthony 1818–1894 Eng. hist.
- Fry** \ˈfri\ Christopher 1907– Eng. dram.
- Fu-ad I** \fū-ˈād\ 1868–1936 orig. *Ahmed Fuad Pasha* sultan (1917–22) & king (1922–36) of Egypt
- Fu-en-tes** \fū-ˈen-tās\ Carlos 1928– Mex. author
- Fuer-tes** \ˈfyu(ə)rt-öz\ Louis Agassiz 1874–1927 Am. illustrator
- Fu-ku-da** \fə-ˈküd-ə, ˈfū,küd-ə\ Takeo 1905– Jap. prime min. (1976–78)
- Ful-bright** \ˈfül-,brīt\ James William 1905– Am. polit.
- Ful-da** \ˈfül-də\ Ludwig 1862–1939 Ger. writer
- Ful-ler** \ˈfül-ər\ Melville Weston 1833–1910 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1888–1910)
- Fuller** Richard Buckminster 1895– Am. engineer
- Fuller** (Sarah) Margaret 1810–1850 Marchioness *Os-so-li* \ˈō-sə-(j)lē\ Am. critic & reformer
- Fuller** Thomas 1608–1661 Eng. divine & author
- Ful-ton** \ˈfült-ən\ Robert 1765–1815 Am. engineer & inventor
- Funk** \ˈfünk, ˈfənk\ Casimir 1884–1967 Am. (Pol.-born) biochem.
- Funk** \ˈfənk\ Isaac Kauffman 1839–1912 Am. editor & publisher
- Funk** \ˈfünk\ Walther 1890–1960 Ger. journalist & econ.
- Fun-ston** \ˈfən(t)-stən\ Frederick 1865–1917 Am. gen.
- Fur-ness** \ˈfər-nəs, -nes\ Horace Howard: father 1833–1912 & son 1865–1930 Am. Shakespeare scholars
- Fur-ni-vall** \ˈfər-nə-vəl\ Frederick James 1825–1910 Eng. philologist
- Furt-wäng-ler** \ˈfüt(ə)rt-,vəŋ-lər\ Wilhelm 1886–1954 Ger. conductor
- Ga-bo** \ˈgäb-(j)ō\ Naum 1890–1977 orig. *Naum Pevs-ner* \ˈpevz-nər\ Am. (Russ.-born) sculptor
- Ga-bor** \ˈgäb-(j)ō(ə)r, gə-ˈbō(ə)r\ Dennis 1900–1979 Brit. (Hung.-born) physicist
- Ga-bo-riau** \gə-ˈbör-ē-,ō\ Emile 1835–1873 Fr. writer
- Ga-bri-eli** \gäb-rē-ˈel-ē\ Giovanni 1557–1612 Ital. composer
- Gads-den** \ˈgadz-dən\ James 1788–1858 Am. army officer & diplomat
- Gad-ski** \ˈgät-skē\ Johanna 1872–1932 Ger. soprano
- Ga-ga-rin** \gə-ˈgär-ən\ Yu-ri \ˈyü(ə)r-ē\ Alekseyevich 1934–1968 Russ. astronaut; first man in space (1961)
- Gage** \ˈgāj\ Thomas 1721–1787 Brit. gen. & colonial gov. in Am.
- Gail-lard** \gil-ˈyārd\ David DuBose \-d(y)ü-ˈbōz\ 1859–1913 Am. army officer & engineer
- Gaines** \ˈgānz\ Edmund Pendleton 1777–1849 Am. gen.
- Gains-bor-ough** \ˈgānz-,bər-ə, -bə-rə, -b(ə)rə\ Thomas 1727–1788 Eng. painter
- Gait-skell** \ˈgāt-skəl\ Hugh Todd Naylor 1906–1963 Brit. socialist leader
- Gai-us** \ˈgā-(y)əs, ˈgī-əs\ or **Ca-ius** \ˈkā-, ˈkī-\ 2d cent. A.D. Rom. jurist
- Gaj-du-sek** \ˈgī-də-,shek\ D(aniel) Carleton 1923– Am. virologist
- Gal-ba** \ˈgal-bə, ˈgöl-\ Servius Sulpicius 5 B.C.?–A.D. 69 Rom. emp. (68–69)
- Gal-braith** \ˈgal-,brāth\ John Kenneth 1908– Am. (Canad.-born) econ.
- Gale** \ˈgā(ə)l\ Zona 1874–1938 Am. nov.
- Galen** \ˈgā-lən\ ab A.D. 130– ab 200 Greek physician & writer
- Ga-le-ri-us** \gə-ˈlir-ē-əs\ d A.D. 311 *Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus* Rom. emp. (305–311)
- Gal-i-lei** \gal-ə-ˈlā-,ē\ Gal-i-leo \gal-ə-ˈlē-(j)ō, -ˈlā-\ 1564–1642 *Galileo* Ital. astron. & physicist
- Gal-land** \ga-ˈlän\ Antoine 1646–1715 Fr. orientalist & translator
- Gal-la-tin** \ˈgal-ət-ən\ (Abraham Alfonse) Albert 1761–1849 Am. (Swiss-born) financier & statesman
- Gal-lau-det** \gal-ə-ˈdet\ Thomas Hopkins 1787–1851 Am. teacher of the deaf & dumb
- Gal-le-gos Fre-ire** \gä-ˈyā-(j)gōs-ˈfrā-(j)rā\ Rómulo 1884–1969 Venezuelan nov.; pres. of Venezuela (1948)
- Gall-i-Cur-ci** \gal-i-ˈkür-chē, ˈgäl-, -ˈkər-\ Amelita 1889–1963 née *Galli* Am. (Ital.-born) soprano
- Gal-lie-ni** \gal-yā-ˈnē, gal-ˈyā-nē\ Joseph Simon 1849–1916 Fr. gen. & colonial administrator
- Gal-lie-nus** \gal-ē-ˈē-nəs, -ˈā-nəs\ Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius d A.D. 268 Rom. emp. (253–268)
- Gal-lup** \ˈgal-əp\ George Horace 1901– Am. statistician
- Gal-lois** \gal-ˈwā\ Évariste 1811–1832 Fr. math.
- Gals-wor-thy** \ˈgōlz-,wər-thē\ John 1867–1933 Eng. nov. & dram.
- Galt** \ˈgōlt\ John 1779–1839 Scot. nov.
- Gal-ton** \ˈgōlt-ən\ Sir Francis 1822–1911 Eng. scientist — **Gal-to-nian** \ˈgōl-ˈtō-nē-ən, -nyən\ adj

Gal-va-ni \gal-'vān-ē, gāl-\ Luigi or Aloisio 1737–1798 Ital. physician & physicist
Gál-vez \gāl-'ves\ José 1729–1787 Marqués de la Sonora Span. jurist & colonial administrator
Ga-ma, da \gam-ə, 'gām-\ Vasco 1469?–1524 Port. navigator
Ga-mar-ra \gə-'mār-ə\ Agustín 1785–1841 Peruvian gen.; pres. of Peru (1829–33; 1839–41)
Gam-bet-ta \gam-'bet-ə, 'gān-bə-'tā\ Léon 1838–1882 Fr. lawyer & statesman
Ga-me-lin \gam-(ə-)lān\ Maurice Gustave 1872–1958 Fr. gen.
Gan-dhi \gān-dē, 'gan-\ In-dira \in-'dā-rə, in-'dir-ə\ Nehru 1917–1980—
dau. of Jawaharlal Nehru prime min. of India (1966–77;
 1980—)
Gandhi Mohandas Karamchand 1869–1948 *Ma-hat-ma* \mə-'hāt-mə, -'hat-\ *Gandhi* Indian nationalist leader
Gar-a-mond \gar-ə-,mānd, 'gar-ə-'mōn\ Claude d 1561 Fr. type-founder
Gar-ant \gə-'rand, 'gar-ənd\ John Cantius 1888–1974 Am. (Canad.-born) inventor
Gar-bo \gär-(,)bō\ Greta 1905— *Greta Lovisa Gustafsson* Am. (Swed.-born) actress
Gar-cia Gu-tiér-rez \gär-'sē-ə-gü-'tyer-əs\ Antonio 1813–1884 Span. dram.
García Iñi-guez \-'ēn-yi-gās\ Calixto 1836?–1898 Cuban lawyer & revolutionist
García Lor-ca \-'lōr-kə\ Federico 1899–1936 Span. poet & dram.
García Mo-re-no \mā-'rā-(,)nō\ Gabriel 1821–1875 Ecuadorian journalist; pres. of Ecuador (1861–65; 1869–75)
Gar-ci-la-so de la Ve-ga \gär-sə-'lās-ō-,dā-lə-'vā-gə\ 1539?–1616 *El Inca* Peruvian hist.
Gar-den \gärd-'n\ Mary 1874–1967 Am. (Scot.-born) soprano
Gar-di-ner \gärd-nər, -'n-ər\ Samuel Rawson 1829–1902 Eng. hist.
Gardiner Stephen 1483?–1555 Eng. prelate & statesman
Gard-ner \gärd-nər\ Erle Stanley 1889–1970 Am. writer
Gardner John William 1912— U.S. secy. health, ed. & welfare (1965–68)
Gar-field \gär-'fēld\ James Abram 1831–1881 20th pres. of the U.S. (1881)
Gar-i-bal-di \gar-ə-'bōl-dē\ Giuseppe 1807–1882 Ital. patriot —
Gar-i-bal-di-an \-dē-ən\ *adj*
Gar-land \gär-lənd\ (Hannibal) Hamlin 1860–1940 Am. nov.
Gar-ner \gär-nər\ John Nance 1868–1967 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1933–41)
Gar-nett \gär-nət\ Constance 1862–1946 née *Black* Eng. translator
Gar-rick \gar-ik\ David 1717–1779 Eng. actor
Gar-ri-son \gar-ə-sən\ Mabel 1886–1963 Am. soprano
Garrison William Lloyd 1805–1879 Am. abolitionist
Gar-shin \gär-shən\ Vsevolod Mikhailovich 1855–1888 Russ. writer
Gar-vey \gär-vē\ Marcus 1887–1940 Jamaican Black Nationalist
Gary \ga(ə)r-ē, 'ge(ə)r-\ Elbert Henry 1846–1927 Am. lawyer & industrialist
Gas-coigne \gas-'kōin\ George 1535?–1577 Eng. poet
Gas-kell \gas-kəl\ Elizabeth Cleghorn 1810–1865 née *Stevenson* Eng. nov.
Gas-ser \gas-ər\ Herbert Spencer 1888–1963 Am. physiol.
Gasset — see José ORTEGA Y GASSET
Gates \gāts\ Horatio 1727?–1806 Am. gen. in Revolution
Gau-guin \gō-ga\ (Eugène Henri) Paul 1848–1903 Fr. painter —
Gau-guin-esque \(-,)gō-,ga(n)-'esk\ *adj*
Gaulle, de \di-'gōl, -'gōl\ Charles André Marie Joseph 1890–1970 Fr. gen. & polit.; pres. of Fifth Republic (1958–69)
Gauss \gaüs\ Karl Frie-drich 1777–1855 Ger. math. & astron.
Gau-ta-ma Bud-dha \gaüt-ə-mə-'būd-ə, -'būd-\ 563?–?483 B.C. orig. Prince *Siddhartha* Indian philos.; founder of Buddhism
Gau-tier \gō-tyā\ Théophile 1811–1872 Fr. author
Gay \gā\ John 1685–1732 Eng. poet & dram.
Gay-Lus-sac \gā-lə-'sak\ Joseph Louis 1778–1850 Fr. chem. & physicist
Ge-ber \jē-bər\ fl A.D. 721–766 Arab scholar
Ged-des \ged-əs\ Sir Eric (Campbell) 1875–1937 & his bro. 1st Baron 1879–1954 *Auckland Campbell Geddes* Eng. statesmen
Geddes \ged-ēz\ Norman Bel \bel\ 1893–1958 Am. designer
Gei-kie \gē-kē\ Sir Archibald 1835–1924 Scot. geologist
Gei-sel \gī-zəl\ Theodor Seuss 1904— pseud. *Dr. Seuss* \sūs\ Am. writer & illustrator
Gellée Claude — see Claude LORRAIN
Gell-Mann \gel-'mān\ Murray 1929— Am. physicist
Ge-net \zhə-'nā\ Jean 1910— Fr. dram.
Ge-nêt \zhə-'nā\ Edmond Charles Edouard 1763–1834 Fr. diplomat in U.S.
Gen-ghis Khan \jen-gə-'skān, 'gen-\ 1162–1227 Mongol conqueror
Gen-ser-ic \gen(t)-sə-rik, 'jen(t)-\ d A.D. 477 king of the Vandals (428–477)
Gen-tile da Fa-bri-a-no \jen-'tē-lē-də-,fāb-rē-'ān-(,)ō\ 1370?–?1427 *Gentile Massi* Ital. painter
Geof-frey of Monmouth \jef-rē\ 1100?–1154 Brit. ecclesiastic & chronicler
George \jō(ə)rj\ Saint d ab A.D. 303 Christian martyr & patron saint of Eng.
George name of 6 kings of Gr. Brit.: I 1660–1727 (reigned 1714–27); II 1683–1760 (reigned 1727–60); III 1738–1820 (reigned 1760–1820); IV 1762–1830 (reigned 1820–30); V 1865–1936 (reigned 1910–36); VI 1895–1952 (reigned 1936–52)
George I 1845–1913 king of Greece (1863–1913)
George II 1890–1947 king of Greece (1922–23; 1935–47)
George David Lloyd — see David LLOYD GEORGE
George Henry 1839–1897 Am. econ.
Ge-rard \jə-'rär-d, 'jer-'ärd\ Charles 1618?–1694 1st Baron *Gerard of Bran-don* \bran-dən\; Viscount *Brandon* Eng. royalist commander

Ge-rard \jə-'rär-d\ James Watson 1867–1951 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Gé-rard \zhā-'rär\ Comte Étienne Maurice 1773–1852 Fr. Napoleonic gen.; marshal of France
Ger-hard-sen \ge(ə)r-'häs-'n\ Einar 1897— Norw. polit.
Gé-ri-cault \zhā-ri-'kō\ (Jean Louis André) Théodore 1791–1824 Fr. painter
Ger-man-i-cus Cae-sar \jər-,man-i-kə(s)-'sē-zər\ 15 B.C.–A.D. 19 Rom. gen.
Gé-rôme \zhā-'rōm\ Jean Léon 1824–1904 Fr. painter
Ge-ron-i-mo \jə-'rän-ə-,mō\ 1829–1909 Apache chieftain
Ger-ry \ger-'ē\ Elbridge 1744–1814 Am. statesman; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1813–14)
Gersh-win \gərsh-wən\ George 1898–1937 Am. composer
Ge-sell \gə-'zel\ Arnold Lucius 1880–1961 Am. psychol. & pediatrician
Ges-ner, von \ges-nər\ Konrad 1516–1565 Swiss naturalist
Get-ty \get-'ē\ George Washington 1819–1901 Am. gen.
Getty Jean Paul 1892–1976 Am. business executive
Ghaz-za-li or Gha-za-li, al- \al-gə-'zāl-ē\ 1058–1111 Arab (Persian-born) philos.
Ghi-ber-ti \gē-bert-ē\ Lorenzo 1378–1455 Florentine goldsmith, painter, & sculptor
Ghir-lan-da-jo \gir-lən-'dä-(,)yō, -'dī-(,)ō\ Domenico 1449–1494 Florentine painter & mosaicist
Ghose \gōs\ Sri Aurobindo 1872–1950 Indian philos. & nationalist statesman
Gia-co-met-ti \jäk-ə-'met-ē\ Alberto 1901–1966 Swiss artist
Giae-ver \yā-vər\ Ivar 1929— Norw. physicist in U.S.
Gie-auque \jē-'ōk\ William Francis 1895— Am. chem.
Gib-bon \gib-ən\ Edward 1737–1794 Eng. hist.
Gib-bons \gib-ənz\ James 1834–1921 Am. cardinal
Gibbons Orlando 1538–1625 Eng. organist & composer
Gibbs \gibz\ Josiah Willard 1839–1903 Am. math. & physicist
Gibbs Sir Philip 1877–1962 Eng. journalist & nov.
Gib-ran \jə-'brän\ (Gibran) Kahlil 1883–1931 Lebanese nov., poet, & artist in U.S.
Gib-son \gib-sən\ Charles Dana 1867–1944 Am. illustrator
Gibson William 1914— Am. dram.
Gide \zhēd\ André 1869–1951 Fr. nov., critic, & essayist
Giel-gud \gil-'güd, 'gēl-\ Sir (Arthur) John 1904— Eng. actor
Gie-rek \gyer-ək\ Edward 1913— 1st secy of Polish Communist party (1970—)
Gie-se-king \gē-zə-kin\ Walter Wilhelm 1895–1956 Ger. (Fr.-born) pianist
Gil-ber-t \gil-bərt\ Cass 1859–1934 Am. architect
Gilbert Sir Humphrey 1539?–1583 Eng. navigator
Gilbert William 1540–1603 Eng. physician & physicist
Gilbert Sir William Schwenck 1836–1911 Eng. librettist & poet; collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan
Gil-der \gil-dər\ Richard Watson 1844–1909 Am. poet & editor
Gil-lette \jə-'let\ King Camp 1855–1932 Am. inventor & manuf.
Gillette William 1855–1937 Am. actor
Gil-man \gil-mən\ Arthur 1837–1909 Am. educ.
Gilman Daniel Coit \kōit\ 1831–1908 Am. educ.; pres. Johns Hopkins U. (1875–1901)
Gil-mer \gil-mər\ Elizabeth 1870–1951 née *Mers-i-weth-er* \mer-ə-'weth-ər\ pseud. *Dorothy Dix* \diks\ Am. journalist
Gil-pin \gil-pən\ Charles Sidney 1878–1930 Am. actor
Gilwell 1st Baron of — see BADEN-POWELL
Gi-na-ste-ra \hē-nə-'ster-ə\ Alberto 1916— Argentinean composer
Gins-berg \ginz-,bərg\ Allen 1926— Am. poet
Gior-gio-ne, il \el-(,)jōr-'jō-nē\ ab 1478–1511 *Giorgione da Castel-franco*, orig. *Giorgio Barbarelli* Venetian painter
Giot-to \jō(t)-(,)tō, jē-'ät-(,)ō\ 1266?–1337 *Giotto di Bondone* Florentine painter, architect, & sculptor
Gi-rard \zhē-'rär\ Jean Baptiste 1765–1850 Swiss Franciscan & educ.
Gi-rard \jə-'rär-d\ Stephen 1750–1831 Am. (Fr.-born) financier & philanthropist
Gi-raud \zhē-'rō\ Henri Honoré 1879–1949 Fr. gen.
Gi-rau-doux \zhē-rō-'dü\ Jean 1882–1944 Fr. writer
Gir-tin \gərt-'n\ Thomas 1775–1802 Eng. founder of art of modern watercolor painting
Gis-card d'Es-taing \zhis-kär-des-ten, -kär-des-'tan\ Valéry 1926— pres. of France (1974—)
Gis-sing \gis-in\ George Robert 1857–1903 Eng. nov.
Gjel-le-rup \gel-ə-,rup\ Karl 1857–1919 Dan. writer
Glad-stone \glad-'stōn, chiefly Brit. -stən\ William Ewart 1809–1898 Brit. statesman; prime min. (1868–74; 1880–85; 1886; 1892–94)
Gla-ser \glā-zər\ Donald Arthur 1926— Am. physicist
Glas-gow \glas-(,)kō, -(,)gō, 'glaz-(,)gō\ Ellen Anderson Gholson 1874–1945 Am. nov.
Glash-ow \glash-(,)ō\ Sheldon Lee 1932— Am. physicist
Glas-pell \glas-'pel\ Susan 1882–1948 Am. nov. & dram.
Glass \glas\ Carter 1858–1946 Am. statesman
Gla-zu-nov \glaz-ə-,nōf, -,nōv, 'glāz-ū-\ Aleksandr 1865–1936 Russ. composer
Glen-dow-er \glen-'dau-(ə)r\ Owen 1359?–?1416 Welsh chieftain & rebel against Henry IV of Eng.

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- Glenn** \ˈɡlɛn\ John Herschel 1921– Am. astronaut; first Am. to orbit the earth (1962)
- Glin-ka** \ˈɡlɪn-kə\ Mikhail Ivanovich 1803–1857 Russ. composer
- Gloucester** Duke of — see HUMPHREY
- Glov-er** \ˈɡlɒv-ər\ John 1732–1797 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Glover** Sarah Ann 1785–1867 Eng. music teacher; invented tonic sol-fa system of notation
- Gluck** \ˈɡlʊk\ Alma 1884–1938 née (*Reba*) *Fiersohn* Am. (Rumanian-born) soprano
- Gluck** Christoph Willibald 1714–1787 Ger. composer
- Glyn** \ˈɡlɪn\ Elinor 1864–1943 née *Sutherland* Brit. nov.
- Go-bat** \ˈɡɒ-bət\ Charles Albert 1843–1914 Swiss statesman
- God-dard** \ˈɡɒd-ərd\ Robert Hutchings 1882–1945 Am. physicist
- God-frey of Bouil-lon** \ˈɡɒd-frē-əv-(j)ü-ˈyōn\ Fr. *Godefroy de Bouillon* 1061?–1100 Fr. crusader
- Go-dol-phin** \ˈɡɒ-ˈdɒl-fən\ Sidney 1645–1712 1st Earl of *Godolphin* Eng. statesman
- Go-doy, de** \ˈɡɒ-ˈdɔɪ\ Manuel 1767–1851 Span. statesman
- Go-du-nov** \ˈɡɒd-n-ɒf, ˈɡɒd-, ˈɡɒd-\ Boris Fëdorovich 1551?–1605 czar of Russia (1598–1605)
- God-win** \ˈɡɒd-wən\ d 1053 earl of the West Saxons
- Godwin** William 1756–1836 Eng. philos. & nov. — **God-win-ian** \ˈɡɒd-ˈwin-ē-ən\ *adj*
- Godwin-Aus-ten** \-ˈɒs-tən, -ˈäs-\ Henry Haversham 1834–1923 Eng. explorer & geologist
- Goeb-bels** \ˈɡɛ(r)b-əlz, ˈɡœb-əls\ Joseph Paul 1897–1945 Ger. Nazi propagandist
- Goering** — see GÖRING
- Goes** \ˈɡüs\ Hugo van der 1440?–1482 Du. painter
- Goe-thals** \ˈɡɒ-thəlz\ George Washington 1858–1928 Am. gen. & engineer
- Goe-the, von** \ˈɡɛ(r)-tə, ˈɡœ-tə also ˈɡɛ(r)-tē\ Johann Wolfgang 1749–1832 Ger. poet & dram. — **Goe-the-an** \-tē-ən\ *adj*
- Gogh, van** \van-ˈɡɒ-, -ˈɡæk-, -ˈkɒk\ Vincent 1853–1890 Du. painter
- Go-gol** \ˈɡɒ-ɡəl, ˈɡɒ-ɡol\ Nikolai Vasilievich 1809–1852 Russ. writer — **Go-gol-ian** \ˈɡɒ-ɡol-yən, ɡɒ-ˈɡol-\ *adj*
- Gold-berg** \ˈɡɒl(d)-,bærg\ Arthur Joseph 1908– Am. lawyer; U.S. ambassador to U.N. (1965–68)
- Gol-den** \ˈɡɒl-dən\ Harry Lewis 1902– Am. journalist
- Gol-den-wei-ser** \ˈɡɒl-dən-,wi-zər\ Alexander A. 1880–1940 Am. (Russ.-born) anthropologist & sociologist
- Gol-ding** \ˈɡɒl-dɪŋ\ William Gerald 1911– Eng. author
- Gol-do-ni** \ɡal-ˈdō-nē, ɡol-\ Carlo 1707–1793 Ital. dram.
- Gold-smith** \ˈɡɒl(d)-,smith\ Oliver 1728–1774 Brit. author
- Gold-wa-ter** \ˈɡɒl-,dwɒt-ər, -dwät-\ Barry Morris 1909– Am. polit.
- Gold-wyn** \ˈɡɒl-dwən\ Samuel 1882–1974 orig. *Goldfish* Am. (Pol.-born) motion-picture producer
- Gol-gi** \ˈɡɒl-(j)ē\ Camillo \kə-ˈmēl-(j)lō\ 1844–1926 Ital. physician
- Gol-lancz** \ˈɡɒ-ˈlan(t)s\ Sir Hermann 1852–1930 Eng. Semitic scholar
- Gó-mez** \ˈɡɒ-,mez\ Juan Vicente 1857?–1935 Venezuelan gen. & polit.; dictator (1908–35)
- Gom-pers** \ˈɡəm-pərz\ Samuel 1850–1924 Am. (Brit.-born) labor leader
- Go-mul-ka** \ˈɡɒ-ˈmʊl-kə, -ˈmæl-\ Władysław 1905– Pol. polit.
- Gon-çal-ves Di-as** \ˈɡən-,səl-vəs-ˈdē-əs\ Antônio 1823–1864 Brazilian poet
- Gon-cha-ro-va** \ˈɡən-ˈchär-ə-və\ Nathalie 1883–1962 Russ. artist
- Gon-court, de** \ˈɡɒn-ˈkù(ə)r\ Edmond Louis Antoine 1822–1896 & his bro. Jules Alfred Huot 1830–1870 Fr. nov. & collaborators
- Gon-do-mar** \ˈɡän-də-ˈmār\ Count of 1567–1626 *Diego Sarmiento de Acuña* Span. diplomat
- Gon-za-ga** \ˈɡən-ˈzäg-ə, ɡän-, -ˈzag-\ Saint Aloysius 1568–1591 Ital. Jesuit cleric
- Gon-zá-lez** \ˈɡən-ˈzäl-əs\ Manuel 1833–1893 Mex. gen.; pres. of Mexico (1880–84)
- Gon-za-lo de Cór-do-ba** \ˈɡən-,zäl-ō-də-ˈkórd-ə-bə, -ˈkórd-ə-və\ Hernández 1453–1515 *el Gran Capitán* Span. soldier
- Good-hue** \ˈɡʊd-(j)(h)yü\ Bertram Grosvenor 1869–1924 Am. architect
- Good-man** \ˈɡʊd-mən\ Paul 1911–1972 Am. educ.
- Good-rich** \ˈɡʊd-(j)rich\ Samuel Griswold 1793–1860 pseud. *Peter Par-ley* \ˈpär-lē\ Am. writer
- Good-year** \ˈɡʊd-,yi(ə)r, ˈɡʊj-,i(ə)r\ Charles 1800–1860 Am. inventor
- Gor-cha-kov** \ˈɡɒr-chə-ˈkɒf, -ˈkòv\ Prince Aleksandr Ivanovich 1764–1825 Russ. gen. & statesman
- Gorchakov** Prince Aleksandr Mikhailovich 1798–1883 Russ. statesman & diplomat
- Gor-din** \ˈɡɒrd-ɪn\ Jacob 1853–1909 Am. (Russ.-born) Yiddish dram.
- Gor-don** \ˈɡɒrd-ɪn\ Charles George 1833–1885 *Chinese Gordon*, *Gordon Pasha* Brit. soldier
- Gordon** Charles William 1860–1937 pseud. *Ralph Connor* Canad. clergyman & nov.
- Gordon** Lord George 1751–1793 Eng. polit. agitator
- Go-re-my-kin** \ˈɡɒr-ə-ˈmē-kən\ Ivan Longinovich 1839–1917 Russ. statesman; prime min. (1906; 1914–16)
- Gor-gas** \ˈɡɒr-gəs\ William Crawford 1854–1920 Am. army surgeon & sanitation expert
- Gö-ring** \ˈɡər-ɪŋ, ˈger-, ˈgœr-\ Hermann Wilhelm 1893–1946 Ger. Nazi polit.
- Gor-ki** \ˈɡɒr-kē\ Maksim also Maxim *Gorky* 1868–1936 pseud. of *Aleksei Maksimovich Pesh-kov* \ˈpesh-,kɒf, -ˈkòv\ Russ. writer
- Gor-ky** \ˈɡɒr-kē\ Arshile 1904–1948 Am. (Armenian-born) artist
- Gort** \ˈɡɒ(ə)rt\ 6th Viscount 1886–1946 *John Standish Surtees Pendergast Ver-e-ker* \ˈver-i-kər\ Brit. field marshal
- Gor-ton** \ˈɡɒrt-ɪn\ John Grey 1911– Austral. polit.; prime min. (1968–71)
- Gosse** \ˈɡäs\ Sir Edmund William 1849–1928 Eng. poet & critic
- Go-ta-ma Buddah** \ˈɡɒt-ə-mə-\ *var of* GAUTAMA BUDDHA
- Gott-schalk** \ˈgäch-,ók, ˈgät-,shók\ Louis Moreau 1829–1869 Am. composer
- Gou-dy** \ˈɡəʊd-ē\ Frederic William 1865–1947 Am. type designer
- Gough** \ˈɡäʊ\ Sir Hugh 1st Viscount 1779–1869 Eng. field marshal
- Gouin** \ˈɡü-ˈan, ˈɡwa-\ Felix 1884–1977 pres. of Fr. (1946)
- Gould** \ˈɡʊld\ Jay orig. *Jason* 1836–1892 Am. financier
- Gou-nod** \ˈɡü-,nō\ Charles François 1818–1893 Fr. composer
- Gour-mont, de** \ˈɡür-ˈmōn\ Remy 1858–1915 Fr. writer
- Gow-er** \ˈɡəʊ(-ə)r, ˈɡō(-ə)r, ˈɡo(-ə)r\ John 1325?–1408 Eng. poet
- Go-ya y Lu-cien-tes, de** \ˈɡoi-(y)ə-,ē-,lü-sē-ˈen-,tās\ Francisco José 1746–1828 Span. painter — **Go-ya-esque** \ˈɡoi-(y)ə-ˈesk\ or **Go-yesque** \ˈɡoi-(y)esk\ *adj*
- Grac-chus** \ˈɡrak-əs\ Gaius Sempronius 153–121 B.C. & his bro. Tiberius Sempronius 163–133 B.C. the *Grac-chi* \ˈɡrak-,ɪ\ Rom. statesmen
- Gra-ham** \ˈgrā-əm, ˈgra(-ə)m\ John 1649?–1689 *Graham of Cla-ver-house* \ˈklā-vər-,haʊs\; *Bonny Dundee*; 1st Viscount of *Dundee* Scot. Jacobite
- Graham** Martha 1893– Am. dancer
- Graham** Thomas 1805–1869 Scot. chem.
- Graham** William Franklin 1918– *Billy* Am. evangelist
- Gra-hame** \ˈgrā-əm, ˈgra(-ə)m\ Kenneth 1859–1932 Brit. writer
- Gramme** \ˈɡram\ Zénobe Théophile 1826–1901 Belg. electrician
- Gra-mont, de** \ˈɡra-ˈmōn\ Comte Philibert 1621?–1707 Fr. soldier & courtier
- Gra-na-dos** \ˈgrə-ˈnäd-(j)ōs\ Enrique 1867–1916 Span. composer
- Gran-di** \ˈɡrān-(j)dē\ Count (di Mordano) Dino 1895– Ital. Fascist polit.
- Gra-nit** \ˈgrä-ˈnēt\ Ragnar Arthur 1900– Swed. (Finnish-born) physiol.
- Grant** \ˈɡrant\ Heber Jedediah 1856–1945 Am. Mormon; pres. of the church (1918–45)
- Grant** Ulysses Simpson 1822–1885 *Ulysses Hiram* (baptized *Hiram Ulysses*) *Grant* Am. gen.; 18th pres. of the U.S. (1869–77)
- Gran-ville-Bar-ker** \ˈɡrān-,vil-ˈbär-kər\ Harley Granville 1877–1946 Eng. actor-manager & dram.
- Grass** \ˈɡräs\ Günter Wilhelm 1927– Ger. writer
- Grasse, de** \ˈɡras, ˈgräs\ Comte François Joseph Paul 1722–1788 *Marquis de Grasse-Tilly* \-tē-ˈyē\ Fr. naval officer
- Gra-tian** \ˈgrā-sh(ē)-ən\ Lat. *Flavius Gratianus* A.D. 359–383 Rom. emp. (375–383)
- Grat-tan** \ˈɡrät-ˈn\ Henry 1746–1820 Irish orator & statesman
- Grau San Mar-tín** \ˈɡraʊ-,san-(j)mär-ˈtēn, -ˈsän-\ Ramón 1887–1969 Cuban physician & polit.; pres. of Cuba (1944–48)
- Graves** \ˈɡrævz\ Robert Ranke 1895– Brit. author
- Gray** \ˈɡrā\ Asa 1810–1888 Am. botanist
- Gray** Thomas 1716–1771 Eng. poet
- Grayson** David — see Ray Stannard BAKER
- Gra-zia-ni** \ˈɡrät-sē-ˈä-nē\ Rodolfo 1882–1955 Marchese *di Neghelli* Ital. marshal & colonial administrator
- Gre-co, El** \ˈɡrek-(j)ō, ˈgräk-, ˈgræk-\ 1541–1614 *Domenikos Theotokopoulos* Span. (Cretan-born) painter
- Gree-ley** \ˈgrē-lē\ Horace 1811–1872 Am. journalist & polit.
- Gree-ly** \ˈgrē-lē\ Adolphus Washington 1844–1935 Am. gen. & arctic explorer
- Green** \ˈɡrēn\ John Richard 1837–1883 Eng. hist.
- Green** Julian 1900– Am. (Fr.-born) nov.
- Green** William 1873–1952 Am. labor leader
- Gree-na-way** \ˈgrē-nə-,wā\ Catherine 1846–1901 *Kate* Eng. painter & illustrator
- Greene** \ˈɡrēn\ Graham 1904– Brit. nov.
- Greene** Nathanael 1742–1786 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Greene** Robert 1558–1592 Eng. poet & dram.
- Gree-nough** \ˈgrē-,nō\ Horatio 1805–1852 Am. sculptor
- Greg-o-ry** \ˈɡreg-(ə)rē\ name of 16 popes: esp. I Saint A.D. 540?–604 the *Great* (pope 590–604); VII Saint (*Hil-de-brand* \ˈhil-də-,brand\ 1020?–1085 (pope 1073–85); XIII (*Ugo Buoncompagni*) 1502–1585 (pope 1572–85)
- Gregory** Lady Augusta 1852–1932 née *Persse* Irish dram.
- Gregory of Nys-sa** \-ˈnis-ə\ Saint A.D. 331?–?396 Eastern church father
- Gregory of Tours** Saint A.D. 538–594 Frankish ecclesiastic & hist.
- Gren-fell** \ˈɡren-,fel, -fəl\ Sir Wilfred Thomason 1865–1940 Eng. medical missionary to Labrador
- Gren-ville** \ˈɡren-,vil, -vəl\ George 1712–1770 Eng. statesman
- Grenville or Greyn-ville** \ˈɡrān-\ Sir Richard 1542–1591 Brit. naval commander
- Gresh-am** \ˈɡresh-əm\ Sir Thomas 1519?–1579 Eng. financier
- Greuze** \ˈɡrəʊ(r)z, ˈgrœz\ Jean Baptiste 1725–1805 Fr. painter
- Gré-vy** \ˈgrā-ˈvē\ François Paul Jules 1807–1891 Fr. lawyer; 3d pres. of the Republic (1879–87)
- Grey** \ˈɡrā\ 2d Earl 1764–1845 *Charles Grey* Eng. statesman; prime min. (1830–34)
- Grey** Edward 1862–1933 Viscount *Grey of Fal-lo-don* \ˈfal-əd-ɪn\ Eng. statesman
- Grey** Lady Jane 1537–1554 Eng. noblewoman beheaded as a possible rival for the throne of Mary I
- Grey** (Pearl) Zane 1875–1939 Am. nov.
- Grieg** \ˈɡrēg, ˈgrig\ Edvard Hagerup 1843–1907 Norw. composer
- Grier-son** \ˈɡri(ə)rs-ɪn\ Sir Herbert John Clifford 1866–1960 Brit. scholar
- Grieve** Christopher Murray — see Hugh MACDIARMID
- Grif-fin** \ˈɡrif-ən\ Walter Burley 1876–1937 Am. architect
- Grif-fith** \ˈɡrif-əth\ Arthur 1872–1922 Irish journalist & nationalist
- Griffith** David Lewelyn Wark 1875–1948 Am. motion-picture producer
- Gri-gnard** \ˈɡrēn-ˈyär\ Victor 1871–1934 Fr. chem.
- Grill-par-zer** \ˈɡril-,pärt-sər\ Franz 1791–1872 Austrian dram. & poet
- Grimm** \ˈɡrim\ Jacob 1785–1863 & his bro. Wilhelm 1786–1859 Ger. philologists & fairy tale collaborators
- Gris** \ˈɡrēs\ Juan 1887–1927 Span. painter in France
- Gro-fé** \ˈgrō-,fā\ Fer-de \ˈfərd-ē\ 1892–1972 Am. conductor & composer
- Gro-li-er de Ser-vières** \ˈgrōl-,yā-də-,ser-vē-ˈe(ə)r, ˈgrōl-yər-\ Jean 1479–1565 Fr. bibliophile

Gro-my-ko \grə-'mē-(j)kō, grō-\ Andrei Andreevich 1909–
Russ. econ. & diplomat
Groo-te \grōt-ə\ Gerhard 1340–1384 *Ge-rar-dus Mag-nus* \jə-'rārd-
ə-'smag-nəs\ Du. religious reformer
Gro-pi-us \grō-pē-əs\ Walter 1883–1969 Ger.-born architect in
Am.
Grop-per \gräp-ər\ William 1897–1977 Am. artist
Gros-ve-nor \grōv-(ə)nər\ Gilbert Hovey 1875–1966 Am. geogra-
pher and editor
Grosz \grōs\ George 1893–1959 Am. (Ger.-born) painter
Grote \grōt\ George 1794–1871 Eng. hist.
Gro-tius \grō-sh(ē)-əs\ Hugo 1583–1645 *Huig de Groot* \grōt\ Du.
jurist & statesman
Grou-chy, de \grü-'shē\ Marquis Emmanuel 1766–1847 Fr. gen.
Grove \grōv\ Sir George 1820–1900 Eng. writer on music
Groves \grōvz\ Leslie Richard 1896–1970 Am. gen.
Grü-ne-wald \grü-nə-'wöld, 'grüē-nə-'vält\ Matthias fl 1500–1530
Ger. painter
Gryph-i-us \grif-ē-əs\ Andreas 1616–1664 Ger. **Greif** \grif\ Ger.
poet & dram.
Guar-ne-ri \gwär-'ne(ə)r-ē\ Lat. **Guar-ne-ri-us** \gwär-'nir-ē-əs,
-ner-\ family of Italian violin makers: esp. Giuseppe Antonio
1687–1745
Gu-de-ri-an \gü-'der-ē-ən\ Heinz 1886–1954 Ger. gen.
Gue-dal-la \gwi-'dal-ə\ Philip 1889–1944 Eng. writer
Gué-rard \gā-'rär(d)\ Albert Léon 1880–1959 Am. (Fr.-born) educ.
& writer
Gue-rin \ger-ən\ Jules 1866–1946 Am. painter
Guesde \ged\ Jules 1845–1922 *Mathieu Basile* Fr. socialist
Guest \gest\ Edgar Albert 1881–1959 Am. journalist & poet
Gue-va-ra \gā-'vār-ə\ Ernesto 1928–1967 *Ché* Latin Am. revolu-
tionary leader
Gui-do d' Arez-zo \gwēd-(j)ō-də-'ret-(j)sō\ or **Guido Are-ti-no**
\ar-ə-'tē-(j)nō\ 995?–?1050 Benedictine monk & music reformer
Guil-laume \gē-'yōm\ Charles Edouard 1861–1938 Fr. physicist
Guille-min \gē-(yā)-'ma\ Roger Charles Louis 1924– Am.
(Fr.-born) physiol.
Guis-card \gē-'skär\ Robert 1015?–1085 Norman conqueror in
Italy
Guise, de \gēz also 'gwēz\ 2d Duc 1519–1563 *François de Lorraine;*
le Balafré Fr. soldier & polit.
Guise, de 3d Duc 1550–1588 *Henri I de Lorraine;* also *le Balafré*
Fr. soldier & polit.
Gui-te-ras \gē-'ter-əs\ Juan 1852–1925 Cuban physician
Gui-zot \gē-'zō\ François Pierre Guillaume 1787–1874 Fr. hist. &
statesman
Gull-strand \gəl-'stran(d)\ Allvar 1862–1930 Swed. ophthalmolo-
gist
Gun-nars-son \gən-ər-sən\ Gunnar 1889– Icelandic writer
Gun-ter \gənt-ər\ Edmund 1581–1626 Eng. math.
Gun-ther \gən(t)-thər\ John 1901–1970 Am. writer
Gus-ta-vus \gə-'stā-vəs, -'stäv-əs\ name of 6 kings of Sweden: I
(*Gustavus Va-sa* \-'väs-ə\ 1496–1560 (reigned 1523–60); II (*Gusta-*
vus Adolphus) 1594–1632 (reigned 1611–32); III 1746–1792
(reigned 1771–92); IV (*Gustavus Adolphus*) 1778–1837 (reigned
1792–1809); V (*Gus-taf* \gəs-'täv, 'güs-, -'täf\ 1858–1950 (reigned
1907–50); VI (*Gustavus Adolphus*) 1882–1973 (reigned 1950–73)
Gu-ten-berg \güt-'n-,bərg\ Johann 1400?–?1468 *Johann Gens-*
fleisch Ger. inventor of printing from movable type
Guth-rie \gəth-rē\ Woodrow Wilson 1912–1967 *Woody* Am. folk-
singer
Gutz-kow \güts-(j)kō\ Karl 1811–1878 Ger. journalist, nov., &
dram.
Guz-mán Blan-co \gü-'smän-'blän-(j)kō\ Antonio 1829–1899 Ven-
ezuelan soldier & statesman; pres. of Venezuela (alternate terms of
two years 1870–89)
Gwin-nett \gwin-'et\ Button 1735–1777 Am. Revolutionary leader
Gwyn or Gwynne \gwin\ Eleanor 1650–1687 *Nell* Eng. actress;
mistress of Charles II
Haa-kon VII \hō-kən, -kän\ 1872–1957 king of Norway (1905–57)
Ha-ber \hāb-ər\ Fritz 1868–1934 Ger. chem.
Há-cha \há-(j)kä\ Emil 1872–1945 Czech jurist & statesman
Had-field \had-'fēld\ Sir Robert Abbott 1858–1940 Eng. metallur-
gist
Had-ley \had-lē\ Henry Kimball 1871–1937 Am. composer
Had-ow \had-(j)ō\ Sir (William) Henry 1859–1937 Eng. educ. &
writer on music
Ha-dri-an \hā-drē-ən\ var of ADRIAN
Hadrian A.D. 76–138 Rom. emp. (117–138)
Ha-eck-el \hek-əl\ Ernst Heinrich 1834–1919 Ger. biologist &
philos.
Ha-fiz \hä-'fiz\ 14th cent. *Shams ud-din Mohammed* Pers. poet
Hag-e-dorn \hag-ə-'dō(ə)rn\ Hermann 1882–1964 Am. poet, nov.,
& critic
Hag-gard \hag-ərd\ Sir (Henry) Ri-der \-'rīd-ər\ 1856–1925 Eng.
nov.
Hahn \hän\ Otto 1879–1968 Ger. physical chem.
Hah-ne-mann \hän-ə-mən\ (Christian Friedrich) Samuel
1755–1843 Ger. physician; founder of homeopathy
Hai-dar (or Hy-der) Ali \hīd-ə-rä-'lē\ 1722–1782 Muslim ruler of
Mysore, India
Haig \häg\ 1st Earl 1861–1928 *Douglas Haig* Brit. field marshal
Hai-le Se-las-sie \hī-lē-sə-'las-ē, -'lās-\ 1892–1975 *Ras Taffari* or
Tafari emp. of Ethiopia (1930–36; 1941–74)
Hak-luyt \hak-'lüt\ Richard 1552–1616 Eng. geographer & hist.
Hal-dane \hōl-'dān, -dən\ John Burdon Sanderson 1892–1964 son
of J.S. Brit. scientist
Haldane John Scott 1860–1936 Brit. physiologist
Haldane Richard Burdon 1856–1928 Viscount *Haldane of Cloan*
\klōn\; bro. of J.S. Brit. lawyer, philos., & statesman
Hal-der \hāl-dər\ Franz 1884–1972 Ger. gen.
Hale \hā(ə)l\ Edward Everett 1822–1909 Am. Unitarian clergy-
man & writer
Hale George Ellery 1868–1938 Am. astron.

Hale Sir Matthew 1609–1676 Eng. jurist
Hale Nathan 1755–1776 Am. Revolutionary officer; executed as a
spy by the British
Ha-lé-vy \,(h)al-ā-'vē, (h)äl-\ 1799–1862 pseud. of *Jacques Fromen-*
tal Elie Lé-vy \lā-'vē\ Fr. composer
Halévy Ludovic 1834–1908 *nephew of prec.* Fr. dram. & nov.
Hal-i-fax \hal-ə-'faks\ Earl of 1881–1959 *Edward Frederick Lindley*
Wood Eng. statesman & diplomat
Hall \hōl\ Charles Francis 1821–1871 Am. arctic explorer
Hall Charles Martin 1863–1914 Am. chem. & manuf.
Hall Granville Stanley 1846–1924 Am. psychol. & educ.
Hall James Norman 1887–1951 Am. nov.
Hal-lam \hal-əm\ Henry 1777–1859 Eng. hist.
Hal-leck \hal-ək, -ik\ Fitz-Greene 1790–1867 Am. poet
Halleck Henry Wager 1815–1872 Am. gen.
Hal-ler \hāl-ər\ Józef 1873–1960 Pol. soldier
Hal-ley \hal-ē, 'hā-lē\ Edmund 1656–1742 Eng. astron.
Hals \hālz, 'hāls\ Frans 1580?–1666 Du. painter
Hal-sey \hōl-sē, -zē\ William Frederick 1882–1959 Am. admiral
Hal-sted \hōl-stəd, -sted\ William Stewart 1852–1922 Am. sur-
geon
Ham-bro \häm-'brō\ Carl Joachim 1885–1964 Norw. statesman
Ha-mil-car Bar-ca \hə-'mil-'kär-'bär-kə, 'ham-əl-\ 270?–228 B.C.
father of Hannibal Carthaginian gen.
Ham-il-ton \ham-əl-tən, -əlt-'n\ Alexander 1755–1804 Am. states-
man
Hamilton Edith 1867–1963 Am. classicist
Hamilton Lady Emma 1765–1815 née *Lyon*, mistress of Lord Nel-
son
Ham-lin \ham-lən\ Hannibal 1809–1891 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of
the U.S. (1861–65)
Ham-mar-skjöld \ham-ər-'shöld, 'häm-, -shöld, -shöld\ Dag
'däg\ Hjalmar Agné Carl 1905–1961 Swed. U.N. official; secy.
gen. (1953–61)
Ham-mer-stein \ham-ər-'stīn, -stēn\ Oscar 1847?–1919 Ger.-born
theater manager in Am.
Hammerstein Oscar 1895–1960 *grandson of prec.* Am. dram.
Ham-mond \ham-ənd\ John Hays 1855–1936 Am. mining engi-
neer
Hammond John Hays 1888–1965 son of *prec.* Am. electrical engi-
neer & inventor
Hammond Laurens 1895–1973 Am. inventor
Ham-mu-ra-bi \ham-ə-'rāb-ē\ before 1792–1750 B.C. king of Baby-
lon
Hamp-den \ham(p)-dən\ John 1594–1643 Eng. statesman
Hampden Walter 1879–1955 stage name of *W. H. Dougherty* Am.
actor
Hamp-ton \ham(p)-tən\ Wade 1752?–1835 Am. gen.
Hampton Wade 1818–1902 *grandson of prec.* Am. polit. & Confed.
gen.
Ham-sun \häm-sən\ Knut 1859–1952 pseud. of *Knut Pedersen*
Norw. writer
Han-cock \han-'kāk\ John 1737–1793 Am. Revolutionary states-
man
Hancock Winfield Scott 1824–1886 Am. gen. & polit.
Hand \hand\ (Billings) Learned 1872–1961 Am. jurist
Han-del \han-dəl\ George Frederick 1685–1759 Brit. (Ger.-born)
composer — **Han-de-li-an** \han-'dē-lē-ən\ adj
Han-dy \han-dē\ William Christopher 1873–1958 *W. C.* Am. blues
musician
Han-na \han-ə\ Marcus Alonzo 1837–1904 *Mark* Am. business-
man & polit.
Han-nay \han-'ā, 'han-ē\ James Owen 1865–1950 Irish clergyman
& nov.
Han-ni-bal \han-ə-bəl\ 247–183 B.C. son of *Hamilcar Barca* Cartha-
ginian gen.
Han-no \han-(j)ō\ 3d cent. B.C. Carthaginian statesman
Ha-no-taux \an-ə-'tō, 'än-\ (Albert Auguste) Gabriel 1853–1944
Fr. hist. & statesman
Han-sard \han-'sārd, 'han(t)-sərd\ Luke 1752–1828 Eng. printer
Han-son \han(t)-sən\ Howard 1896– Am. composer
Hans-son \han(t)-sən\ Per Albin 1885–1946 Swed. statesman
Han Yü \hän-'yü\ A.D. 768–824 *Han Wen-kung* Chin. poet, essay-
ist, & philos.
Har-bach \här-'bäk\ Otto Abels 1873–1963 Am. dram. & musical-
comedy librettist
Har-de-ca-nute \hārd-i-kə-'n(y)üt\ 1019?–1042 king of Denmark
(1035–42) and of Eng. (1040–42)
Har-den \hārd-'n\ Sir Arthur 1865–1940 Eng. chem.
Harden Maximilian 1861–1927 orig. *Witkowski* Ger. writer
Har-den-berg, von \hārd-'n-,bərg, -be(ə)rg\ Prince Karl August
1750–1822 Pruss. statesman
Har-ding \hārd-in\ Warren Gamaliel 1865–1923 29th pres. of the
U.S. (1921–23)
Hard-wicke \här-'dwik\ Sir Ce-dric \sē-'drik\ Webster 1893–1964
Eng. actor
Har-dy \hārd-ē\ Thomas 1840–1928 Eng. nov. & poet
Har-greaves \här-'grēvz\ James d1778 Eng. inventor of the spin-
ning jenny
Har-ing-ton or Har-ring-ton \har-in-tən\ Sir John 1561–1612 Eng.
writer & translator
Ha-ri-ri, al- \al-hə-'ri(ə)r-ē\ 1054–1122 Arab scholar & poet

ə	abut	°	kitten, F table	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	
ä	cot, cart	ä	F bac	au	out	ch	chin	e	less	
g	gift	i	trip	i	life	j	joke	k	G ich, buch	
o	flow	ö	flaw	æ	F bæuf	œ	F feu	oi	coin	
th	this	ü	loot	ü	foot	ue	G füllen	ü	F rue	
y	F digne	\dēn\	nuit	\nwē\	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

- Har-lan** \ˈhär-lən\ John Marshall 1833–1911 & his grandson 1899–1971 Am. jurists
Har-ley \ˈhär-lē\ Robert 1661–1724 1st Earl of *Oxford* Eng. statesman
Harms-worth \ˈhärmz-(,)wəth\ Alfred Charles William 1865–1922 Viscount *Northcliffe* \ˈnóth-,klif\ Eng. publisher & polit.
Harmsworth Harold Sidney 1868–1940 1st Viscount *Rothermere* \ˈrəth-ər-mi(ə)r\ *bro. of A.C.W.* Eng. publisher & polit.
Har-old I \ˈhär-əld\ d 1040 *Harold Harefoot* \ˈhə(ə)r-,füt, ˈhe(ə)r-\ king of Eng. (1035–40)
Harold II 1022?–1066 king of Eng. (1066)
Harold name of 3 kings of Norway; esp. III *Haardraa* \ˈhòr-,ròd-ə\ 1015–1066 (reigned 1047–66)
Har-ri-man \ˈhär-ə-mən\ William Aver-ell \ˈäv-(ə)rəl\ 1891– Am. businessman, diplomat, & polit.
Har-ring-ton \ˈhär-ɪŋ-tən\ (Edward) Michael 1928– Am. writer and polit.
Har-ris \ˈhär-əs\ Frank 1854–1931 Am. (Irish-born) writer
Harris Joel Chandler 1848–1908 Am. writer
Harris Patricia Roberts 1924– U.S. secy. of housing & urban development (1977–79); secy. of health, education, & welfare (1979–80)
Harris Roy 1898–1979 Am. composer
Harris William Torrey 1835–1909 Am. philos. & educ.
Har-ri-son \ˈhär-ə-sən\ Benjamin 1833–1901 *grandson of W. H. Harrison* 23d pres. of the U.S. (1889–93)
Harrison Frederic 1831–1923 Eng. writer & philos.
Harrison William Henry 1773–1841 9th pres. of the U.S. (1841)
Hart \ˈhärt\ Albert Bushnell 1854–1943 Am. hist. & editor
Hart Basil Henry Liddell — see LIDDELL HART
Hart Lorenz 1895–1943 Am. lyricist
Hart Moss 1904–1961 Am. librettist & dram.
Hart Sir Robert 1835–1911 Brit. diplomat
Hart William Surrey 1872–1946 Am. actor
Harte \ˈhärt\ Francis Brett 1836–1902 *Bret* Am. writer
Hart-line \ˈhärt-,lin\ Haldan Keffer 1903– Am. biophysicist
Ha-run al-Ra-shid \hə-,rü-,nal-rə-ˈshēd, -när-rə-\ A.D. 764?–809 caliph of Baghdad (786–809)
Har-vard \ˈhär-vərd\ John 1607–1638 Eng. clergyman in Am.
Har-vey \ˈhär-vē\ George Brinton McClellan 1864–1928 Am. journalist & diplomat
Harvey Sir John Martin 1863–1944 Eng. actor & producer
Harvey William 1578–1657 Eng. physician & anatomist
Has-dru-bal \ˈhaz-,drü-bəl, haz-\ d 207 B.C. *bro. of Hannibal* Carthaginian gen.
Has-sam \ˈhas-əm\ (Frederick) Childe 1859–1935 Am. artist
Has-sel \ˈhäs-əl\ Odd 1897– Norw. chem.
Hass-ler \ˈhäs-lər\ Hans Leo 1564–1612 Ger. composer
Has-tings \ˈhäs-tinz\ 1st Marquis of 1754–1826 *Francis Rawdon Hastings* \ròd-ˈn-\ Brit. gen. & colonial administrator
Hastings Thomas 1860–1929 Am. architect
Hastings Warren 1732–1818 Eng. statesman & administrator in India
Haugh-ey \ˈhök-ē\ Charles James 1925– prime min. of Ireland (1979–)
Haupt-mann \ˈhaup(t)-,män\ Gerhart 1862–1946 Ger. writer
Haus-ho-fer \ˈhaus-,hō-fər\ Karl 1869–1946 Ger. gen. & geographer
Hauss-mann \ō-ˈsmän, ˈhaus-mən\ Baron Georges Eugène 1809–1891 Fr. administrator; improver of Paris
Have-lock \ˈhav-,læk, -lək\ Sir Henry 1795–1857 Brit. gen.
Hawke \ˈhök\ 1st Baron 1705–1781 *Edward Hawke* Eng. admiral
Haw-kins \ˈhō-kənz\ Sir Anthony Hope 1863–1933 pseud. *Anthony Hope* Eng. nov. & dram.
Hawkins or **Hawkyns** Sir John 1532–1595 Eng. admiral
Haw-orth \ˈhau-ərth\ Sir (Walter) Norman 1883–1950 Eng. chem.
Haw-thorne \ˈhō-,thó(ə)r-n\ Nathaniel 1804–1864 Am. author
Hay \ˈhā\ John Milton 1838–1905 Am. statesman
Hay-den \ˈhād-ən\ Carl Trumbull 1877–1972 Am. polit.
Haydn \ˈhid-ən\ (Franz) Joseph 1732–1809 Austrian composer
Hay-ek \ˈhī-(y)ək\ Friedrich August von 1899– Austrian econ.
Hayes \ˈhāz\ Carlton Joseph Huntley 1882–1964 Am. hist. & diplomat
Hayes Helen 1900– *Helen Hayes Brown, wife of Charles MacArthur* Am. actress
Hayes Isaac Israel 1832–1881 Am. arctic explorer
Hayes Patrick Joseph 1867–1938 Am. cardinal
Hayes Roland 1887–1977 Am. tenor
Hayes Rutherford Birchard 1822–1893 19th pres. of the U.S. (1877–81)
Haynes \ˈhānz\ Elwood 1857–1925 Am. inventor
Hays \ˈhāz\ Will Harrison 1879–1954 Am. lawyer & polit.
Haz-ard \ˈhaz-ərd\ Caroline 1856–1945 Am. educ.
Hazard \ä-ˈzär\ Paul Gustave Marie Camille 1878–1944 Fr. literary hist.
Haz-litt \ˈhaz-lət, ˈhāz-\ William 1778–1830 Eng. essayist
Hea-ly \ˈhē-lē\ Timothy Michael 1855–1931 Irish statesman
Hearn \ˈhərn\ Laf-ca-dio \laf-ˈkäd-ē-,ō\ 1850–1904 *Yakumo Koizumi* Am. (Greek-born of Irish-Greek descent) writer in Japan
Hearst \ˈhərst\ William Randolph 1863–1951 Am. newspaper publisher
Heath \ˈhēth\ Edward 1916– Brit. prime min. (1970–74)
Heav-i-side \ˈhev-ē-,sīd\ Oliver 1850–1925 Eng. physicist & electrician
Heb-bel \ˈheb-əl\ Friedrich 1813–1863 Ger. dram.
He-ber \ˈhē-bər\ Reginald 1783–1826 Eng. prelate & hymn writer
Hé-ber \ä-ˈbe(ə)r\ Jacques René 1755–1794 Fr. revolutionary journalist
He-din \ˈhā-dēn\ Sven Anders 1865–1952 Swed. explorer
He-gel \ˈhā-gəl\ Georg Wilhelm Friedrich 1770–1831 Ger. philos.
Hei-deg-ger \ˈhī-,deg-ər, ˈhid-i-gər\ Martin 1889–1976 Ger. philos.
Hei-den-stam, von \ˈhäd-ən-,stäm, -stäm\ Verner 1859–1940 Swed. writer
Hei-fetz \ˈhī-fəts\ Ja-scha \ˈyāsh-ə\ 1901– Am. (Russ.-born) violinist
Hei-ne \ˈhī-nə also nē\ Heinrich 1797–1856 Ger. poet & critic
Hei-sen-berg \ˈhiz-ən-,berg, -be(ə)rg\ Werner 1901–1976 Ger. physicist
Hei-ser \ˈhī-zər\ Victor George 1873–1972 Am. public-health physician & writer
He-li-o-gab-a-lus \,hē-lē-ō-ˈgab-ə-ləs\ A.D. 204–222 *Varius Avitus Bassianus* Rom. emp. (218–222)
Hell-man \ˈhel-mən\ Lillian 1905– Am. dram.
Helm-holtz, von \ˈhelm-,hölts\ Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand 1821–1894 Ger. physicist, anatomist, & physiol.
Hé-lo-ise \ä-lə-,wēz, ˈel-ə-\ 1101?–1164 *wife of Abelard* Fr. abbess
Hel-vé-tius \hel-ˈvā-sh(ē-)əs, -vē-, (h)el-,vās-ˈyūs, -ˈyūs\ Claude Adrien 1715–1771 Fr. philos.
He-mans \ˈhem-ənz, ˈhē-mənz\ Felicia Dorothea 1793–1835 née *Browne* Eng. poet
Hem-ing or Hem-minge \ˈhem-ɪŋ\ John 1556?–1630 Eng. actor
Hem-ing-way \ˈhem-ɪŋ-,wā\ Ernest Miller 1899–1961 Am. story-writer & journalist
Hench \ˈhench\ Philip Showalter 1896–1965 Am. physician
Hen-der-son \ˈhen-dər-sən\ Arthur 1863–1935 Brit. labor leader & statesman
Henderson Leon 1895– Am. econ. & administrator
Henderson Sir Nev-ile \ˈnev-əl\ Meyrick 1882–1942 Brit. diplomat
Hen-dricks \ˈhen-driks\ Thomas Andrews 1819–1885 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1885)
Hen-gist \ˈheŋ-gəst, -gist\ and **Hor-sa** \ˈhòr-sə\ d A.D. 488 and 455 resp. *bros.* Jute invaders of Britain (*ab* 449)
Hen-ley \ˈhen-lē\ William Ernest 1849–1903 Eng. editor & author
Hen-ne-pin \ˈhen-ə-pən, ˈen-ə-ˈpa-n\ Louis 1640?–1701 Belg. friar & explorer in Am.
Hen-ri \ˈhen-rē\ Robert 1865–1929 *Robert Henry Cozad* Am. painter
Hen-ry \ˈhen-rē\ name of 8 kings of Eng.: I 1068–1135 (reigned 1100–35); II 1133–1189 (reigned 1154–89); III 1207–1272 (reigned 1216–72); IV 1367–1413 (reigned 1399–1413); V 1387–1422 (reigned 1413–22); VI 1421–1471 (reigned 1422–61 & 1470–71); VII 1457–1509 (reigned 1485–1509); VIII 1491–1547 (reigned 1509–47)
Henry name of 4 kings of France: I 1008–1060 (reigned 1031–60); II 1519–1559 (reigned 1547–59); III 1551–1589 (reigned 1574–89); IV (Henry III of Navarre) 1553–1610 (reigned 1589–1610)
Henry 1394–1460 *the Navigator* Port. prince
Henry Joseph 1797–1878 Am. physicist
Henry O. — see William Sydney PORTER
Henry Patrick 1736–1799 Am. statesman & orator
Hens-low \ˈhenz-(,)lō\ Philip d 1616 Eng. theater manager & diarist
Hep-burn \ˈhep-(,)bər-n\ Katharine 1909– Am. actress
Hep-ple-white \ˈhep-əl-(h)wīt\ George d 1786 Eng. cabinetmaker and designer
Hep-worth \ˈhep-(,)wəth\ Dame Barbara 1903–1975 Brit. sculptor
Her-a-cli-tus \,her-ə-ˈklīt-əs\ 6th–5th cent. B.C. Greek philos. — **Her-a-cli-te-an** \-ˈklīt-ē-ən, -klī-ˈtē-\ *adj*
He-ra-cli-us \,her-ə-ˈklī-əs, hi-ˈrak-lē-\ A.D. 575?–641 Byzantine emp. (610–641)
Her-bart \ˈhe(ə)r-,bärt\ Johann Friedrich 1776–1841 Ger. philos. & educ.
Her-ber \ˈhər-bərt\ George 1593–1633 Eng. divine & poet
Herbert Victor 1859–1924 Am. (Irish-born) composer & conductor
Herbert William 1580–1630 3d Earl of *Pembroke* Eng. statesman & poet
Herblock — see Herbert Lawrence BLOCK
Her-der, von \ˈherd-ər\ Johann Gottfried 1744–1803 Ger. philos. & writer
He-re-dia, de \ä-rä-ˈdyä, (h)ä-ˈräd-ē-\ José María 1842–1905 Fr. (Cuban-born) poet
Her-ford \ˈhər-fərd\ Oliver 1863–1935 Eng. writer & illustrator
Her-ges-heim \ˈhər-gəs-,hī-mər, -gə-,shī-\ Joseph 1880–1954 Am. nov.
He-ring \ˈher-ɪŋ, ˈhā-rɪŋ\ Ewald 1834–1918 Ger. physiol. & psychol.
Her-ki-mer \ˈhər-kə-mər\ Nicholas 1728–1777 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Hern-don \ˈhərn-dən\ William Henry 1818–1891 Am. lawyer
He-ro \ˈhē-(,)rō, ˈhi(ə)r-(,)ō\ or **He-ron** \ˈhē-,rən\ 3d cent. A.D. Greek scientist
Her-od \ˈher-əd\ 73?–4 B.C. *the Great* Rom. king of Judea (37–4)
Herod An-ti-pas \ˈant-ə-,pas, -pəs\ d after A.D. 40 *son of prec.* Rom. tetrarch of Galilee (4 B.C.–A.D. 40)
He-rod-o-tus \hi-ˈräd-ə-təs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek hist. — **He-rod-o-te-an** \-,räd-ə-ˈtē-ən\ *adj*
Her-re-ra, de \ (h)ə-ˈrer-ə\ Francisco 1576–1656 *el Viejo* Span. painter
Her-rick \ˈher-ik\ Myron Timothy 1854–1929 Am. diplomat
Herrick Robert 1591–1674 Eng. poet
Her-riot \,er-ē-ō\ Édouard 1872–1957 Fr. statesman
Her-schel \ˈhər-shəl\ Sir John Frederick William 1792–1871 & his father Sir William 1738–1822 Eng. astronomers
Her-sey \ˈhər-sē\ John Richard 1914– Am. nov.
Her-shey \ˈhər-shē\ Alfred Day 1908– Am. geneticist
Her-ter \ˈhərt-ər\ Christian Archibald 1895–1966 Am. diplomat; secy. of state (1959–61)
Her-ty \ˈhərt-ē\ Charles Holmes 1867–1938 Am. chem.
Hertz \ˈhe(ə)rts, ˈhərts\ Gustav Ludwig 1887–1975 Ger. physicist
Hertz Heinrich Rudolf 1857–1894 Ger. physicist
Her-tzog \ˈhərt-,sög, ˈhert-, -säg; ˈer-,sög\ Enrique 1897?– pres. of Bolivia (1947–49)
Hert-zog James Barry Munnik 1866–1942 So. African gen.
Herz-berg \ˈhərts-,bərg\ Gerhard 1904– Canad. (Ger.-born) physicist
Herzl \ˈhert-səl\ Theodor 1860–1904 Austrian (Hung.-born) Zionist

He-si-od \hē-sē-əd, 'hes-ē- 8th cent. B.C. Greek poet
Hess \hes\ Dame Myra 1890–1965 Eng. pianist
Hess Victor Franz 1883–1964 Austrian physicist
Hess (Walther Richard) Rudolf 1894– Ger. Nazi polit.
Hess Walter Rudolf 1881–1973 Swiss physiol.
Hes-se \hes-ə\ Hermann 1877–1962 Ger. author
He-ve-sy, de \hev-ə-shē, -esh-ē\ George 1885–1966 Hung. chem.
Hew-ish \hyū-ish\ Antony 1924– Brit. astron.
Hey-drich \hī-drik, -drik\ Reinhard 1904–1942 the *Hangman* Ger. Nazi administrator
Hey-er-dahl \hā-ər-däl\ Thor 1914– Norw. explorer & writer
Hey-mans \ā-'mān(t)s, -'man(t)s\ Corneille 1892–1968 Belg. physiol.
Hey-rov-sky \hā-rōf-skē, -rōv-\ Jaroslav 1890–1967 Czech chem.
Hey-se, von \hī-zə\ Paul 1830–1914 Ger. nov., dram., & poet
Hey-ward \hā-wərd\ Du-Bose \d(y)ū-'bōz\ 1885–1940 Am. author
Hey-wood \hā-wüd\ John 1497?–?1580 Eng. author
Heywood Thomas 1574?–1641 Eng. dram.
Hich-ens \hich-ənz\ Robert Smythe 1864–1950 Eng. nov.
Hick-el \hik-əl\ Walter Joseph 1919– U.S. secy. of the interior (1969–70)
Hick-ok \hik-äk\ James Butler 1837–1876 *Wild Bill* Am. scout & U.S. marshal
Hicks \hiks\ Edward 1780–1849 Am. painter
Hicks Sir John Richard 1904– Brit. econ.
Hi-ero I \hī-ə-rō\ or **Hi-er-on** \-rān\ d 466 B.C. tyrant of Syracuse (478–466)
Hieronimus Saint Eusebius — see JEROME
Hig-gin-son \hig-ən-sən\ Thomas Wentworth Storrow 1823–1911 Am. clergyman & writer
High-et \hī-ət\ Gilbert 1906–1978 Am. (Scot.-born) writer
Hildebrand — see Pope GREGORY VII
Hill \hil\ Ambrose Powell 1825–1865 Am. Confed. gen.
Hill Archibald Vivian 1886–1977 Eng. physiol.
Hill James Jerome 1838–1916 Am. financier & railway promoter
Hill Sir Rowland 1795–1879 Eng. postal reformer
Hil-la-ry \hil-ə-rē\ Sir Edmund Percival 1919– N.Z. mountaineer & explorer
Hil-lel \hil-əl, -el\ fl 30 B.C.–A.D. 9 Jewish teacher; first to formulate definite hermeneutic principles
Hill-man \hil-mən\ Sidney 1887–1946 Am. labor leader
Hills \hilz\ Carla Anderson 1934– U.S. secy. of housing & urban development (1975–77)
Hil-precht \hil-'prekt\ Hermann Volrath 1859–1925 Am. (Ger.= born) Assyriologist
Hil-ton \hilt-ən\ Conrad Nicholson 1887–1979 Am. businessman
Hilton James 1900–1954 Eng. nov.
Himm-ler \him-lər\ Heinrich 1900–1945 Ger. Nazi polit.
Hin-de-mith \hin-də-mit(h), -mät(h)\ Paul 1895–1963 Am. (Ger.= born) violist & composer
Hin-den-burg, von \hin-dən-bərg, -bü(ə)rg\ Paul 1847–1934 *Paul Ludwig Hans Anton von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg* Ger. field marshal; pres. of Germany (1925–34)
Hin-shel-wood \hin-chəl-wüd\ Sir Cyril Norman 1897–1967 Brit. chem.
Hip-par-chus \hip-'är-kəs\ 6th cent. B.C. tyrant of Athens (527–514 B.C.)
Hipparchus fl 130 B.C. Greek astron.
Hip-pi-as \hip-ē-əs\ 6th cent. B.C. bro. of Hipparchus ruled Athens with his brother
Hip-poc-ra-tes \hip-'äk-rə-tēz\ 460?–?377 B.C. *father of medicine* Greek physician
Hi-ra-nu-ma \hi-'rān-ə-mä\ Baron Kiichiro 1867–1952 Jap. statesman
Hi-ro-hi-to \hir-ō-'hē-(tō)\ 1901– emp. of Japan (1926–)
Hi-ro-shi-ge \hir-ə-'shē-gā\ Ando 1797–1858 Jap. painter
Hitch-cock \hich-käk\ Edward 1793–1864 Am. geologist
Hitchcock Ethan Allen 1835–1909 Am. diplomat & administrator
Hit-ler \hit-lər\ Adolf 1889–1945 Ger. chancellor & führer
Hit-ti \hit-ē\ Philip Khuri 1886–1978 Am. (Lebanese-born) orientalist
Hit-torf \hi-tōrf\ Johann Wilhelm 1824–1914 Ger. physicist
Hoare \hō(ə)r, 'hō(ə)r\ Samuel John Gurney 1880–1959 Viscount *Templewood* Eng. statesman
Ho-bart \hō-bärt, -bärt\ Garret Augustus 1844–1899 Am. lawyer; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1897–99)
Hob-be-ma \hāb-ə-mə\ Meindert 1638–1709 Du. painter
Hobbes \hābz\ Thomas 1588–1679 Eng. philos.
Hob-son \hāb-sən\ Richmond Pearson 1870–1937 Am. naval officer
Hoc-cleve \hāk-lēv\ Thomas 1370?–?1450 Eng. poet
Ho Chi Minh \hō-chē-'min, 'hō-shē-\ 1890–1969 *real name Nguyen Thai Thanh* pres. of North Vietnam (1946–69)
Hock-ing \hāk-in\ William Ernest 1873–1966 Am. philos.
Hodg-es \hāj-əz\ Luther Hartwell 1898–1974 U.S. secy. of commerce (1961–65)
Hodg-kin \hāj-kin\ Sir Alan Lloyd 1914– Brit. physiol.
Hodgkin Dorothy Crowfoot 1910– Brit. physicist
Hoe \hō\ Richard March 1812–1886 *son of Robert* Am. inventor
Hoe Robert 1784–1833 Am. (Eng.-born) printing-press manuf.
Ho-fer \hō-fər\ Andreas 1767–1810 Tyrolese patriot
Hof-fa \häf-ə\ James Riddle 1913–?1975 Am. labor leader
Hoff-man \häf-mən, 'hóf-\ Mal-vi-na \mal-'vē-nə\ 1887–1966 Am. sculptor
Hoff-mann \häf-mən, 'hóf-, -män\ August Heinrich 1798–1874 Ger. poet, philologist, & hist.
Hoffmann Ernst Theodor Wilhelm 1776–1822 *Ernst Theodor Amadeus* Ger. composer, writer, & illustrator
Hof-mann \häf-mən, 'hóf-, -män\ Hans 1880–1966 Am. (Ger.= born) painter
Hofmann Josef Casimir 1876–1957 Pol. pianist
Hof-mann, von \häf-mən, 'hóf-, -män\ August Wilhelm 1818–1892 Ger. chem.

Hof-manns-thal, von \häf-mənz-täl, 'hóf-\ Hugo 1874–1929 Austrian poet & dram.
Hof-stadt-er \hōf-stat-ər\ Robert 1915– Am. physicist
Ho-garth \hō-gärth\ William 1697–1764 Eng. painter & engraver
Hog-ben \hōg-bən, 'häg-\ Lancelot Thomas 1895–1975 Eng. scientist & writer
Hogg \hōg, 'häg\ James 1770–1835 Scot. poet
Hohenzollern Michael — see MICHAEL
Ho-ku-sai \hō-kū-sī, 'hō-kū-\ Katsushika 1760–1849 Jap. artist
Hol-bein \hōl-bīn, 'hōl-\ Hans father 1465?–1524 & son 1497?–1543 Ger. painters
Hol-berg \hōl-bərg\ Baron 1684–1754 *Ludwig Holberg* Dan. (Norw.-born) author
Hol-comb \hāl-kəm\ Thomas 1879–1965 Am. marine-corps gen.
Hol-in-shed \hāl-ən-shed\ or **Hol-lings-head** \-inz-hed\ Raphael d ab 1580 Eng. chronicler
Hol-land \hāl-ənd\ John Philip 1840–1914 Irish-born inventor in Am.
Holland Sidney George 1893–1961 prime min. of N.Z. (1945–57)
Hol-ley \hāl-ē\ Robert William 1922– Am. biochem.
Holman-Hunt William — see Holman HUNT
Holmes \hōmz, 'hōlmz\ John Haynes 1879–1964 Am. clergyman
Holmes Oliver Wendell 1809–1894 Am. physician & author
Holmes Oliver Wendell 1841–1935 *son of prec.* Am. jurist
Holst \hōlst\ Gustav Theodore 1874–1934 Eng. composer
Holt \hōlt\ Harold Edward 1908–1967 Austral. polit.; prime min. (1966–67)
Holt Luther Emmett 1855–1924 Am. pediatrician
Hol-yoake \hōl-yōk, 'hō-lē-ōk\ Keith Jacka 1904– prime min. of N.Z. (1960–72)
Home \hyüm\ Sir Alec Douglas- 1903– Brit. prime min. (1963–64)
Home William Douglas- 1912– Brit. dram.
Ho-mer \hō-mər\ fl 850? B.C.; traditional Greek epic poet
Homer Winslow 1836–1910 Am. artist
Ho-neck-er \hō-nə-kər\ Erich 1912– gen. secy. (1971–) and chairman (1976–) of East German Communist party
Ho-neg-ger \ō-nā-'ge(ə)r, '(h)än-i-gər\ Arthur 1892–1955 Fr. composer
Ho-no-ri-us \hə-'nōr-ē-əs, -'nōr-\ Flavius A.D. 384–423 Rom. emp. of the West (395–423)
Hood \hūd\ John Bell 1831–1879 Am. Confed. gen.
Hood Samuel 1st Viscount 1724–1816 Brit. admiral
Hood Thomas 1799–1845 Eng. poet
Hooke \hūk\ Robert 1635–1703 Eng. experimental philos.
Hook-er \hūk-ər\ Joseph 1814–1879 Am. army officer
Hooker Sir Joseph Dalton 1817–1911 Eng. botanist
Hooker Richard 1554–1600 Eng. theol.
Hooker Thomas 1586?–1647 Eng. Puritan clergyman; a founder of Connecticut
Hoo-ton \hüt-ən\ Earnest Albert 1887–1954 Am. anthropol.
Hoo-ver \hü-vər\ Herbert Clark 1874–1964 31st pres. of the U.S. (1929–33)
Hoover John Edgar 1895–1972 Am. criminologist; F.B.I. director (1924–72)
Hope \hōp\ Anthony — see Sir Anthony Hope HAWKINS
Hope Victor Alexander John 1887–1951 *son of prec.* 8th Earl of *Hope-toun* \hōp-tən\ & 2d Marquis of *Lin-lith-gow* \lin-'lith-(gō)\ Brit. soldier; viceroy of India (1936–43)
Hop-kins \hāp-kənz\ Sir Frederick Gowland \gāu-lənd\ 1861–1947 Eng. biochem.
Hopkins Gerard Manley 1844–1889 Eng. poet
Hopkins Harry Lloyd 1890–1946 Am. polit. & administrator
Hopkins Johns \jānz\ 1795–1873 Am. financier
Hopkins Mark 1802–1887 Am. educ.
Hop-kin-son \hāp-kən-sən\ Francis 1737–1791 Am. lawyer & satirist
Hop-pe \hāp-ē\ William Frederick 1887–1959 Am. billiard player
Hop-per \hāp-ər\ Edward 1882–1967 Am. artist
Hopper (William) DeWolf 1858–1935 Am. actor
Hop-wood \hāp-wüd\ (James) Avery 1882–1928 Am. dram.
Hor-ace \hōr-əs, 'här-\ 65–8 B.C. *Quintus Horatius Flaccus* Rom. poet & satirist
Hore-Beli-sha \hō(ə)r-bə-'lē-shə, 'hō(ə)r-\ Leslie 1893–1957 Eng. polit.
Hor-na-day \hōr-nə-dā\ William Temple 1854–1937 Am. zool.
Hor-ney \hōr-nī\ Karen 1885–1952 née *Danielson* Am. (Ger.= born) psychoanalyst & author
Ho-ro-witz \hōr-ə-wits, 'här-\ Vladimir 1904– Am. (Russ.= born) pianist
Horsa — see HENGIST
Hortense de Beauharnais — see BEAUHARNAIS
Hor-thy \hōrt-ē\ Miklós von Nagybánya 1868–1957 Hung. admiral; regent of Hungary (1920–44)
Hos-kins \hās-kənz\ Roy Graham 1880–1964 Am. physiol.
Hou-di-ni \hü-'dē-nē\ Harry 1874–1926 orig. *Ehrich Weiss* Am. magician
Hou-don \hü-dän, ü-dōn\ Jean Antoine 1741–1828 Fr. sculptor
Hou-dry \hü-drē\ Eugene Jules 1892–1962 Am. (Fr.-born) engineer
Houns-field \haūnz-fē(ə)ld\ Godfrey Newbold 1919– Brit. engineer & inventor

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 ä cot, cart ʰ F bac ʰ out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip ī life j joke k G ich, buch ʰ F vin ŋ sing
 ō flow ʰ flaw æ F bæuf æ F feu ʰ coin th thing
 th this ü loot ʰ foot ʰ G füllen ʰ F rue y yet
 ʰ F digne \dēnʰ\, nuit \nwʰē\ yū few yū furious zh vision

- House** \ˈhaʊs\ Edward Mandell 1858–1938 *Colonel House* Am. diplomat
Hous-man \ˈhaʊ-smən\ Alfred Edward 1859–1936 Eng. classical scholar & poet
Housman Laurence 1865–1959 *bro. of prec.* Eng. writer & illustrator
Hous-say \u-ˈsɪ\ Bernardo Alberto 1887–1971 Argentine physiol.
Hous-ton \ˈ(h)yü-stən\ Samuel 1793–1863 *Sam* Am. gen.; pres. of the Republic of Texas (1836–38; 1841–44)
Hov-ey \ˈhæv-ē\ Richard 1864–1900 Am. poet
How-ard \ˈhaʊ(-ə)rd\ Catherine — see CATHERINE
Howard Henry 1517?–1547 Earl of Surrey Eng. soldier & poet
Howard Oliver Otis 1830–1909 Am. gen. & educ.
Howard Sidney Coe 1891–1939 Am. dram.
Howe \ˈhaʊ\ Ed 1853–1937 *Edgar Watson* Am. journalist
Howe Elias 1819–1867 Am. inventor
Howe Julia 1819–1910 née *Ward* Am. suffragist & reformer
Howe Earl 1726–1799 *Richard Howe* Eng. admiral
Howe 5th Viscount 1729–1814 *William Howe*; *bro. of prec.* Eng. gen. in Am.
How-ells \ˈhaʊ-əlz\ William Dean 1837–1920 Am. author
Hr-dlič-ka \ˈhərd-lich-kä\ Aleš \ˈäl-esh\ 1869–1943 Am. (Bohemian-born) anthropol.
Hsü Shih-ch'ang \ˈshü-ˈshi(ə)r-ˈchän, -ˈshē-\ 1858–1939 Chin. gen.; pres. of China (1918–22)
Hsüan-t'ung \shü-ˈän-tün\ 1906–1967 *Henry P'u-yi* \ˈpü-(y)ē\ Chin. emp. (1908–12); last of Manchu dynasty; puppet emp. of Manchukuo (1934–45)
Hu Shih \ˈhü-ˈshi(ə)r, -ˈshē\ 1891–1962 Chin. philos. & diplomat
Hua Kuo-feng 1920– Chin. prime min. (1976–)
Huás-car \ˈwäs-kär\ 1495?–1533 Inca prince
Hub-bard \ˈhəb-ərd\ Elbert Green 1856–1915 Am. writer
Hub-ble \ˈhəb-əl\ Edwin Powell 1889–1953 Am. astron.
Hud-son \ˈhəd-sən\ Henry d 1611 erroneously *Hen-drick* \ˈhendrik\ Eng. navigator & explorer
Hudson Manley Ottmer 1886–1960 Am. jurist
Hudson William Henry 1841–1922 Eng. naturalist & writer
Huer-ta \ˈwert-ə, ü-ˈert-\ Victoriano 1854–1916 Mex. gen.; provisional pres. of Mexico (1913–14)
Hug-gins \ˈhæg-ənz\ Charles Brenton 1901– Am. (Canad.-born) physician
Huggins Sir William 1824–1910 Eng. astron.
Hugh Ca-pet \ˈkā-pət, ˈkap-ət, ka-ˈpā\ *Fr. Hugues Ca-pet* \æg-kä-pe\ A.D. 940?–996 king of France (987–996)
Hughes \ˈhyüz also ˈyüz\ Charles Evans 1862–1948 Am. jurist; chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1930–41)
Hughes Howard Robard 1905–1976 Am. businessman
Hughes (James) Langston 1902–1967 Am. writer
Hughes Rupert 1872–1956 Am. writer
Hughes Ted 1930– Brit. poet
Hughes Thomas 1822–1896 Eng. jurist, reformer, & writer
Hughes William Morris 1864–1952 Austral. statesman
Hu-go \ˈ(h)yü-(g)gō\ Victor Marie 1802–1885 Fr. poet, nov., & dram. — **Hu-go-esque** \ˈ(h)yü-(g)gō-esk\ *adj*
Hui-zing-a \ˈhi-zīŋ-ə\ Johan 1872–1945 Du. historian
Hu-la-gu \hü-ˈlä-(g)gü\ 1217–1265 *grandson of Genghis Khan* Mongol ruler
Hull \ˈhəl\ Cordell 1871–1955 Am. statesman; U.S. secy. of state (1933–44)
Hull Isaac 1773–1843 Am. naval officer
Hull William 1753–1825 Am. gen.
Hu-ma-yun \hü-ˈmä-yün\ 1508–1556 emp. of Hindustan (1530–56)
Hum-bert I \ˈhəm-bərt\ *Ital. Um-ber-to* \üm-ˈbe(ə)r-(t)ō\ 1844–1900 king of Italy (1878–1900)
Humbert II 1904– Prince of Piedmont; Count of Sarre; king of Italy (1946)
Hum-boldt, von \ˈhəm-bölt, ˈhüm-\ Baron (Friedrich Heinrich) Alexander 1769–1859 Ger. naturalist, traveler, & statesman
Humboldt, von Baron Wilhelm 1767–1835 *bro. of prec.* Ger. philologist & diplomat
Hume \ˈhyüm also ˈyüm\ David 1711–1776 Scot. philos. & hist. — **Hum-ean** or **Hum-ian** \ˈ(h)yü-mē-ən\ *adj*
Hum-per-dinck \ˈhüm-pər-,dīnk, ˈhəm-\ Engelbert 1854–1921 Ger. composer
Hum-phrey \ˈhəm(p)-frē\ 1391–1447 son of Henry IV Duke of Gloucester (the Good Duke) & Earl of Pembroke Eng. statesman & book collector
Humphrey Hubert Horatio 1911–1978 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1965–69)
Hun-e-ker \ˈhən-i-kər\ James Gibbons 1860–1921 Am. critic
Hung-wu \ˈhün-ˈwü\ 1328–1398 *Chu Yüan-chang* \ˈjü-yü-ˈän-ˈjän\ Chin. emp. (1368–98); founder of Ming dynasty
Hunt \hənt\ (James Henry) Leigh 1784–1859 Eng. writer
Hunt (William) Hol-man \ˈhöl-mən\ 1827–1910 Eng. painter
Hun-ter \ˈhənt-ər\ John 1728–1793 Brit. anatomist & surgeon
Hun-ting-ton \ˈhənt-īŋ-tən\ Collis Potter 1821–1900 Am. pioneer railroad builder
Huntington Ellsworth 1876–1947 Am. geographer & explorer
Huntington Henry Edwards 1850–1927 Am. bibliophile
Huntington Samuel 1731–1796 Am. Revolutionary polit.
Hun-tzi-ger \ˈ(h)ənt-sē-ˈzhe(ə)r\ Charles Léon Clément 1880–1941 Fr. gen.
Hu-nya-di or **Hu-nya-dy** \ˈhün-yäd-ē, -yöd-\ Já-nos \ˈyän-(t)ōsh\ 1387?–1456 Hung. soldier & hero
Hur-ley \ˈhər-lē\ Patrick Jay 1883–1963 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Hurst \ˈhərst\ Sir Cecil James Barrington 1870–1963 Eng. jurist
Hurst Fannie 1889–1968 Am. writer
Hu-sak \ˈh(y)ü-(s)äk\ Gustav 1913– pres. of Czechoslovakia (1975–)
Hu-sein ibn-Ali \hü-ˈsā-nib-ən-ä-ˈlē\ 1856–1931 first king of the Hejaz (1916–24)
Huss or **Hus** \ˈhəs, ˈhüs\ John or Jan ab 1374–1415 *Johannes Hus* von Husinetz Bohemian religious reformer
Hus-sein I \hü-ˈsān\ 1935– king of Jordan (1952–)
Hus-serl \ˈhüs-ə-rəl\ Edmund 1859–1938 Ger. philos.
Hu-szár \ˈhüs-är\ Károly 1882–1941 Hung. journalist & polit.
Hutch-ins \ˈhäch-ənz\ Robert Maynard 1899–1977 Am. educ.
Hutch-in-son \ˈhäch-ə(n)-sən\ Anne 1591–1643 née *Marbury* religious liberal in Am.
Hutchinson Thomas 1711–1780 Am. colonial administrator
Hut-ten, von \ˈhüt-ˈn\ Ulrich 1488–1523 Ger. humanist & supporter of Luther
Hux-ley \ˈhæk-slē\ Al-dous \ˈöl-dəs\ Leonard 1894–1963 *bro. of J.S.* Eng. nov. & critic — **Hux-lei-an** \ˈhæk-ˈslē-ən, ˈhæk-slē-\ or **Hux-lei-an** \ˈhæk-slē-ən\ *adj*
Huxley Andrew Fielding 1917– Brit. physiol. & educ.
Huxley Sir Julian Sorell 1887–1975 *grandson of T.H.* Eng. biologist
Huxley Thomas Henry 1825–1895 Eng. biologist
Huy-gens or **Huy-ghens** \ˈhi-gənz, ˈhói-\ Christian 1629–1695 Du. math., physicist, & astron.
Huys-mans \wē-ˈsmäns\ Camille 1871–1968 Belg. polit.
Huysmans Joris Karl 1848–1907 orig. *Charles Marie Georges* Fr. nov.
Hy-att \ˈhi-ət\ Alpheus 1838–1902 Am. naturalist
Hyde \ˈhid\ Douglas 1860–1949 Irish author; pres. of Republic of Ireland (1938–45)
Hyde Edward 1609–1674 1st Earl of Clarendon Eng. statesman & hist.
Hyder Ali — see HAIDAR ALI
Hy-mans \ˈhi-,mān(t)s, ē-māns\ Paul 1865–1941 Belg. statesman
Hy-pse-lan-tes \ēp-sə-ˈlän-dēs\ *var of* YPSILANTI
Ibáñez Vicente Blasco — see BLASCO-IBÁÑEZ
Iber-ville, d' \ˈdē-bər-,vil, -vél; ˈdi-bər-,vil\ Sieur 1661–1706 *Pierre Lemoyne* Fr.-Canad. explorer; founder of Louisiana
ibn-Khal-dun \ib-ən-kal-ˈdün\ 1332–1406 Arab hist.
ibn-Rushd — see AVERROES
ibn-Saud \ib-ən-sä-ˈüd, -ˈsaüd\ Abdul-Aziz 1880–1953 king of Saudi Arabia (1932–53)
ibn-Zuhr \ib-ən-zü(ə)r\ or **ibn-Zohr** \-ˈzō(ə)r, -ˈzō(ə)r\ *var of* AVENZOAR
Ibra-him Pa-sha \i-,brä-ˈhim-ˈpāsh-ə, -ˈpash-ə, -pə-ˈshä\ 1789–1848 Egyptian gen. & viceroy
Ib-sen \ib-sən, ˈip-\ Henrik 1828–1906 Norw. poet & dram. — **Ib-se-ni-an** \ib-sē-nē-ən, ip-, -ˈsen-ē-\ *adj*
Ick-es \ˈik-əs\ Harold LeClair 1874–1952 Am. lawyer
Ic-ti-nus \ik-ˈti-nəs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek architect
Ig-na-tius \ig-ˈnā-sh(ē)-əs\ Saint 1st–2d cent. A.D. *Theophorus* bishop of Antioch & church father
Ignatius of Loyola Saint — see LOYOLA — **Ig-na-tian** \-sh(ē)-ən\ *adj*
Ike-da \ē-ˈkād-ə, -ˈked-\ Hayato 1899–1965 Jap. polit.; premier (1960–64)
Ikh-na-ton \ik-ˈnāt-ˈn\ *Amen-ho-tep IV* \äm-ən-ˈhō-,tep, am-\ king of Egypt (ab 1375–1358 B.C.); religious reformer
Im-mel-mann \im-əl-,mān, -mən\ Max 1890–1916 Ger. aviator
In-dy, d' \ˈdan-dē; dan-ˈdē, daˈ-\ Vincent 1851–1931 Fr. composer
Inés de Castro — see CASTRO
Inge \ˈinj\ William 1913–1973 Am. playwright
Inge \ˈinj\ William Ralph 1860–1954 Eng. prelate & author
In-ger-soll \ˈinj-gər-,söl, -səl\ Robert Green 1833–1899 Am. lawyer & agnostic
In-gram \ˈinj-grəm\ Arthur Foley Winnington 1858–1946 Eng. prelate; bishop of London (1901–39)
In-gres \ˈa(ŋ)gr\ Jean Auguste Dominique 1780–1867 Fr. painter
In-ness \in-əs\ George, father 1825–1894 & son 1854–1926 Am. painters
In-no-cent \in-ə-sənt\ name of 13 popes: esp II d1143 (pope 1130–43); III 1161–1216 (pope 1198–1216); IV d1254 (pope 1243–54); XI 1611–1689 (pope 1676–89)
Inö-nü \in-ə-n(y)ü\ Is-met \is-ˈmet\ 1884–1973 Turk. statesman; pres. of Turkey (1938–50); premier (1961–65)
In-sull \in(t)-səl\ Samuel 1859–1938 Am. (Eng.-born) utilities executive
Io-nes-co \ē-ə-ˈnes-(t)kō\ Eugene 1912– Fr. (Rumanian-born) dram.
Ipa-tieff or **Ipa-tiev** \i-ˈpät-ē-,ef, -ˈpäch-əf\ Vladimir Nikolaevich 1867–1952 Russ.-born chem. in Am.
Ire-dell \i(ə)r-,del\ James 1751–1799 Am. jurist
Ire-ton \i(ə)rt-ˈn\ Henry 1611–1651 Eng. parliamentary commander & regicide
Iri-go-yen \ir-i-ˈgō-,yen\ Hi-pó-li-to \ē-ˈpō-lē-,tō\ 1850–1933 pres. of Argentina (1916–22; 1928–30)
Iron-side \i(ə)rn-,sīd\ William Edmund 1880–1959 1st Baron of Archangel and Ironside Brit. field marshal
Ir-ving \ˈər-vīŋ\ Sir Henry 1838–1905 orig. *John Henry Brodribb* Eng. actor
Irving Washington 1783–1859 Am. essayist, nov., & hist.
Ir-win \ˈər-wən\ Wallace 1875–1959 Am. journalist & humorist
Irwin William Henry 1873–1948 *Will* Am. journalist & writer
Isaacs \i-ziks, -zəks\ Sir Isaac Alfred 1855–1948 Austral. jurist & statesman; gov.-gen. of Australia (1931–36)
Isaacs Rufus Daniel — see MARQUIS OF READING
Is-a-bel-la I \iz-ə-ˈbel-ə\ 1451–1504 wife of Ferdinand V of Castile queen of Castile (1474–1504); aided Columbus
Ish-er-wood \ˈish-ər-,wüd\ Christopher William Bradshaw 1904– Am. (Brit.-born) writer
Ishii \ē-shē-,ē, ˈish-ē-,ē\ Viscount Kikujiro 1866–1945 Jap. diplomat
Is-i-dore of Seville \iz-ə-,dō(ə)r, -ˈdō(ə)r\ Saint ab A.D. 570–636 *Isidorus Hispalensis* Span. prelate & scholar
Iskender Bey — see SCANDERBEG
Is-ma-il Pa-sha \is-ˈmä-,ēl-ˈpāsh-ə, -ˈpash-ə, -pə-ˈshä\ 1830–1895 *Ismail I* khedive of Egypt (1863–79)
Isoc-ra-tes \i-ˈsāk-rə-,tēz\ 436–338 B.C. Athenian orator
Ito \ē-(t)ō\ Prince Hirobumi 1841–1909 Jap. statesman
Ito Yuko or Sukenori 1843–1914 Jap. admiral
Itur-bi \i-ˈtúr-bē\ José 1895–1980 Span.-born pianist & conductor

Itur-bi-de, de \ē-tūr-'bē-(t)hā\ Agustín 1783–1824 Mex. soldier; emp. of Mex. (1822–23)
Ivan III \ē-'vān, 'ī-vān\ **Va-si-lie-vich** \və-'sil-yə-'vich\ 1440–1505 *Ivan the Great* grand duke of Russia (1462–1505)
Ivan IV Vasilievich \və-'sil-yə-'vich\ 1530–1584 *Ivan the Terrible* ruler of Russia (1533–84)
Ives \ivz\ Charles Edward 1874–1954 Am. composer — **Ives-ian** \iv-zē-ən\ *adj*
Ives James Merritt 1824–1895 Am. lithographer
Iye-ya-su or **le-ya-su** \ē-ə-'yās-(t)ü, ē-yā-'yās-\ 1542–1616 Jap. gen.; founder (1603) of Tokugawa shogunate
Izard \ī-zārd, 'iz-ərd\ Ralph 1742–1804 Am. Revolutionary leader
Jabir *var of* GEBER
Jack-son \jak-sən\ Andrew 1767–1845 Am. gen.; 7th pres. of the U.S. (1829–37)
Jackson Helen Maria Hunt 1830–1885 née *Fiske* Am. nov.
Jackson Robert Hough-wout \hau-ət\ 1892–1954 Am. jurist
Jackson Thomas Jonathan 1824–1863 *Stone-wall* \stōn-'wōl\ *Jackson* Am. Confed. gen.
Ja-cob \zhā-kōb\ François 1920– Fr. geneticist
Jac-quard \zhā-'kār, 'jak-'ārd\ Joseph Marie 1752–1834 Fr. inventor
Jacques I — see Jean Jacques DESSALINES
Jag-a-tai \jag-ə-'tī\ d 1242 2d son of Genghis Khan Mongol ruler
Ja-han-gir \jə-'hān-'gi(ə)r\ 1569–1627 emp. of Hindustan (1605–27)
Ja-lal-ud-din Ru-mi \jə-'lāl-ə-'dēn-'rū-mē\ 1207–1273 Pers. poet
James \jāmz\ name of 6 kings of Scot. & 2 kings of Gr. Brit.: VI 1566–1625 of Scot. (reigned 1567–1603) or I of Gr. Brit. (reigned 1603–25); II 1633–1701 (reigned 1685–88)
James Henry 1811–1882 Am. philos.
James Henry 1843–1916 son of *prec.* Brit. (Am.-born) writer
James Jesse Woodson 1847–1882 Am. outlaw
James William 1842–1910 *bro. of Henry* Am. psychol. & philos.
James Edward Stuart 1688–1766 *the Old Pretender* Eng. prince
Jame-son \jām-sən, 'jem-ə-sən\ Sir Leander Starr 1853–1917 *Doctor Jameson* Scot. physician & administrator in So. Africa
Ja-mi \jām-ē\ 1414–1492 Pers. poet & mystic
Ja-ná-ček \yān-ə-'chek\ Leoš 1854–1928 Czech composer
Jan-sen \jan(t)-sən, 'yān(t)-\ Cor-ne-lis \kōr-'nā-ləs\ 1585–1638 *Cornelius Jansenius* Du. R. C. theol.
Jaques-Dal-croze \zhāk-'dal-'krōz, 'zhak-\ Émile 1865–1950 Swiss composer & creator of eurythmics
Ja-rir \jə-'ri(ə)r\ d A.D. 729? Arab poet
Jar-rell \jə-'rel, ja-\ Randall 1914–1965 Am. writer
Jas-pers \yās-pərs\ Karl 1883–1969 Ger. philos.
Jauregg Julius Wagner von — see WAGNER VON JAUREGG
Jau-rès \zhō-res\ Jean Léon 1859–1914 Fr. socialist
Jay \jā\ John 1745–1829 Am. jurist & statesman; 1st chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1789–95)
Jeanne d'Arc — see JOAN OF ARC
Jeans \jēnz\ Sir James Hopwood 1877–1946 Eng. physicist, astron., & author
Jebb \jeb\ Sir Richard Claverhouse 1841–1905 Scot. scholar
Jef-fers \jef-ərz\ (John) Robinson 1887–1962 Am. poet
Jef-fer-son \jef-ər-sən\ Joseph 1829–1905 Am. actor
Jefferson Thomas 1743–1826 3d pres. of the U.S. (1801–09)
Jef-frey \jef-rē\ Lord Francis 1773–1850 Scot. critic & jurist
Jef-freys \jef-rēz\ George 1648–1689 1st Baron *Jeffreys of Wem* Eng. jurist
Jel-li-coe \jel-i-'kō\ 1st Earl 1859–1935 *John Rushworth Jellicoe* Brit. admiral
Jenghiz Khan *var of* GENGHIS KHAN
Jen-ner \jen-ər\ Edward 1749–1823 Eng. physician — **Jen-ne-ri-an** \je-'nir-ē-ən\ *adj*
Jenner Sir William 1815–1898 Eng. physician
Jen-sen \yen-zən\ Johannes Hans Daniel 1906–1973 Ger. physi-cist
Jen-sen \yen(t)-sən, 'jen(t)-\ Johannes Vilhelm 1873–1950 Dan. poet & nov.
Jen-son \jen-sən, zhān-'sōn\ Nicolas 1420–ab1481 Fr. printer & engraver in Venice
Je-ri-tza \yer-ət-sə\ Maria 1887– Am. (Austrian-born) so-prano
Je-rome \jə-'rōm\ Saint A.D. 340?–420 *Eusebius Hieronymus* Latin church father
Jer-vis \jər-vəs\ John 1735–1823 Earl of St. Vincent Brit. admiral
Jes-per-sen \yes-pər-sən\ (Jens) Otto (Harry) 1860–1943 Dan. philologist
Je-sus \jē-zəs, -zəz\ or **Jesus Christ** \krist\ or **Christ Jesus** 4–8? B.C.–A.D. 29 *Jesus of Nazareth; the Son of Mary* source of the Christian religion & Savior in the Christian faith
Jev-ons \jev-ənz\ William Stanley 1835–1882 Eng. econ.
Jew-ett \jū-ət\ Sarah Orne 1849–1909 Am. writer
Ji-mé-nez \hē-'mā-nəs\ Juan Ramón 1881–1958 Span. poet
Jiménez de Cis-ne-ros \dā-sis-'ner-əs\ Francisco 1436–1517 Span. prelate & statesman
Jin-nah \jin-(t)ā, 'jin-ə\ Mohammed Ali 1876–1948 Muslim law-yer; 1st gov.-gen. of dominion of Pakistan (1947–48)
Jo-achim \yō-'āk-im, -'āk-; 'yō-ə-'kim, -'kim\ Joseph 1831–1907 Hung. violinist
Joan of Arc \jō-nə-'vārk also jō-ə-nə-, jō-'an-ə-\ Fr. **Jeanne d'Arc** \zhān-dārk\ Saint 1412–1431 *the Maid of Orleans* Fr. national heroine
Jodl \yōd-'l\ Alfred 1892?–1946 Ger. gen.
Jof-fre \zhōfr\ Joseph Jacques Césaire 1852–1931 Fr. field mar-shal; marshal of France
John \jān\ name of 21 popes; esp. XXIII (*Angelo Giuseppe Ron-calli*) 1881–1963 (pope 1958–63)
John 1167?–1216 *John Lack-land* \lak-'land\ king of England (1199–1216)
John I 1357–1433 *the Great* king of Portugal (1385–1433)
John Augustus Edwin 1878–1961 Brit. painter & etcher
John of Austria 1547–1578 Don *John* Span. gen.

John of Gaunt \gōnt, 'gānt\ 1340–1399 Duke of Lancaster; son of Edward III of Eng.
John of Lancaster — see Duke of BEDFORD
John of Leiden 1509–1536 Du. Anabaptist fanatic
John of Salisbury d 1180 Eng. ecclesiastic
John Paul \-'pōl\ name of 2 popes: esp. II (Karol Wojtyła) 1920– (pope 1978–)
John III So-bies-ki \sō-'byes-kē, 'sō-bē-'es-\ 1629–1696 king of Poland (1674–96)
John-son \jān(t)-sən\ Andrew 1808–1875 17th pres. of the U.S. (1865–69) — **John-so-nian** \jān-'sō-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj*
Johnson (Jonathan) Eastman 1824–1906 Am. painter
John-son \yūn-sōn\ Eyvind 1900–1976 Swed. author
John-son \jān(t)-sən\ Gerald White 1890–1980 Am. author
Johnson James Weldon 1871–1938 Am. author
Johnson Lyndon Baines 1908–1973 Am. polit.; 36th pres. of the U.S. (1963–69) — **John-so-nian** \jān-'sō-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj*
Johnson Richard Mentor 1780–1850 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1837–41)
Johnson Samuel 1709–1784 *Dr. Johnson* Eng. lexicographer & author — **John-so-nian** \jān-'sō-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj*
Johnson Sir William 1715–1774 Brit. administrator in Am.
John-ston \jān(t)-stən, -sən\ Albert Sidney 1803–1862 Am. Confed. gen.
Johnston Joseph Eggleston 1807–1891 Am. Confed. gen.
Johnston Mary 1870–1936 Am. nov.
Join-ville, de \zhwan-'vē(ə)l\ Jean 1224?–1317 Fr. chronicler
Jó-kai \yō-'koi\ Mau-rus \mōr-əs\ or *Mó-ricz* \mōr-əts, 'mōr-\ 1825–1904 Hung. nov. & dram.
Jol-liet or **Jol-liet** \zhōl-'yā\ Louis 1645–1700 Fr.-Canadian ex-plorer
Jol-liot-Cu-rie \zhōl-'yō-kyū-'rē, -'kyū(ə)r-(t)ē\ Frédéric 1900–1958 orig. *Joliot* Fr. physicist
Joliot-Curie Irène 1897–1956 formerly *Irène Curie-Joliot, dau. of Marie & Pierre Curie & wife of prec.* Fr. physicist
Jo-mi-ni \zhō-mə-'nē\ Baron Henri 1779–1869 Swiss-born soldier & military strategist
Jones \jōnz\ Anson 1798–1858 pres. of the Republic of Texas (1844–46)
Jones Daniel 1881–1967 Eng. phonetician
Jones Henry Arthur 1851–1929 Eng. dram.
Jones Howard Mumford 1892–1980 Am. educ. & critic
Jones In-i-go \in-i-'gō\ 1573–1652 Eng. architect
Jones Jesse Holman 1874–1956 Am. financier & administrator
Jones John Paul 1747–1792 orig. in full *John Paul* Am. (Scot.-born) naval officer
Jones Thomas Hudson 1892–1969 Am. sculptor
Jon-son \jān(t)-sən\ Ben 1573?–1637 orig. *Benjamin* Eng. dram.; poet laureate (1619–37) — **Jon-so-nian** \jān-'sō-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj*
Jop-lin \jāp-lən\ Scott 1868–1917 Am. pianist & composer
Jor-dan \jōrd-'n\ David Starr 1851–1931 Am. biologist & educ.
Jo-seph \jō-zəf also -səf\ 1840?–1904 *Hinmatonyalatkit* Nez Percé Indian chief
Jo-seph II \jō-zəf also -səf\ 1741–1790 Holy Rom. emp. (1765–90)
Josephine Empress — see BEAUHARNAIS
Jo-seph-son \jō-zəf-sən also -səf-\ Brian David 1940– Brit. physicist
Jo-se-phus \jō-'sē-fəs\ Flavius A.D. 37–?100 Jewish hist.
Jou-bert \zhü-'be(ə)r\ Joseph 1754–1824 Fr. essayist & moralist
Joubert \yü-'be(ə)r, yō-\ Petrus Jacobus 1834–1900 *Piet Boer* gen. & statesman
Jou-haux \zhü-ō\ Léon 1879–1954 Fr. trade-union leader
Joule \jül, 'jau(ə)l, 'jöl\ James Prescott 1818–1889 Eng. physicist
Jour-dan \zhür-'dān\ Comte Jean Baptiste 1762–1833 Fr. soldier; marshal of France
Jo-vi-an \jō-vē-ən\ A.D. 331?–364 *Flavius Claudius Jovianus* Rom. emp. (363–364)
Jow-ett \jau-ət, 'jō-\ Benjamin 1817–1893 Eng. Greek scholar
Joyce \jōis\ James 1882–1941 Irish writer — **Joyc-ean** \jōi-sē-ən\ *adj*
Juan Car-los \('h)wān-'kār-ləs, -lōs\ 1938– king of Spain (1975–)
Juan Ma-nuel \('h)wān-mān-'wel\ Don 1282–1349 Span. writer
Juá-rez \('h)wār-əs\ Benito Pablo 1806–1872 Mex. lawyer; pres. of Mexico (1857–72)
Ju-das Mac-ca-bae-us \jüd-ə-'smak-ə-'bē-əs\ d 161 B.C. Jewish patriot; with 4 bros. (the *Mac-ca-bees* \mak-ə-(t)bez\ revolted against Antiochus Epiphanes
Ju-gur-tha \jü-'gər-thə\ d 104 B.C. king of Numidia (113–104 B.C.)
Ju-li-an \jül-yən\ A.D. 331–363 *Flavius Claudius Julianus, the Apos-tate* Rom. emp. (361–363)
Ju-li-ana \jü-lē-'an-ə\ 1909– dau. of *Wilhelmina* queen of the Netherlands (1948–80)
Jung \yūŋ\ Carl Gustav 1875–1961 Swiss psychol.
Ju-nius \jü-nyəs, -nē-əs\ Franciscus 1589–1677 Eng. (Ger.-born) philologist
Jun-kers \yūŋ-kərz, -kərs\ Hugo 1859–1935 Ger. airplane de-signer & builder
Ju-not \zhü-'nō\ Andoche 1771–1813 Duc d'*Abrantès* \dab-'rān-'tes\ Fr. gen. under Napoleon
Jus-se-rand \zhüs-(ə-'rān\ Jean Jules 1855–1932 *Jean Adrien An-toine Jules Jusserand* Fr. scholar & diplomat

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- Jus-tin** \ˈjəs-tən\ Saint A.D. 100?–?165 *Justin (the) Martyr* church father
- Jus-tin-i-an** I \jə-ˈstin-ē-ən\ A.D. 483–565 *the Great* Byzantine emp. (527–565)
- Ju-ve-nal** \jü-vən-əl\ A.D. 60?–?140 *Decimus Junius Juvenalis* Rom. poet & satirist — **Ju-ve-na-lian** \jü-və-ˈnāl-yən\ *adj*
- Kádár** \ˈkád-är\ János 1912–1st secy. of Hungarian Communist party (1956–)
- Kaf-ka** \ˈkäf-kə, ˈkaf-\ Franz 1883–1924 Austrian writer — **Kaf-ka-esque** \ˈkäf-kə-ˈesk, ˈkaf-\ *adj*
- Ka-ga-wa** \kä-ˈgä-wə\ Toyohiko 1888–1960 Jap. social reformer
- Kai-ser** \ˈki-zər\ Henry John 1882–1967 Am. industrialist
- Kalb** \ˈkäl-p\ Johann 1721–1780 Baron *de Kalb* \di-ˈkäl\ Ger. gen. in Am.
- Ka-li-da-sa** \käl-i-ˈdäs-ə\ 5th cent. A.D. Hindu dram. & poet
- Ka-li-nin** \kə-ˈlē-n(y)ən\ Mikhail Ivanovich 1875–1946 Russ. polit.; pres. U.S.S.R. (1923–46)
- Ka-me-ha-me-ha** I \kə-mā-ə-ˈmā-(j)hä\ 1758?–1819 *the Great* king of Hawaii (1795–1819)
- Ka-me-nev** \kām-ə-ˈnef, ˈkam-\ Lev Borisovich 1883–1936 Russ. Communist leader
- Ka-mer-lingh On-nes** \kām-ər-lɪŋ-ˈon-əs\ Heike 1853–1926 Du. physicist
- Kan-din-sky** \kan-ˈdin(t)-skē\ Vasily 1866–1944 Russ. painter
- Kane** \ˈkän\ Elisha Kent 1820–1857 Am. arctic explorer
- K'ang-hsi** \ˈkän-ˈshē\ 1654–1722 Chin. emp. (1662–1722)
- Kant** \ˈkant, ˈkánt\ Immanuel 1724–1804 Ger. philos.
- Kan-to-ro-vich** \kän-tə-ˈrov-ich\ Leonid Vitalevich 1912–Russ. econ.
- Ka-pit-sa** \ˈkáp-yit-sə\ Pyotr Leonidovich 1894–Russ. physicist
- Kar-a-george** \kar-ə-ˈjō(ə)rj\ 1766?–1817 orig. *George Petrović* Serbian nationalist; founder of *Kar-a-geor-ge-vich* \-ˈjör-jə-ˈvich\ dynasty
- Ka-ra-jan** \ˈkär-ə-yän\ Herbert von 1908–Austrian conductor
- Ka-ra-man-lis** \kär-ə-män-ˈlēs, -ˈmän-\ Konstantinos 1907–prime min. of Greece (1974–)
- Karl-feldt** \ˈkär(ə)l-felt\ Erik Axel 1864–1931 Swed. poet
- Ka-ro-lyi** \ˈkar-əl-yē, ˈkär-\ Count Mihály 1875–1955 Hung. polit.
- Kar-rer** \ˈkär-ər\ Paul 1889–1971 Swiss chemist
- Kar-sa-vi-na** \kär-ˈsäv-ə-nə, -ˈsav-\ Tamara 1885–1978 Russ. dancer
- Kast-ler** \kást-ler\ Alfred 1902–Fr. physicist
- Katz** \ˈkats\ Sir Bernard 1911–Brit. (Ger.-born) biophysicist
- Kat-zen-bach** \ˈkat-sən-bak\ Nicholas deBelleville 1922–U.S. atty. gen. (1965–66)
- Kauf-man** \ˈkóf-mən\ George Simon 1889–1961 Am. dram.
- Kau-nitz, von** \ˈkau-nəts\ Count Wenzel Anton 1711–1794 Prince von *Kaunitz-Rietberg* Austrian statesman
- Kaut-sky** \ˈkaüt-skē\ Karl Johann 1854–1938 Ger. socialist writer
- Ka-wa-ba-ta** \kä-wə-ˈbät-ə, kə-ˈwäb-ə-tä\ Yasunari 1899–1972 Jap. writer
- Kaye-Smith** \ˈkā-ˈsmith\ Sheila 1887–1956 Eng. nov.
- Ka-zan-tza-kis** \káz-ˈn-ˈtsäk-ēs\ Nikos 1885–1957 Greek poet, nov., & translator
- Kean** \ˈkēn\ Edmund 1787–1833 Eng. actor
- Kear-ny** \ˈkär-nē\ Philip 1814–1862 Am. gen.
- Keats** \ˈkēts\ John 1795–1821 Eng. poet — **Keats-ian** \ˈkēt-sē-ən\ *adj*
- Ke-ble** \ˈkē-bəl\ John 1792–1866 Eng. clergyman & poet
- Kee-ley** \ˈkē-lē\ Leslie Enraught 1834–1900 Am. physician
- Ke-fau-ver** \ˈkē-fō-vər\ (Carey) Estes 1903–1963 Am. polit.
- Kei-tel** \ˈkī-təl\ Wilhelm 1882–1946 Ger. field marshal
- Kek-ko-nen** \ˈkek-ə-nən, -ˈnen\ Urho Kaleva 1900–pres. of Finland (1956–)
- Kel-land** \ˈkel-ənd\ Clarence Budington 1881–1964 Am. nov.
- Kel-ler** \ˈkel-ər\ Helen Adams 1880–1968 Am. deaf & blind lecturer
- Kel-logg** \ˈkel-ög, -äg\ Frank Billings 1856–1937 Am. statesman
- Kel-vin** \ˈkel-vən\ 1st Baron 1824–1907 *William Thomson* Brit. math. & physicist
- Ke-mal Ata-türk** \kə-mal-ˈat-ə-türk, -ˈät-\ 1881–1938 *Mustafa* or *Mustapha Kemal* Turk. gen.; pres. of Turkey (1923–38)
- Kem-ble** \ˈkem-bəl\ Frances Anne 1809–1893 *Fanny* Eng. actress
- Kemble** John Philip 1757–1823 Eng. actor
- Kempis** Thomas a — see THOMAS A KEMPIS
- Ken or Kenn** \ˈken\ Thomas 1637–1711 Eng. prelate & hymn writer
- Ken-dall** \ˈken-dəl\ Edward Calvin 1886–1972 Am. biochem.
- Kendall** (William) Sergeant 1869–1938 Am. painter & sculptor
- Ken-drew** \ˈken-(j)drü\ Sir John Cowdery 1917–Brit. chem.
- Ken-nan** \ˈken-ən\ George Frost 1904–Am. hist. & diplomat
- Kennedy** \ˈken-əd-ē\ John Fitzgerald 1917–1963 Am. polit.; 35th pres. of the U.S. (1961–63)
- Kennedy** Joseph Patrick 1888–1969 *father of J. F. & R. F.* Am. businessman & diplomat
- Kennedy** Robert Francis 1925–1968 Am. polit. & lawyer; atty. gen. of the U.S. (1961–64)
- Ken-nel-ly** \ˈken-əl-ē\ Arthur Edwin 1861–1939 Am. engineer
- Ken-ny** \ˈken-ē\ Elizabeth 1886–1952 Austral. nurse & physiotherapist
- Kent** \ˈkent\ James 1763–1847 Am. jurist
- Kent** Rockwell 1882–1971 Am. painter and illustrator
- Ken-wor-thy** \ˈken-wər-thē\ Joseph Montague 1886–1953 10th Baron *Stra-bol-gi* \strə-ˈbō-gē\ Brit. naval officer
- Ken-yon** \ˈken-yən\ John Samuel 1874–1959 Am. phonetician
- Kep-ler** \ˈkep-lər\ Johannes 1571–1630 Ger. astronomer
- Ke-pel** \ˈkep-əl\ 1st Viscount 1725–1786 *Augustus Keppel* Brit. admiral
- Ker** \ˈke(ə)r, ˈkər, ˈkär\ William Paton 1855–1923 Brit. scholar
- Ke-ren-ski** \ˈker-ən-skē\ Aleksandr Feodorovich 1881–1970 Russ. revolutionist
- Kern** \ˈkärn\ Jerome David 1885–1945 Am. composer
- Ker-ou-ac** \ˈker-ə-wak\ Jack 1922–1969 *John* Am. writer
- Kes-sel-ring** \ˈkes-əl-rɪŋ\ Albert 1887–1960 Ger. field marshal
- Ket-ter-ing** \ˈket-ə-rɪŋ\ Charles Franklin 1876–1958 Am. electrical engineer & inventor
- Key** \ˈkē\ Francis Scott 1779–1843 Am. lawyer; author of “The Star-Spangled Banner”
- Keynes** \ˈkänz\ 1st Baron 1883–1946 *John Maynard Keynes* Eng. econ.
- Key-ser-ling** \ˈkī-zər-lɪŋ\ Count Hermann Alexander 1880–1946 Ger. philos. & writer
- Kha-cha-tu-ri-an** \ˈkäch-ə-ˈtūr-ē-ən, ˈkach-\ Aram 1903–1978 Russ.-Armenian composer
- Kha-lid** \ˈkä-ˈléd, kä-\ in full *Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz Al Saud* 1913–king of Saudi Arabia (1975–)
- Khayyám** Omar — see OMAR KHAYYÁM
- Khe-ra-skov** \kə-ˈräs-kəf\ Mikhail Matveevich 1733–1807 Russ. poet
- Kho-ra-na** \kō-ˈrən-ə\ Har Gobind 1922–Am. (Indian-born) biochem.
- Khrushchev** \krush-ˈ(ch)öv, -ˈ(ch)ef, -ˈ(ch)ev, ˈkrüsh-, \ Ni-ki-ta \nə-ˈkēt-ə\ Sergeevich 1894–1971 Russ. polit.; premier of Soviet Union (1958–64) — **Khrushchev-ian** \krush-ˈ(ch)öv-ē-ən, -ˈ(ch)öv-, -ˈ(ch)ev-\ *adj* — **Khrushchev-ite** *adj*
- Khu-fu** \ˈkü-(j)fü\ Greek **Che-ops** \ˈkē-äps\ (26th cent. B.C.) king of Egypt & pyramid builder
- Khwa-riz-mi, al-** \al-ˈkwär-əz-mē\ A.D. 780–?850 Arab math.
- Kidd** \ˈkid\ William 1645?–1701 *Captain Kidd* Scot. pirate
- Kie-ran** \ˈkir-ən\ John Francis 1892–Am. journalist
- Kier-ke-gaard** \ˈkir-kə-gär(d), -gō(ə)r\ Søren Aabye 1813–1855 Dan. philos. & theol. — **Kier-ke-gaard-ian** \ˈkir-kə-ˈgärd-ē-ən, -ˈgörd-\ *adj*
- Kie-sing-er** \ˈkē-zɪŋ-ər\ Kurt Georg 1904–chancellor of West Germany (1966–69)
- Kil-learn** \kil-ˈərn\ 1st Baron 1880–1964 *Miles Wedderburn Lampson* Brit. diplomat
- Kil-lian** \ˈkil-ē-ən, ˈkil-yən\ James Rhyne 1904–Am. educator
- Kil-mer** \ˈkil-mər\ (Alfred) Joyce 1886–1918 Am. poet
- Kim Il Sung** \ˈkim-ˈil-ˈsəŋ, -ˈsūŋ\ 1912–N. Korean leader (1948–) and pres. (1972–)
- Kim-mel** \ˈkim-əl\ Husband Edward 1882–1968 Am. admiral
- Kin-di, al-** \al-ˈkin-dē\ 9th cent. A.D. Arab philos.
- King** \ˈkiŋ\ Ernest Joseph 1878–1956 Am. admiral
- King** Martin Luther 1929–1968 Am. clergyman
- King** Rufus 1755–1827 Am. polit. & diplomat
- King** William Lyon Mackenzie 1874–1950 Canad. statesman; prime min. (1921–26; 1926–30; 1935–48)
- King** William Rufus DeVane 1786–1853 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1853)
- King-lake** \ˈkiŋ-lāk\ Alexander William 1809–1891 Eng. hist.
- Kings-ley** \ˈkiŋz-lē\ Charles 1819–1875 Eng. clergyman & nov.
- Kingsley** Sidney 1906–Am. dram.
- Kin-kaid** \ˈkin-ˈkād\ Thomas Cassin 1888–1972 Am. admiral
- Kin-sey** \ˈkin-zē\ Alfred Charles 1894–1956 Am. zoologist
- Kip-ling** \ˈkip-lɪŋ\ Rud-yard \ˈrəd-yərd, ˈrəj-ərd\ 1865–1936 Eng. author — **Kip-ling-esque** \ˈkip-lɪŋ-ˈesk\ *adj*
- Kir-by-Smith** \ˈkər-bē-ˈsmith\ Edmund 1824–1893 orig. *E.K. Smith* Am. Confed. gen.
- Kirch-hoff** \ˈki(ə)r-kóf\ Gustav Robert 1824–1887 Ger. physicist
- Kirch-ner** \ˈki(ə)rk-nər, ˈki(ə)rk-\ Ernst Ludwig 1880–1938 Ger. painter
- Kirk** \ˈkərk\ Norman 1923–1974 prime min. of N.Z. (1972–74)
- Ki-rov** \ˈkē-róf, -röv\ Sergei Mironovich 1886–1934 Russ. revolutionist
- Kir-sten** \ˈki(ə)r-stən\ Dorothy 1917–Am. soprano
- Kir-wan** \ˈkər-wən\ Richard 1733–1812 Irish chem.
- Kis-sin-ger** \ˈkis-ˈn-jər\ Henry Alfred 1923–Am. (Ger.-born) scholar & govt. official; U.S. secy. of state (1973–77)
- Kitch-e-ner** \ˈkich-(ə)nər\ Horatio Herbert 1850–1916 1st Earl *Kitchener of Khartoum and of Broome* Brit. field marshal
- Kit-tredge** \ˈki-trɪj\ George Lyman 1860–1941 Am. educ.
- Klee** \ˈklā\ Paul 1879–1940 Swiss painter
- Klein-dienst** \ˈklin-dēnst\ Richard Gordon 1923–U.S. attorney general (1972–73)
- Kleist, von** \ˈklīst\ Heinrich 1777–1811 Ger. dram.
- Kleist, von** Paul Ludwig Ewald 1881–1954 Ger. gen.
- Klem-per-er** \ˈklem-pər-ər\ Otto 1885–1973 Ger. conductor
- Klop-stock** \ˈklöp-stäk, ˈklöp-shtök\ Friedrich Gottlieb 1724–1803 Ger. poet
- Knel-ler** \ˈnel-ər\ Sir Godfrey 1646–1723 orig. *Gottfried Kniller* Ger.-born portrait painter in Eng.
- Knox** \ˈnäks\ Frank 1874–1944 *William Franklin* Am. publisher
- Knox** Henry 1750–1806 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Knox** John 1505–1572 Scot. reformer & statesman
- Knox** Philander Chase 1853–1921 Am. statesman
- Knud-sen** \ˈknə-ˈnüd-sən\ William Signius 1879–1948 Am. (Dan.-born) industrialist & administrator
- Knut** \kə-ˈn(y)üt\ var of CANUTE
- Koch** \ˈkøk, ˈkøk, or ö, ä\ Robert 1843–1910 Ger. bacteriologist
- Ko-cher** \ˈkøk-ər, ˈkøk-\ Emil Theodor 1841–1917 Swiss surgeon
- Kock, de** \ˈkøk\ Paul 1794–1871 Fr. nov. & dram.
- Ko-daly** \ˈkō-dī\ Zoltán \ˈzöl-tän\ 1882–1967 Hung. composer
- Koest-ler** \ˈkes(t)-lər\ Arthur 1905–Brit. (Hung.-born) writer
- Koh-ler** \ˈkō-lər\ Foy David 1908–Am. diplomat
- Koi-so** \ˈkoi-(j)sō, ˈkō-ē-(j)sō\ Kuniaki 1880–1950 Jap. gen.
- Ko-kosch-ka** \kə-ˈkōsh-kə\ Oskar 1886–1980 Brit. (Austrian-born) painter
- Kol-chak** \köl-ˈchäk\ Aleksandr Vasilievich 1874–1920 Russ. admiral & counterrevolutionist
- Kol-lon-tai** \käl-ən-ˈtī\ Aleksandra Mikhailovna 1872–1952 Russ. diplomat
- Koll-witz** \ˈköl-wits, ˈköl-vits\ Käthe 1867–1945 née *Schmidt* Ger. artist
- Kol-tsov** \kolt-ˈsöv, -ˈsöv\ Aleksei Vasilievich 1808–1842 Russ. poet
- Ko-mu-ra** \kō-ˈmür-ä, ˈkō-mə-rä\ Marquis Jutaro 1855–1911 Jap. diplomat

Kon-dy-les \kón-'dē-ləs, -lēs\ Georgios 1879–1936 Greek gen. & statesman
Ko-nev \kón-,yef, -,yev, -yaf\ Ivan Stepanovich 1897–1973 Russ. gen. & marshal of Soviet Union
Ko-no-ye \kə-'noi-(j)ā\ Prince Fumimaro 1891–1945 Jap. statesman
Koo \kū\ Vi Kyuin Wel-ling-ton \wel-ín-tən\ 1887– orig. *Ku Wei-chün* Chin. statesman & diplomat
Koop-mans \küp-mənz\ Tjalling Charles 1910– Am. (Dutch-born) econ.
Kopernik or **Kopernigk** — see COPERNICUS
Korn-berg \kó(ə)rn-,bərg\ Arthur 1918– Am. biochemist
Korn-gold \kó(ə)rn-,göld, -gölt\ Erich Wolfgang 1897–1957 Am. (Austrian-born) composer, conductor, & pianist
Kor-ni-lov \kór-'nē-ləf\ Lavr Georgievich 1870–1918 Russ. gen. & counterrevolutionist
Ko-ro-len-ko \kór-ə-'leŋ-(j)kō, -kär-\ Vladimir Galaktionovich 1853–1921 Russ. nov.
Kor-zyb-ski \kə-'zip-skē, kór-'zib-\ Alfred Habdank Skarbek 1879–1950 Am. (Pol.-born) scientist & writer
Kos-ciusz-ko \käs-ē-'əs-kō, kōsh-'chùsh-(j)kō\ Thaddeus 1746–1817 Pol. patriot and Am. Revolutionary soldier
Kos-sel \kós-əl\ Albrecht 1853–1927 Ger. physiological chem.
Kos-suth \kä-'süth, kä-'; kó-'shüt\ Ferenc \fer-'en(t)s\ 1841–1914 son of *Lajos* Hung. polit.
Kossuth La-jos \lói-'ōsh\ 1802–1894 Hung. patriot & statesman
Ko-sy-gin \kə-'sē-gən\ Aleksei Nikolaevich 1904– Russ. polit.; premier of Soviet Union (1964–)
Kot-ze-bue, von \kät-sə-'bü, 'kót-\ August Friedrich Ferdinand 1761–1819 Ger. dram.
Koun-dou-rio-tes \kūn-,dür-ē-'ōt-ēs\ Pavlos 1855–1935 Greek admiral & statesman
Kous-se-vitz-ky \kü-sə-'vit-skē\ Serge \sə'j, 'se(ə)rzh\ 1874–1951 *Sergei Alexandrovitch* Russ.-born conductor
Krafft-Ebing, von \kräf-'tā-bīŋ, 'kraf-\ Baron Richard 1840–1902 Ger. neurologist
Krebs \krebz\ Sir Hans (Adolf) 1900– Brit. (Ger.-born) biochemist
Kreis-ky \krī-skē\ Bruno 1911– chancellor of Austria (1970–)
Kreis-ler \krī-slər\ Fritz 1875–1962 Am. (Austrian-born) violinist
Kreps \kreps\ Juanita Morris 1921– U.S. secy. of commerce (1977–79)
Kreym-borg \krām-,bò(ə)rg\ Alfred 1883–1966 Am. poet
Krock \kräk\ Arthur 1886–1974 Am. journalist
Krogh \krög\ August 1874–1949 Dan. physiol.
Krol \kröl\ John Joseph 1910– Am. cardinal
Kroll \kröl\ Leon 1884–1974 Am. painter
Kro-pot-kin \krə-'pät-kən\ Prince Pētr Alekseevich 1842–1921 Russ. geographer & revolutionist
Kru-ger \krü-gər Afrik 'krü-ər\ Stephanus Johannes Paulus 1825–1904 *Oom Paul* \ōm-'pōül\ So. African statesman
Krupp \krúp, 'krəp\ family of Ger. munition makers including: Friedrich 1787–1826; his son Alfred 1812–1887; Alfred's son Friedrich Alfred 1854–1902; Friedrich Alfred's daughter Bertha 1886–1957; & Bertha's son Alfred-Felix 1907–1967
Krup-ska-ya \krúp-skə-yə\ Nadezhda Konstantinovna 1869–1939 wife of *V.I. Lenin* Russ. social worker
Krutch \krüch\ Joseph Wood 1893–1970 Am. author & critic
Ku-bi-tschek \kü-bə-'chek\ Juscelino 1901–1976 pres. of Brazil (1956–61)
Ku-blai Khan \kü-,blə-'kän, -bli-\ 1216–1294 founder of Mongol dynasty in China
Kuhn \kün\ Richard 1900–1967 Austrian chem.
Kui-by-shev \kwē-bə-'shef, 'kü-ē-bə-, -shev\ Valerian Vladimirovich 1888–1935 Russ. Bolshevik
Kun \kün\ Bé-la \bā-lə\ 1885–1937 Hung. Communist
Kung \gün\ Prince 1833–1898 Manchu statesman
Kung \kūŋ\ H. H. 1881–1967 orig. *K'ung Hsiang-hsi* Chin. statesman
Ku-ro-pat-kin \kür-ə-'pat-kən, -'pät-\ Aleksei Nikolaevich 1848–1925 Russ. gen.
Ku-ru-su \kú-'rü-(j)sü, kür-ə-'sü\ Saburo 1888–1954 Jap. diplomat
Kusch \küş\ Polykarp 1911– Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
Ku-tu-zov \kə-'tü-,zof, -zov\ Mikhail Ilarionovich 1745–1813 Prince of *Smolensk* Russ. field marshal
Kuz-nets \kəz-(j)nets\ Simon 1901– Am. (Ukrainian-born) econ.
Kyd or **Kid** \kid\ Thomas 1558–1594 Eng. dram.
Kyne-wulf var of CYNEWULF
La Bru-yère, de \lä-brü-'ye(ə)r, -brē-'e(ə)r\ Jean 1645–1696 Fr. moralist
La-chaise \lə-'shāz\ Gaston 1882–1935 Am. (Fr.-born) sculptor
La Chaise, de \lə-'shāz\ François d'Aix 1624–1709 Fr. Jesuit
La Farge \lə-'färzh, -'färj\ John 1835–1910 Am. artist
La Farge Oliver Hazard Perry 1901–1963 Am. writer & anthropol.
La-fa-yette, de \ləf-ē-'et, -laf-\ Marquis 1757–1834 *Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier* Fr. gen. & statesman
Laf-fite or **La-fitte** \lə-'fēt, la-\ Jean 1780?–?1825 Fr. pirate in Am.
La Fol-lette \lə-'fāl-ət\ Robert Marion 1855–1925 Am. polit.
La-fon-taine \lə-'fän-'tän, -'fän-, -fōn-'ten\ Henri 1854–1943 Belg. lawyer & statesman
La Fon-taine, de \lə-'fän-'tän, -'fän-, -fōn-'ten\ Jean 1621–1695 Fr. fabulist
La-ger-kvist \läg-ər-,kfist, -kwist\ Pär Fabian 1891–1974 Swed. dram., poet, & nov.
La-ger-löf \läg-ər-,lə(r)v\ Selma Ottiliana Lovisa 1858–1940 Swed. nov. & poet
La-grange \lə-'gränj, -'gränzh\ Comte Joseph Louis 1736–1813 Fr. geometer & astron.
La Guar-dia \lə-'g(w)ärd-ē-ə\ Fi-o-rel-lo \fē-ə-'rel-(j)ō\ Henry 1882–1947 Am. lawyer & polit.
Laird \la(ə)rd, 'le(ə)rd\ Melvin Robert 1922– U.S. polit.; U.S. secy. of defense (1969–72)
Lake \lāk\ Simon 1866–1945 Am. naval architect

La-marck, de \lə-'märk\ Chevalier 1744–1829 *Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet* Fr. naturalist
La-mar-tine, de \läm-,är-'tēn, -lam-ər-\ Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat 1790–1869 Fr. poet
Lamas Carlos Saavedra — see CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS
Lamb \lam\ Charles 1775–1834 Eng. essayist & critic
Lamb William 1779–1848 2d Viscount *Melbourne* Eng. statesman
Lamb Willis Eugene 1913– Am. physicist
Lam-bert \lam-bərt\ John 1619–1683 Eng. parliamentary gen.
Lam-masch \läm-'äsh\ Heinrich 1853–1920 Austrian jurist
La Motte-Fou-qué \lə-'mät-fü-'kə\ Baron Friedrich Heinrich Karl 1777–1843 Ger. nov.
Land \land\ Edwin Herbert 1909– Am. inventor & industrialist
Land-dau \län-'daü\ Lev Davidovich 1908–1968 Russ. physicist
Land-dis \lan-dəs\ Ken-e-saw \ken-ə-,sò\ Mountain 1866–1944 Am. jurist & baseball commissioner
Land-on \lan-dən\ Alfred Mossman 1887– Am. polit.
Land-or \lan-,dò(ə)r, -dər\ Walter Savage 1775–1864 Eng. author
Land-dow-ska \lan-'dof-skə, -'döv-\ Wanda 1877–1959 Pol. pianist
Land-seer \lan(d)-,si(ə)r\ Sir Edwin Henry 1802–1873 Eng. painter
Land-stein-er \lan(d)-,sti-nər, 'länt-,shti-\ Karl 1868–1943 Austrian-born pathologist in Am.
Lane \län\ Edward William 1801–1876 Eng. orientalist
La-franc \lan-,fränk\ 1005?–1089 Ital.-born prelate in Eng.
Lang \laŋ\ Andrew 1844–1912 Scot. scholar & author
Lang Cosmo Gordon 1864–1945 Brit. prelate; archbishop of Canterbury (1928–42)
Lange \läŋ-ə\ Christian Louis 1869–1938 Norw. pacifist & hist.
Lang-er \laŋ-ər\ Susanne Knauth 1895– Am. philos. & educ.
Lang-land \laŋ-länd\ or **Lang-ley** \laŋ-lē\ William 1332?–?1400 Eng. poet
Lang-ley \laŋ-lē\ Samuel Pierpont 1834–1906 Am. astron. & airplane pioneer
Lang-muir \laŋ-,myü(ə)r\ Irving 1881–1957 Am. chem.
Lang-ton \laŋ(k)-tən\ Stephen d 1228 Eng. theol., hist., & poet
Lang-try \laŋ(k)-trē\ Lillie 1853–1929 née (*Emilie Charlotte*) *Le Breton*; the *Jersey Lily* Brit. actress
La-nier \lə-'ni(ə)r\ Sidney 1842–1881 Am. poet
La-nes-ter \laŋ-kəs-tər; 'lan-,kes-, 'laŋ-\ Sir Edwin Ray 1847–1929 Eng. zool.
Lannes \län, 'lan\ Jean 1769–1809 Duc de *Montebello* Fr. soldier under Napoleon; marshal of France
La-sing \lan(t)-sīŋ\ Robert 1864–1928 Am. lawyer & statesman
Lao-tzu or **Lao-tse** or **Lao-tze** \ləud-'zə\ 604?–?531 B.C. Chin. philos.
La Pé-rouse, de \-,lä-pā-'rüz, -pə-\ Comte 1741–1788 *Jean François de Galoup* Fr. navigator & explorer
La-place, de \lə-'pläs\ Marquis Pierre Simon 1749–1827 Fr. astron. & math.
Lard-ner \lärd-nər\ Ring 1885–1933 *Ringgold Wilmer* Am. writer
La-re-do Brú \lə-'räd-ō-'brü\ Federico 1875–1946 Cuban soldier; pres. of Cuba (1936–40)
Lar-go Ca-ba-lle-ro \lär-(j)gō-,kab-ə(l)-'ye(ə)r-(j)ō, -káb-, -ə-'le(ə)r-\ Francisco 1869–1946 Span. labor leader; prime min. (1936–37)
La Roche-fou-cauld, de \lä-'rōsh-fü-'kō, -rōsh-\ Duc François 1613–1680 Fr. writer & moralist
La-rousse \lə-'rüš\ Pierre Athanase 1817–1875 Fr. grammarian & lexicographer
Lar-tet \lär-tä\ Édouard Armand Isidore Hippolyte 1801–1871 Fr. archaeologist
La Salle, de \lə-'sal\ Sieur 1643–1687 *René Robert Cavelier* Fr. explorer in Am.
Las Ca-sas, de \lä-'skäs-əs\ Bartolomé 1474–1566 Span. Dominican missionary & hist.
Las-ki \las-kē\ Harold Joseph 1893–1950 Eng. polit. scientist
Las-salle \lə-'sal, -'säl\ Ferdinand 1825–1864 Ger. socialist
Lat-i-mer \lat-ə-mər\ Hugh 1485?–1555 Eng. Protestant martyr
La-tou-rette \lä-tə-'ret\ Kenneth Scott 1884–1968 Am. religious hist. & sinologue
La-trobe \lə-'trōb\ Benjamin Henry 1764–1820 Am. (Eng.-born) architect & engineer
Lat-ti-more \lat-ə-,mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ Owen 1900– Am. orientalist
Laud \löd\ William 1573–1645 Eng. prelate; archbishop of Canterbury (1633–45)
Lau-der \löd-ər\ Sir Harry 1870–1950 orig. *MacLennan* Scot. singer
Laue, von \läu-ə\ Max 1879–1960 Ger. physicist
Laugh-ton \lót-'n\ Charles 1899–1962 Am. (Eng.-born) actor
Lau-ren-cin \lə-'rən-sən\ Marie 1885–1956 Fr. painter
Lau-rens \lə-'rəns\ Henri 1885–1954 Fr. sculptor
Lau-ri-er \lör-ē-,ä, 'lär-\ Sir Wilfrid 1841–1919 Canad. statesman
Lautrec — see TOULOUSE-LAUTREC
La-val \lə-'val, -'väl\ Pierre 1883–1945 Fr. lawyer & polit.
La Val-lière, de \lä-'vəl-'ye(ə)r\ Duchesse 1644–1710 mistress of *Louis XIV* of France
La-ve-ran \lav-ə-'rän\ Charles Louis Alphonse 1845–1922 Fr. physiol. & bacteriol.
La Vé-ren-drye, de \lä-,ver-ən-'drē, -'ver-ən-,drī\ Sieur 1685–1749 *Pierre Gaultier de Varennes* Canad. explorer in Am.

ə	abut	°	kitten, F table	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	
ä	cot, cart	ä	F bac	au	out	ch	chin	e	less	
g	gift	i	trip	i	life	j	joke	k	G ich, buch	
o	flow	o	flaw	œ	F bæuf	œ	F feu	oi	coin	
th	this	ü	loot	ü	foot	ue	G füllen	ue	F rue	
y	F digne	\dēn\	nuit	\nwɛ\	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

- La-very** \lāv-(ə)-rē, 'lav-\ Sir John 1856–1941 Brit. painter
La-voisier \lāv-'wāz-ē-,ā\ Antoine Laurent 1743–1794 Fr. chem.
Law \lō\ (Andrew) Bon-ar \bān-ər\ 1858–1923 Brit. (Canad.-born) statesman
Law Edward 1750–1818 1st Baron *Ellenborough* Eng. jurist
Law John 1671–1729 Scot. financier & speculator
Law William 1686–1761 Eng. devotional writer
Lawes \lōz\ Henry 1596–1662 Eng. composer
Lawes Lewis Edward 1883–1947 Am. penologist
Law-rence \lōr-ən(t)s, 'lār-\ David 1888–1973 Am. journalist
Lawrence David Herbert 1885–1930 Eng. nov.
Lawrence Ernest Orlando 1901–1958 Am. physicist
Lawrence Gertrude 1901–1952 orig. *Gertrud Alexandra Dagmar Lawrence Klasen* Eng. actress
Lawrence James 1781–1813 Am. naval officer
Lawrence Sir Thomas 1769–1830 Eng. painter
Lawrence Thomas Edward 1888–1935 *Lawrence of Arabia* later surname *Shaw* Brit. archaeologist, soldier, & writer
Law-rie \lōr-ē, 'lār-ē\ Lee 1877–1963 Am. sculptor
Lax-ness \lāk-,snes\ Hall-dór \hāl-,dō(ə)r, -,dō(ə)r\ Kiljan 1902–Icelandic writer
Lay-a-mon \lī-ə-mən, 'lā-ə-\ fl 1200 Eng. poet
Lay-ard \lā-,ārd, -ərd\ Sir Austen Henry 1817–1894 Eng. archaeologist & diplomat
Lea-cock \lē-,kāk\ Stephen Butler 1869–1944 Canad. econ. & humorist
Leadbelly — see Huddie LEDBETTER
Leaf \lēf\ Walter 1852–1927 Eng. banker & scholar
Lea-hy \lā-(,)hē\ William Daniel 1875–1959 Am. admiral
Lea-key \lē-kē\ Louis Seymour Bazett 1903–1972 Brit. paleontologist
Lear \li(ə)r\ Edward 1812–1888 Eng. painter & nonsense poet
Le-brun \lə-'brən, -'brœn\ Albert 1871–1950 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1932–40)
Lebrun Mme. Vigée- — see VIGÉE-LEBRUN
Le Brun or **Le-brun** Charles 1619–1690 Fr. painter
Lecky \lek-ē\ William Edward Hartpole 1838–1903 Irish hist. & essayist
Le-conte de Lisle \lə-,kōn(n)t-də-'lē(ə)\ Charles Marie 1818–1894 orig. *Leconte* Fr. poet
Le Cor-bu-sier \lə-,kōr-'b(y)ü-zē-,ā\ 1887–1965 pseud. of *Charles Édouard Jeanneret-Gris* Fr. (Swiss-born) architect, painter, & writer
Led-bet-ter \led-,bet-ər\ Huddie 1888–1949 *Lead-belly* \led-,bel-ē\ Am. folk singer
Le-der-berg \lād-ər-,bərg\ Joshua 1925– Am. geneticist
Le Duc Tho \lād-,ək-'tō\ 1911– North Vietnamese leader
Lee \lē\ Ann 1736–1784 Eng. mystic; founder of Shaker society in U.S.
Lee Charles 1731–1782 Am. (Eng.-born) gen.
Lee Fitzhugh 1835–1905 *nephew of R. E. Lee* Am. gen.
Lee Francis Lightfoot 1734–1797 Am. Revolutionary statesman
Lee Henry 1756–1818 *Light-Horse Harry* Am. gen.
Lee Richard Henry 1732–1794 Am. Revolutionary statesman
Lee Robert Edward 1807–1870 Am. Confed. gen.
Lee Sir Sidney 1859–1926 Eng. editor & scholar
Lee Tsung-Dao \lē-'dzūŋ-'daū\ 1926– Chin. physicist
Leeu-wen-hoek or **Leu-wen-hoek**, **van** \lā-vən-,hük\ Anton 1632–1723 Du. naturalist
Le-feb-vre \lə-'fevr\ François Joseph 1755–1820 *Duc de Dantzig* Fr. gen.; marshal of France
Le Gal-lienne \lə-'gal-yən, -,yen\ Eva 1899– dau. of *Richard* Eng. actress in Am.
Le Gallienne Richard 1866–1947 Eng. writer
Le-gen-dre \lə-'zhā(n)dr\ Adrien Marie 1752–?1833 Fr. math.
Lé-ger \lā-'zhā\ Alexis Saint-Léger 1887–1975 pseud. *St. John Perse* \sa-'jōn-'pe(ə)rs\ Fr. diplomat & poet
Léger Fernand 1881–1955 Fr. painter
Léger Jules 1913– Canad. diplomat; gov.-gen. of Canada (1974–79)
Le-guía y Sal-ce-do \lə-'gē-ə-,ē-sāl-'sād-(,)ō, -'sā-(,)thō\ Augusto Bernardino 1863–1932 Peruvian banker; pres. of Peru (1908–12; 1919–30)
Le-hár \lā-,här\ Franz 1870–1948 Hung. composer
Leh-man \lē-mən\ Herbert Henry 1878–1963 Am. banker & polit.
Leh-mann \lā-,mān\ Lot-te \lōt-ə\ 1888–1976 Ger. soprano
Leib-niz or **Leib-nitz**, **von** \līb-nəts, Ger 'lip-nits\ Baron Gottfried Wilhelm 1646–1716 Ger. philos. & math.
Leicester 1st Earl of — see Robert DUDLEY; see also de MONTFORT
Leif Ericsson — see ERICSSON
Leigh-Mal-lo-ry \lē-'mal-(ə)-rē\ Sir Trafford Leigh 1892–1944 Brit. air marshal
Leigh-ton \lāt-'n\ Frederick 1830–1896 Baron *Leighton of Stretton* Eng. painter
Leins-dorf \līnz-,dōrf, 'līn(t)s-\ Erich 1912– Am. (Austrian-born) conductor
Leith-Ross \lē-'thrōs\ Sir Frederick (William) 1887–1968 Brit. econ. & financier
Le-jeune \lə-'jūn\ John Archer 1867–1942 Am. marine gen.
Le-land \lē-lənd\ or **Ley-land** \lā-\ John 1506?–1552 Eng. antiquarian
Leloir \lā-'lwär\ Luis Federico 1906– Argentinian biochem.
Le-ly \lē-lē\ Sir Peter 1618–1680 orig. *Pieter Van der Faes* Du. painter in Eng.
Le-mai-tre \lə-'metr\ (François Élie) Jules 1853–1914 Fr. writer
Lemaître Abbé Georges Henri 1894–1966 Belg. astrophysicist
Lem-ass \lem-əs\ Seán 'shón\ Francis 1899–1971 prime min. of Ireland (1959–66)
Lemoyne Pierre — see IBERVILLE
Le-nard \lā-,närt\ Philipp 1862–1947 Ger. physicist
Len-clos \lān-klō\ Anne 1620–1705 *Ninon de Lenclos* Fr. wit & lady of fashion
L'En-fant \län-,fānt, län-fān\ Pierre Charles 1754–1825 Fr. engineer in Am.
Le-nin \len-ən\ V.I. 1870–1924 *Vladimir Ilyich Ul'ya-nov* \ül-'yān-əf, -,ōf, -,ōv\ Russ. Communist leader
Leo \lē-(,)ō\ name of 13 popes: esp. I Saint 390?–461 (pope 440–61); III Saint 750?–816 (pope 795–816); XIII 1810–1903 (pope 1878–1903)
Leon-ard \len-ərd\ William Ellery 1876–1944 Am. educ. & poet
Leonardo da Vinci — see Leonardo da VINCI
Le-on-ca-val-lo \lē-,ōn-kə'vāl-(,)ō\ Ruggiero 1858–1919 Ital. composer & librettist
Le-on-i-das \lē-'ān-əd-əs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek hero; king of Sparta (490?–480)
Le-ont-ief \l(y)ē-'ōnt-yəf\ Wassily 1906– Am. (Russ.-born) econ.
Le-o-par-di \lē-ə-'pārd-ē\ Conte Giacomo 1798–1837 Ital. poet
Le-o-pold I \lē-ə-,pōld\ 1640–1705 king of Hungary (1655–1705) & Holy Rom. emp. (1658–1705)
Leopold II 1747–1792 Holy Rom. emp. (1790–92)
Leopold I 1790–1865 king of Belgium (1831–65)
Leopold II 1835–1909 king of Belgium (1865–1909)
Leopold III 1901– king of Belgium (1934–51)
Lep-i-dus \lep-əd-əs\ Marcus Aemilius d 13 B.C. Rom. triumvir
Ler-mon-tov \ler-mən-,tōf, -,tōv\ Mikhail Yurievich 1814–1841 Russ. poet & nov.
Ler-ner \lēr-nər\ Alan Jay 1918– Am. dram.
Le-sage \lə-'sāzh\ Alain René 1668–1747 Fr. nov. & dram.
Le-sche-tiz-ky \lesh-ə-'tit-skē\ Theodor 1830–1915 Pol. pianist & composer
Les-seps, de \lə-'seps, 'les-əps\ Vicomte Ferdinand Marie 1805–1894 Fr. diplomat; promoter of Suez Canal
Les-sing \les-ŋ\ Gotthold Ephraim 1729–1781 Ger. critic & dram.
Les-ter \les-tər\ Seán 'shón\ 1889–1959 Irish journalist & diplomat; last secy.-gen. of League of Nations (1940–46)
L'Es-trange \lə-'strānj\ Sir Roger 1616–1704 Eng. journalist & translator
Leu-tze \lōit-sə\ Emanuel 1816–1868 Am. (Ger.-born) painter
Le-vas-seur \lə-,väs-'ər\ Pierre Émile 1828–1911 Fr. econ.
Le-ver \lē-vər\ Charles James 1806–1872 Brit. nov.
Le-vi \lē-vē\ Edward Hirsch 1911– U.S. atty. gen. (1975–77)
Lew-es \lü-əs\ George Henry 1817–1878 Eng. philos. & critic
Lew-is \lü-əs\ Sir (William) Arthur 1915– Brit. econ.
Lewis Cecil Day — see DAY-LEWIS
Lewis Clive Staples 1898–1963 Eng. nov. & essayist
Lewis (Harry) Sinclair 1885–1951 Am. nov.
Lewis Isaac Newton 1858–1931 Am. army officer & inventor
Lewis John Llewellyn 1880–1969 Am. labor leader
Lewis Matthew Gregory 1775–1818 *Monk Lewis* Eng. author
Lewis Meriwether 1774–1809 Am. explorer
Lewis (Percy) Wyndham 1884–1957 Brit. painter & author
Lew-i-sohn \lü-ə-zən, -sən\ Ludwig 1883–1955 Am. (Ger.-born) nov. & critic
Ley \li\ Robert 1890–1945 Ger. Nazi leader
Li Hung-chang \lē-'hūŋ-'jāŋ\ 1823–1901 Chin. statesman
Li Po \-'bō, -'pō\ or *Tai-po* \-'ti-\ d.A.D. 762 Chin. poet
Li Shih-min \-'shē-'min\ A.D. 597–649 *T'ai-tsung* \-'tid-'zūŋ\ Chin. emp. (627–649)
Lib-by \lib-ē\ Willard Frank 1908–1980 Am. chem.
Lich-ten-stein \lik-tən-,stīn, -,stēn\ Roy 1923– Am. artist
Li-cin-i-us \lə-'sīn-ē-əs\ A.D. 270?–325 *Valerius Licinianus Licinius* Rom. emp. (308–324)
Lid-dell Hart \lid-'l-'härt\ Basil Henry 1895–1970 Eng. military scientist
Lie \lē\ Jonas 1833–1909 Norw. nov. & dram.
Lie Jonas 1880–1940 *nephew of prec.* Norw.-born painter in Am.
Lie Trygve 1896–1968 Norw. lawyer; secy.-gen. of U.N. (1946–53)
Lie-big, von \lē-big\ Baron Justus 1803–1873 Ger. chem.
Lieb-knecht \lēp-(kə-),nekt\ Karl 1871–1919 Ger. socialist leader
Li-far \lē-fär, lē-\ Serge 1905– Russ. dancer
Lil-ien-thal \lil-yən-,thōl\ David Eli 1899– Am. lawyer & administrator
Lil-ien-thal \lil-yən-,tāl, -,thōl\ Otto 1848–1896 Ger. aeronautical engineer
Li-li-u-o-ka-la-ni \li-,lē-ə-(,)wō-kə-'lān-ē\ Lydia Kamekaeha 1838–1917 queen of the Hawaiian Islands (1891–93)
Lil-lo \lil-(,)ō\ George 1693?–1739 Eng. dram.
Li-món \li-'mōn\ José 1908–1972 Mex. dancer & choreographer in the U.S.
Lin Sen \lin-'sen\ or *Shen* \-'shen\ 1876?–1943 Chin. statesman; pres. of the National government (1932–43)
Lin Yu-tang \-'yü-'tāŋ, -'tāŋ\ 1895–1976 Chin. author & philologist
Lin-a-cre \lin-i-kər\ Thomas 1460?–1524 Eng. humanist & physician
Lin-coln \lin-kən\ Abraham 1809–1865 16th pres. of the U.S. (1861–65)
Lincoln Benjamin 1733–1810 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Lincoln Joseph Crosby 1870–1944 Am. nov.
Lind \līnd\ Jenny 1820–1887 *Johanna Maria; the Swedish Nightingale* Swed. soprano
Lind-bergh \līn(d)-,bərg\ Anne Spencer 1906– née *Morrow*; wife of C. A. Am. author
Lindbergh Charles Augustus 1902–1974 Am. aviator
Lind-ley \līn-(d)lē\ John 1799–1865 Eng. botanist — **Lind-ley-an** \-ən\ adj
Lind-say \lin-zē\ Howard 1889–1968 Am. dram. & actor
Lindsay John Vliet 1921– Am. polit.
Lindsay (Nicholas) Va-chel \vā-'chəl\ 1879–1931 Am. poet
Link-la-ter \lin-,klāt-ər, -klāt-\ Eric 1899– Brit. writer
Linlithgow Marquis of — see HOPE
Lin-nae-us \lə-'nē-əs, -'nā-\ Carolus 1707–1778 *Carl von Lin-né* \lə-'nā\ Swed. botanist
Lip-chitz \lip-shəts\ Jacques 1891–1973 Am. (Lith.-born) sculptor
Lip-mann \lip-mən\ Fritz Albert 1899– Am. (Ger.-born) biochem.

Lip-pi \ˈlɪp-ē\ Fra Filippo or Lippo 1406?–1469 Florentine painter
Lippi Filippo or Filippino 1457?–1504 son of *prec.* Florentine painter
Lipp-mann \lɛp-ˈmæn, -ˈman\ Gabriel 1845–1921 Fr. physicist
Lipp-mann \ˈlɪp-mæn\ Walter 1889–1974 Am. journalist & author
Lips-comb \ˈlɪp-skəm\ William Nunn, Jr. 1919– Am. chem.
Lip-ton \ˈlɪp-tən\ Sir Thomas Johnstone 1850–1931 Eng. merchant & yachtsman
Lisle, de — see LÉCONTE DE LISLE, ROUGET DE LISLE
Lis-ter \ˈlɪs-tər\ Joseph 1827–1912 1st Baron *Lister of Lyme Regis* Eng. surgeon
Liszt \ˈlɪst\ Franz 1811–1886 Hung. pianist & composer — **Liszt-ian** \-ē-ən\ *adj*
Lit-tle-ton \ˈlɪt-əl-tən\ Sir Thomas 1407?–1481 Eng. jurist
Lit-tré \li-ˈtrā\ Maximilien Paul Émile 1801–1881 Fr. lexicographer
Lit-vi-nov \lit-ˈvɛ-nɒf, -ˈnɒv, -ˈnəf\ Maksim Maksimovich 1876–1951 Soviet diplomat
Liu Shao-ch'i \lɛ-ˈʃu-ˈshau-ˈchɛ\ 1898–?1973 Chin. Communist polit.
Living-ston \ˈlɪv-ɪŋ-stən\ Robert R. 1746–1813 Am. statesman
Living-stone \ˈlɪv-ɪŋ-stən\ David 1813–1873 Scot. explorer in Africa
Livy \ˈlɪv-ē\ 59 B.C.–A.D. 17 *Titus Livius* Rom. hist.
Lloyd George \ˈlɔɪd-ˈjɔ(ə)rj\ David 1863–1945 1st Earl of *Dwyfor* \ˈdʊ-ē-və(ə)r\ Brit. statesman; prime min. (1916–22)
Lo-ba-chev-ski \lɔ-bə-ˈchev-skɛ, ˈlɔb-ə-, -ˈchev-\ Nikolai Ivanovich 1793–1856 Russ. math.
Lo-ben-gu-la \lɔ-bən-ˈg(y)ü-lə\ 1833–1894 Zulu king of the Matabele
Locke \ˈlɔk\ John 1632–1704 Eng. philos.
Lock-er-Lamp-son \ˈlɔk-ər-ˈlam(p)-sən\ Frederick 1821–1895 Eng. poet
Lock-hart \ˈlɔk-ərt, ˈlɔk-,(h)ärt\ John Gibson 1794–1854 Scot. nov. & biographer
Lock-yer \ˈlɔk-yər\ Sir Joseph Norman 1836–1920 Eng. astron.
Lodge \ˈlɔdʒ\ Henry Cabot 1850–1924 Am. statesman & author
Lodge Henry Cabot 1902– grandson of *prec.* Am. polit. & diplomat
Lodge Sir Oliver Joseph 1851–1940 Eng. physicist
Lodge Thomas 1558–1625 Eng. poet & dram.
Loeb \ˈlɔb\ Jacques 1859–1924 Ger.-born physiol. in Am.
Loewe \ˈlɔ(-ē)\ Frederick 1904– Am. (Austrian-born) composer
Loewi \ˈlɔ-ē\ Otto 1873–1961 Am. (Ger.-born) pharmacologist
Löff-ler \ˈlef-lər\ Friedrich August Johannes 1852–1915 Ger. bacteriol.
Lo-max \ˈlɔ-maks\ John Avery 1867–1948 and his son Alan 1915– Am. folklorists
Lom-bard \ˈlɔm-bərd, -bərd\ Peter 1100?–1160 or 1164 *Petrus Lombardus* Ital. theol.
Lom-bro-so \lɔm-ˈbrɔ(-)sɔ\ Ce-sa-re \ˈchā-zä-rä\ 1836–1909 Ital. physician & psychiatrist
Lon-don \ˈlɔn-dən\ John Griffith 1876–1916 *Jack* Am. writer
Long \ˈlɔŋ\ Crawford Williamson 1815–1878 Am. surgeon
Long Hu-ey \ˈhyü-ē\ Pierce 1893–1935 Am. lawyer & polit.
Long Stephen Harriman 1784–1864 Am. army officer & explorer
Long-fel-low \ˈlɔŋ-fel(-)ɔ, -fel-ə(-w)\ Henry Wads-worth \ˈwädz-(-)wəth\ 1807–1882 Am. poet
Lon-gi-nus \lɔn-ˈjɪ-nəs\ Dionysius Cassius d A.D. 273 Greek philos.
Long-ley \ˈlɔŋ-lɛ\ Charles Thomas 1794–1868 archbishop of Canterbury (1862–68)
Long-street \ˈlɔŋ-strɛt\ James 1821–1904 Am. Confed. gen.
Lönn-rot \ˈlen-rüt, ˈlɔ(r)n-, -rüt\ Elias 1802–1884 Finnish scholar
Lons-dale \ˈlɔnz-däl\ Frederick 1881–1954 Brit. dram.
Ló-pe-z \ˈlɔ-pez\ Carlos Antonio 1790–1862 pres. of Paraguay (1844–62)
López Francisco Solano 1827–1870 son of *prec.* pres. of Paraguay (1862–70)
López Ma-te-os \-mə-ˈtā-əs, -(j)ɔs\ Adolfo 1910–1969 pres. of Mex. (1958–64)
López Por-til-lo \-pòr-ˈtɛ-(y)ɔ\ José 1920– pres. of Mexico (1976–)
Lorca Federico García — see FEDERICO GARCÍA LORCA
Lor-entz \ˈlɔr-en(t)s, ˈlɔr-\ Hendrik Antoon 1853–1928 Du. physicist
Lo-renz \ˈlɔr-en(t)s, ˈlɔr-\ Adolf 1854–1946 Austrian orthopedic surgeon
Lorenz Konrad 1903– Ger. (Austrian-born) ethologist
Lor-rain \lɔ-ˈrān, lɔ-, -ˈrā\ Claude 1600–1682 pseud. of *Claude Gellée* Fr. painter
Lo-thair I \lɔ-ˈt(h)ə(ə)r, -ˈt(h)ɛ(ə)r, ˈlɔ-,\ A.D. 795?–855 king of Germany (840–43) & Holy Rom. emp. (840–855)
Lo-thair II (or III) 1070?–1137 the Saxon king of Germany & Holy Rom. emp. (1125–37)
Lo-ti \lɔ-ˈtɛ, lɔ-\ Pierre 1850–1923 pseud. of *Louis Marie Julien Viaud* Fr. naval officer & nov.
Lou-bet \lü-ˈbā\ Émile 1838–1929 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1899–1906)
Loudoun 4th Earl of — see JOHN CAMPBELL
Lou-is \ˈlü-ē, ˈlü-əs\ name of 18 kings of France: esp. I (*le Débonnaire*) 778–840 (reigned 814–840); V (*le Fainéant*) 966?–987 (reigned — last Carolingian — 986–987); IX (*Saint*) 1214–1270 (reigned 1226–70); XI 1423–1483 (reigned 1461–83); XII 1462–1515 (reigned 1498–1515); XIII 1601–1643 (reigned 1610–43); XIV 1638–1715 (reigned 1643–1715); XV 1710–1774 (reigned 1715–74); XVI 1754–1793 (reigned 1774–92; guillotined); XVII 1785–1795 (nominally reigned 1793–95); XVIII 1755–1824 (reigned 1814–15; 1815–24)
Louis IV 1287?–1347 *Duke of Bavaria* king of Germany & Holy Rom. emp. (1314–47)
Louis II de Bourbon — see CONDÉ
Louis Napoleon — see NAPOLEON III
Louis Phi-lippe \fi-ˈlɛp\ 1773–1850 the Citizen King king of the French (1830–48)

Louns-bury \ˈlaunz-ber-ē, -b(ə)rē\ Thomas Raynesford 1838–1915 Am. scholar & educ.
L'Ouverture — see PIERRE DOMINIQUE TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE
Louys \lū-ˈē\ Pierre 1870–1925 Fr. writer
Lovat 12th Baron — see SIMON FRASER
Love-lace \ˈlɔv-lās\ Richard 1618–1658 Eng. Cavalier poet
Lov-ell \ˈlɔv-əl\ Sir (Alfred Charles) Bernard 1913– Brit. radio astron.
Lov-er \ˈlɔv-ər\ Samuel 1797–1868 Irish nov.
Low \ˈlō\ Sir David Alexander Cecil 1891–1963 Brit. cartoonist
Low-ell \ˈlō-əl\ Amy 1874–1925 Am. poet & critic
Lowell James Russell 1819–1891 Am. poet, essayist, & dram.
Lowell Percival 1855–1916 bro. of Amy Am. astron.
Lowell Robert Traill Spence 1917–1977 Am. poet
Lowes \ˈlōz\ John Livingston 1867–1945 Am. educ.
Lowndes \ˈlaun(d)z\ William Thomas 1798–1843 Eng. bibliographer
Low-ry \ˈlaū(ə)r-ē\ (Clarence) Malcolm 1909–1957 Brit. writer
Loy-o-la \lɔi-ˈō-lə\ Saint Ignatius of 1491–1556 *Íñigo de Oñez y Loyola* Span. soldier & ecclesiastic; founder of the Society of Jesus
Lu Hsun \ˈlü-ˈshun\ 1881–1936 Chin. writer
Lub-bock \ˈlɔb-ək\ Sir John 1834–1913 1st Baron *Avebury*; son of Sir J. W. Eng. financier & author
Lubbock Sir John William 1803–1865 Eng. astron. & math.
Luc-an \ˈlü-kən\ A.D. 39–65 *Marcus Annaeus Lucanus* Rom. poet
Luce \ˈlūs\ Clare 1903– née *Boothe* \ˈbüth\ wife of H. R. Am. dram., polit., & diplomat
Luce Henry Robinson 1898–1967 Am. editor & publisher
Lu-cre-tius \lü-ˈkrē-sh(ē)-əs\ 96?–55 B.C. *Titus Lucretius Carus* Rom. poet & philos. — **Lu-cre-tian** \-shən\ *adj*
Lu-cul-lus \lü-ˈkəl-əs\ Lucius Licinius fl 79?–?57 B.C. Rom. gen. & epicure
Lu-den-dorff \ˈlud-ˈn-,dɔrf\ Erich Friedrich Wilhelm 1865–1937 Ger. gen.
Lul-ly \lü-ˈlē\ Jean Baptiste 1632–1687 Fr. (Ital.-born) composer
Lul-ly \ˈlɔl-ē\ Raymond 1235?–1315 Span. ecclesiastic & philos.
Lunt \ˈlənt\ Alfred 1893–1977 Am. actor
Lu-ria \ˈlür-ē-ə\ Salvador Edward 1912– Am. (Ital.-born) microbiologist
Lu-ther \ˈlü-thər\ Martin 1483–1546 Ger. Reformation leader
Lu-thu-li \lü-ˈt(h)ü-lɛ\ Albert John 1898–1967 So. African reformer
Lux-em-burg \ˈlɔk-səm-,bɜrg, ˈlɔk-səm-,bü(ə)rg\ Rosa 1870–1919 Ger. socialist leader
Lwoff \ˈlwɔf, lə-ˈwɔf\ André 1902– Fr. microbiologist
Lyau-tey \lɛ-ˈō-tā\ Louis Hubert Gonzalve 1854–1934 Fr. marshal
Ly-cur-gus \li-ˈkər-gəs\ 9th cent. B.C. Spartan lawgiver
Lyd-gate \ˈlɪd-,gāt, -gət\ John 1370?–?1451 Eng. poet
Ly-ell \ˈlɪ-əl\ Sir Charles 1797–1875 Brit. geologist
Lyly \ˈlɪl-ē\ John 1554?–1606 Eng. author
Lynch \ˈlɪnch\ John Mary 1917– prime min. of Ireland (1966–73, 1977–79)
Lynd \ˈlɪnd\ Robert Staugh-ton \ˈstɔt-ˈn\ 1892–1970 & his wife Helen née *Merrell* 1897– Am. sociologists
Ly-nen \ˈlɪ-nən\ Feodor 1911–1979 Ger. biochem.
Ly-on \ˈlɪ-ən\ Mary 1797–1849 Am. educ.
Ly-ons \ˈlɪ-ənz\ Joseph Aloysius 1879–1939 Austral. statesman; prime min. (1932–39)
Ly-san-der \li-ˈsan-dər\ d 395 B.C. Spartan commander
Ly-sen-ko \lə-ˈsen(-)kɔ\ Trofim Denisovich 1898–1976 Russ. scientist
Lys-i-as \ˈlɪs-ē-əs\ 450?–?380 B.C. Athenian orator
Ly-sim-a-chus \li-ˈsim-ə-kəs\ 361?–281 B.C. Macedonian gen. under Alexander the Great; king of Thrace (306)
Ly-sip-pus \li-ˈsɪp-əs\ 4th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor
Lyt-ton \ˈlɪt-ˈn\ 1st Baron 1803–1873 *Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton* \bül-wər-\; bro. of Sir Henry Bulwer Eng. author
Lytton 1st Earl of 1831–1891 *Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton*; pseud. *Owen Meredith*; son of *prec.* Brit. statesman & poet
Lytton 2d Earl of 1876–1947 *Victor Alexander George Robert Lytton*; son of 1st Earl Brit. administrator & author
M-, Mc- names beginning with these prefixes are alphabetized as if spelled MAC.
Mc-Adoo \ˈmak-ə-,dü\ William Gibbs 1863–1941 Am. lawyer & administrator
Mac-Ar-thur \mə-ˈkär-thər\ Arthur 1845–1912 Am. gen.
MacArthur Charles 1895–1956 Am. dram.
MacArthur Douglas 1880–1964 son of *Arthur* Am. gen.
Ma-cau-lay \mə-ˈkô-lɛ\ Dame Rose 1881–1958 Eng. nov.
Macaulay 1st Baron 1800–1859 *Thomas Babington Macaulay* Eng. hist., author, & statesman
Mac-beth \mək-ˈbeth\ d 1057 king of Scotland (1040–57)
Mac-Bride \mək-ˈbrɪd\ Seán 1904– Irish U.N. official
Mc-Bur-ney \mək-ˈbər-nɛ\ Charles 1845–1913 Am. surgeon
Mc-Car-thy \mə-ˈkär-thɛ also -ˈkärt-ē\ Eugene Joseph 1916– Am. polit.
McCarthy Joseph Raymond 1908–1957 Am. polit.
McCarthy Mary 1912– Am. writer
M'-Car-thy \mə-ˈkär-thɛ also -ˈkärt-ē\ Justin 1830–1912 Irish writer & polit.
M'Carthy Justin Huntly 1861–1936 son of *Justin* Irish dram., nov., & hist.
Mc-Clel-lan \mə-ˈklel-ən\ George Brinton 1826–1885 Am. gen. & polit.

ə abut ʰ kitten, F table ər further a back ā bake
ä cot, cart à F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
g gift i trip ī life j joke k G ich, buch ʰ F vin ŋ sing
ō flow ó flaw œ F bœuf œ F feu òi coin th thing
th this ü loot ú foot ʷ G füllen ʷ F rue y yet
ʷ F digne \dɛnʷ\, nuit \nuwɛ\ yü few yü furious zh vision

- Mc-Clos-key** \mə-'kläs-kē\ John 1810–1885 1st Am. cardinal
Mc-Cloy \mə-'klōi\ John Jay 1895– Am. banker & govt. official
Mc-Clure \mə-'klü(ə)r\ Samuel Sidney 1857–1949 Am. (Irish-born) editor & publisher
Mc-Cor-mack \mə-'kōr-mək, -mik\ John 1884–1945 Am. (Irish-born) tenor
McCormack John William 1891– Am. polit.
Mc-Cor-mick \mə-'kōr-mik\ Cyrus Hall 1809–1884 Am. inventor
McCormick Joseph Me-dill \mə-'dil\ 1877–1925 & his bro. Robert Rutherford 1880–1955 Am. newspaper publishers
Mac-Crack-en \mə-'krak-ən\ Henry Noble 1880–1970 Am. educ.
Mc-Crae \mə-'krā\ John 1872–1918 Canad. physician & poet
Mc-Cul-lers \mə-'kəl-ərz\ Carson Smith 1917–1967 Am. writer
MacDiar-mid \mək-'där-məd, -mät\ Hugh 1892–1978 pseud. of *Christopher Murray Grieve* Scot. poet
Mac-don-ald \mək-'dän-'ld\ George 1824–1905 Scot. nov. & poet
Macdonald Sir John Alexander 1815–1891 Canad. statesman; 1st prime min. of Dominion of Canada (1867–73) and again (1878–91)
MacDon-ald \mək-'dän-'ld\ James Ramsay 1866–1937 Brit. statesman
Mac-don-ough \mək-'dän-ə, -'dän-\ Thomas 1783–1825 Am. naval officer
Mac-Dow-ell \mək-'daü(-ə)\ Edward Alexander 1861–1908 Am. composer
Mc-Dow-ell \mək-'daü(-ə)\ Ephraim 1771–1830 Am. surgeon
McDowell Irvin 1818–1885 Am. gen.
Mc-Fee \mək-'fē\ William 1881–1966 Eng. writer in Am.
Mc-Gill \mə-'gil\ James 1744–1813 Canad. (Scot.-born) businessman & philanthropist
McGill Ralph Emerson 1898–1969 Am. journalist
Mc-Gov-ern \mə-'gəv-ərn\ George Stanley 1922– Am. polit.
Mc-Guf-fey \mə-'gəf-ē\ William Holmes 1800–1873 Am. educ.
Mach \mək, 'mək\ Ernst 1838–1916 Austrian physicist & philos.
Ma-chá-do y Mo-ra-les \mä-'chäd-ō, -ē-mä-'räl-əs\ Gerardo 1871–1939 pres. of Cuba (1925–33)
Ma-chi-a-vel-li \mak-ē-ə-'vel-ē\ Niccolò 1469–1527 Ital. statesman & polit. philos.
Mc-In-tyre \mak-ən-,tī(ə)r\ James Francis Aloysius 1886–1979 Am. cardinal
Mac-Kaye \mə-'ki\ Percy 1875–1956 Am. poet & dram.
Mc-Ken-na \mə-'ken-ə\ Sio-bhan \shə-'vön\ 1923– Irish actress
Mack-en-sen, von \mək-ən-zən\ August 1849–1945 Ger. field marshal
Mac-ken-zie \mə-'ken-zē\ Alexander 1822–1892 Canad. (Scot.-born) statesman; prime min. (1873–78)
Mackenzie Sir Alexander Campbell 1847–1935 Brit. composer & conductor
Mackenzie Sir Compton 1883–1972 Eng. nov.
Mackenzie William Lyon 1795–1861 Canad. (Scot.-born) insurgent leader
Mc-Kim \mə-'kim\ Charles Follen 1847–1909 Am. architect
Mac-kin-der \mə-'kin-dər\ Sir Halford John 1861–1947 Eng. geographer
Mc-Kin-ley \mə-'kin-lē\ William 1843–1901 25th pres. of the U.S. (1897–1901)
Mack-in-tosh \mak-ən-,täsh\ Sir James 1765–1832 Scot. philos. & hist.
Maclaren Ian — see John WATSON
Mac-Leish \mə-'klēsh\ Archibald 1892– Am. poet & administrator
Mac-Len-nan \mə-'klen-ən\ Hugh 1907– Canad. nov.
Mac-leod \mə-'klaüd\ John James Rickard 1876–1935 Scot. physiol.
Mc-Lu-han \mə-'klü-ən\ (Herbert) Marshall 1911– Canad. educ.
Mac-Ma-hon, or Mac-ma-hon, de \mək-,mä-'ōn; mək-'ma(-ə)n, -'män\ Comte Marie Edme Patrice Maurice 1808–1893 marshal (1859) & pres. (1873–79) of France
McMa-hon \mək-'mä(-ə)n\ William 1908– prime min. of Austral. (1971–72)
Mac-mil-lan \mək-'mil-ən\ Harold 1894– Brit. prime min. (1957–63)
Mac-Mil-lan \mək-'mil-ən\ Donald Baxter 1874–1970 Am. arctic explorer
Mc-Mil-lan \mək-'mil-ən\ Edwin Mattison 1907– Am. chem.
Mac-Mon-nies \mək-'män-ēz\ Frederick William 1863–1937 Am. sculptor
Mc-Na-mara \mak-nə-'mar-ə, 'mak-nə-,mar-ə\ Robert Strange 1916– U.S. secy. of defense (1961–68)
Mc-Naugh-ton \mək-'nót-'n\ Andrew George Latta 1887–1966 Canad. gen. & diplomat
Mac-Neice \mək-'nēs\ Louis 1907–1963 Brit. (Irish-born) poet
Mac-Neil \mək-'nē(ə)\ Hermon Atkins 1866–1947 Am. sculptor
Mc-Nutt \mək-'nət\ Paul Vories 1891–1955 Am. lawyer & administrator
Mac-pher-son \mək-'fərs-'n\ James 1736–1796 Scot. writer
Mac-rea-dy \mə-'krēd-ē\ William Charles 1793–1873 Eng. actor
Ma-da-ria-ga y Ro-jo, de \mäd-ə-rē-'äg-ə(-)ē-'rō(-)hō\ Salvador 1886–1978 Span. writer & diplomat
Ma-de-ro \mə-'de(ə)r(-)ō\ Francisco Indalecio 1873–1913 pres. of Mexico (1911–13)
Mad-i-son \mad-ə-sən\ Dolley 1768–1849 née (*Dorothea*) Payne; wife of James Am. hostess
Madison James 1751–1836 4th pres. of the U.S. (1809–17) — **Mad-i-so-nian** \mad-ə-'sō-nē-ən, -nyən\ adj
Mae-ce-nas \mi-'sē-nəs\ Gaius 70?–8 B.C. Rom. statesman & patron of literature
Maes or Maas \mä-s\ Nicolaes 1632–1693 Du. painter
Mae-ter-linck \mät-ər-,līnk also 'met-, 'mat-\ Count Maurice 1862–1949 Belg. poet, dram., & essayist — **Mae-ter-linck-ian** \mät-ər-'līn-kē-ən, 'met-, 'mat-\ adj
Ma-gel-lan \mə-'jel-ən, chiefly Brit -'gel-\ Ferdinand 1480?–1521 *Fernão de Magalhães* Port. navigator
Ma-gi-not \mazh-ə-'nō, 'maj-\ André 1877–1932 Fr. polit.
Ma-gritte \mə-'grēt\ René 1898–1967 Belgian painter
Mag-say-say \mäg-'sī-sī, -sī-'sī\ Ramon 1907–1957 pres. of Philippines (1953–57)
Mah-ler \mäl-ər\ Gustav 1860–1911 Austrian composer
Mah-mud II \mä-'müd\ 1785–1839 sultan of Turkey (1803–39)
Ma-ho-met \mə-'häm-ət, 'mä-ə-mət\ or **Ma-hom-ed** \əd\ var of MUHAMMAD
Mai-ler \mä-lər\ Norman 1923– Am. author
Mail-lon \mä-'yöl, -'yöl\ Aristide 1861–1944 Fr. sculptor
Mai-mon-i-des \mi-'män-ə-,dēz\ 1135–1204 Rabbi Moses ben *Maimon* Span.-born philos.
Maine \mān\ Sir Henry James Sumner 1822–1888 Eng. jurist
Main-te-non, de \ma(n)t-'n-'ōn, ma(n)t-'nō\ Marquise 1635–1719 *Françoise d'Aubigné; consort of Louis XIV*
Mait-land \mät-lənd\ Frederic William 1850–1906 Eng. hist.
Ma-ki-no \mä-'kē(-)nō\ Count Nobuaki 1861–1949 Jap. statesman
Mal-a-mud \mal-ə(-)mäd\ Bernard 1914– Am. writer
Ma-lan \mə-'lan, -'län\ Daniel François 1874–1959 So. African editor; prime min. (1948–54)
Mal-collm X \mal-kə-'meks\ 1925–1965 *Malcolm Little* Am. civil rights leader
Male-branche, de \mal-(ə)'brä'nh, 'mäl-\ Nicolas 1638–1715 Fr. philos.
Ma-len-kov \mə-'len-kóf, -köv, -'len-käf; 'mal-ən-'kóf, -'köv\ Georgi Maximilianovich 1901– Russ. polit.
Mal-herbe, de \ma-'le(ə)rb, mä-\ François 1555–1628 Fr. poet
Ma-li-nov-sky \mal-ə-'nóf-skē, 'mäl-, -'növ-\ Rodion Yakovlevich 1899–1967 Russ. gen.
Ma-li-now-ski \mal-ə-'nóf-skē, 'mäl-, -'növ-\ Bronislaw Kasper 1884–1942 Pol.-born anthropologist
Mal-lar-mé \mal-'är-'mä\ Stéphane 1842–1898 Fr. poet
Ma-lone \mə-'lōn\ Edmund or Edmond 1741–1812 Irish Shakespearean scholar
Mal-o-ry \mal-(ə)rē\ Sir Thomas fl 1470 Eng. author
Mal-pi-ghi \mal-'pē-gē, -'pig-ē\ Marcello 1628–1694 Ital. anatomist
Mal-raux \mal-'rō\ André 1901–1976 Fr. writer & polit.
Mal-thus \mal-thəs\ Thomas Robert 1766–1834 Eng. econ.
Man-del \mä(n)-'del\ Georges 1885–1943 orig. *Jérobœm Rothschild* Fr. polit.
Man-de-ville \man-də-,vil\ Bernard 1670?–1733 Du.-born physician & satirist in Eng.
Mandeville Sir John d 1372 pseud. of an unidentified author of travel books
Ma-net \ma-'nā, mä-\ Édouard 1832–1883 Fr. painter
Ma-ni-li-us \mə-'nil-ē-əs\ Gaius 1st cent. B.C. Rom. polit.
Mann \man\ Horace 1796–1859 Am. educ.
Mann \män, 'man\ Thomas 1875–1955 Am. (Ger.-born) author
Man-ner-heim, von \män-ər-,häm, 'man-, -'him\ Baron Carl Gustaf Emil 1867–1951 Finn. gen. & statesman
Man-ning \man-īŋ\ Henry Edward 1808–1892 Eng. cardinal
Manning Timothy 1909– Am. cardinal
Mans-field \mans-fēld, 'manz-\ Katherine 1888–1923 pseud. of *Kathleen née Beau-champ* \bē-'chəm\ Murry Brit. (N.Z.-born) writer
Mansfield Richard 1854–1907 Eng. actor in Am.
Man-son \man(t)-sən\ Sir Patrick 1844–1922 Brit. parasitologist
Man-sur, al- \al-,man-'sü(ə)r\ A.D. 712?–775 Arab caliph (754–775); founder of Baghdad
Man-te-gna \män-'tän-yə\ Andrea 1431–1506 Ital. painter & engraver
Man-tle \mant-'l\ (Robert) Burns 1873–1948 Am. journalist
Manuel Don Juan — see JUAN MANUEL
Ma-nu-tius \mə-'n(y)ü-sh(ē)-əs\ Al-dus \öl-dəs, 'al-\ 1450–1515 *Teobaldo Mannucci* or *Manuzio* Ital. printer & classical scholar
Man-zo-ni \män(d)-'zō-nē\ Alessandro Francesco Tommaso Antonio 1785–1873 Ital. nov. & poet
Mao Tse-tung \maü(d)-zə-'dün, maüt-sə-\ 1893–1976 Chin. Communist; leader of Peoples Republic of Chin. (1949–76)
Map \map\ Walter 1140?–?1209 Welsh writer
Ma-rat \mə-'rā\ Jean Paul 1743–1793 Fr. (Swiss-born) revolutionist
Mar-cel-lus \mär-'sel-əs\ Marcus Claudius 268?–208 B.C. Rom. gen.
March 1st Earl of — see Roger de MORTIMER
Mar-co-ni \mär-'kō-nē\ Marchese Guglielmo 1874–1937 Ital. electrical engineer & inventor
Marco Polo — see POLO
Marc-os \mär-kəs, -kōs\ Ferdinand Edralin 1917– pres. of the Philippine Republic (1965–)
Marcus Aurelius — see Marcus Aurelius ANTONINUS
Marcu-se \mär-'kü-zə\ Herbert 1898–1979 Am. (Ger.-born) philos.
Mar-ga-ret \mär-g(ə)rət\ of Anjou 1430–1482 queen of Henry VI of England
Margaret of Navarre 1492–1549 queen of Navarre (1544–49) & writer
Margaret of Valois 1553–1615 queen of Navarre
Margaret Rose 1930– wife of Earl of Snowdon princess of Gr. Brit.
Mar-gre-the II \mär-'grät-ə\ 1940– queen of Denmark (1972–)
Ma-ria The-re-sa \mə-,rē-ə-tə-'rā-sə, -'rā-zə\ 1717–1780 wife of *Emp. Francis I* queen of Hungary & Bohemia
Ma-rie \mə-'rē\ 1875–1938 queen of Rumania (1914–27); queen dowager (1927–38)
Marie An-toi-nette \an-t(w)ə-'net\ 1755–1793 dau. of *Maria Theresia* & wife of *Louis XVI of France*
Marie Louise 1791–1847 dau. of *Francis I of Austria* & 2d wife of *Napoleon I*
Marie de Mé-di-cis \də-'med-ə(-)chē, -mäd-ə-'sē(s)\ 1573–1642 2d wife of *Henry IV of France*
Mar-in \mar-ən\ John Cheri 1872–1953 Am. painter

Ma-ri-net-ti \mar-ə-'net-ē, 'mär-\ Emilio Filippo Tommaso 1876–1944 Ital. poet
Ma-ri-ni \mə-'rē-nē\ or **Ma-ri-no** \-(n)ō\ Giambattista 1569–1625 Ital. poet
Mar-ion \mer-ē-ən, 'mar-ē-\ Francis 1732?–1795 *the Swamp Fox* Am. Revolutionary commander
Ma-ri-tain \mar-ə-'ta\ Jacques 1882–1973 Fr. philos. & diplomat
Ma-ri-us \mer-ē-əs, 'mar-\ Gaius 155?–86 B.C. Rom. gen.
Ma-ri-vaux, de \mar-ə-'vō\ Pierre Carlet de Chamblain 1688–1763 Fr. dram. & nov.
Mark Antony or **Anthony** — see Marcus ANTONIUS
Mark-ham \mār-kəm\ (Charles) Edwin 1852–1940 Am. poet
Mar-ko-va \mār-'kō-və\ Ali-cia \ə-'lē-sē-\ 1910– Alice Marks Eng. dancer
Marlborough 1st Duke of — see John CHURCHILL
Mar-lowe \mār-'lō\ Christopher 1564–1593 Eng. dram. — **Mar-lo-vi-an** \mār-'lō-vē-ən, -vyən\ adj
Marlowe Julia 1866–1950 pseud. of Sarah Frances Frost Am. (Eng.-born) actress
Mar-mont, de \mār-'mō\ Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse 1774–1852 Duc de Raguse Fr. gen.; marshal of France
Mar-mon-tel \mār-(m)ōn-'tel\ Jean François 1723–1799 Fr. author
Ma-rot \ma-'rō\ Clément 1495?–1544 Fr. poet
Mar-quand \mār-'kwänd\ John Phillips 1893–1960 Am. writer
Mar-quette \mār-'ket\ Jacques 1637–1675 *Père* \pi(ə)r, 'pe(ə)r\ Marquette Jesuit missionary & explorer in Am.
Mar-quis \mār-'kwəs\ Donald Robert Perry 1878–1937 *Don* Am. humorist
Marquis Frederick James — see WOOLTON
Mar-ry-at \mar-ē-ət\ Frederick 1792–1848 Eng. naval commander & nov.
Marsh \mārsh\ Dame Ngaio \nī-(j)ō\ 1899– N.Z. writer
Mar-shall \mār-shəl\ F(reddie) Ray 1928– U.S. secy. of labor (1977–)
Marshall George Catlett 1880–1959 Am. gen. & diplomat
Marshall John 1755–1835 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1801–35)
Marshall John Ross 1912– prime min. of N.Z. (1972)
Marshall Thomas Riley 1854–1925 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1913–21)
Marshall Thurgood 1908– Am. jurist
Mar-sil-i-us of Padua \mār-'sil-ē-əs\ 1290?–?1343 Ital. scholar
Mar-ston \mār-stən\ John 1575?–1634 Eng. dram.
Martel Charles — see CHARLES MARTEL
Mar-tens \mārt-'nz\ Fëdor Fëdorovich 1845–1909 Russ. jurist
Mar-tial \mār-shəl\ ab A.D. 40–ab 102 Marcus Valerius Martialis Rom. epigrammatist
Mar-tin \mārt-'n, mār-ta\ Saint A.D. 315?–?399 *Martin of Tours* \-'tū(ə)r\ patron saint of France
Mar-tin \mārt-'n\ Archer John Porter 1910– Brit. chem.
Martin Glenn Luther 1886–1955 Am. airplane manuf.
Martin Homer Dodge 1836–1897 Am. painter
Martin Joseph William 1884–1968 Am. publisher & polit.
Mar-tin du Gard \mār-ta-'dū-gār\ Roger 1881–1958 Fr. nov.
Mar-ti-neau \mārt-'n-ō\ Harriet 1802–1876 Eng. nov. & econ.
Martineau James 1805–1900 *bro. of Harriet* Eng. theol. & philos.
Mar-ti-ni \mār-'tē-nē\ Simone 1283?–1344 Ital. painter
Mar-tin-son \mār-tēn-(j)sən\ Harry Edmund 1904–1978 Swed. author
Mar-vell \mār-vəl\ Andrew 1621–1678 Eng. poet & satirist
Marx \mārks\ Karl 1818–1883 Ger. polit. philos. & socialist
Mary \me(ə)r-ē, 'ma(ə)r-ē, 'mā-rē\ 1867–1953 Princess Victoria *Mary of Teck; queen of George V of Eng.*
Mary I 1516–1558 *Mary Tudor; Bloody Mary* queen of Eng. (1553–58)
Mary II 1662–1694 joint Brit. sovereign with William III
Mary Stuart 1542–1587 *Mary, Queen of Scots* queen of Scot. (1542–67)
Ma-sac-cio \mə-'zāch-(ē-)ō\ 1401–1428 orig. Tommaso Guidi Ital. painter
Ma-sa-ryk \mäs-ə-(j)rik, 'mas-\ Jan \yän, 'yan\ Gar-ri-gue \gə-'rēg\ 1886–1948 son of T. G. Czech diplomat & polit.
Masaryk To-máš \tō-'māsh, 'tām-əs\ Garrigue 1850–1937 Czech philos.; 1st pres. of Czechoslovakia (1918–35)
Ma-sca-gni \mä-'skān-yē, ma-\ Pietro 1863–1945 Ital. composer
Mase-field \mäs-'fēld\ John 1878–1967 Eng. author; poet laureate (1930–67)
Mas-i-nis-sa or **Mas-si-nis-sa** \mas-ə-'nis-ə\ 238?–149 B.C. king of Numidia
Ma-son \mäs-'n\ Charles 1730–1787 Eng. astron. & surveyor
Mason George 1725–1792 Am. revolutionary statesman
Mas-sa-soit \mas-ə-'sōit\ d 1661 sachem of Wampanoag Indians in eastern Massachusetts
Mas-sé-na \mas-ā-'nā, mə-'sā-nā\ André 1758–1817 Duc de Rivoli; Prince d'Ess-ling \des-lēŋ\ Fr. soldier under Napoleon
Mas-se-net \mas-'n-ā, ma-'snā\ Jules Émile Frédéric 1842–1912 Fr. composer
Mas-sey \mas-ē\ Raymond 1896– Am. (Canad.-born) actor
Massey William Ferguson 1856–1925 N.Z. statesman
Mas-sine \ma-'sēn\ Léonide 1894–1979 Am. (Russ.-born) dancer & choreographer
Mas-sin-ger \mas-'n-jər\ Philip 1583–1640 Eng. dram.
Mas-son \mas-'n\ David 1822–1907 Scot. editor & author
Mas-ters \mas-tərz\ Edgar Lee 1869–1950 Am. author
Math-er \math-ər, 'math-\ Cotton 1663–1728 Am. clergyman & author
Mather Increase 1639–1723 *father of Cotton* Am. clergyman & author; pres. Harvard College (1685–1701)
Ma-tisse \ma-'tēs, mə-\ Henri 1869–1954 Fr. painter
Ma-tsu-o-ka \mat-sə-'wō-kā, 'mät-, -(j)kā\ Yosuke 1880–1946 Jap. statesman
Mat-te-ot-ti \mat-ē-'ōt-ē, 'mät-, -'ōt-\ Giacomo 1885–1924 Ital. socialist

Mat-thews \math-(j)yüz\ (James) Brander 1852–1929 Am. educ. & author
Mat-ting-ly \mat-ŋ-lē\ Garrett 1900–1962 Am. hist.
Maugham \mōm\ William Somerset 1874–1965 Eng. nov. & dram.
Mau-nou-ry \mō-nə-'rē\ Michel Joseph 1847–1923 Fr. gen.
Mau-pas-sant, de \mō-pə-'sā\ (Henri René Albert) Guy 1850–1893 Fr. short-story writer
Mau-riac \mōr-'yāk, 'mōr-ē-'āk\ François 1885–1970 Fr. author
Mau-ri-ce \mōr-əs, 'mār-, mō-'rēs\ Ger. **Mo-ritz** \mōr-əts, 'mōr-\ 1521–1553 elector of Saxony (1547–53) & gen.
Maurice of Nassau 1567–1625 Prince of Orange Du. gen. & statesman
Mau-rois \mōr-'wā\ André 1885–1967 pseud. of Émile Salomon *Wilhelm Her-zog* \er-zōg\ Fr. writer
Mau-ry \mōr-ē, 'mār-\ Matthew Fontaine 1806–1873 Am. naval officer & oceanographer
Mau-ser \mau-zər\ Peter Paul 1838–1914 & his bro. Wilhelm 1834–1882 Ger. inventors
Maw-son \mōs-'n\ Sir Douglas 1882–1958 Brit. antarctic explorer & geologist
Max-im \mak-səm\ Sir Hiram Stevens 1840–1916 Brit. (Am.-born) inventor
Maxim Hudson 1853–1927 *bro. of Sir Hiram* Am. inventor & explosives expert
Max-i-mil-ian \mak-sə-'mil-yən\ 1832–1867 *bro. of Francis Joseph I of Austria* emp. of Mexico (1864–67)
Maximilian I 1459–1519 Holy Rom. emp. (1493–1519)
Maximilian II 1527–1576 Holy Rom. emp. (1564–76)
Max-well \mak-'swel, -swəl\ James Clerk \klärk\ 1831–1879 Scot. physicist
May \mä\ Sir Thomas Erskine 1815–1886 1st Baron *Farn-bor-ough* \färn-bər-ə, -bər-ə, -b(ə)r-ə\ Eng. constitutional jurist
Ma-ya-kov-ski \mä-yə-'kōf-skē, 'mī-ə-, -'kōv-\ Vladimir Vladimirovich 1893–1930 Russ. poet
May-er \mī-(ə)r\ Maria Goeppert 1906–1972 Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
Mayo \mä-(j)ō\ Charles Horace 1865–1939 & his bro. William James 1861–1939 Am. surgeons
Mayo Henry Thomas 1856–1937 Am. admiral
Ma-za-rin \maz-ə-'ra\ Jules 1602–1661 Fr. cardinal & statesman
Maz-zi-ni \mät-'sē-nē, mäd-'zē-\ Giuseppe 1805–1872 Ital. patriot
Mc — see MAC
Mead \mēd\ Margaret 1901–1978 Am. anthropol.
Meade \mēd\ George Gordon 1815–1872 Am. gen.
Meade James Edward 1907– Brit. econ.
Mea-ny \mē-nē\ George 1894–1980 Am. labor leader
Med-a-war \med-ə-wər\ Peter Brian 1915– Eng. anatomist
Me-dei-ros \mə-'der-əs, -(j)ōs\ Humberto 1915– Am. (Port.-born) cardinal
Me-di-ci, de' \med-ə-(j)chē\ Catherine — see CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS
Medici, de' Cosimo or Cosmo 1389–1464 Florentine financier & polit.
Medici, de' Cosimo I 1519–1574 *Cosimo the Great; Duke of Florence; Grand Duke of Tuscany*
Medici, de' Giulio — see CLEMENT VII
Medici, de' Lorenzo 1449–1492 *Lorenzo the Magnificent* Florentine statesman, ruler, & patron
Me-di-na-Si-do-nia \mə-'dē-nə-sə-'dōn-yə\ 7th Duke of 1550–1615 *Alonso Pérez de Guzmán* Span. admiral
Meer van Delft, van der — see Jan VERMEER
Me-he-met Ali \mā-'met-ā-'lē\ or **Mohammed Ali** 1769–1849 viceroy of Egypt (1805–48)
Meigh-en \mē-ən\ Arthur 1874–1960 Canad. statesman; prime min. (1920–21; 1926)
Me-ir \me-'i(ə)r\ Golda 1898–1978 *G. Mabovitz* or *Mabovich* prime min. of Israel (1969–74)
Meis-so-nier \mäs-'n-ya, mā-'sən-(j)yā\ (Jean Louis) Ernest 1815–1891 Fr. painter
Meit-ner \mit-nər\ Li-se \lē-zə\ 1878–1968 Ger. physicist
Me-lanch-thon \mə-'lan(k)-t(h)ən\ 1497–1560 *Philipp Schwarzert* Ger. scholar & religious reformer
Mel-ba \mel-bə\ Dame Nellie 1861–1931 orig. *Helen Porter Mitchell* Austral. soprano
Mel-chers \mel-chərz\ Gari 1860–1932 Am. painter
Mel-chi-or \mel-kē-'ō(ə)r\ Lau-ritz \lau-rəts\ Lebrecht Hommel 1890–1973 Am. (Dan.-born) tenor
Mel-lon \mel-ən\ Andrew William 1855–1937 Am. financier
Mel-ville \mel-'vil\ Herman 1819–1891 Am. nov.
Mem-ling \mem-liŋ\ or **Mem-linc** \liŋk\ Hans 1430?–1495 Flem. painter
Me-nan-der \mə-'nan-dər\ 343?–?291 B.C. Greek dram.
Men-cius \men-ch(ē)-əs\ 372?–?289 B.C. *Mêng-tzū* or *Meng-tse* Chin. philos.
Menck-en \men-kən, 'men-\ Henry Louis 1880–1956 Am. editor — **Menck-e-nian** \men-'kē-nē-ən, men-\ adj
Men-del \men-dē\ Gregor Johann 1822–1884 Austrian botanist
Men-de-le-ev \men-də-'lē-əf\ Dmitri Ivanovich 1834–1907 Russ. chem.
Men-dels-sohn \men-dē-'sən\ Moses 1729–1786 Ger. philos.
Mendelssohn-Bar-thol-dy \bär-'t(h)öl-dē\ Jakob Ludwig Felix 1809–1847 *grandson of Moses Mendelssohn* Ger. composer, pianist, & conductor

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- Mendès-France** \mān-des-frāns\ Pierre 1907– Fr. statesman
Men-do-za, de \men-'dō-zə\ Antonio 1485?–1552 Span. colonial administrator
Men-ē-lik II \men-'l-(j)ik\ 1844–1913 emp. of Ethiopia (1889–1913)
Me-nén-dez de Av-i-lés \mə-'nen-dəs-dā,āv-ə-'lās\ Pedro 1519–1574 Span. admiral; colonizer of Florida
Me-nes \mē-(j)nēz\ fl 3400 (3500?) B.C. Egyptian king; uniter of north & south kingdoms
Men-ning-er \men-inj-ər\ Karl Augustus 1893– Am. psychiatrist
Me-not-ti \mə-'nāt-ē, -'nōt-\ Gian-Carlo 1911– Am. (Ital.-born) composer
Me-nu-hin \men-yə-wən\ Ye-hu-di \yə-'hüd-ē\ 1916– Am. violinist
Men-zies \men-(j)zēz\ Sir Robert Gordon 1894–1978 Austral. statesman; prime min. (1939–41; 1949–66)
Mer-ca-tor \mər-'kāt-ər\ Gerhardus 1512–1594 *Gerhard Kremer* Flem. geographer
Mer-cier \mer-'syā, 'mer-sē,ā\ Désiré Joseph 1851–1926 Belg. cardinal; primate of Belgium
Mer-e-dith \mer-əd-əth\ George 1828–1909 Eng. nov. & poet
Meredith Owen — see E. R. Bulwer-LYTTON
Mer-gen-tha-ler \mər-gən-'thäl-ər, 'mer-gən-'täl-\ Ottmar 1854–1899 Am. (Ger.-born) inventor
Mé-ri-mée \mer-ə, mā, mā-rə-\ Prosper 1803–1870 Fr. writer
Mer-ton \mər-'tən\ Thomas 1915–1968 Am. clergyman & author
Mes-mer \mez-mər, 'mes-\ Franz or Friedrich Anton 1734–1815 Austrian physician
Mes-sa-la Cor-vi-nus \mə-'säl-ə, kōr-'vī-nəs\ Marcus Valerius 1st cent. B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman
Mes-sa-li-na \mes-ə-'lī-nə, -'lē-\ Valeria d A.D. 48 3d wife of Emp. Claudius
Mes-ser-schmitt \mes-ər-'shmit\ Willy 1898–1978 Ger. aircraft designer & manuf.
Mes-sier \mäs-yā, 'mes-ē,ā\ Charles 1730–1817 Fr. astron.
Meš-tro-vić \mes(h)-trə, vich\ Ivan 1883–1962 Am. (Yugoslavian-born) sculptor
Me-tax-as \me-'tāk-'sās\ Joannes 1871–1941 Greek gen. & dictator
Metch-ni-koff \mech-nə, kōf\ Elie 1845–1916 orig. *Ilya Mech-nikov* \myāch-nyi, kōf\ Russ. zool. & bacteriol. in France
Met-ter-nich, von \met-ər-(j)nik, -(j)nik\ Prince Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar 1773–1859 Austrian statesman
Mey-er \mi-(ə)r\ Albert Gregory 1903–1965 Am. cardinal
Meyer Annie 1867–1951 née *Nathan* Am. educ. & writer
Mey-er-beer \mi-ər, bi(ə)r, -be(ə)r\ Giacomo 1791–1864 *Jakob Liebmam Beer* Ger. composer
Mey-er-hof \mi-ər-'hōf\ Otto 1884–1951 Ger. physiol.
Mi-chael \mi-kəl\ Rumanian **Mi-hai** \mē-'hi\ 1921– *Michael Hohenzollern* king of Rumania (1927–30; 1940–47); abdicated
Mi-chel-an-ge-lo Bu-o-nar-ro-ti \mi-kə-'lan-jə, lō, bwōn-ə-'rōt-ē, 'mik-ə-'lan-, 'mē-kə-'län-\ 1475–1564 Ital. sculptor, painter, architect, & poet — **Mi-chel-an-ge-lesque** \-lan-jə-'lesk, -län-\ adj
Mi-che-let \mēsh-(ə)-'lā\ Jules 1798–1874 Fr. hist.
Mi-chel-son \mi-kəl-sən\ Albert Abraham 1852–1931 Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
Mich-ē-ner \mich-(ə)nər\ James Albert 1907– Am. author
Mich-ener \mish-nər\ Roland 1900– Canad. polit.; gov.-gen. of Canada (1967–74)
Mic-kie-wicz \mits-'kyā-vich\ Adam 1798–1855 Pol. poet
Mid-dle-ton \mid-'l-tən\ Thomas 1570?–1627 Eng. dram.
Mies van der Ro-he \mēs,vān-də-'rō-(ə), 'mēz-\ Ludwig 1886–1969 Am. (Ger.-born) architect
Miff-lin \mif-lən\ Thomas 1744–1800 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Mi-haj-lo-vi-ć or Mi-khai-lo-vitch \mi-'hi-lə, vich\ Draža or Dra-ja \drāzh-ə\ 1893?–1946 Yugoslav gen.
Mi-ki \mē-kē\ Tak-ēo \tāk-ā-ō\ 1907– Jap. premier (1974–76)
Mi-ko-yan \mē-kō-'yān\ Anas-tas \än-ə-'stās\ Ivanovich 1895–1978 Russ. polit.; pres. U.S.S.R. (1964–65)
Miles \mi(ə)lz\ Nelson Appleton 1839–1925 Am. gen.
Mil-haud \mē-(y)ō\ Darius 1892–1974 Fr. composer
Mill \mil\ James 1773–1836 Scot. philos., hist., & econ.
Mill John Stuart 1806–1873 son of James Eng. philos. & econ.
Mil-lais \mil-'ā, mil-'ā\ Sir John Everett 1829–1896 Eng. painter
Mil-lay \mil-'ā\ Edna St. Vincent 1892–1950 Am. poet
Mil-ler \mil-ər\ Arthur 1915– Am. dram. & nov.
Miller Cincinnatus Hiner 1839–1913 pseud. *Joa-quin* \wä-'kēn, wō-\ *Miller* Am. poet
Miller Henry 1891–1980 Am. writer
Miller Perry Gilbert Eddy 1905–1963 Am. literary critic & scholar
Miller William 1782–1849 Am. Adventist
Mil-le-rand \mēl-(ə)-rān\ Alexandre 1859–1943 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1920–24)
Mil-les \mil-əs\ Carl 1875–1955 orig. *Wilhelm Carl Emil Andersson* Swed. sculptor
Mil-let \mē-'yā, mi-'lā\ Jean François 1814–1875 Fr. painter
Mil-li-kan \mil-i-kən\ Robert Andrew 1868–1953 Am. physicist
Mil-man \mil-mən\ Henry Hart 1791–1868 Eng. poet & hist.
Mil-ne \mil(n)\ Alan Alexander 1882–1956 Eng. poet & dram.
Mil-ti-a-des \mil-'ti-ə, dēz\ 540?–?489 B.C. Athenian gen.
Mil-ton \milt-'n\ John 1608–1674 Eng. poet — **Mil-to-nian** \mil-'tō-nē-ən, -nyən\ or **Mil-ton-ic** \-'tän-ik\ adj
Mil-yu-kov \mil-yə-'kōf, -'kōv\ Pavel Nikolaevich 1859–1943 Russ. polit. & hist.
Mi-not \mi-nət\ George Richards 1885–1950 Am. physician
Min-ton \mint-'n\ Sherman 1890–1965 Am. jurist
Min-u-it \min-yə-wət\ or **Min-ne-wit** \min-ə, wit\ Peter 1580–1638 Du. colonial administrator in Am.
Mi-ra-beau, de \mir-ə, bō\ Comte 1749–1791 *Honoré Gabriel Victor Riqueti* Fr. orator & revolutionist
Mi-ró \mē-'rō\ Joan \zhü-'än\ 1893–1974 Span. painter
Mi-shi-ma \mē-shi-mā, mā-'shē-mā\ Yukio 1925–1970 Jap. writer
Mis-tral \mi-'sträl, -'stral\ Frédéric 1830–1914 Provençal poet
Mis-tral \mi-'sträl, -'stral\ Gabriela 1889–1957 *Lucila Godoy de Alcayaga* Chilean poet & educ.
Mitch-ell \mich-əl\ John 1870–1919 Am. labor leader
Mitchell John Newton 1913– U.S. atty. gen. (1969–72)
Mitchell Maria 1818–1889 Am. astron.
Mitchell Peter Dennis 1920– Brit. chem.
Mitchell William 1879–1936 *Billy Mitchell* Am. gen.
Mit-ford \mit-fərd\ Mary Russell 1787–1855 Eng. nov. & dram.
Mitford William 1744–1827 Eng. hist.
Mith-ri-da-tes VI \mith-rə-'dāt-ēz\ ab 132–63 B.C. the Great king of Pontus (120–63)
Mi-tro-pou-los \mə-'tröp-ə-ləs\ Di-mi-tri \dā-'mē-trē\ 1896–1960 Am. (Greek-born) conductor
Mo-di-glia-ni \mō-dēl-'yān-ē, 'mōd-'l-\ Amedeo 1884–1920 Ital. painter in France
Mo-djes-ka \mə-'jes-kə\ Helena 1840–1909 orig. *Modrzejewska* née *Opid* Pol.-born actress in Am.
Mohammed var of MUHAMMAD
Mo-ham-med Ri-za Pah-la-vi or Pah-le-vi \mō-'ham-əd-ri-'zā-'pal-ə-(j)vē, -'hām-\ 1919– shah of Iran (1941–)
Mois-san \mwā-'sā\ Henri 1852–1907 Fr. chem.
Mo-ley \mō-lē\ Raymond Charles 1886–1975 Am. journalist
Mo-li-ère \mōl-'yē(ə)r, 'mōl-\ 1622–1673 pseud. of *Jean Baptiste Poquelin* Fr. actor & dram.
Molina, de Tirso — see TIRSO DE MOLINA
Mol-nár \mōl-'nār, 'mōl-\ Fe-renc \fər-ən(t)s\ 1878–1952 Hung. author
Mo-lo-tov \mäl-ə, tōf, 'mōl-, 'mōl-, -tōv\ Vyacheslav Mikhailovich 1890– orig. *Skryabin* Russ. statesman
Molt-ke, von \mōlt-kə\ Count Helmuth 1800–1891 Pruss. field marshal
Momm-sen \mōm-zən\ Theodor \tā-ō, dōr\ 1817–1903 Ger. classical scholar & hist.
Monck or Monk \mənjk\ George 1608–1670 1st Duke of *Albemarle* Eng. gen.
Mon-dale \män-'dāl\ Walter Frederick 1928– Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1977–)
Mon-drian \mōn-drē, ān\ Piet 1872–1944 *Pieter Cornelis Mondriaan* Du. painter
Mo-net \mō-'nā\ Claude 1840–1926 Fr. painter
Mo-ne-ta \mō-'nāt-ə\ Ernesto Teodoro 1833–1918 Ital. journalist & pacifist
Mon-ier-Wil-liams \mən-ē-ər-'wil-yəmz, 'män-\ Sir Monier 1819–1899 Eng. Sanskrit scholar
Mo-niz \mū-'nēsh\ Antonio Caetano de Abreire Freire Egas 1874–1955 Port. medical scientist
Mon-mouth \mən-məth, 'män-\ Duke of 1649–1685 *James Scott*, son of *Charles II* of Eng. Eng. rebel & claimant to the throne
Mon-net \mō-ne\ Jean 1888–1979 Fr. econ. & diplomat
Mo-nod \mō-nō\ Jacques-Lucien 1910–1976 Fr. biochem.
Mon-roe \mən-'rō\ James 1758–1831 5th pres. of U.S. (1817–25)
Mon-ta-gna \mən-'tān-yə\ Bartolommeo 1450?–1523 Ital. painter
Mon-ta-gu \mānt-ə, gyū, 'mānt-\ Lady Mary Wortley 1689–1762 Eng. letter writer
Mon-taigne, de \män-'tān, mōn-'ten\ Michel Eyquem 1533–1592 Fr. essayist
Mon-ta-le \mōn-'tāl-(j)ā\ Eugenio 1896– Ital. poet
Mont-calm de Saint-Véran, de \mānt-'kāl(l)m-də, sān-vā-'rān\ Marquis Louis Joseph 1712–1759 Fr. field marshal in Canada
Mon-tes-pān, de \mōn-'tes-pān, 'mānt-ə, span\ Marquise 1641–1707 née (*Françoise Athénais*) *Rochechouart*; mistress of *Louis XIV*
Mon-tes-quieu, de \mānt-əs-'kyü, -'kyə(r), -'kyō\ Baron *de La Brède et* 1689–1755 *Charles de Secondat* Fr. lawyer & polit. philos.
Mon-tes-so-ri \mānt-ə-'sōr-ē, -'sōr-\ Maria 1870–1952 Ital. physician & educator
Mon-teux \mōn-'tə(r), -'tō\ Pierre 1875–1964 Am. (Fr.-born) conductor
Mon-te-ver-di \mānt-ə-'ve(ə)rd-ē, -'vərd-\ Claudio Giovanni Antonio 1567–1643 Ital. composer
Mon-te-zu-ma II \mānt-ə-'zü-mə\ 1480?–1520 last Aztec emp. of Mexico (1502–20)
Mont-fort, de \mānt-fərt\ Simon 1208?–1265 Earl of *Leicester* Eng. soldier & statesman
Mont-fort l'Amaury, de \mānt-fərt-'lā-mə-rē, mōn-'fō(ə)r-'lā, mō-'rē\ Simon IV 1160?–1218 Earl of *Leicester* & Comte de *Toulouse*; father of prec. Fr. crusader
Mont-gol-fier \mānt-'gāl-fē-ər, -fē,ā\ Joseph Michel 1740–1810 & his bro. Jacques Étienne 1745–1799 Fr. inventors & aeronauts
Mont-gom-ery \mən(t)-'gəm-(ə)-rē, mən(t)-, -'gām-\ Bernard Law 1887–1976 1st Viscount Brit. field marshal
Mont-mo-ren-cy, de \mānt-mə-'ren(t)-sē\ Duc Anne 1493–1567 Fr. soldier; constable (1537)
Mon-trose \män-'trōz\ James Graham 1st Marquis of 1612–1650 Scot. Royalist
Moo-dy \mūd-ē\ Dwight Lyman 1837–1899 Am. evangelist
Moody William Vaughn 1869–1910 Am. poet & dram.
Moo-ney \mü-nē\ Edward 1882–1958 Am. cardinal
Moore \mō(ə)r, 'mō(ə)r, 'mū(ə)r\ George 1852–1933 Irish author
Moore George Edward 1873–1958 Eng. philos.
Moore Henry 1898– Brit. sculptor
Moore John Bassett 1860–1947 Am. jurist
Moore Marianne Craig 1887–1972 Am. poet
Moore Stanford 1913– Am. biochem.
Moore Thomas 1779–1852 Irish poet
Moore-Brab-a-zon \-'brab-ə-zən\ John Theodore Cuthbert 1884–1964 1st Baron *Brabazon of Tara* \tār-ə\ Brit. aviator & administrator
Mo-ra-via \mō-'rāv-ē-ə\ Alberto 1907– real name *Pincherle* Ital. writer
More \mō(ə)r, 'mō(ə)r\ Hannah 1745–1833 Eng. religious writer
More Henry 1614–1687 Eng. philos.
More Paul Elmer 1864–1937 Am. essayist & critic
More Sir Thomas 1478–1535 *Saint* Eng. statesman & author

- Mo-reau** \mò-rō\ Jean Victor 1763–1813 Fr. gen.
Mor-gan \mòr-gən\ Daniel 1736–1802 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Morgan Sir Henry 1635–1688 Eng. buccaneer
Morgan John Hunt 1825–1864 Am. Confed. cavalry officer
Morgan John Pierpont \pi(ə)r-pänt\ 1837–1913 Am. financier
Morgan John Pierpont 1867–1943 son of J. P. Am. financier
Morgan Thomas Hunt 1866–1945 Am. zool.
Mor-gen-thau \mòr-gən-thò\ Henry 1891–1967 U.S. secy. of the treas. (1934–45)
Mor-i-son \mòr-ə-sən, 'mār-\ Samuel Eliot 1887–1976 Am. hist.
Morison Stanley 1889–1968 Eng. type designer
Mo-ri-sot \mò-rē-zò\ Berthe 1841–1895 Fr. painter
Mor-ley \mòr-lē\ Christopher Darlington 1890–1957 Am. writer
Morley John 1838–1923 Viscount *Morley of Blackburn* Eng. statesman & writer
Mor-nay, de \mòr-nā\ Philippe 1549–1623 Seigneur du Plessis-Marly; *Duplessis-Mornay* Fr. Huguenot
Mor-ris \mòr-əs, 'mār-\ Gou-ver-neur \gəv-ə(r)-'ni(ə)r\ 1752–1816 Am. statesman & diplomat
Morris Robert 1734–1806 Am. financier & statesman
Morris William 1834–1896 Eng. poet, artist, & socialist
Mor-ri-son \mòr-ə-sən, 'mār-\ Robert 1782–1834 Scot. missionary in China
Morrison of Lambeth Baron 1888–1965 *Herbert Stanley Morrison* Eng. labor leader & polit.
Morse \mò(ə)rs\ Samuel Finley Breese 1791–1872 Am. artist & inventor
Mor-ti-mer, de \mòrt-ə-mər\ Roger (IV) 1287–1330 1st Earl of March Welsh rebel & paramour of Isabella, Queen of Edward II of Eng.
Mor-ton \mòrt-ən\ Levi Parsons 1824–1920 Am. banker; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1889–93)
Morton Rogers Clark Ballard 1914–1979 U.S. secy. of the interior (1971–75); secy. of commerce (1975–76)
Morton William Thomas Green 1819–1868 Am. dentist
Mos-by \mòz-bē\ John Singleton 1833–1916 Am. lawyer & Confed. cavalry officer
Mos-cic-ki \mòsh-'chēt-skē, -'chit-\ Ignacy 1867–1946 Pol. chem.; pres. of Poland (1926–39)
Mo-ses \mò-zəs also -zəs\ Anna Mary née *Robertson* 1860–1961 *Grandma Moses* Am. painter
Mos-ley \mòz-lē\ Sir Oswald Ernald \ərn-'ld\ 1896– Eng. polit.
Möss-bau-er \mòes-'bau(-ə)r, 'mes-\ Rudolf L. 1929– Ger. physicist
Moth-er-well \mòth-ər-wel, -wəl\ Robert 1915– Am. artist
Mo Ti \mò-'dē\ or **Mo-tzu** \mòd-'zə\ 5th-4th cent. B.C. Chin. philos.
Mot-ley \mät-lē\ John Lothrop 1814–1877 Am. hist.
Mo-ton \mòt-ən\ Robert Russa 1867–1940 Am. educ.
Mott \mät\ John Raleigh 1865–1955 Am. YMCA leader
Mott Lucretia 1793–1880 née *Coffin* Am. social reformer
Mott Sir Neville Francis 1905– Brit. physicist
Mot-tel-son \mòt-'l-sən, -(j)sən\ Ben Roy 1926– Dan. (Am.-born) physicist
Mot-teux \mä-'tə(r), 'mä-\ Peter Anthony 1660 or 1663–1718 Eng. (Fr.-born) dram. & translator
Moul-ton \mòlt-ən\ Forest Ray 1872–1952 Am. astron.
Moul-trie \mül-trē, 'möl-\ William 1730–1805 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Mount-bat-ten \maunt-'bat-ən\ Louis, Earl 1900–1979 Prince Louis of *Bat-ten-berg* \bat-ən-'bərg\ Brit. admiral; 1st gov.-gen. of India (1947–48); chief of defense staff (1959–65)
Mountbatten Philip, Duke of Edinburgh — see PHILIP
Mo-zart \mòt-särt\ Wolfgang Amadeus 1756–1791 Austrian composer — **Mo-zart-ean** also **Mo-zart-ian** \mòt-'särt-ē-ən\ adj
Muench \minch\ Aloisius Joseph 1889–1962 Am. cardinal
Mu-ga-be \mü-'gäb-ē\ Robert Gabriel 1925– prime min. of Zimbabwe (1980–)
Mu-ham-mad \mò-'ham-əd, -'häm- also mü-\ A.D. 570–632 Arab prophet & founder of Islam
Mu-ham-mad \mò-'ham-əd, mü-\ Elijah 1897–1975 E. Poole Am. religious leader
Müh-len-berg \myü-lən-'bərg\ Henry Melchior 1711–1787 Ger.-born Lutheran clergyman in Am.
Muir \myü(ə)r\ John 1838–1914 Am. (Scot.-born) naturalist
Mul-doan \mäl-'dün\ Robert David 1921– prime min. of New Zealand (1975–)
Mul-ler \mäl-ər\ Hermann Joseph 1890–1967 Am. geneticist
Mül-ler \myül-ər, 'mil-, 'mäl-\ Friedrich Max 1823–1900 Brit. (Ger.-born) philologist
Müller Johann 1436–1476 *Regiomontanus* Ger. astron.
Müller Paul 1899–1965 Swiss chem.
Mul-li-ken \mäl-ə-kən\ Robert Sanderson 1896– Am. chem. & physicist
Mum-ford \məm(p)-fərd\ Lewis 1895– Am. writer
Munch \munch, 'müench\ Charles 1891–1968 Fr.-born conductor
Munch \munk\ Edvard 1863–1944 Norw. artist
Münch-hau-sen, von \müenk-'hauz-ən\ Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus 1720–1797 Baron *Mun-chau-sen* \mən-'chauz-ən, 'mün-, -'chöz-\ Ger. hunter, soldier, & supposed teller of absurdly exaggerated stories
Mun-de-lein \mən-də-'lin\ George William 1872–1939 Am. cardinal
Mu-noz Ma-rin \mün-yōs-mə-'rēn, -yōz-\ Luis 1898–1980 Puerto Rican polit.
Munro H. H. — see SAKI
Mun-sey \mən(t)-sē, 'mən-zē\ Frank Andrew 1854–1925 Am. publisher
Mün-ster-berg \mün(t)-stər-'bərg, 'myün(t), 'mən(t)-\ Hugo 1863–1916 Ger.-born psychol. in Am.
Mu-ra-sa-ki \m(y)ür-ə-'säk-ē\ Baroness 11th cent. *Murasaki Shikibu* Jap. novelist
Mu-rat \myü-'rä, mūr-\ Joachim 1767?–1815 Fr. gen.; marshal of France; king of Naples (1808–15)
Mur-doch \mər-dək, -'däk\ (Jean) Iris 1919– Brit. (Irish-born) writer
Mu-ril-lo \myü-'ril-(j)ō, m(y)ü-'rē-(j)ō\ Bartolomé Esteban 1617–1682 Span. painter
Mur-phy \mər-fē\ Frank 1890–1949 Am. jurist
Murphy Robert Daniel 1894–1978 Am. diplomat
Murphy William Parry 1892– Am. physician
Mur-ray \mər-ē, 'mā-rē\ (George) Gilbert (Aimé) 1866–1957 Brit. classical scholar
Murray Sir James Augustus Henry 1837–1915 Brit. lexicographer
Murray Lindley 1745–1826 Am. grammarian
Murray Philip 1886–1952 Am. labor leader
Mur-row \mər-(j)ō, 'mā-(j)rō\ Edward Roscoe 1908–1965 Am. news commentator
Mus-kie \mäs-kē\ Edmund Sixtus 1914– Am. polit.
Mus-set, de \myü-'sā\ (Louis Charles) Alfred 1810–1857 Fr. poet
Mus-so-li-ni \mü-sə-'lē-nē, 'müs-ə-\ Be-ni-to \bə-'nēt-(j)ō\ 1883–1945 *Il Du-ce* \ēl-'dü-(j)chā\ Ital. Fascist premier (1922–45)
Mus-sorg-sky or Mous-sorg-sky \mü-'sörg-skē, -'zörg-\ Mo-dest \mò-'dest\ Petrovich 1835–1881 Russ. composer
Mustafa (or Mustapha) Kemal Pasha — see KEMAL ATATÜRK
Mu-tsu-hi-to \müt-sə-'hē-(j)tō\ 1852–1912 *Mei-ji* \mā-(j)jē\ emp. of Japan (1867–1912)
Mu-zo-re-wa \müz-ə-'rā-wə\ Abel Tendekayi 1925– prime min. of Zimbabwe Rhodesia (1979–80)
Muz-zey \müz-ē\ David Saville 1870–1965 Am. hist.
Myr-dal \mür-'däl, 'mər-, 'mür-\ Gunnar 1898– Swed. econ.
My-ron \mi-rən\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor
Na-bo-kov \nä-'bò-kəf\ Vladimir Vladimirovich 1899–1977 Am. (Russ.-born) nov. & poet
Na-der \nād-ər\ Ralph 1934– Am. lawyer & writer
Nai-du \nīd-(j)ü\ Sarojini 1879–1949 Hindu poet & reformer
Namby-Pamby — see Ambrose PHILIPS
Na-mier \na-'mi(ə)r\ Sir Lewis Bernstein 1888–1960 Brit. hist.
Na-nak \nän-ək\ 1469–1538 founder of the Sikh faith in India
Nan-sen \nän(t)-sən, 'nan(t)-\ Frid-tjof \frich-'óf\ 1861–1930 Norw. arctic explorer, zool., & statesman
Na-pier \nä-pē-ər, -pi(ə)r; nä-'pi(ə)r\ Sir Charles James 1782–1853 Brit. gen.
Napier John 1550–1617 Laird of *Mer-chis-ton* \mər-kə-stən\ Scot. math.
Napier Robert Cornelis 1810–1880 1st Baron *Napier of Mag-da-la* \mag-də-lə\ Brit. field marshal
Na-po-leon I \nä-'pòl-yən, -'pò-lē-ən\ or **Napoleon Bo-na-parte** \bò-nə-'pärt\ 1769–1821 emp. of the French (1804–15)
Napoleon II 1811–1832 *L'Ai-glon* \lā-'glōn\; Duc de *Reichstadt*; son of *Napoleon I* & *Marie Louise*
Napoleon III 1808–1873 *Louis Napoleon*; son of *Louis Bonaparte* & *Hortense de Beauharnais* emp. of the French (1852–70)
Nar-vá-ez, de \när-'vā, -ās\ Pánfilo 1480?–1528 Span. soldier in Am.
Nash \nash\ Ogden 1902–1971 Am. poet
Nash or Nashe \nash\ Thomas 1567–1601 Eng. satirist & dram.
Nash Walter 1882–1968 prime min. of N.Z. (1957–60)
Na-smyth \nä-'smith, 'nāz-məth\ Alexander 1758–1840 Scot. painter
Nas-ser \näs-ər, 'nas-\ Ga-mal \gə-'mäl\ Ab-del \äb-'d'l\ 1918–1970 Egyptian polit.; pres. of Egypt (1956–70)
Nast \nast\ Thomas 1840–1902 Am. (Ger.-born) cartoonist
Na-than \nä-thən\ George Jean 1882–1958 Am. editor & dramatic critic
Nathan Robert 1894– Am. nov.
Na-thans \nä-thənz\ Daniel 1928– Am. microbiologist
Na-tion \nä-shən\ Car-ry \kar-ē\ Amelia 1846–1911 née *Moore* Am. temperance agitator
Nat-ta \nät-(j)tä\ Giulio 1903–1979 Ital. chem.
Neb-u-chad-nez-zar \neb-(y)ə-kəd-'nez-ər\ or **Neb-u-cha-drez-zar** \kə-'drez-\ d 562 B.C. Chaldean king of Babylon (605–562)
Nec-ker \nä-'ke(ə)r, 'nek-ər\ Jacques 1732–1804 father of *Mme. de Staël* Fr. (Swiss-born) financier & statesman
Né-el \nä-el\ Louis Eugène Félix 1904– Fr. physicist
Neh-ru \ne(ə)r-(j)ü, 'nä-(j)rü\ Ja-wa-har-lal \jə-'wä-hər-'läl\ 1889–1964 son of *Motilal* Indian nationalist; prime min. (1947–64)
Nehru Pan-dit \pən-dət\ Mo-ti-lal \mòt-'l, -äl\ 1861–1931 Indian nationalist
Neill \nē(ə)l\ Alexander Sutherland 1883–1973 Brit. educ.
Neil-son \nē(ə)l-sən\ William Allan 1869–1946 Am. (Scot.-born) educ.; pres. Smith Coll. (1917–39)
Nel-son \nel-sən\ Viscount 1758–1805 *Horatio Nelson* Brit. admiral
Ne-pos \nē-'päs, 'nep-'äs\ Cornelius 1st cent. B.C. Rom. hist.
Ne-ri, de \ne(ə)r-ē, nā-rē\ San Filippo 1515–1595 Saint *Philip Neri* Ital. founder (1564) of "Fathers of the Oratory"
Nernst \ne(ə)rn(t)st\ Walther Hermann 1864–1941 Ger. physicist & chem.
Ne-ro \nē-(j)rō, 'ni(ə)r-(j)ō\ A.D. 37–68 *Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus* orig. *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus* Rom. emp. 54–68 — **Ne-ro-ni-an** \ni-'rō-nē-ən\ or **Ne-ron-ic** \-'rān-ik\ adj
Ne-ru-da \nä-'rüd-ə, -'rü-(j)thä\ Pablo 1904–1973 *Neftalí Ricardo Reyes (Bassoalto)* Chilean poet & diplomat
Ner-va \nər-və\ Marcus Cocceius A.D. 35?–98 Rom. emp. (96–98)

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 g gift i trip ī life j joke k G ich, buch ʰ F vin ŋ sing
 ō flow ó flaw œ F bæuf œ F feu oi coin th thing
 th this ü loot ú foot ũ G füllen ũ F rue y yet
 ʸ F digne \dēn\, nuit \nwɛ\ yü few yu furious zh vision

- Ner-vi** \ˈne(ə)r-vē\ Pier Luigi 1891–1979 Ital. structural engineer
Nes-to-ri-us \ne-ˈstōr-ē-əs, -ˈstōr-ə\ *d ab* A.D. 451 patriarch of Constantinople (428–431)
Neu-rath, von \ˈnōi-,rät\ Baron Konstantin 1873–1956 Ger. diplomat
Nev-el-son \ˈnev-əl-sən\ Louise 1900– Am. (Russ.-born) sculptor
Neville Richard — see Earl of WARWICK
Nev-in \ˈnev-ən\ Ethelbert Woodbridge 1862–1901 Am. composer
Nev-ins \ˈnev-ən-z\ Allan 1890–1971 Am. hist.
New-bolt \ˈn(y)ü-,bölt\ Sir Henry John 1862–1938 Eng. author
New-comb \ˈn(y)ü-kəm\ Simon 1835–1909 Am. (Canad.-born) astron.
New-man \ˈn(y)ü-mən\ John Henry 1801–1890 Eng. cardinal & writer
New-ton \ˈn(y)üt-ən\ Sir Isaac 1642–1727 Eng. math. & natural philos.
Ney \ˈnä\ Michel 1769–1815 Duc d'Elchingen; Prince de la Moskova Fr. soldier; marshal of France
Nich-o-las \ˈnik-(ə)-ləs\ Saint 4th cent. A.D. Christian prelate; patron saint of children
Nicholas I 1796–1855 czar of Russia (1825–55)
Nicholas II 1868–1918 czar of Russia (1894–1917)
Nicholas Grand Duke 1856–1929 Russ. gen. & monarchist
Nicholas of Cu-sa \-ˈkyü-sə, -zə\ 1401–1464 R.C. prelate, math., & philos.
Nich-ols \ˈnik-əl-z\ Anne 1891–1966 Am. dram.
Nich-ol-son \ˈnik-əl-sən\ Ben 1894– Brit. artist
Nicholson Sir Francis 1655–1728 Brit. administrator in Am.
Nicholson Francis 1753–1844 Eng. watercolorist
Ni-ci-as \ˈnis(h)-ē-əs\ *d* 413 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman
Nic-o-lay \ˈnik-ə-lā\ John George 1832–1901 Am. biographer
Ni-co-let \ˈnik-ə-lā, -ˈlet\ Jean 1598–1642 Fr. explorer in North America
Ni-colle \ˈnē-köl\ Charles Jean Henri 1866–1936 Fr. physician & bacteriol.
Nic-ol-son \ˈnik-əl-sən\ Sir Harold George 1886–1968 Eng. biographer & diplomat
Nie-buhr \ˈnē-,bü(ə)r-, -bər\ Barthold Georg 1776–1831 Ger. hist., statesman, & philologist
Niebuhr Reinhold \ˈrin-,höld\ 1892–1971 Am. theol. — **Nie-buhr-ian** \ˈnē-ˈbür-ē-ən\ *adj*
Niel-sen \ˈnē(ə)l-sən\ Carl August 1865–1931 Dan. composer
Niem-ce-wicz \n(e)-ˈem-sā-vich\ Julian Ursyn 1758–1841 Pol. patriot & writer
Nie-mey-er \ˈnē-,mī-(ə)r\ Oscar 1907– Brazilian architect
Nie-möl-ler \ˈnē-,mø(r)l-ər, -ˈmøel-\ Martin 1892– Ger. anti-Nazi Protestant theol.
Nietz-sche \ˈnē-chə, -chē\ Friedrich Wilhelm 1844–1900 Ger. philos. — **Nietz-sche-an** \-chē-ən\ *adj*
Night-in-gale \ˈnit-ˈn-,gāl, -ij-\ Florence 1820–1910 Eng. nurse & philanthropist
Ni-jin-ska \ˈnə-ˈzhin-skə, -ˈjin-\ Bro-ni-sla-va \ˈbrän-ə-ˈsläv-ə\ 1891–1972 sister of following Russ. dancer & choreographer
Ni-jin-sky \-skē\ Was-law \ˈvāt-släf\ 1890–1950 Russ. dancer
Nils-son \ˈnil-sən\ Birgit 1918– Swed. soprano
Nim-itz \ˈnim-əts\ Chester William 1885–1966 Am. admiral
Nin \ˈnēn\ Anaïs 1903–1977 Am. (Fr.-born) author
Ni-ren-berg \ˈnir-ən-,bərg\ Marshall Warren 1927– Am. geneticist
Nit-ti \ˈnit-ē, ˈnēt-\ Francesco Saverio 1868–1953 Ital. econ. & statesman
Nix-on \ˈnik-sən\ Richard Mil-hous \ˈmil-,haus\ 1913– Am. lawyer; 37th pres. of the U.S. (1969–74)
Nkru-mah \en-ˈkrü-mə, en-\ Kwa-me \ˈkwäm-ē\ 1909–1972 Ghanaian prime min. (1957–60); 1st president (1960–66)
No-bel \ˈnō-ˈbel\ Alfred Bernhard 1833–1896 Swed. manuf., inventor, & philanthropist
No-bi-le \ˈnō-bə-,lā\ Umberto 1885–1978 Ital. arctic explorer & aeronautical engineer
No-el-Ba-ker \ˈnō-əl-ˈbā-kər\ Philip John 1889– Brit. polit.
No-gu-chi \ˈnō-ˈgü-chē\ Hideyo 1876–1928 Am. (Jap.-born) bacteriol.
Noguchi Isamu 1904– Am. sculptor
No-guès \ˈnō-ˈges\ Auguste 1876–1971 Fr. gen.
No-mu-ra \ˈnō-ˈmür-ə\ Kichisaburo 1877–1964 Jap. admiral & diplomat
Nor-dau \ˈnō(ə)r-,daü\ Max Simon 1849–1923 orig. *Süd-feld* \ˈzūet-felt\ Ger. (Hung.-born) physician, author, & Zionist
Nor-den-skjöld \ˈnörd-ˈn-,shöld, -ˈshöld\ Baron Nils Adolf Erik 1832–1901 Swed. arctic explorer
Nor-di-ca \ˈnörd-i-kə\ Lillian 1857–1914 pseud. of Lillian Norton Am. soprano
Nor-ris \ˈnör-əs, ˈnär-\ Benjamin Franklin 1870–1902 *Frank*; bro. of C.G. Am. nov.
Norris Charles Gilman 1881–1945 Am. nov.
Norris George William 1861–1944 Am. statesman
Norris Kathleen 1880–1966 wife of C. G. Am. nov.
Nor-rish \ˈnör-ish\ Ronald George Wreyford 1897–1978 Brit. chem.
North \ˈnō(ə)rth\ Christopher — see WILSON
North Frederick 1732–1792 *Lord North* Eng. statesman; prime min. (1770–82)
North Sir Thomas 1535–?1601 Eng. translator
Northcliffe Viscount — see HARMSWORTH
Nor-throp \ˈnör-thrəp\ John Howard 1891– Am. scientist
Nor-ton \ˈnört-ən\ Charles Eliot 1827–1908 Am. author & educ.
Norton Thomas 1532–1584 Eng. lawyer & poet
Nos-tra-da-mus \ˈnäs-trə-ˈdā-məs, ˈnös-trə-ˈdām-əs\ 1503–1566 Fr. physician & astrologer
No-vi-kov \ˈnō-və-,kóf, -ˈköv\ Nikolai Vasilievich 1903– Russ. diplomat
Noyes \ˈnōiz\ Alfred 1880–1958 Eng. poet
Nu-re-yev \ˈnū-ˈrā-yəf\ Rudolf 1938– Brit. (Russ.-born) ballet dancer
Nut-ting \ˈnət-ɪŋ\ Wallace 1861–1941 Am. antiquarian
Nye \ˈni\ Edgar Wilson 1850–1896 *Bill* Am. humorist
Oates \ˈōts\ Joyce Carol 1938– Am. writer
Oates Titus 1649–1705 Brit. fabricator of the Popish Plot
O'Boyle \ō-ˈbōi(ə)\ Patrick Aloysius 1896– Am. cardinal
Obrenović Alexander I — see ALEXANDER
O'Bri-en \ō-ˈbrī-ən\ Lawrence Francis 1917– U.S. postmaster general (1965–68)
O'Ca-sey \ō-ˈkā-sē\ Sean \ˈshón\ 1880–1964 Irish dram.
Oc-cam or **Ock-ham** \ˈäk-əm\ William of 1300?–?1349 Eng. philos. — **Oc-cam-is-tic** or **Ock-ham-is-tic** \äk-ə-ˈmis-tik\ *adj*
Oc-cleve \ˈäk-,lēv\ var of HOCCLEVE
Ochoa \ō-ˈchō-ə\ Severo 1905– Am. (Span.-born) biochem.
Ochs \ˈäks\ Adolph Simon 1858–1935 Am. newspaper publisher
O'Con-nell \ō-ˈkän-ˈl\ Daniel 1775–1847 Irish polit. agitator
O'Connell William Henry 1859–1944 Am. cardinal
O'Con-nor \ō-ˈkän-ər\ Frank 1903–1966 pseud. of Michael John O'Donovan Irish author
O'Connor Thomas Power 1848–1929 *Tay Pay* \ˈtä-ˈpā\ Irish journalist
Octavian or **Octavianus** — see AUGUSTUS
Odets \ō-ˈdets\ Clifford 1906–1963 Am. playwright
Odo-a-cer \ˈōd-ə-,wā-sər, ˈād-ə\ A.D. 434?–493 1st barbarian ruler of Italy (476–493)
Oeh-len-schlä-ger \ə(r)l-ən-,shlä-gər, ˈœl-\ Adam Gottlob 1779–1850 Dan. poet & dram.
O'Fa-láin \ō-fā-ˈlón\ Seán \ˈshón\ 1900– Irish author
Of-fen-bach \ˈóf-ən-,bäk, -ˈbäk\ Jacques 1819–1880 Fr. composer
O'Fla-her-ty \ō-ˈfla-(h)ər-tē\ Liam \ˈlē-əm\ 1896– Irish nov.
Og-a-dai \ˈäg-ə-,dī\ 1185–1241 Mongol khan (1229–41)
Og-den \ˈög-dən, ˈäg-\ Charles Kay 1889–1957 Brit. psychol.
Ogle-thorpe \ˈög-gəl-,thörp\ James Edward 1696–1785 Eng. philanthropist & gen.; founder of Georgia
O'Hara \ō-ˈhar-ə\ John Henry 1905–1970 Am. author
O'Hig-gins \ō-ˈhig-ən-z, ˈō-ˈgən(t)s\ Bernardo 1778–1842 *Liberator* of Chile Chilean soldier & statesman
Ohira \ō-ˈhir-ə\ Masayoshi 1910–1980 prime min. of Japan (1978–80)
Oh-lin \ō-ˈlin\ Bertil 1899–1979 Swed. econ.
Ohm \ˈöm\ Georg Simon 1787–1854 Ger. physicist
Ois-trakh \ˈois-træk\ David Fyodorovich 1908–1974 Russ. violinist
O'Keefe \ō-ˈkēf\ Georgia 1887– Am. painter
O'Kel-ly \ō-ˈkel-ē\ Seán \ˈshón\ Thomas 1883–1966 Irish journalist; pres. of Republic of Ireland (1945–59)
O'Kelly Seu-mas \ˈshā-məs\ 1881–1918 Irish writer
Olaf I \ˈō-ləf, -ləv\ 969–1000 *Olaf Trygg-ves-son* \ˈtrig-və-sən\ king of Norway (995–1000)
Olaf II 995?–1030 Saint *Olaf* king of Norway (1016–28)
Olav V \ˈō-ləf, -ləv\ 1903– king of Norway (1957–)
Old-cas-tle \ˈöld(d)-,kas-əl\ Sir John 1377?–1417 Baron *Cob-ham* \-ˈkáb-əm\ Eng. Lollard leader
Oliv-ier \ō-ˈliv-ē-,ā\ Laurence Kerr 1907– Baron *Olivier* of Brighton Eng. actor
Olm-sted \ˈöm-,sted, ˈäm-, -sted\ Frederick Law 1822–1903 Am. landscape architect
Omar Khay-yám \ō-,mär-,kī-(y)äm, ˈō-mər-, -(y)äm\ *d ab* 1123 Pers. poet & astron.
O'Neill \ō-ˈnē(ə)\ Eugene Gladstone 1888–1953 Am. dram.
On-ions \ən-yən-z\ Charles Talbot 1873–1965 Eng. lexicographer
On-sa-ger \ˈön-,säg-ər\ Lars 1903–1976 Am. (Norw.-born) chem.
Op-pen-heim \ˈöp-ən-,him\ Edward Phillips 1866–1946 Eng. nov.
Op-pen-heimer \-,hī-mər\ Julius Robert 1904–1967 Am. physicist
Or-ca-gna \ör-ˈkän-yə\ 1308?–?1368 *Andrea di Cione* Florentine painter, sculptor, & architect
Or-czy \ˈört-sē\ Baroness Em-mus-ka \ˈem-əsh-kə\ 1865–1947 Eng. (Hung.-born) nov. & dram.
Orff \ˈó(ə)rf\ Carl 1895– Ger. composer
Or-i-gen \ör-ə-jən, ˈär-\ A.D. 185?–?254 Greek writer, teacher, & church father
Or-lan-do \ör-ˈlan-(d)ō, -ˈlän-\ Vittorio Emanuele 1860–1952 Ital. statesman
Or-man-dy \ör-mən-dē\ Eugene 1899– Am. (Hung.-born) conductor
Orms-by-Gore \ör-mz-bē-ˈgō(ə)r, -ˈgō(ə)r\ (William) David 1918– 5th Baron *Harlech* Brit. diplomat
Oroz-co \ō-ˈrō-(s)kō\ José Clemente 1883–1949 Mex. painter
Orozco Romero \rō-ˈme(ə)r-(s)kō\ Carlos 1898– Mex. caricaturist & painter
Or-te-ga y Gas-set \ör-ˈtā-gə-,ē-gä-ˈset\ José 1883–1955 Span. philos., writer, & statesman
Or-tiz Ru-bio \ör-,tēz-ˈrü-bē-,ō\ Pascual 1877–1963 pres. of Mexico (1930–32)
Or-well \ör-,wel, -wəl\ George 1903–1950 pseud. of *Eric Blair* Eng. author — **Or-well-ian** \ör-ˈwel-ē-ən\ *adj*
Os-born \äz-bərn, -ˈbörn\ Henry Fairfield 1857–1935 Am. paleontologist
Os-borne \äz-bərn, -ˈbō(ə)rn, -ˈbō(ə)rn\ John James 1929– Brit. dram.
Osborne Thomas Mott 1859–1926 Am. penologist
Os-car II \äs-kər\ 1829–1907 king of Sweden (1872–1907) & of Norway (1872–1905)
Osce-o-la \äs-ē-ˈō-lə, ˈō-sē-\ 1800?–1838 Seminole Indian chief
Os-ler \ō-slər, ˈöz-lər\ Sir William 1849–1919 Canad. physician
Os-man \ös-män\ or **Oth-man** \oth-\ 1259–1326 founder of the Ottoman Empire
Os-me-ña \öz-ˈmān-yə, ös-\ Sergio 1878–1961 pres. of Philippine Commonwealth (1944–46)
Os-si-et-z-ky, von \äs-ē-ˈet-skē\ Carl 1889–1938 Ger. writer & pacifist
Ossoli Marchioness — see Margaret FULLER
Os-ten-so \äs-tən-,sō\ Martha 1900–1963 Norw.-born nov. in U.S.

Ost-wald \ˈōs-,twöld\ Wilhelm 1853–1932 Ger. physical chem. & philos.
Otis \ˈōt-əs\ Elwell Stephen 1838–1909 Am. gen.
Otis Harrison Gray 1837–1917 Am. gen. & journalist
Otis James 1725–1783 Am. Revolutionary statesman
Ot-ter-bein \ˈāt-ər-,bīn\ Philip William 1726–1813 Ger.-born clergyman in Am.
Ot-to \ˈāt-(j)ō\ A.D. 912–973 *the Great* Holy Rom. emp. (936–973)
Ot-way \ˈāt-,wā\ Thomas 1652–1685 Eng. dram.
Ouida — see Marie Louise de la RAMÉE
Ov-id \ˈāv-əd\ 43 B.C.–?A.D. 17 *Publius Ovidius Naso* Rom. poet —
Ovid-ian \ä-ˈvīd-ē-ən\ *adj*
Ow-en \ˈō-ən\ Robert 1771–1858 Welsh social reformer
Owen Wilfred 1893–1918 Brit. poet
Ox-en-stier-na or **Ox-en-stjer-na** \ˈük-sən-,sher-nə, ˈäk- or **Ox-en-stiern** \ˈäk-sən-,sti(ə)r\ Count Axel Gustafsson 1583–1654 Swed. statesman
Oxford Earl of — see Robert HARLEY
Paa-si-ki-vi \ˈpäs-ə-,kē-vē\ Ju-ho \ˈyü-(j)hō\ K. 1870–1956 Finnish businessman; pres. of Finland (1946–56)
Pa-de-rew-ski \ˈpad-ə-ˈref-skē, -ˈrev- Ignace \ēn-ˈyäs\ Jan \ˈyän\ 1860–1941 Pol. pianist & statesman
Pa-ga-ni-ni \ˈpag-ə-nē-nē, ˈpäg- Niccolò 1782–1840 Ital. violinist
Page \ˈpāj\ Thomas Nelson 1853–1922 Am. nov. & diplomat
Page Walter Hines 1855–1918 Am. journalist & diplomat
Pag-et \ˈpaj-ət\ Sir James 1814–1899 Eng. surgeon & pathologist
Paine \ˈpān\ Albert Bigelow 1861–1937 Am. author
Paine Thomas 1737–1809 Am. (Eng.-born) polit. philos. & author
Pain-le-vé \ˈpān-lə-vā\ Paul 1863–1933 Fr. math. & statesman
Pa-la-de \ˈpə-ˈlād-ē\ George Emil 1912– Am. (Rumanian-born) biologist
Pa-le-stri-na, da \ˈpal-ə-ˈstrē-nə\ Giovanni Pierluigi 1526?–1594 Ital. composer
Pa-ley \ˈpā-lē\ William 1743–1805 Eng. theol. & philos.
Pal-grave \ˈpal-,grāv, ˈpól- Francis Turner 1824–1897 Eng. poet & anthologist
Pal-la-dio \ˈpə-ˈlād-ē-ō\ Andrea 1508–1580 Ital. architect
Pal-ma \ˈpāl-mə\ Tomás Estrada 1835–1908 1st pres. of Cuba (1902–06)
Palm-er \ˈpām-ər, ˈpāl-mər\ Alice Elvira 1855–1902 née *Freeman*; wife of G. H. Am. educ.
Palmer Daniel David 1845–1913 Canad.-born father of chiropractic
Palmer George Herbert 1842–1933 Am. scholar & educ.
Palm-er-ston \ˈpām-ər-stən, ˈpāl-mər- 3d Viscount 1784–1865 *Henry John Temple* Eng. statesman; prime min. (1855–58; 1859–65) — **Palm-er-sto-nian** \ˈpām-ər-ˈstō-nē-ən, ˈpāl-mər-, -nyən\ *adj*
Palm-gren \ˈpām-grən, ˈpālm- Selim 1878–1951 Finnish pianist & composer
Pa-ni-ni \ˈpān-(y)ə-(j)nē\ fl 350 B.C. Indian grammarian of Sanskrit
Pank-hurst \ˈpānk-,hərst\ Emmeline 1858–1928 née *Goulden* Eng. suffragist
Pa-o-li, di \ˈpau-lē, ˈpā-ō-(j)lē\ Pasquale 1725–1807 Corsican patriot
Pa-pen, von \ˈpāp-ən\ Franz 1879–1969 Ger. diplomat
Pap-pen-heim, zu \ˈpāp-ən-,hīm, ˈpap- Count Gottfried Heinrich 1594–1632 Ger. gen.
Par-a-cel-sus \ˈpar-ə-ˈsel-səs\ Philippus Aureolus 1493–1541 *Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim* Swiss-born alchemist & physician
Pares \ˈpa(ə)rz, ˈpe(ə)rz\ Sir Bernard 1876–1949 Eng. hist.
Pa-re-to \ˈpə-ˈrāt-(j)ō\ Vilfredo 1848–1923 Ital. econ. & sociol.
Pa-ris \ˈpā-rēs, pə- Gaston 1839–1903 Fr. philologist
Par-is \ˈpar-əs\ Matthew 1200?–1259 Eng. monk & hist.
Park Chung Hee \ˈpārk-ˈchəŋ-ˈhē\ 1917–1979 So. Korean leader (1961–79) & pres. (1963–79)
Park \ˈpārk\ Mungo 1771–1806 Scot. explorer in Africa
Par-ker \ˈpār-kər\ Dorothy 1893–1967 née *Rothschild* Am. writer
Parker Sir Gilbert 1862–1932 Canad. author
Parker Matthew 1504–1575 Eng. theol.
Parker Theodore 1810–1860 Am. Unitarian clergyman
Parkes \ˈpārks\ Sir Henry 1815–1896 Austral. statesman
Park-man \ˈpārk-mən\ Francis 1823–1893 Am. hist.
Parley Peter — see Samuel Griswold GOODRICH
Par-men-i-des \ˈpār-ˈmen-ə-,dēz\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
Par-mi-gia-ni-no \ˈpār-mi-jā-ˈnē-(j)nō\ or **Par-mi-gia-no** \-mə-ˈjān-(j)ō\ Il 1503–1540 *Girolamo Francesco Maria Mazzuoli* or *Mazzola* Ital. painter
Par-nell \ˈpār-nel also ˈpār-n-əl\ Charles Stewart 1846–1891 Irish nationalist
Parr Catherine — see CATHERINE
Par-ring-ton \ˈpar-ŋ-tən\ Vernon Louis 1871–1929 Am. literary hist.
Par-rish \ˈpar-ish\ Maxfield 1870–1966 Am. painter
Par-ry \ˈpar-ē\ Sir William Edward 1790–1855 Eng. arctic explorer
Par-sons \ˈpārs-ən\ William 1800–1867 3d Earl of Rosse Eng. astron.
Pas-cal \ˈpas-ˈkal, pās-kāl\ Blaise 1623–1662 Fr. math. & philos.
Pa-šić \ˈpāsh-(j)ich\ Nikola \ˈnē-kō-lā\ 1845?–1926 Serbian & Yugoslav statesman
Passfield 1st Baron — see WEBB
Pas-sy \ˈpā-sē, pā- Frédéric 1822–1912 Fr. econ. & statesman
Passy Paul Édouard 1859–1940 son of *prec.* Fr. phonetician
Pas-ter-nak \ˈpas-tər-,nak\ Boris Leonidovich 1890–1960 Russ. poet, nov., & translator
Pas-teur \ˈpas-ˈtər\ Louis 1822–1895 Fr. chem. — **Pas-teur-ian** \-ē-ən\ *adj*
Pa-ter \ˈpāt-ər\ Walter Horatio 1839–1894 Eng. essayist & critic
Pat-more \ˈpat-,mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ Coventry Kersey Dighton 1823–1896 Eng. poet
Pa-ton \ˈpāt-ən\ Alan Stewart 1903– So. African writer
Pa-tri \ˈpā-trē\ Angelo 1877–1965 Am. (Ital.-born) educ. & author
Pat-rick \ˈpa-trik\ Saint A.D. 389?–?461 apostle & patron saint of Ireland

Pat-ti \ˈpat-ē, ˈpāt-ē\ Adelina 1843–1919 Ital. (Span.-born) operatic soprano
Pat-ti-son \ˈpat-ə-sən\ Mark 1813–1884 Eng. scholar & author
Pat-ton \ˈpat-ən\ George Smith 1885–1945 Am. gen.
Pau-ker \ˈpau-kər\ Ana 1889?–1960 née *Rabinsohn* Rumanian Communist
Paul \ˈpōl\ name of 6 popes: esp. III 1468–1549 (pope 1534–49); V 1552–1621 (pope 1605–21); VI (*Giovanni Battista Montini*) 1897–1978 (pope 1963–78)
Paul I 1754–1801 emp. of Russia (1796–1801)
Paul I 1901–1964 king of Greece (1947–64)
Paul Jean — see RICHTER
Paul-Bon-cour \ˈpōl-(j)bōn-ˈkū(ə)r\ Joseph 1873–1972 Fr. lawyer & statesman
Paul-ding \ˈpōl-dŋ\ James Kirke 1778–1860 Am. author
Pau-li \ˈpau-lē\ Wolfgang 1900–1958 Austrian-born physicist in Am.
Paul-ling \ˈpō-lŋ\ Li-nus \ˈli-nəs\ Carl 1901– Am. chem.
Pau-lus \ˈpau-ləs\ Friedrich 1890–1957 Ger. field marshal
Paulus \ˈpō-ləs\ Julius 2d–3d cent. A.D. Rom. jurist
Pau-sa-ni-as \ˈpō-ˈsā-nē-əs\ 2d cent. A.D. Greek traveler & geographer
Pav-lov \ˈpāv-,lōf, ˈpav-, -lōv\ Ivan Petrovich 1849–1936 Russ. physiol.
Pa-vlo-va \ˈpav-lə-və, pav-ˈlō- Anna 1885–1931 Russ. ballerina
Payne \ˈpān\ John Howard 1791–1852 Am. actor & dram.
Paz \ˈpäs, ˈpāz\ Octavio 1914– Mex. author
Pea-body \ˈpē-,bād-ē, -bād-ē\ Endicott 1857–1944 Am. educ.
Peabody George 1795–1869 Am. merchant & philanthropist
Pea-cock \ˈpē-,kāk\ Thomas Love 1785–1866 Eng. nov. & poet
Peale \ˈpē(ə)l\ Charles Willson 1741–1827 & his bro. James 1749–1831 & Charles's son Rembrandt 1778–1860 Am. painters
Pear-son \ˈpi(ə)rs-ən\ Karl 1857–1936 Eng. scientist
Pearson Lester Bowles 1897–1972 prime min. of Canada (1963–68)
Pea-ry \ˈpi(ə)r-ē\ Robert Edwin 1856–1920 Am. arctic explorer
Pe-co-ra \ˈpi-ˈkōr-ə, -ˈkōr- Ferdinand 1882–1971 Am. jurist
Pedro I \ˈpā-drō\ 1798–1834 *Dom* emp. of Brazil (1822–31); king of Portugal (1826)
Pedro II 1825–1891 son of *prec.* emp. of Brazil (1831–1889)
Peel \ˈpē(ə)l\ Sir Robert 1788–1850 Eng. statesman
Peele \ˈpē(ə)l\ George 1556–1596 Eng. dram. & poet
Pei \ˈpā\ Ieoh Ming 1917– Am. (Chin.-born) architect
Peirce \ˈpērs, ˈpi(ə)rs\ Charles Sanders 1839–1914 Am. physicist, math., & logician
Pei-xot-to \ˈpā-ˈshōt-(j)ō\ Ernest Clifford 1869–1940 Am. painter & illustrator
Pe-la-gius \ˈpə-ˈlā-j(ē)-əs\ A.D. 360?–?420 Brit. monk & theol.
Pe-lo-pi-das \ˈpə-ˈlāp-əd-əs\ d 364 B.C. Theban gen.
Pen-de-rec-ki \ˈpen-də-ˈret-skē\ Krzysztof 1933– Pol. composer
Penn \ˈpen\ Sir William 1621–1670 Eng. admiral
Penn William 1644–1718 son of *prec.* Eng. Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania
Pen-nell \ˈpen-əl, pə-ˈnel\ Joseph 1857–1926 Am. etcher
Pen-zi-as \ˈpent-sē-əs\ Arno Allan 1933– Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
Pep-in the Short \ˈpep-ən- A.D. 714?–768 king of the Franks (751–768)
Pepys \ˈpēps\ Samuel 1633–1703 Eng. diarist — **Pepys-ian** \-ē-ən\ *adj*
Per-cy \ˈpər-sē\ Sir Henry 1364–1403 *Hotspur* Eng. soldier
Percy Thomas 1729–1811 Eng. antiquarian & poet
Per-el-man \ˈper-əl-mən (*his own pron.*), ˈpər(-ə)l- Sidney Joseph 1904–1979 Am. writer
Pé-rez Gal-dós \ˈper-əs-(j)gäl-ˈdōs\ Benito 1843–1920 Span. nov. & dram.
Per-go-le-si \ˈpər-gə-ˈlā-zē, ˈper-gə-lā-sē\ Giovanni Battista 1710–1736 Ital. composer
Per-i-cles \ˈper-ə-,klēz\ d 429 B.C. Athenian statesman — **Per-i-cle-an** \ˈper-ə-ˈklē-ən\ *adj*
Per-kins \ˈpər-kənz\ Frances 1882–1965 Am. social worker & administrator
Pe-rón \ˈpā-rōn, pə- Juan Domingo 1895–1974 Argentine polit.; pres. of Argentina (1946–55; 1973–74)
Per-rault \ˈpə-rō, pe- Charles 1628–1703 Fr. fairy tale writer
Per-rin \ˈpə-ˈra(n), pe- Jean Baptiste 1870–1942 Fr. physicist
Per-ry \ˈper-ē\ Bliss 1860–1954 Am. educ. & critic
Perry Matthew Calbraith 1794–1858 Am. commodore
Perry Oliver Hazard 1785–1819 bro. of *prec.* Am. naval officer
Perry Ralph Barton 1876–1957 Am. philos. & educ.
Perse St. John — see Alexis Saint-Léger LÉGER
Per-shing \ˈpər-shŋ, -zhŋ\ John Joseph 1860–1948 Am. gen.
Per-sius \ˈpər-shəs, -shē-əs\ A.D. 34–62 *Aulus Persius Flaccus* Rom. satirist
Pe-ru-gi-no, Il \ˈper-ə-ˈjē-(j)nō\ 1446–1523 *Pietro Vannucci* Ital. painter
Per-utz \ˈpə-ˈrüt-s\ Max Ferdinand 1914– Brit. (Austrian-born) chem.
Pe-ruz-zi \ˈpə-ˈrüt-sē, pā- Baldassare 1481–1536 Ital. architect & painter
Pes-ta-loz-zi \ˈpes-tə-ˈlāt-sē\ Johann Heinrich 1746–1827 Swiss educ.

ə abut ʰ kitten, F table ər further a back ā bake
 ä cot, cart ä F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch ʰ F vin ŋ sing
 ō flow ò flaw œ F bæuf œ F feu òi coin th thing
 th this ü loot ù foot u G füllen ū F rue y yet
 y F digne \dēn\, nuit \nwyē\ yü few yü furious zh vision

- Pé-tain** \pā-tā\ Henri Philippe 1856–1951 Fr. gen.; marshal of France; premier of Vichy France (1940–44)
- Pe-ter I** \pēt-ər\ 1672–1725 *the Great* czar of Russia (1682–1725)
- Peter I Ka-ra-geor-ge-vich** \kar-ə-'jör-jə,vich\ 1844–1921 king of Serbia (1903–21)
- Peter II** 1923–1970 king of Yugoslavia (1934–45)
- Peter the Hermit** 1050?–?1115 Fr. preacher of the 1st Crusade
- Pe-ters** \pāt-ərz, -ərs\ Carl 1856–1918 Ger. explorer in Africa
- Pe-tö-fi** \pet-ə-fē\ Sán-dor \shän-,dò(ə)r\ 1823–1849 Hung. poet
- Pe-trarch** \pē-,trärk, 'pe- or **Pe-trar-ca** \pā-'trär-kə\ Francesco 1304–1374 Ital. poet — **Pe-trarch-an** \pē-'trär-kən, pe- adj
- Pe-trie** \pē-trē\ Sir (William Matthew) Flin-ders \flin-dərz\ 1853–1942 Eng. Egyptologist
- Pe-tro-ni-us** \pə-'trō-nē-əs\ Gaius 1st cent. A.D. *Ar-bi-ter Ele-gan-ti-ae* \är-bät-ər-,el-ə-'gan-chē-,ē\ Rom. satirist — **Pe-tro-ni-an** \-nē-ən\ adj
- Pet-ty** \pet-ē\ Sir William 1623–1687 Eng. polit. econ.
- Pevs-ner** \pevz-nər\ Antoine 1886–1962 *bro. of Naum Gabo* Fr. (Russ.-born) sculptor & painter
- Pevsner** Sir Nikolaus 1902– Brit. (Ger.-born) art hist.
- Phae-drus** \fē-drəs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
- Phaedrus** 1st cent. A.D. Rom. fabulist
- Phid-i-as** \fid-ē-əs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor
- Phil-ip** \fil-əp\ 1639?–1676 *Met-a-com-et* \met-ə-'kām-ət\ sachem of the Wampanoag Indians
- Philip** name of 6 kings of France: esp. **II** or **Philip Augustus** 1165–1223 (reigned 1180–1223); **IV** (*the Fair*) 1268–1314 (reigned 1285–1314); **VI** 1293–1350 (reigned 1328–50)
- Philip** name of 5 kings of Spain: esp. **II** 1527–1598 (reigned 1556–98); **V** 1683–1746 (reigned 1700–46)
- Philip II** 382–336 B.C. king of Macedon (359–336)
- Philip Prince** 1921– consort of *Queen Elizabeth II of Gr. Brit.* 3d Duke of Edinburgh
- Philip the Good** 1396–1467 Duke of Burgundy (1419–67)
- Phil-ips** \fil-əps\ Ambrose 1675?–1749 *Nam-by-Pam-by* \nam-bē-'pam-bē\ Eng. poet & dram.
- Phil-lipps** \fil-əps\ Sir Thomas 1792–1872 Eng. antiquarian
- Phil-lips** \fil-əps\ Wendell 1811–1884 Am. orator & reformer
- Phill-potts** \fil-,pəts\ Eden 1862–1960 Eng. nov. & dram.
- Phi-lo Ju-dae-us** \fi-(l)ō-jü-'dē-əs, -'dā-\ 1st cent. B.C.–1st cent. A.D. Hellenistic Jewish philos. of Alexandria
- Pho-ci-on** \fō-sē-,än\ 402?–317 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman
- Phyfe** \fif\ Duncan 1768–1854 Am. (Scot.-born) cabinetmaker
- Pia-get** \pyä-'zhā\ Jean 1896– Swiss psychol.
- Pi-card** \pē-'kär, pik-'ärd\ Jean 1620–1682 Fr. astron.
- Pi-cas-so** \pi-'käs-(l)ō, -'kas-\ Pablo 1881–1973 Span. painter & sculptor in Fr.
- Pic-card** \pi-'kär, pik-'ärd\ Auguste 1884–1962 Swiss physicist & aeronaut
- Piccard Jacques Ernst son of Auguste** 1922– Swiss (Belg.-born) oceanographer; developer of bathyscaphe
- Pick-er-ing** \pik-(ə-)rin\ Edward Charles 1846–1919 & his bro. William Henry 1858–1938 Am. astronomers
- Pick-ett** \pik-ət\ George Edward 1825–1875 Am. Confed. gen.
- Pi-co del-la Mi-ran-do-la** \pē-(l)kō-,del-ə-mə-'ran-də-lə, -'rän-\ Count Giovanni 1463–1494 Ital. humanist
- Pieck** \pēk\ Wilhelm 1876–1960 Ger. Communist
- Pierce** \pi(ə)rs\ Franklin 1804–1869 14th pres. of the U.S. (1853–57)
- Piero della Francesca** — see **FRANCESCA**
- Pike** \pik\ Zebulon Montgomery 1779–1813 Am. gen. & explorer
- Pi-late** \pī-lət\ Pon-tius \pän-chəs, 'pän-chəs\ 1st cent. A.D. Rom. procurator of Judea; tried & condemned Jesus Christ
- Pil-sud-ski** \pil-'süt-skē, -'züt-\ Józef 1867–1935 Pol. gen. & statesman
- Pin-chot** \pin-,shō\ Gifford 1865–1946 Am. forester & polit.
- Pinck-ney** \pin-k-nē\ Charles Cotesworth 1746–1825 Am. statesman
- Pin-dar** \pin-dər, -där\ 522?–443 B.C. Greek poet
- Pi-ne-ro** \pə-'ni(ə)r-(l)ō, -'ne(ə)r-\ Sir Arthur Wing 1855–1934 Eng. dram.
- Pin-ker-ton** \piŋ-kərt-'n\ Allan 1819–1884 Scot.-born detective in Am.
- Pi-no-chet Ugar-te** \pē-nō-'chet-ü-'gär-tā\ Augusto 1915– pres. of Chile (1973–)
- Pin-ter** \pint-ər\ Harold 1930– Eng. dram.
- Pin-tu-ric-chio** \pint-ə-'rē-kē-,ō\ 1454–1513 *Bernardino Betti* Ital. painter
- Pin-zón** \pin-'zōn\ Martín Alonso 1440?–1493 & his bro. Vicente Yáñez 1460?–?1524 Span. navigators with Columbus
- Pioz-zi** \pē-'öt-sē\ Hester Lynch 1741–1821 *Mrs. Thrale* \thra(ə)\ Eng. writer
- Pi-ran-del-lo** \pir-ən-'del-(l)ō\ Luigi 1867–1936 Ital. author — **Pi-ran-del-li-an** \-del-ē-ən\ adj
- Pire** \pi(ə)r\ Dominique-Georges 1910–1969 Belg. priest; founder of charitable organizations
- Pi-sa-no** \pi-'sän-(l)ō, -'zän-\ Giovanni 1245–1314 & his father Nicola 1220–1284 Ital. sculptors
- Pi-sis-tra-tus** or **Pei-sis-tra-tus** \pi-'sis-trät-əs, pə- d 527 B.C. tyrant of Athens
- Pis-sar-ro** \pə-'sär-(l)ō\ Camille 1830–1903 Fr. painter
- Pis-ton** \pis-tən\ Walter Hamor 1894–1976 Am. composer
- Pit-man** \pit-mən\ Sir Isaac 1813–1897 Eng. phonographer
- Pitt** \pit\ William 1708–1778 Earl of *Chatham*; *the Elder Pitt* Eng. statesman
- Pitt William** 1759–1806 *the Younger Pitt*; son of *prec.* Eng. statesman
- Pitt-Riv-ers** \pit-'riv-ərz\ Augustus Henry 1827–1900 Eng. archaeologist
- Pi-us** \pi-əs\ name of 12 popes: esp. **II** (*Enea Silvio de Piccolomini* or *Aeneas Silvius* or *Sylvius*) 1405–1464 (pope 1458–64); **VII** 1742–1823 (pope 1800–23); **IX** 1792–1878 (pope 1846–78); **X** 1835–1914 (pope 1903–14); **XI** (*Achille Ratti*) 1857–1939 (pope 1922–39); **XII** (*Eugenio Pacelli*) 1876–1958 (pope 1939–58)
- Pi-zar-ro** \pə-'zär-(l)ō\ Francisco 1470?–1541 Span. conqueror of Peru
- Planck** \plänk\ Max Karl Ernst Ludwig 1858–1947 Ger. physicist
- Plan-tin** \plän-tā\ Christophe 1514–1589 Fr. printer
- Plath** \plath\ Sylvia 1932–1963 *S. P. Hughes* Am. poet
- Pla-to** \plāt-(l)ō\ 427?–347 B.C. Greek philos.
- Plau-tus** \plót-əs\ Titus Maccius 254?–184 B.C. Rom. dram. — **Plau-tine** \plō-,tīn\ adj
- Ple-kha-nov** \plə-'kän-,ōf, -ōv\ Georgi Valentinovich 1857–1918 Russ. Marxist philos.
- Ple-ven** \plā-'ven\ René 1901– Fr. polit.
- Plim-soll** \plim(p)-səl, 'plim-,sól\ Samuel 1824–1898 *the Sailor's Friend* Eng. shipping reformer
- Pliny** \plin-ē\ A.D. 23–79 *Gaius Plinius Secundus*; *the Elder* Rom. scholar
- Pliny** A.D. 62–113 *Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus*; *the Younger*; nephew of *prec.* Rom. author
- Plō-ti-nus** \plō-'tī-nəs\ A.D. 205?–270 Rom. (Egyptian-born) philos. — **Plō-ti-ni-an** \-tīn-ē-ən\ adj
- Plu-tarch** \plü-,tärk\ A.D. 46?–?120 Greek biographer & moralist — **Plu-tarch-an** \plü-'tär-kən\ or **Plu-tarch-i-an** \-kē-ən\ adj
- Po-ca-hon-tas** \pō-kə-'hānt-əs\ 1595?–1617 dau. of *Powhatan* Am. Indian
- Pod-gor-ny** \päd-'gór-nē\ Nikolai Viktorovich 1903– Soviet polit.; pres. U.S.S.R. (1965–77)
- Poe** \pō\ Edgar Allan 1809–1849 Am. poet & storywriter
- Poin-ca-ré** \pwa(ŋ)-,kä-'rā\ Jules Henri 1854–1912 Fr. math.
- Poincaré** Raymond 1860–1934 cousin of *J. H.* Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1913–20)
- Pole** \pōl, 'pül\ Reginald 1500–1558 Eng. cardinal; archbishop of Canterbury (1556–58)
- Pol-i-tian** \pə-'lish-ən\ 1454–1494 *Angelo Poliziano* Ital. classical scholar & poet
- Polk** \pōk\ James Knox 1795–1849 11th pres. of the U.S. (1845–49)
- Pol-lio** \pāl-ē-,ō\ Gaius Asinius 75 B.C.–A.D. 5 Rom. soldier, orator, & polit.
- Pol-lock** \pāl-ək\ Channing 1880–1946 Am. nov. & dram.
- Pollock** Sir Frederick 1845–1937 Eng. jurist
- Pollock** Jackson 1912–1956 Am. painter
- Po-lo** \pō-(l)ō\ Mar-co \mār-(l)kō\ 1254?–?1324 Ital. traveler
- Po-lyb-i-us** \pə-'lib-ē-əs\ 205?–?125 B.C. Greek hist.
- Pol-y-carp** \pāl-i-,kärp\ Saint A.D. 69?–?155 Christian martyr & Apostolic Father; bishop of Smyrna
- Pol-y-clit-us** or **Pol-y-clēi-tus** \pāl-i-'klīt-əs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor & architect
- Po-lyc-ra-tes** \pə-'lik-rə-,tēz\ d ab 522 B.C. tyrant of Samos
- Pol-y-do-rus** \pāl-i-'dōr-əs, -dōr-\ 1st cent. B.C. Rhodian sculptor
- Pol-yg-no-tus** \pāl-ig-'nōt-əs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek painter
- Pom-pa-dour, de** \pām-pə-,dō(ə)r, -dō(ə)r, -dū(ə)r\ Marquise 1721–1764 *Jeanne Antoinette Poisson*; mistress of *Louis XV*
- Pom-pey** \pām-pē\ 106–48 B.C. *Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus*; *the Great* Rom. gen. & statesman
- Pom-pi-dou** \pām-pi-,dū\ Georges Jean Raymond 1911–1974 Fr. polit.; premier of France (1962–68); pres. of France (1969–74)
- Ponce de Le-ón** \pän(t)s-də-'lē-ən, pän(t)-sə-,dā-lē-'ōn\ Juan 1460?–1521 Span. explorer; disc. Florida
- Pon-chi-el-li** \pōŋ-kē-'el-ē\ Amilcare 1834–1886 Ital. composer
- Pons** \pōns\ Lily 1904–1976 Am. (Fr.-born) soprano
- Pon-selle** \pän-'sel\ Rosa Melba 1897– Am. soprano
- Pon-ti-ac** \pānt-ē-,ak\ 1720?–1769 Ottawa Indian chief
- Pon-top-pi-dan** \pän-'tāp-ə-,dan\ Henrik 1857–1943 Dan. nov.
- Pon-tor-mo, da** \pōn-'tōr-(l)mō\ Jacopo 1494–1557 orig. *J. Car-rucci* Ital. painter
- Pope** \pōp\ Alexander 1688–1744 Eng. poet — **Pop-ian** also **Pop-ean** \pō-pē-ən\ adj
- Pope John** 1822–1892 Am. gen.
- Por-son** \pōrs-'n\ Richard 1759–1808 Eng. scholar
- Por-tal** \pōrt-'l, 'pōrt-\ Charles Frederick Algernon 1893–1971 1st Viscount *Portal of Hungerford* Brit. air marshal
- Por-ter** \pōrt-ər, 'pōrt-\ Cole Albert 1891–1964 Am. composer & songwriter
- Porter David** 1780–1843 & his son David Dixon 1813–1891 Am. naval officers
- Porter Gene** 1868–1924 née *Stratton* Am. nov.
- Porter Sir George** 1920– Brit. chem.
- Porter Katherine Anne** 1890– Am. writer
- Porter Noah** 1811–1892 Am. philos. & lexicographer
- Porter Rodney Robert** 1917– Brit. biochem.
- Porter William Sydney** 1862–1910 pseud. *O. Hen-ry* \(')ō-'hen-rē\ Am. short-story writer
- Portland** Duke of — see **BENTINCK**
- Post** \pōst\ Emily 1872–1960 née *Price* Am. columnist & writer
- Po-tēm-kin** \pə-'tyōm(p)-kən, pō-'tem(p)-\ Grigori Aleksandrovich 1739–1791 Russ. field marshal & statesman
- Pot-ter** \pāt-ər\ Beatrix 1866–1943 Brit. writer & illustrator
- Potter Paul** 1625–1654 Du. painter
- Pou-lenc** \pü-,länk\ Fran-cis \frān-'sēs\ 1899–1963 Fr. composer
- Pound** \paund\ Ezra Loomis 1885–1972 Am. poet
- Pound Roscoe** 1870–1964 Am. jurist
- Pous-sin** \pü-sān\ Nicolas 1594–1665 Fr. painter
- Pow-ell** \pau(ə)-\ Adam Clayton 1908–1972 Am. clergyman & polit.
- Powell** \pō-əl, 'pau(ə)-\ Anthony 1905– Eng. writer
- Powell Cecil Frank** 1903–1969 Brit. physicist
- Powell** \pau(ə)-\ John Wesley 1834–1902 Am. geologist & explorer
- Powell Lewis Franklin** 1907– Am. jurist
- Powell Maud** 1868–1920 Am. violinist
- Pow-ers** \pau(ə)-rz\ Hiram 1805–1873 Am. sculptor
- Pow-ha-tan** \pau-ə-'tan, pau-'hat-'n\ 1550?–1618 father of *Pocahontas* Am. Indian chief
- Pow-ys** \pō-əs\ John Cow-per \kū-'pər\ 1872–1963 & his bros. Theodore Francis 1875–1953 & Llewelyn 1884–1939 Eng. authors

Pra-do Ugar-te-che \ˈpräd-(j)ō-ü-gär-ˈtā-chē\ Manuel 1889–1967 Peruvian banker; pres. of Peru (1939–45; 1956–62)
Pra-ja-dhi-pok \prə-ˈchät-i-pāk\ 1893–1941 king of Siam (1925–35)
Pratt \ˈprat\ Bela Lyon 1867–1917 Am. sculptor
Pratt Edwin John 1883–1964 Canad. poet
Prax-it-e-les \prak-ˈsit-ˈl-ēz\ 4th cent. B.C. Athenian sculptor — **Prax-it-e-le-an** \-(j)prak-ˈsit-ˈl-ē-an\ *adj*
Pre-ble \ˈpreb-əl\ Edward 1761–1807 Am. naval officer
Pregl \ˈprā-gəl\ Fritz 1869–1930 Austrian chem.
Pre-log \ˈprel-ōg\ Vladimir 1906– Swiss (Yugoslavian-born) chem.
Pres-cott \ˈpres-kət *also* -ˈkät\ William Hickling 1796–1859 Am. hist.
Pre-to-ri-us \pri-ˈtōr-ē-as, -ˈtōr-\ Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus 1799–1853 & his son Marthinus Wessels 1819–1901 So. African Du. colonizers & soldiers
Pré-vost d'Ex-iles \prā-ˈvō-deg-ˈzē(ə)\ Antoine François 1697–1763 Fr. abbé & writer
Price \ˈpris\ (Mary) Le-on-tyne \lē-ˈän-tēn\ 1927– Am. singer
Pride \ˈprid\ Thomas d 1658 Eng. parliamentary commander
Priest-ley \ˈprest-lē\ John Boynton 1894– Eng. author
Priestley Joseph 1733–1804 Eng. clergyman & chem.
Pri-go-gine \prə-ˈgō-zhən, -(j)gō-ˈzhēn\ Ilya 1917– Belg. (Russ.-born) chem.
Primo de Rivera y Orbaneja — see RIVERA Y ORBANEJA
Primrose Archibald Philip — see ROSEBERY
Prior \ˈpri-(ə)r\ Matthew 1664–1721 Eng. poet
Pri-scian \ˈprish-ən, ˈprish-ē-ən\ fl. A.D. 500 *Priscianus Caesariensis* Latin grammarian at Constantinople
Pro-clus \ˈprō-kləs, ˈprāk-ləs\ A.D. 410?–485 Greek philos.
Pro-co-pi-us \prə-ˈkō-pē-əs\ 6th cent. A.D. Byzantine hist.
Pro-kho-rov \prō-kə-ˈrōf\ Aleksandr Mikhailovich 1916– Russ. physicist
Pro-kof-iev \prə-ˈkōf-yəf, -yef, -yev\ Sergei Sergeevich 1891–1953 Russ. composer — **Pro-kof-iev-ian** \-ˈkōf-ˈyev-ē-an\ *adj*
Pro-per-tius \prō-ˈpər-sh(ē)-əs\ Sextus 50?–715 B.C. Rom. poet
Pro-tag-o-ras \prō-ˈtag-ə-rəs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos. — **Pro-tag-o-re-an** \-ˈtag-ə-rē-an\ *adj*
Prou-dhon \prū-dōn\ Pierre Joseph 1809–1865 Fr. journalist
Proust \ˈprüst\ Marcel 1871–1922 Fr. nov. — **Proust-ian** \ˈprüst-ē-an\ *adj*
Prynne \ˈprin\ William 1600–1669 Eng. Puritan pamphleteer
Przhe-val-ski \pər-zhə-ˈvāl-skē, -(p)shə-ˈvāl-\ Nikolai Mikhailovich 1839–1888 Russ. explorer
Pto-le-my \ˈtāl-ə-mē\ name of 14 kings of Egypt
Pto-le-my 2d cent. A.D. *Claudius Ptolemaeus* Alexandrian astron.
Puc-ci-ni \pü-ˈchē-nē\ Giacomo 1858–1924 Ital. composer
Pu-las-ki \pə-ˈlas-kē, pyü-\ Casimir 1748?–1779 Pol. soldier in Am. Rev.
Pu-lit-zer \ˈpül-ət-sər (*family's pronunciation*), ˈpyü-lət-\ Joseph 1847–1911 Am. (Hung.-born) journalist
Pull-man \ˈpül-mən\ George Mortimer 1831–1897 Am. inventor
Pu-pin \p(y)ü-ˈpēn\ Michael Idvorsky 1858–1935 Am. (Yugoslavian-born) physicist & inventor
Pur-cell \-(j)pər-ˈsəl\ Edward Mills 1912– Am. physicist
Pur-cell \pər-səl, (j)pər-ˈsəl\ Henry 1658?–1695 Eng. composer
Pur-chas \ˈpər-chəs\ Samuel 1575?–1626 Eng. compiler
Pur-kin-je \ˈpür-kən-yä, (j)pər-ˈkin-jē\ Johannes Evangelista 1787–1869 Czech physiol.
Pu-sey \ˈpyü-zē\ Edward Bouverie 1800–1882 Eng. theol.
Push-kin \ˈpüsh-kən\ Aleksander Sergeevich 1799–1837 Russ. poet — **Push-kin-ian** \ˈpüsh-ˈkin-ē-an\ *adj*
Put-nam \ˈpət-nəm\ Israel 1718–1790 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Putnam Rufus 1738–1824 *cousin of Israel* Am. Revolutionary gen.
Pu-vis de Cha-vannes \piē-vē-də-shā-vän, -vēs-; pyü-vē(s)-də-shā-vän\ Pierre 1824–1898 Fr. painter & muralist
P'u-yi Henry — see HSÜAN-T'UNG
Pye \ˈpi\ Henry James 1745–1813 Eng. poet laureate (1790–1813)
Pyle \ˈpi(ə)\ Ernest Taylor 1900–1945 *Ernie* Am. journalist
Pym \ˈpim\ John 1584–1643 Eng. parliamentary statesman
Pyr-rhus \ˈpür-əs\ 318?–272 B.C. king of Epirus (306–272 B.C.)
Py-thag-o-ras \pə-ˈthag-ə-rəs, pi-\ *d ab* 497 B.C. Greek philos. & math.
Qua-dros \ˈkwäd-rōs\ Jânio da Silva 1917– Brazilian pres. (1961)
Quarles \ˈkwôr(ə)lz, ˈkwär(ə)lz\ Francis 1592–1644 Eng. poet
Qua-si-mo-do \kwä-ˈzē-mə-dō\ Salvatore \säl-vä-ˈtō-(j)rä\ 1901–1968 Ital. poet & critic
Queensberry Marquis of — see DOUGLAS
Quer-cia, del-la \ˈkwer-chə\ Jacopo 1378?–1438 Sienese sculptor
Ques-nay \kă-nā\ François 1694–1774 Fr. physician & econ.
Que-zon y Mo-li-na \kă-sō-nē-mə-ˈlē-nə\ Manuel Luis 1878–1944 *Manuel Quezon* pres. of the Philippine Commonwealth (1935–44)
Quid-de \ˈkfīd-ə, ˈkwīd-\ Ludwig 1858–1941 Ger. hist. & pacifist
Quil-ler-Couch \ˈkwil-ər-küch\ Sir Arthur Thomas 1863–1944 Eng. author
Quin-cy \ˈkwīn-zē, ˈkwīn(t)-sē\ Josiah 1744–1775 Am. lawyer
Quin-te-ro, Al-va-rez \ˈäl-və-räs-kēn-ˈte(ə)r-(j)ō\ Serafin 1871–1938 & his bro. Joaquín 1873–1944 Span. dramatists
Quin-til-ian \ˈkwīn-ˈtīl-yən\ 1st cent. A.D. *Marcus Fabius Quintilianus* Rom. rhetorician
Qui-ri-no \ki-ˈrē-(j)nō\ Elpidio 1891?–1956 pres. of the Philippine Republic (1948–53)
Quo Tai-chi \ˈgwō-ˈtī-ˈchē\ 1889–1952 Chin. diplomat
Quo-ire Françoise — see Françoise SAGAN
Ra-be-lais \ˈrab-ə-lä, ˈrab-ə-ˈlä\ François 1494?–1553 Fr. humorist & satirist
Ra-bi \ˈrāb-ē\ Isidor Isaac 1898– Am. (Austrian-born) physi-cist
Ra-bin \ˈrā-bēn\ Itzhak 1922– prime min. of Israel (1974–77)
Rabinowitz Solomon — see Shalom ALEICHEM
Ra-chel \ˈra-shel\ Mlle. 1820–1858 pseud. of *Élisa Félix* Fr. actress

Rach-ma-ni-noff \rak-ˈman-ə-nōf, räk-ˈmän-, -nōv\ Sergei Was-silievitch 1873–1943 Russ. composer, pianist, & conductor
Ra-cine \ra-ˈsēn, rə-\ Jean Baptiste 1639–1699 Fr. dram.
Rack-ham \ˈrak-əm\ Arthur 1867–1939 Brit. illustrator
Rad-cliffe \ˈrad-klif\ Ann 1764–1823 née *Ward* Eng. nov.
Ra-detz-ky \rə-ˈdet-skē\ Joseph Wenzel 1766–1858 Count *Ra-detzky von Radetz* Austrian field marshal
Rae \ˈrā\ John 1813–1893 Scot. arctic explorer
Rae-burn \ˈrā-(j)börn\ Sir Henry 1756–1823 Scot. painter
Rae-der \ˈrād-ər\ Erich 1876–1960 Ger. admiral
Rae-mae-kers \ˈräm-äk-ərz, -ərs\ Louis 1869–1956 Du. cartoonist
Rag-lan \ˈrag-lən\ 1st Baron 1788–1855 *Fitzroy James Henry Som-erset* Brit. field marshal
Rai-mon-di \ri-ˈmān-dē, -ˈmōn-\ Marcantonio 1475?–?1534 Ital. engraver
Rain-wa-ter \ˈrān-wōt-ər, -ˈwāt-\ L(eo) James 1917– Am. physicist
Ra-ja-go-pa-la-cha-ri \ˈräj-ə-(j)gō-päl-ə-ˈchär-ē\ Chakravarti 1879–1972 Indian lawyer; gov.-gen. of India (1948–50)
Ra-leigh or Ra-legh \ˈrōl-ē, ˈräl- *also* ˈral-\ Sir Walter 1552?–1618 Eng. courtier, navigator, & hist.
Ra-ma-krish-na \ˈrām-ə-ˈkrish-nə\ 1836–1886 Hindu saint
Ra-man \ˈrām-ən\ Sir Chan-dra-se-kha-ra \ˌchən-drə-ˈshā-kə-rə\ Venkata 1888–1970 Indian physicist
Ra-meau \ˈrā-mō\ Jean Philippe 1683–1764 Fr. composer
Ra-mée, de la \ˌdel-ə-rə-ˈmā\ Marie Louise 1839–1908 pseud. *Oui-da* \ˈwēd-ə\ Eng. nov.
Ra-món y Ca-jal \rə-mōn-(j)ē-kə-ˈhāl\ Santiago 1852–1934 Span. histologist
Ram-say \ˈram-zē\ Allan 1686–1758 Scot. poet
Ramsay James Andrew Broun 1812–1860 10th Earl & 1st Marquis of *Dal-housie* \dal-ˈhau-zē\ Brit. colonial administrator
Ramsay Sir William 1852–1916 Brit. chem.
Ram-ses \ˈram-sēz\ *or* **Ram-es-es** \ˈram-ə-sēz\ name of 12 kings of Egypt: esp. II (reigned 1292–1225 B.C.); III (reigned 1198–1167 B.C.)
Ram-sey \ˈram-zē\ Arthur Michael 1904– archbishop of Can-terbury (1961–74)
Rand \ˈrand\ Ayn \ˈin\ 1905– Am. (Russ.-born) writer
Ran-dolph \ˈran-dälf\ Asa Philip 1889–1979 Am. labor leader
Randolph Edmund Jennings 1753–1813 Am. statesman
Randolph John 1773–1833 Am. statesman
Ra-nier III \rə-ˈni(ə)r, rə-\ 1923– prince of Monaco (1949–)
Ran-jit Singh \ˌrən-jət-ˈsɪŋ\ Maharaja 1780–1839 founder of Sikh kingdom
Ran-ke, von \ˈrän-kə\ Leopold 1795–1886 Ger. hist.
Ran-som \ˈran(t)-səm\ John Crowe 1888–1974 Am. educator & poet
Ra-pha-el \ˈraf-ē-əl, ˈrā-fē-, ˈrāf-ē-\ 1483–1520 *Raffaello Santi* or *Sanzio* Ital. painter — **Ra-pha-el-esque** \ˈraf-ē-ə-ˈlesk, ˈrā-fē-, ˈrāf-ē-\ *adj*
Rask \ˈrask, ˈrask\ Rasmus Christian 1787–1832 Dan. philologist & orientalist
Ras-mus-sen \ˈras-mə-sən, ˈräs-müs-ˈn\ Knud Johan Victor 1879–1933 Dan. arctic explorer & ethnologist
Ras-pu-tin \ˈra-sp(y)üt-ˈn, -ˈspüt-\ Grigori Efimovich 1871?–1916 Russ. monk
Ra-the-nau \ˈrät-ˈn-əu, ˈrath-ən-\ Emil 1838–1915 Ger. industr.
Rauschen-berg \ˈrau-shən-berg\ Robert 1925– Am. artist
Rausch-ning \ˈrau-shnɪŋ\ Hermann 1887– Am. (Ger.-born) polit. & writer
Ra-vel \ˈrə-ˈvel, rə-\ Maurice \mō-ˈrēs\ Joseph 1875–1937 Fr. com-poser
Raw-lin-son \ˈrō-lən-sən\ George 1812–1902 Eng. hist.
Rawlinson Sir Henry Cres-wicke \ˈkre-z-ik\ 1810–1895 *bro. of prec.* Eng. Assyriologist
Ray \ˈrā\ John 1627?–1705 Eng. naturalist
Ray-burn \ˈrā-(j)börn\ Samuel Tal-ia-ferro \ˈtāl-ə-vər\ 1882–1961 *Sam* Am. lawyer & polit.
Ray-leigh \ˈrā-lē\ 3d Baron 1842–1919 *John William Strutt* Eng. math. & physicist
Read \ˈrēd\ George 1733–1798 Am. lawyer & revolutionist
Read Sir Herbert 1893–1968 Eng. writer
Read Thomas Buchanan 1822–1872 Am. poet & painter
Reade \ˈrēd\ Charles 1814–1884 Eng. nov. & dram.
Reading \ˈred-ɪŋ\ 1st Marquis of 1860–1935 *Rufus Daniel Isaacs* Brit. statesman; viceroy of India (1921–26)
Ré-au-mur, de \ˈrā-ō-ˈmyü(ə)r; rā-ˈō-mər, -ˈmyü(ə)r\ René Antoine Ferchault 1683–1757 Fr. naturalist & physicist
Ré-ca-mi-er \ˈrā-kam-ē-ä, rā-kā-myä\ Jeanne Françoise Julie Adé-laïde 1777–1849 Fr. society wit
Red Cloud \ˈred-klaüd\ 1822–1909 Oglala Sioux Indian chief
Red-mond \ˈred-mənd\ John Edward 1856–1918 Irish polit.
Re-don \ˈrə-dōn\ Odilon 1840–1916 Fr. artist
Reed \ˈrēd\ John 1887–1920 Am. journalist, poet, & Communist
Reed Stanley Forman 1884–1980 Am. jurist
Reed Thomas Brackett 1839–1902 Am. polit.
Reed Walter 1851–1902 Am. army surgeon
Reg-u-lus \ˈreg-yə-ləs\ Marcus Atilius *d ab* 250 B.C. Rom. gen.
Rehn-quist \ˈren-kwist\ William Hubbs 1924– Am. jurist
Reich-stein \ˈrik-s(h)tɪn\ Tadeus 1897– Swiss (Pol.-born) chem.
Reid \ˈrēd\ Thomas 1710–1796 Scot. philos.

ə abut	ː kitten, F table	ər further	a back	ā bake
ä cot, cart	ä F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	i life	j joke	k G ich, buch
o flow	ó flaw	œ F bœuf	œ F feu	oi coin
th this	ü loot	ù foot	ue G füllen	ü F rue
y F digne	\dēn\	nuit \nwɛ\	yü few	yü furious
			zh vision	

- Reid** Whitelaw 1837–1912 Am. journalist & diplomat
Rei-nach \rē-'nāk, re-nāk\ Salomon 1858–1932 Fr. archaeologist
Rei-ner \rē-'nər\ Fritz 1888–1963 Am. (Hung.-born) conductor
Rein-hardt \rē-'hārt\ Max 1873–1943 orig. *Goldmann* Austrian theater director
Re-marque \rē-'mārk\ Erich Maria 1898–1970 Am. (Ger.-born) nov.
Rem-brandt van Rijn or **Ryn** \rem-'brant-vān-'rīn also -,brānt-\ 1606–1669 Du. painter — **Rem-brandt-esque** \rem-'brant-'esk, -,brānt-\ *adj*
Rem-ing-ton \rem-'īn-tən\ Frederic 1861–1909 Am. artist
Rem-sen \rem-'sən, 'rem-zən\ Ira 1846–1927 Am. chem.
Re-nan \rē-'nā(n)\ Joseph Ernest 1823–1892 Fr. philologist & hist.
Re-nault \rē-'nō\ Louis 1843–1918 Fr. jurist & pacifist
Re-ni \rē-'nē\ Guido 1575–1642 Ital. painter
Ren-ner \ren-'ər\ Karl 1870–1950 Austrian statesman; pres. of Austria (1945–50)
Re-noir \ren-'wār, rən-'\ Jean 1894–1979 son of P. A. Fr. film producer & writer
Renoir Pierre Auguste 1841–1919 Fr. painter
Ren-wick \ren-'(w)ik\ James 1818–1895 Am. architect
Rep-plier \rep-'li(ə)r, -lē-ər\ Agnes 1855–1950 Am. essayist
Re-spi-ghi \rē-'spē-gē, re-\ Ottorino 1879–1936 Ital. composer
Res-ton \res-'tən\ James Barrett 1909– Am. journalist
Resz-ke, de \resh-'kē\ Jean \zhā\ 1850–1925 *Jan Mieczislaw* Pol. tenor
Retz, de \rets, Fr re(s)\ Cardinal 1614–1679 *Jean François Paul de Gondi* Fr. ecclesiastic & polit.
Reuch-lin \rōik-lən, 'rōi-,klēn, rōi-\ Johann 1455–1522 *Cap-nio* \kap-'nē-,ō\ Ger. humanist
Reu-ter, von \rōit-ər\ Baron Paul Julius 1816–1899 orig. *Israel Beer Josaphat* Brit. (Ger.-born) newsagent
Reu-ter-dahl \rōit-ər-,dāl\ Henry 1871–1925 Swed.-born painter in U.S.
Reu-ther \rū-'thər\ Walter Philip 1907–1970 Am. labor leader
Re-ver \ri-'vi(ə)r\ Paul 1735–1818 Am. patriot & silversmith
Rex-roth \reks-,rōth\ Kenneth 1905– Am. writer
Rey-mont \rē-'mānt\ Władysław \vlā-'dis-,lāf\ Sta-ni-sław \stā-'nē-,slāf\ 1867–1925 Pol. nov.
Rey-naud \rē-'nō\ Paul 1878–1966 premier of France (1940)
Reyn-olds \ren-'l(d)z\ Sir Joshua 1723–1792 Eng. painter
Rhee \rē\ Syng-man \siŋ-mən, 'sig-\ 1875–1965 So. Korean polit; pres. of So. Korea (1948–60)
Rhodes \rōdz\ Cecil John 1853–1902 Brit. administrator & financier in So. Africa
Rhond-da \rān-də, -thə\ Viscount 1856–1918 *David Alfred Thomas* Brit. industrialist & administrator
Rib-ben-trop, von \rib-ən-,trāp, -,trōp\ Joachim 1893–1946 Ger. diplomat
Ri-be-ra, de \rē-'ber-ə\ Jusepe 1588–1652 *Lo Spagnoletto* \lō-'spān-yə-'let-(ō)\ Span. painter & etcher
Rib-i-coff \rib-ə-'kōf\ Abraham A. 1910– U.S. secy. of health, ed. & welfare (1961–62)
Ri-car-do \rik-'ārd-(ō)\ David 1772–1823 Eng. econ.
Rice \ris\ Elmer L. 1892–1967 orig. *Elmer Reizenstein* Am. dram.
Rich-ard \rich-'ərd\ name of 3 kings of England: I (*Coeur de Lion* \kōrd-'l-'i-ən, -ē-ən, -ē-'ōn\ 1157–1199 (reigned 1189–99); II 1367–1400 (reigned 1377–99); III 1452–1485 (reigned 1483–85)
Rich-ards \rich-'ərdz\ Dickinson Woodruff 1895–1973 Am. physician
Richards Theodore William 1868–1928 Am. chem.
Rich-ard-son \rich-'ərd-sən\ Elliot Lee 1920– U.S. secy. of health, ed. & welfare (1970–73); secy. of defense (1973); atty. gen. (1973); secy. of commerce (1976–77)
Richardson Henry Handel 1870–1946 pseud. of *Ethel Florence Lindesay Richardson* Austral. nov.
Richardson Henry Hobson 1838–1886 Am. architect
Richardson Sir Owen Willans 1879–1959 Eng. physicist
Richardson Sir Ralph David 1902– Brit. actor
Richardson Samuel 1689–1761 Eng. nov.
Ri-che-lieu, de \rish-əl-(y)ü, rē-shə-lyō\ Duc 1585–1642 *Armand Jean du Plessis* Fr. cardinal & statesman
Ri-chet \rē-'shā\ Charles Robert 1850–1935 Fr. physiol.
Rich-ter \rik-'tər\ Burton 1931– Am. physicist
Rich-ter \rik-'tər, 'rik-\ Jean Paul Friedrich 1763–1825 pseud. *Jean Paul* \zhā-'pau(ə)l, 'jēn-'pōl\ Ger. writer
Ric-i-mer \ris-ə-'mər\ d A.D. 472 Rom. gen.
Rick-en-back-er \rik-ən-,bak-ər\ Edward Vernon 1890–1973 Am. aviator
Rick-o-ver \rik-,ō-vər\ Hy-man \hi-'mən\ George 1900– Am. admiral
Rid-ley \rid-'lē\ Nicholas 1500?–1555 Eng. reformer & martyr
Rid-path \rid-'path, -,pāth\ John Clark 1840–1900 Am. hist.
Ri-el \rē-'el\ Louis 1844–1885 Canad. insurgent
Rie-mann \rē-'mān\ Georg Friedrich Bernhard 1826–1866 Ger. math. — **Rie-mann-ian** \rē-'mān-ē-ən\ *adj*
Ri-en-zi \rē-'en-zē\ or **Ri-en-zo** \-(j)zō\, di Cola 1313–1354 *Niccolo Gabrini*; *Last of the Romans* Ital. patriot; tribune of Rome
Ries-man \rēs-'mən\ David 1909– Am. social scientist
Riis \rēs\ Jacob August 1849–1914 Am. (Dan.-born) social worker & writer
Ri-ley \ri-'lē\ James Whitcomb \hwit-'kəm, 'wit-\ 1849–1916 Am. poet
Ril-ke \ril-'kə, -kē\ Rai-ner \rē-'nər\ Maria 1875–1926 Ger. poet
Rim-baud \ran-(m)-'bō, 'ram-\ (Jean Nicholas) Arthur 1854–1891 Fr. poet
Rimini Francesca da — see FRANCESCA DA RIMINI
Rim-ski-Kor-sa-kov \rim-(p)-skē-'kōr-sə-'kōf, -,kōv, -,kōr-sə-\ Nikolai Andreevich 1844–1908 Russ. composer
Rin-cón, del \riŋ-'kōn\ Antonio 1446–1500 Span. painter
Rine-hart \rīn-'hārt\ Mary 1876–1958 née *Roberts* Am. writer
Ríos \rē-'ōs\ Juan Antonio 1888–1946 pres. of Chile (1942–46)
Rip-ley \rip-'lē\ George 1802–1880 Am. literary critic & socialist
Rit-ter \rit-ər\ Joseph Elmer 1891–1967 Am. cardinal
Ri-ve-ra \ri-'ver-ə\ Diego 1886–1957 Mex. painter
Ri-ve-ra y Or-ba-ne-já, de \,ē-,ōr-bə-'nā-(j)hā\ Miguel Primo 1870–1930 *Marqués de Estella* Span. gen.; dictator (1925–30)
Riv-ers \riv-'ərz\ Larry 1923– Am. artist
Ri-zal \ri-'zāl, -'sāl\ José 1861–1896 Filipino patriot
Ri-za Shah Pah-la-vi or **Pah-le-vi** \ri-'zā,shā-'pāl-ə-(j)vē, -,shō-\ 1877–1944 shah of Iran (1925–41)
Riz-zio \rit-'sē-,ō\ or **Ric-cio** \rich-'ē-,ō\ David 1533?–1566 Ital. musician & favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots
Robbe-Gril-let \rō-bə-grē-'yā\ Alain 1922– Fr. writer
Rob-bia, del-la \del-ə-'rāb-ē-ə, -'rōb-\ Luca 1400?–1482 Florentine sculptor
Rob-bins \rāb-ənz\ Frederick C. 1916– Am. physician
Robbins Jerome 1918– Am. dancer & choreographer
Rob-ert \rāb-'ərt\ — see Robert BRUCE
Robert I d 1035 *Robert the Devil Duke of Normandy* (1028–35) father of *William the Conqueror*
Rob-erts \rāb-'ərts\ Sir Charles George Douglas 1860–1943 Canad. poet
Roberts Frederick Sleigh 1832–1914 1st Earl *Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford* Brit. field marshal
Roberts Kenneth 1885–1957 Am. nov.
Roberts Owen Josephus 1875–1955 Am. jurist
Rob-ert-son \rāb-'ərt-sən\ William 1721–1793 Scot. hist.
Robe-son \rōb-'sən\ Paul Bustill 1898–1976 Am. actor & singer
Robes-pierre, de \rōbz-'pi(ə)r, -,pye(ə)r; rō-,bes-'pye(ə)r\ Maximilien François Marie Isidore 1758–1794 Fr. revolutionist
Rob-in-son \rāb-ən-sən\ Edwin Arlington 1869–1935 Am. poet
Robinson George Frederick Samuel 1827–1909 1st Marquis of *Ripon* Brit. statesman
Robinson James Harvey 1863–1936 Am. hist.
Robinson Sir Robert 1886–1975 Eng. chem.
Ro-cham-beau, de \rō-,sham-'bō\ Comte 1725–1807 *Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur* Fr. gen.
Rocke-fel-ler \rāk-i-,fel-ər, 'rāk-,fel-\ John Davison father 1839–1937 & son 1874–1960 Am. oil magnates & philanthropists
Rockefeller Nelson Aldrich 1908–1979 grandson & son of prec. Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1974–77)
Rock-ing-ham \rāk-'īŋ-əm, US also -īŋ-,ham\ 2d Marquis of 1730–1782 *Charles Watson-Wentworth* Eng. statesman
Rock-ne \rāk-'nē\ Knute \nüt\ Kenneth 1888–1931 Norw.-born football coach in U.S.
Rock-well \rāk-,wel-, wəl\ Norman 1894–1978 Am. illustrator
Ro-de \rō-'thə\ Hel-ge \hel-'gə\ 1870–1937 Dan. poet
Rod-gers \rāj-'ərz\ Richard 1902–1979 Am. composer
Ro-din \rō-,da(n)\ (François) Auguste (René) 1840–1917 Fr. sculptor
Rod-ney \rād-'nē\ George Bryd-ges \brij-'əz\ 1719–1792 1st Baron *Rodney* Eng. admiral
Ro-dzin-ski \rō-'jin(t)-skē\ Ar-tur \är-,tü(ə)r\ 1894–1958 Am. conductor
Roeb-ling \rō-'bliŋ\ John Augustus 1806–1869 Am. (Ger.-born) civil engineer
Roent-gen or **Rönt-gen** \rent-'gən, 'rənt-, -jən; 'ren-'chən, 'rən-\ Wilhelm Conrad 1845–1923 Ger. physicist
Roe-rich \rər-'ik, 're(ə)r-\ Nicholas Konstantin 1874–1947 Russ. painter
Roeth-ke \ret(h)-'kē\ Theodore 1908–1963 Am. poet
Rog-ers \rāj-'ərz\ Bruce 1870–1957 Am. printer & book designer
Rogers Henry Hut-tle-ston \hət-'l-stən\ or Hud-dle-ston \həd-'l-\ 1840–1909 Am. financier
Rogers James Gamble 1867–1947 Am. architect
Rogers Robert 1731–1795 Am. frontiersman
Rogers Samuel 1763–1855 Eng. poet
Rogers William Penn Adair 1879–1935 *Will* Am. actor & humorist
Ro-get \rō-'zhā, 'rō-,\ Peter Mark 1779–1869 Eng. physician & scholar
Ro-kos-sov-ski \rāk-ə-'sōf-skē, -'sōv-\ Konstantin 1896–1968 Russ. marshal
Rolfe \rālf\ John 1585–1622 husband of *Pocahontas* Eng. colonist
Rol-land \rō-'lān, rō-\ Romain 1866–1944 Fr. author
Rol-lo \rāl-(j)ō\ or **Hrolf** \'(h)rālf\ A.D. 860?–931 Norse chieftain
Röl-vaag \röl-'vāg\ Ole \ō-'lə\ Ed-vart \ed-'vārt\ 1876–1931 Norw.-born educ. & nov. in Am.
Ro-mains \rō-'ma(n)\ Jules 1885–1972 pseud. of *Louis Farigoule* Fr. author
Ro-ma-no \rō-'mān-(j)ō\ Giulio 1499–1546 *Giulio Pippi de' Giannuzzi* Ital. painter & architect
Ro-ma-nov or **Ro-ma-noff** \rō-'mān-əf, 'rō-mə-,nāf\ Mikhail Feodorovich 1596–1645 1st czar (1613–45) of Russ. Romanov dynasty (1613–1917)
Rom-berg \rām-,bərg\ Sigmund 1887–1951 Hung.-born composer in Am.
Rom-mel \rām-'əl\ Erwin 1891–1944 Ger. field marshal
Rom-ney \rām-'nē, 'rəm-\ George 1734–1802 Eng. painter
Rom-ney \rām-'nē\ George Wilcken 1907– U.S. secy. of housing & urban development (1969–72)
Ron-sard, de \rōn-'sār\ Pierre 1524–1585 Fr. poet
Roo-se-velt \rō-zə-vəlt (*Roosevelts* usual pronunciation), -,velt also 'rū-\ (Anna) Eleanor 1884–1962 née *Roosevelt*, wife of F.D. Am. lecturer & writer
Roosevelt Franklin Del-a-no \del-ə-,nō\ 1882–1945 32d pres. of the U.S. (1933–45)
Roosevelt Theodore 1858–1919 26th pres. of the U.S. (1901–09)
Roosevelt Theodore 1887–1944 son of prec. Am. gen. & polit.
Root \rūt, 'rūt\ Elihu 1845–1937 Am. lawyer & statesman
Ro-rem \rōr-'əm, 'rōr-\ Ned 1923– Am. composer
Ro-sa \rō-'zə\ Salvator 1615–1673 Ital. painter & poet
Rose-bery \rōz-,ber-ē, -b(ə-)rē\ 5th Earl of 1847–1929 *Archibald Philip Primrose* Eng. statesman
Rose-crans \rō-zə-,kranz, 'rōz-,kran(t)s\ William Starke 1819–1898 Am. gen.
Ro-sen-berg \rōz-'n-,bərg, -,be(ə)rg\ Alfred 1893–1946 Ger. Nazi & writer

Ro-sen-wald \rōz-ə-n-wöld\ Julius 1862–1932 Am. merchant & philanthropist
Ross \rōs\ Betsy 1752–1836 née *Griscom* maker of first Am. flag
Ross Sir James Clark 1800–1862 Scot. polar explorer
Ross Sir John 1777–1856 *uncle of prec.* Scot. arctic explorer
Ross Sir Ronald 1857–1932 Brit. physician
Rosse Earl of — see William PARSONS
Ros-set-ti \rō-zet-ē, -set- Christina Georgina 1830–1894 *sister of D.G.* Eng. poet
Rossetti Dante Gabriel 1828–1882 Eng. painter & poet
Ros-si \rōs-ē Bruno 1905– Ital.-born physicist in Am.
Ros-si-ni \rō-sē-nē, rə- Gio-ac-chi-no \jō-ə-kē-(nō) Antonio 1792–1868 Ital. composer
Ros-tand \rō-stān, rās-tand\ Edmond 1868–1918 Fr. poet & dram.
Roth \rōth\ Philip 1933– Am. writer
Roth-ko \rāth-(kō) Mark 1903–1970 Am. (Russ.-born) painter
Roth-schild \rōth(s)-child, rōs-, Ger rōt-shilt\ Meyer Amschel 1743–1812 Ger. financier
Rothschild Nathan Meyer 1777–1836 *son of prec.* financier in London
Rou-ault \rū-ō\ Georges 1871–1958 Fr. painter
Rou-get de Lisle \rū-zhā-də-lē(ə)\ Claude Joseph 1760–1836 Fr. army officer & composer
Rous \raus\ Francis Peyton 1879–1970 Am. pathologist
Rous-seau \rū-sō, rü-, Henri 1844–1910 *the Douanier* Fr. painter
Rousseau Jean Jacques 1712–1778 Fr. (Swiss-born) philos. & writer
Rousseau Théodore 1812–1867 Fr. painter
Rowe \rō\ Nicholas 1674–1718 Eng. poet & dram.; poet laureate (1715–18)
Row-ley \rō-lē, raü- William 1585?–1642 Eng. actor & dram.
Row-ling \raü-liŋ\ Wallace Edward 1927– prime min. of N.Z. (1974–75)
Ro-xas y Acu-ña \rō-häs, ē-ə-kün-yə\ Manuel 1892–1948 Philippine statesman; pres. of the Philippine Republic (1946–48)
Roy-all \rōi-(ə)\ Kenneth Claiborne 1894–1971 Am. lawyer & statesman
Royce \rōis\ Josiah 1855–1916 Am. philos.
Rozh-dest-ven-ski \rōzh-dest-vən-skē\ Zinovi Petrovich 1848–1909 Russ. admiral
Ru-bens \rū-bənz\ Peter Paul 1577–1640 Flem. painter — **Ru-ben-esque** \rū-bə-nesk\ *adj* — **Ru-ben-si-an** \rū-ben-zē-ən\ *adj*
Ru-bin-stein \rū-bən-stīn\ An-ton \än-tōn\ 1829–1894 Russ. pianist & composer
Rubinstein Arthur 1886– Pol.-born pianist in Am.
Ru-dolf I of Hapsburg \rū-dälf\ 1218–1291 Holy Rom. emp. (1273–91); 1st of the Hapsburgs
Rudolf or Rudolph of Hapsburg 1858–1889 archduke & crown prince of Austria
Ruis-dael or Ruys-dael, van \rīz-däl, rīs- Jacob 1628?–1682 & his uncle Salomon 1600?–1670 Du. painters
Ruiz Cor-ti-nes \rū-ēs-kōr-tē-nēs\ Adolfo 1890–1973 pres. of Mex. (1952–58)
Rumford Count — see Benjamin THOMPSON
Run-cie \rən(t)-sē\ Robert Alexander Kennedy 1921– archbishop of Canterbury (1980–)
Rund-stedt, von \rūn(t)-s(h)tet\ Karl Rudolf Gerd 1875–1953 Ger. field marshal
Ru-ne-berg \rū-nə-bərg, -ber-ē\ Johan Ludvig 1804–1877 Finnish poet
Runjit Singh — see RANJIT SINGH
Run-yon \rən-yən\ (Alfred) Da-mon \dā-mən\ 1880–1946 Am. author
Ru-pert \rū-pərt\ Prince 1619–1682 *nephew of Charles I of Eng.* Ger.-Eng. gen. & admiral
Rupert or Rup-precht \rūp-rekt, -rekt\ 1869–1955 crown prince of Bavaria & Ger. field marshal
Rush \rəsh\ Benjamin 1745?–1813 Am. physician & Revolutionary patriot
Rush Richard 1780–1859 *son of prec.* Am. lawyer & statesman
Rusk \rəsk\ (David) Dean 1909– U.S. secy. of state (1961–69)
Rus-kin \rəs-kən\ John 1819–1900 Eng. essayist, critic, & reformer — **Rus-kin-ian** \rəs-kin-ē-ən\ *adj*
Rus-sell \rəs-əl\ 3d Earl 1872–1970 *Bertrand Arthur Russell* Eng. math. & philos.
Russell Charles Marion 1864–1926 Am. artist
Russell Charles Taze 1852–1916 Am. pastor
Russell Countess 1866–1941 *Elizabeth Mary Beauchamp Russell* pseud. *Elizabeth* Austral.-born nov.
Russell George William 1867–1935 pseud. *Æ* Irish author
Russell Lord John 1792–1878 1st Earl *Russell of Kingston Russell* Brit. statesman
Russell Lillian 1861–1922 *Helen Louise Leonard* Am. singer & actress
Rus-tin \rəs-tən\ Bayard 1910– Am. civil rights leader
Ruth \rūth\ George Herman 1895–1948 *Babe* Am. baseball player
Ruth-er-ford \rəth-ə(r)-fərd, rəth- Ernest 1871–1937 1st Baron *Rutherford of Nelson* Brit. physicist
Rutherford Joseph Franklin 1869–1942 *Judge* Am. leader of Jehovah's Witnesses
Rut-ledge \rət-lij\ John 1739–1800 Am. statesman & jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1795)
Rutledge Wiley Blount \blənt\ 1894–1949 Am. jurist
Ru-žič-ka \rū-z(h)ich-kə, -zhits- Leopold 1887–1976 Yugoslav chem.
Ry-der \rīd-ər\ Albert Pinkham 1847–1917 Am. painter
Rydz-Śmigły — see ŚMIGŁY-RYDZ
Ryle \ri(ə)\ Sir Martin 1918– Brit. astron.
Rys-kind \ris-kənd\ Morris 1895– Am. dram.
Saa-ri-nen \sär-ə-nən\ Ee-ro \e(ə)r-(ō) 1910–1961 Am. architect
Saarin (Gottlieb) Eliel 1873–1950 *father of prec.* Finnish architect

Saa-ve-dra La-mas \sä-väd-rə-läm-əs, -vāth- Carlos 1880–1959 Argentine lawyer & diplomat
Sa-ba-tier \sab-ə-tyā\ Paul 1854–1941 Fr. chem.
Sa-ba-ti-ni \sab-ə-tē-nē, säb- Rafael 1875–1950 Eng. (Ital.-born) author
Sac-co \sak-(ō)\ Nicola 1891–1927 & **Van-zet-ti** \van-zet-ē\ Bartolomeo 1888–1927 Am. (Ital.-born) anarchists
Sachs \zäks, saks\ Hans 1494–1576 Ger. cobbler & Meistersinger
Sachs \saks, zäks\ Nelly 1891–1970 Swed. (Ger.-born) dram. & poet
Sack-ville \sak-vil\ Thomas 1536–1608 1st Earl of Dorset Eng. poet & diplomat
Sackville-West \west\ Victoria Mary 1892–1962 Eng. writer
Sa-dat, el- \el-sə-dat, -dät\ Anwar 1918– pres. of Egypt (1970–)
Sade, de \säd, säd, sad\ Comte Donatien Alphonse François 1740–1814 Marquis *de Sade* Fr. soldier & pervert
Sa-gan \sä-gän, sä- Françoise 1935– pseud. of *Françoise Quoiriz* Fr. writer
Sage \sāj\ Russell 1816–1906 Am. financier
Saint-Cyr \sa-si(ə)r\ Marquis Laurent de Gouvion 1764–1830 Fr. gen. under Napoleon; marshal of France
St. Den-is \sant-den-əs, sənt- Ruth 1878–1968 Am. dancer
Sainte-Beuve \sant-bœv; sāt-bə(r)v, sənt- Charles Augustin 1804–1869 Fr. critic & author
Saint-Gau-dens \sant-gōd-nz, sənt- Augustus 1848–1907 Irish-born sculptor in Am.
St. John Henry — see BOLINGBROKE
Saint-Just, de \sa-zhūest; sāt-jəst, sənt- Louis Antoine Léon 1767–1794 Fr. Revolutionist
St. Lau-vent \sa-lō-rān\ Louis Stephen 1882–1973 Canad. lawyer; prime min. (1948–57)
Saint-Pierre — see BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE
Saint-Saëns \sa-säns\ (Charles) Camille 1835–1921 Fr. composer
Saints-bury \sānts-ber-ē, -b(ə)rē\ George Edward Bateman 1845–1933 Eng. critic
Saint-Si-mon, de \sa-sē-mōn\ Comte 1760–1825 *Claude Henri de Rouvroy* Fr. philos. & social scientist
Saint-Simon, de Duc 1675–1755 *Louis de Rouvroy* Fr. soldier, statesman, & writer
Sai-on-ji \si-än-jē, -ōn- Prince Kimmochi 1849–1940 Jap. statesman
Sa-kha-rov \sāk-ə-rōf, sāk-, -rōv\ Andrei Dimitrievich 1921– Russ. physicist
Sa-ki \sāk-ē\ 1870–1916 pseud. of *Hector Hugh Mun-ro* \mən-rō\ Brit. writer
Sal-a-din \sal-əd-ən\ 1138–1193 sultan of Egypt & Syria
Sal-lam \sä-lām\ Abdus 1926– Pakistani physicist
Sal-la-zar \sal-ə-zär, säl- Antonio de Oliveira 1889–1970 Port. chief of state (1933–68)
Sal-in-ger \sal-ən-jər\ Jerome David 1919– Am. nov.
Salisbury 1st Earl of & 3d Marquis of — see CECIL
Salk \sō(l)k\ Jonas 1914– Am. physician
Sal-lust \sal-əst\ 86–34 B.C. *Gaius Sallustius Crispus* Rom. hist. & polit. — **Sal-lus-ti-an** \sə-ləs-tē-ən, sa- *adj*
Sal-o-mon \sal-ə-mən\ Haym 1740?–1785 Am. (Pol.-born) merchant
Sal-ve-mi-ni \sal-vā-mə-nē, sāl- Gaetano 1873–1957 Ital. hist.
Sal-vi-ni \sal-vē-nē, sāl- Tommaso 1829–1916 Ital. actor
Sam-u-el-son \sam-yə(wə)-sən\ Paul Anthony 1915– Am. econ.
Sán-chéz de Bus-ta-man-te y Sir-vén \sän-chəz-də-büs-tə-mänt-ē, -ē-si(ə)r-ven\ Antonio 1865–1951 Cuban jurist
Sand \sänd, sän(n)d, sän\ George 1804–1876 pseud. of *Amandine Aurore Lucie née Dupin*; *Baronne Dudevant* Fr. writer
Sand-burg \san(d)-bərg\ Carl 1878–1967 orig. *Carl August Sandberg* Am. author
Sandraccottus or Sandrocottus — see CHANDRAGUPTA
San-gal-lo, da \sän-gäl-(ō), sän- Giuliano 1445–1516 Florentine architect & sculptor
Sang-er \səŋ-ər\ Frederick 1918– Brit. chem.
Sanger Margaret 1883–1966 née *Higgins* Am. birth-control leader
San Mar-tin, de \san-(m)är-tēn, sän- José 1778–1850 So. Am. soldier & statesman
San-ta An-na or San-ta Ana, de \sant-ə-an-ə, sāt-ə-än-ə\ Antonio López 1795?–1876 Mex. gen. & pres.
San-tan-der \sän-tän-de(ə)r, san-tan- Francisco de Paula 1792–1840 gen. & polit. of New Granada
San-ta-ya-na \sant-ə-yān-ə, sant-ē-än-, sāt- George 1863–1952 Am. (Span.-born) poet & philos.
San-tos-Du-mont \sant-əs-d(y)ü-mänt, sän-tōs-dū-mōn\ Alberto 1873–1932 Brazilian aeronaut in France
Sa-pir \sə-pi(ə)r\ Edward 1884–1939 Am. (Pomeranian-born) anthropol. & linguist
Sap-pho \saf-(ō)\ fl ab 600 B.C. Greek poet
Sa-ra-gat \sär-ə-gät\ Giuseppe 1898– pres. of Italy (1964–71)
Sar-da-na-pa-lus \sārd-n'ap-(ə)-lēs, -n-ə-pā-lēs\ king of Assyria (ab 822 B.C.); sometimes identified with Ashurbanipal
Sar-dou \sär-dü\ Victorien 1831–1908 Fr. dram.
Sar-gent \sär-jənt\ John Sing-er \siŋ-ər\ 1856–1925 Am. painter
Sar-gon II \sär-gän, -gən\ d 705 B.C. king of Assyria (722–705)
Sa-roy-an \sə-rōi-ən\ William 1908– Am. writer

ə	abut	ə	kitten, F table	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	
ä	cot, cart	ä	F bac	au	out	ch	chin	e	less	
g	gift	i	trip	i	life	j	joke	k	G ich, buch	
ō	flow	ó	flaw	œ	F bœuf	œ	F feu	oi	coin	
th	this	ü	loot	ü	foot	ue	G füllen	üe	F rue	
y	F digne	\dēn\	nuit	\nwɛ\	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

- Sar-tre** \ˈsärtrə\ Jean-Paul 1905–1980 Fr. philos., dram., & nov. —
Sar-tri-an \ˈsär-trē-ən\ *adj*
Sas-soon \sa-ˈsün, sə-\ Siegfried Lorraine 1886–1967 Eng. writer
Sa-tie \sa-ˈtē, sə-\ Erik 1866–1925 *Alfred Erik Leslie-Satie* Fr. composer
Sa-to \ˈsä-(t)ō\ Eisaku 1901–1975 Jap. premier (1964–72)
Sato Naotake 1882–1971 Jap. diplomat
Saʿud Ibn Abd-ul \sä-ˈüd, ib-ə-nəb-ˈdül, ˈsaüd-\ 1902–1969 king of Saudi Arabia (1953–64)
Sav-age \ˈsav-ij\ Michael Joseph 1872–1940 prime min. of N.Z. (1935–40)
Savage Richard 1697?–1743 Eng. poet
Sa-vo-na-ro-la \sav-ə-nə-ˈrō-lə, sə-vän-ə-ˈrō-\ Gi-ro-la-mo \ji-ˈröl-ə-mō\ 1452–1498 Ital. reformer
Saxe, de \ˈsaks\ Comte Hermann Maurice 1696–1750 Fr. soldier; marshal of France
Saxo Gram-mat-i-cus \sak-(s)ō-grə-ˈmat-i-kəs\ 1150?–?1220 Dan. hist.
Say-ers \ˈsa(ə)rz, ˈse(ə)rz, ˈsā-ərz\ Dorothy Leigh 1893–1957 Eng. writer
Scal-i-ger \ˈskal-ə-jər\ Joseph Justus 1540–1609 Ital.-born physician & scholar
Scaliger Julius Caesar 1484–1558 *father of prec.* Ital. physician
Scan-der-beg \ˈskan-dər-beg\ *Turk. Iskender Bey* 1403?–1468 *George Castriota* Albanian chieftain
Scar-lat-ti \skär-ˈlät-ē\ Alessandro 1659–1725 & his son Domenico 1685–1757 Ital. composers
Scar-ron \ska-ˈrōn\ Paul 1610–1660 Fr. author
Schacht \ˈshäkt, ˈshäkt\ (Horace Greeley) Hjal-mar \ˈyäl-mär\ 1877–1970 Ger. financier
Schal-ly \ˈshal-ē\ Andrew Victor 1926– Am. (Pol.-born) physiol.
Scharn-horst, von \ˈshärn-hörst\ Gerhard Johann David 1755–1813 Prussian gen.
Schar-wen-ka \shär-ˈven-kə\ Philipp 1847–1917 & his bro. Xaver 1850–1924 Ger. pianists & composers
Schei-de-mann \ˈshid-ə-män\ Philipp 1865–1939 Ger. polit.
Schel-ling, von \ˈshel-ij\ Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph 1775–1854 Ger. philos. — **Schel-ling-ian** \she-ˈlij-ē-ən\ *adj*
Schia-pa-rel-li \skē-äp-ə-ˈrel-ē, ˈskap-\ Giovanni Virginio 1835–1910 Ital. astron.
Schick \ˈshik\ Bé-la \ˈbā-lə\ 1877–1967 Am. (Hung.-born) pediatrician
Schil-ler, von \ˈshil-ər\ Johann Christoph Friedrich 1759–1805 Ger. poet & dram.
Schi-rach, von \ˈshē-räk, -rāk\ Baldur 1907–1974 Ger. Nazi polit.
Schle-gel, von \ˈshlā-gəl\ August Wilhelm 1767–1845 Ger. author
Schlegel, von Friedrich 1772–1829 *bro. of prec.* Ger. philos. & writer
Schlei-cher, von \ˈshli-kər, -kər\ Kurt 1882–1934 Ger. soldier & statesman
Schlei-er-ma-cher \ˈshli-ər-mä-kər, -mäk-\ Friedrich Ernst Daniel 1768–1834 Ger. theol. & philos.
Schle-sing-er \ˈshlā-zij-ər\ Arthur Meier father 1888–1965 & son 1917– Am. historians
Schles-ing-er \ˈshles-ij-ər\ James Rodney 1929– U.S. secy. of defense (1973–75) and of energy (1977–79)
Schley \ˈs(h)li\ Winfield Scott 1839–1911 Am. admiral
Schlie-mann \ˈshlī-män\ Heinrich 1822–1890 Ger. archaeologist
Schmidt \ˈshmit\ Helmut 1918– chancellor West Germany (1974–)
Schna-bel \ˈshnāb-əl\ Ar-tur \ˈär-tù(ə)r\ 1882–1951 Austrian pianist & composer
Schnitz-ler \ˈshnit-slər\ Arthur 1862–1931 Austrian physician, dram., & nov.
Scho-field \ˈskō-fēld\ John McAllister 1831–1906 Am. gen.
Schön-berg \ˈshä(r)n-bərg, ˈshöen-berk\ Arnold 1874–1951 Am. (Austrian-born) composer
Scho-pen-hau-er \ˈshō-pən-häu-(ə)r\ Arthur 1788–1860 Ger. pessimist philos.
Schrey-er \ˈshri-ər\ Edward Richard 1935– Canad. polit.; gov.-gen. of Canada (1979–)
Schrief-fer \ˈshri-fər\ John Robert 1931– Am. physicist
Schrö-ding-er \ˈshräd-ij-ər, ˈshröed-\ Erwin 1887–1961 Austrian physicist
Schu-bert \ˈshü-bərt, -bert\ Franz Peter 1797–1828 Austrian composer
Schultz \ˈshüls\ Theodore 1902– Am. econ.
Schulz \ˈshüls\ Charles Monroe 1922– Am. cartoonist
Schu-man \ˈshü-män, -mən\ Robert 1886–1963 Fr. statesman
Schu-man \ˈshü-mən\ William Howard 1910– Am. composer
Schu-mann \ˈshü-män, -mən\ Robert 1810–1856 Ger. composer
Schu-mann-Heink \ˈshü-män-ˈhīnk\ Ernestine 1861–1936 née *Roessler* Austrian-born contralto
Schur-man \ˈshü(ə)r-mən, ˈshər-\ Jacob Gould 1854–1942 Am. philos. & diplomat
Schurz \ˈshü(ə)rts, ˈshurts\ Carl 1829–1906 Am. (Ger.-born) lawyer, gen., & polit.
Schusch-nigg, von \ˈshush-(n)ik, -(n)ig\ Kurt 1897–1977 Austrian statesman
Schuy-ler \ˈski-lər\ Philip John 1733–1804 Am. gen. & statesman
Schweit-zer \ˈs(h)wit-sər, ˈshvit-\ Albert 1875–1965 Fr. Protestant clergyman, philos., physician, & music scholar
Schwing-er \ˈshwīŋ-ər\ Julian Seymour 1918– Am. physicist
Scip-io \ˈsip-ē-ō, ˈskip-\ **Aemilianus Af-ri-ca-nus** \af-rə-ˈkan-əs, -ˈkän-, -ˈkän-\ **Numantinus** Publius Cornelius 185–129 B.C. *Scipio the Younger* Rom. gen.
Scipio Africanus Publius Cornelius 237–183 B.C. *Scipio the Elder* Rom. gen.
Scopes \ˈskōps\ John Thomas 1900–1970 Am. teacher
Scott \ˈskät\ Dred \ˈdred\ 1795?–1858 Am. Negro slave; central figure in U.S. lawsuit
Scott Sir George Gilbert 1811–1878 Eng. architect
Scott Robert Falcon 1868–1912 Eng. antarctic explorer
Scott Sir Walter 1771–1832 Scot. poet & nov.
Scott Winfield 1786–1866 Am. gen.
Scotus Duns — see DUNS SCOTUS
Scotus Johannes — see ERIGENA
Scria-bin or Scria-bine \skrē-ˈäb-ən\ Alexander 1872–1915 Russ. composer
Scribe \skrēb\ Augustin Eugène 1791–1861 Fr. dram.
Scud-der \ˈskəd-ər\ Horace Elisha 1838–1902 Am. author
Scu-dé-ry, de \ˈsküd-ə-rē, skü-dä-rē\ Magdeleine 1607–1701 *Sapho* \sä-fō\ Fr. poet, nov., & lady of fashion
Sea-borg \ˈsē-bō(ə)rg\ Glenn Theodore 1912– Am. chem.
Sears \ˈsi(ə)rz\ Richard Warren 1863–1914 Am. merchant
See \ˈsē\ Thomas Jefferson Jackson 1866–1962 Am. astronomer & math.
Seeckt, von \ˈzäkt\ Hans 1866–1936 Ger. army officer
See-ger \ˈsē-gər\ Alan 1888–1916 Am. poet
Seeger Peter 1919– *Pete* Am. folksinger
Se-fe-ri-a-des \ˈsef-er-ˈyāth-ēs\ Giorgos Stylianos 1900–1971 pseud. *George Se-feris* \se-ˈfer-ēs\ Greek diplomat & poet
Se-go-via \sä-ˈgō-vyā, -vē-ə\ Andrés 1893– Span. guitarist & composer
Se-grè \sä-ˈgrā, sä-\ Emilio 1905– Am. (Ital.-born) physicist
Se-jā-nus \si-ˈjā-nəs\ Lucius Aelius d. A.D. 31 Rom. conspirator
Sel-den \ˈsel-dən\ George Baldwin 1846–1922 Am. lawyer & inventor
Selden John 1584–1654 Eng. jurist & antiquarian
Se-leu-cus I \sə-ˈlū-kəs\ 358?–280 B.C. ruler (306–280) of a Greek dynasty in Syria
Sel-in-court, de \ˈsel-ən-kō(ə)rt, -kō(ə)rt\ Hugh 1878–1951 Eng. nov. & dram.
Sel-kirk \ˈsel-kərk\ Alexander 1676–1721 Scot. sailor marooned on one of Juan Fernández islets; original of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe
Sem-brich \ˈsem-brik\ Marcella 1858–1935 *Praxede Marcelline Kochanska* Austrian-born soprano
Se-mé-nov \sə-ˈmyön-əf\ Nikolai Nikolaevitch 1896– Russ. chem.
Semmes \ˈsemz\ Raphael 1809–1877 Am. Confed. admiral
Sen-e-ca \sen-i-kə\ Lucius Annaeus 4 B.C.?–A.D. 65 Rom. statesman & philos. — **Sen-e-can** \-kən\ *adj*
Sen-ghor \sen-ˈgō(ə)r, sän-ˈgō(ə)r\ Leopold Sedar 1906– pres. of Senegal (1960–)
Sen-nach-er-ib \sə-ˈnak-ə-rəb\ d. 681 B.C. king of Assyria (705–681)
Se-quoya \si-ˈkwōi-ə\ 1770?–1843 Cherokee Indian scholar
Ser-kin \ˈsər-kən\ Rudolf 1903– Am. (Bohemian-born) pianist
Ser-ra \ˈser-ə\ Ju-ní-pe-ro \hü-ˈnē-pə-rō\ 1713–1784 orig. *Miguel José* Span. missionary in Mexico & California
Ser-ra-no Su-ñer \sə-rän-ō-sün-ˈye(ə)r\ Ramón 1901– *bro.-in-law of Franco* Span. lawyer & polit.
Ser-to-ri-us \ˈsər-ˈtōr-ē-əs, -ˈtōr-\ Quintus d. 72 B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman
Ser-ve-tus \ˈsər-ˈvēt-əs\ Michael 1511–1553 Span. theol. & martyr
Ser-vice \ˈsər-vəs\ Robert William 1874–1958 Canad. writer
Ses-sions \ˈsesh-ənz\ Roger 1896– Am. composer
Se-ton \ˈsēt-ən\ Saint Elizabeth Ann née *Bayley* 1774–1821 *Mother Seton* Am. religious leader
Seton Ernest Thompson 1860–1946 orig. surname *Thompson* Eng.-born writer & illustrator in Am.
Seu-rat \sə-ˈrā\ Georges 1859–1891 Fr. painter
Seuss — see Theodor Seuss GEISEL
Se-ve-rus \sə-ˈvir-əs\ Lucius Septimius A.D. 146–211 Rom. emp. (193–211)
Sé-vi-gné, de \sä-(s)vēn-ˈyā, sä-ˈvēn-(s)yā\ Marquise 1626–1696 née *Marie de Rabutin-Chantal* Fr. writer & lady of fashion
Sew-ard \ˈsü-ərd, ˈsü-(ə)rd\ William Henry 1801–1872 Am. statesman; secy. of state (1861–69)
Sew-ell \ˈsü-əl\ Anna 1820–1878 Brit. writer
Sey-mour \ˈsē-mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ Jane 1509?–1537 3d wife of Henry VIII of Eng. & mother of Edward VI
Seyss-In-quart, von \ˈzi-sij(k)-färt\ Ar-tur \ˈär-tù(ə)r\ 1892–1946 Ger. Nazi polit.
Sfor-za \ˈsfört-(s)ä, -sə\ Count Carlo 1873–1952 Ital. anti-Fascist statesman
Shack-le-ton \ˈshak-əl-tən, -əlt-ən\ Sir Ernest Henry 1874–1922 Brit. antarctic explorer
Shad-well \ˈshad-wel, -wəl\ Thomas 1642?–1692 Eng. dram.; poet laureate (1688–92)
Shaf-ter \ˈshaf-tər\ William Rufus 1835–1906 Am. gen.
Shaftes-bury \ˈshaf(t)s-ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē\ 1st Earl of 1621–1683 *Anthony Ashley Cooper* Eng. statesman
Shah Ja-han \shāj-ə-ˈhän\ 1592–1666 Mogul emp. of Hindustan (1628–58)
Shahn \ˈshän\ Ben 1898–1969 Am. (Lithuanian-born) painter
Shake-speare or Shak-spere \ˈshāk-spi(ə)r\ William 1564–1616 Eng. dram. & poet
Sha-piro \shə-ˈpi(ə)r-(s)ō\ Karl Jay 1913– Am. poet & critic
Shas-tri \ˈshäs-trē\ Shri Lal \ˈlāl\ Bahadur 1904–1966 Indian polit.; prime min. of India (1964–66)
Shaw \ˈshō\ George Bernard 1856–1950 Brit. (Irish-born) author & socialist
Shaw Thomas Edward — see T. E. LAWRENCE
Shawn \ˈshōn\ Ted 1891–1972 Am. dancer & choreographer
Shays \ˈshāz\ Daniel 1747?–1825 Am. Revolutionist & rebel
Shee-ler \ˈshē-lər\ Charles 1883–1965 Am. painter & photographer
She-han \ˈshē-ən\ Lawrence Joseph 1898– Am. cardinal
Shel-ley \ˈshel-ē\ Mary Woll-stone-craft \ˈwul-stən-kraft\ 1797–1851 née *Godwin*; wife of P. B. Eng. nov.
Shelley Percy Bysshe \ˈbish\ 1792–1822 Eng. poet — **Shel-ley-an** \ˈshel-ē-ən\ or **Shel-ley-esque** \ˈshel-ē-ˈesk\ *adj*
Shen-stone \ˈshen-stən, ˈshen(t)-stən\ William 1714–1763 Eng. poet
Shep-ard \ˈshep-ərd\ Alan Bartlett 1923– Am. astronaut; 1st Am. in space (1961)

Sher-a-ton \ˈsher-ət-ən\ Thomas 1751–1806 Eng. furniture designer
Sher-i-dan \ˈsher-əd-ən\ Philip Henry 1831–1888 Am. gen.
Sheridan Richard Brinsley \ˈbrinz-lē\ 1751–1816 Irish dram. & orator
Sher-man \ˈsher-mən\ James Schoolcraft 1855–1912 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1909–12)
Sherman John 1823–1900 *bro. of W. T.* Am. statesman
Sherman Roger 1721–1793 Am. jurist & statesman
Sherman Stuart Pratt 1881–1926 Am. critic
Sherman William Tecumseh 1820–1891 Am. gen.
Sher-riff \ˈsher-əf\ Robert Cedric 1896–1975 Eng. writer
Sher-ring-ton \ˈsher-ɪŋ-tən\ Sir Charles Scott 1861–1952 Eng. physiol.
Sher-wood \ˈsher-wud also ˈshe(ə)r-\ Robert Emmet 1896–1955 Am. dram.
Shev-chen-ko \ˈshef-ˈchen-(k)kō\ Taras Grigoryevich 1814–1861 Ukrainian poet
Shi-de-ha-ra \ˈshēd-ə-ˈhär-ə\ Baron Kijuro 1872–1951 Jap. diplomat & statesman
Shi-ge-mit-su \ˈshē-gə-ˈmit-(s)ü, ˈshig-ə-\ Mamoru 1887–1957 Jap. diplomat
Shih Huang-ti \ˈshi(ə)r-ˈhwän-ˈtē, ˈshē-\ 259–210 B.C. Chin. emp.
Shin-well \ˈshin-wel, -wəl\ Emanuel 1884– Brit. polit.
Shir-er \ˈshir-ər\ William Lawrence 1904– Am. journalist
Shir-ley \ˈsher-lē\ James 1596–1666 Eng. dram.
Shock-ley \ˈshäk-lē\ William Bradford 1910– Am. physicist
Sho-lo-khov \ˈshöl-ə-kōf, -kōv\ Mikhail Aleksandrovich 1905– Russ. nov.
Sho-sta-ko-vich \ˈshäs-tə-ˈkō-vich, ˈshös-, -ˈkō-\ Di-mi-tri \də-ˈmē-trē\ Dimitrievich 1906–1975 Russ. composer
Shultz \ˈshults\ George Pratt 1920– U.S. secy. of labor (1969–70); secy. of the treasury (1972–73)
Shute \ˈshüt\ Nev-il \ˈnev-əl\ 1899–1960 *Nevil Shute* Norway Eng. aeronautical engineer & writer
Shver-nik \ˈshfer-nik\ Nikolai M. 1888–1970 Russ. polit.; pres. U.S.S.R. (1946–53)
Si-be-lius \sə-ˈbäl-yəs, -ˈbä-lē-əs\ Jean \ˈzhän, ˈyän\ 1865–1957 Finnish composer
Sick-les \ˈsik-əlz\ Daniel Edgar 1825–1914 Am. gen. & polit.
Sid-dons \ˈsid-ˈnz\ Sarah 1755–1831 *née Kemble* Eng. actress
Sid-ney \ˈsid-nē\ Sir Philip 1554–1586 Eng. poet, statesman, & soldier
Sieg-bahn \ˈsēg-bän\ Karl Manne Georg 1886–1978 Swed. physicist
Siemens \ˈsē-mənz\ Sir William 1823–1883 Brit. (Ger.-born) inventor
Sien-kie-wicz \shen-ˈkyä-vich\ Henryk 1846–1916 Pol. nov.
Sie-vers \ˈsē-vərz; ˈzē-fərs, -vərs\ Eduard 1850–1932 Ger. philologist
Sie-yès \sē-ä-ˈyes\ Emmanuel Joseph 1748–1836 *Abbé Sieyès* Fr. Revolutionist
Sig-is-mund \ˈsig-ə-smənd\ 1368–1437 Holy Rom. emp. (1411–37)
Sigs-bee \ˈsigz-bē\ Charles Dwight 1845–1923 Am. admiral
Si-gurds-son \ˈsig-ərd-sən, -ərth-\ Jón \ˈyön\ 1811–1879 Icelandic statesman & author
Si-kor-ski \sə-ˈkōr-skē\ Władysław 1881–1943 Pol. gen. & statesman
Si-kor-sky \sə-ˈkōr-skē\ Igor Ivan 1889–1972 Am. (Russ.-born) aeronautical engineer
Sil-lan-pää \ˈsil-ən-pa\ Frans Eemil 1888–1964 Finnish nov.
Si-lo-ne \si-ˈlō-nē\ Ignazio 1900–1978 real name *Secondo Tranquilli* Ital. author
Si-me-non \sē-mə-ˈnōn\ Georges Joseph Christian 1903– Fr. (Belg.-born) writer
Sim-e-on Sty-li-tes \sim-ē-ən-stə-ˈlit-ēz, -ˈstī-\ Saint A.D. 390?–459 Syrian ascetic & stylite
Si-mon \ˈsī-mən\ 1st Viscount 1873–1954 *John Allsebrook Simon* Brit. jurist & statesman
Simon Herbert Alexander 1916– Am. econ.
Simon Neil 1927– Am. playwright
Simon William Edward 1927– U.S. secy. of the treasury (1974–77)
Si-mon-i-des \si-ˈmān-ə-dēz\ of *Ceas* 6th–5th cent. B.C. Greek poet
Simp-son \ˈsim(p)-sən\ William Hood 1888– Am. gen.
Sims \ˈsimz\ William Sow-den \ˈsaüd-ən\ 1858–1936 Am. admiral
Sin-clair \ˈsin-kla(ə)r, ˈsɪŋ-, -ˈkle(ə)r, sin-, ˈsɪŋ-\ May 1865?–1946 Eng. nov.
Sinclair Upton Beall \ˈbel\ 1878–1968 Am. writer & polit.
Sing-er \ˈsɪŋ-ər\ Isaac Bashevis 1904– Am. (Pol.-born) author
Singer Isaac Merrit 1811–1875 Am. inventor
Si-quei-ros \si-ˈkā-(r)ōs\ David Al-fa-ro \äl-ˈfär-(r)ō\ 1898–1974 Mex. muralist
Si-raj-ud-dau-la \sə-rāj-ə-ˈdaü-lə\ 1728?–1757 nawab of Bengal (1756–57)
Sis-ley \ˈsiz-lē, sēs-le\ Alfred 1839–1899 Eng.-born painter in France
Sis-mon-di, de \sis-ˈmān-dē, sēs-mōn-dē\ Jean Charles Léonard Simonde 1773–1842 Swiss hist. & econ.
Sit-ter, de \ˈsit-ər\ Willem 1872–1934 Du. astron.
Sit-ting Bull \ˈsit-ɪŋ-ˈbül\ 1834–1890 Sioux leader
Sit-well \ˈsit-wel, -wəl\ Sir George Reres-by \ˈri(ə)rz-bē\ 1860–1943 & his 3 children: Dame Edith 1887–1964; Sir Osbert 1892–1969; & Sa-chev-er-ell \sə-ˈshev-(ə)rəl\ 1897– Eng. authors
Skeat \ˈskēt\ Walter William 1835–1912 Eng. philologist
Skel-ton \ˈskelt-ən\ John 1460?–1529 Eng. poet — **Skel-ton-ic** \ˈskel-ˈtän-ik\ *adj*
Skin-ner \ˈskin-ər\ Burrhus Frederick 1904– Am. psychol.
Skinner Cornelia Otis 1901–1979 *dau. of Otis* Am. actress
Skinner Otis 1858–1942 Am. actor
Sko-da, von \ˈskōd-ə, ˈshkōd-(r)ä\ Emil 1839–1900 Czech engineer & industrialist
Sla-ter \ˈslāt-ər\ Samuel 1768–1835 Eng.-born industrialist in Am.
Slich-ter \ˈslik-tər\ Sumner Huber 1892–1959 Am. economist

Sli-dell \ˈslī-del, by collateral descendants ˈslid-əl\ John 1793–1871 Am. Confed. diplomat
Sloan \ˈslōn\ John French 1871–1951 Am. painter
Slo-cum \ˈslō-kəm\ Henry Warner 1827–1894 Am. gen.
Slo-nim-sky \ˈslō-nim(p)-skē\ Nicolas 1894– Russ.-born composer & musicologist in U.S.
Sme-ta-na \ˈsmet-ən-ə\ Be-dřich \ˈbed-ər-zhik\ 1824–1884 Czech pianist, composer, & conductor
Smig-ly-Rydz \ˈs(h)mig-lē-ˈrits, -ˈridz\ or **Rydz-Śmigły** \ˈrits-ˈmig-lē, ˈrich-, ˈrid-ˈsmig-, -ˈshmig-\ Edward 1886–1941 Pol. gen. and marshal
Smith \ˈsmith\ Adam 1723–1790 Scot. econ.
Smith Alfred Emanuel 1873–1944 Am. polit.
Smith Bessie 1894–1937 Am. blues singer
Smith David 1906–1965 Am. sculptor
Smith Edmund Kirby — see KIRBY-SMITH
Smith Hamilton Othanel 1931– Am. microbiologist
Smith John 1580–1631 Eng. colonist in Am.
Smith Joseph 1805–1844 Am. founder of Mormon Church
Smith Sydney 1771–1845 Eng. essayist
Smith Walter Be-dell \bə-ˈdel\ 1895–1961 Am. gen. & diplomat
Smith William 1769–1839 Eng. geologist
Smith-Dor-rien \ˈsmith-ˈdör-ē-ən, -ˈdär-\ Sir Horace Lockwood 1858–1930 Brit. gen.
Smith-son \ˈsmith-sən\ James 1765–1829 Brit. chem. & mineralogist & benefactor of Smithsonian Inst.
Smol-lett \ˈsmäl-ət\ Tobias George 1721–1771 Brit. author
Smuts \ˈsməts, ˈsmœts\ Jan \ˈyän\ Christiaan 1870–1950 So. African field marshal; prime min. (1919–24; 1939–48)
Smyth \ˈsmith\ Henry DeWolf 1898– Am. physicist
Snor-ri Stur-lu-son \ˈsnör-ē-ˈstär-lə-sən, ˈsnär-\ 1178–1241 Icelandic statesman & hist.
Snow \ˈsnō\ Baron 1905–1980 *Charles Percy Snow* Eng. nov. & physicist
Snow-den \ˈsnōd-ən\ Philip 1864–1937 1st Viscount *Snowden of Ick-orn-shaw* \ik-ˈörn-shō\ Eng. econ. & polit.
Snow-don \ˈsnōd-ən\ Earl of — see ARMSTRONG-JONES
Sny-der \ˈsnid-ər\ John Wesley 1895– Am. banker & administrator
Soar-es \ˈswär-ish, sə-ˈwär-\ Mario 1924– prime min. of Portugal (1976–78)
Sobieski John — see JOHN III SOBIESKI
So-ci-nus \sō-ˈsī-nəs\ Faustus 1539–1604 *Fausto Soz-zi-ni* \-sōt-ˈsē-nē\ Ital. religious reformer
Soc-ra-tes \ˈsāk-rə-tēz\ 470?–399 B.C. Greek philos.
Sod-dy \ˈsäd-ē\ Frederick 1877–1956 Eng. chem.
Sö-der-blom \ˈsə(r)d-ər-blüm, ˈsōed-\ Nathan 1866–1931 Swed. theol.
So-do-ma, Il \ˈsōd-ə-mə\ 1477?–1549 *Giovanni Antonio de' Bazzi* Ital. painter
So-lon \ˈsō-lən, -län\ 638?–259 B.C. Athenian lawgiver
Sol-y-man \ˈsäl-i-mən\ *var of SULEIMAN*
Sol-zhe-ni-tsyn \ˈsöl-zhə-nēt-sən, ˈsöl-\ Aleksandr Isayevich 1918– Russ. nov.
Som-er-ville \ˈsəm-ər-vil\ Sir James Fownes \ˈfōnz\ 1882–1949 Brit. admiral
Soong \ˈsūŋ\ Ai-ling \ˈi-lɪŋ\ 1888–1973 *wife of H. H. Kung*
Soong Ch'ing-ling \ˈchiŋ-ˈliŋ\ 1890– *wife of Sun Yat-sen*
Soong Mei-ling \ˈmā-ˈliŋ\ 1898– *wife of Chiang Kai-shek*
Soong Tse-ven or Tsū-wên \ˈtsū-wən\ 1891–1971 *T. V. Soong, bro. of the 3 prec.* Chin. financier & statesman
Soph-o-cles \ˈsäf-ə-klēz\ 496?–406 B.C. Greek dram. — **Soph-o-cle-an** \ˈsäf-ə-klē-ən\ *adj*
Sor-del-lo \ˈsör-del-(r)ō\ 13th cent. Ital. troubadour
So-rol-la y Bas-ti-da \sə-ˈröl-yə-ē-bä-ˈstē-də, -ˈrōi-ə-, -ˈstē-thə\ Joaquín 1863–1923 Span. painter
Soult \ˈsült\ Nicolas Jean de Dieu 1769–1851 *Duc de Dal-ma-tie* \däl-mä-sē\ Fr. soldier; marshal of France
Sou-sa \ˈsü-zə, ˈsü-sə\ John Philip 1854–1932 *the March King* Am. bandmaster & composer
South \ˈsaüth\ Robert 1634–1716 Eng. clergyman
Sou-the-y \ˈsau-thē, ˈsəth-ē\ Robert 1774–1843 Eng. author; poet laureate (1813–43)
Sou-tine \ˈsü-tēn\ Chaim 1894–1943 Lith.-born painter in France
Spaak \ˈspäk\ Paul-Henri Charles 1899–1972 Belg. lawyer & polit.; premier (1938–39; 1947–49); secy.-gen. of NATO (1957–61)
Spaatz \ˈspäts\ Carl 1891–1974 orig. *Spatz* Am. gen.
Spal-ding \ˈspöl-diŋ\ Albert 1888–1953 Am. violinist & composer
Spark \ˈspärk\ Muriel Sarah 1918– Brit. writer
Sparks \ˈspärks\ Jar-ed \ˈjar-əd, ˈjer-\ 1789–1866 Am. hist.
Spar-ta-cus \ˈspärt-ə-kəs\ d 71 B.C. Rom. slave & insurrectionist
Spell-man \ˈspel-mən\ Francis Joseph 1889–1967 Am. cardinal
Spe-mann \ˈshpā-män\ Hans 1869–1941 Ger. zool.
Spen-cer \ˈspen(t)-sər\ Herbert 1820–1903 Eng. philos.
Spen-der \ˈspen-dər\ Stephen Harold 1909– Eng. poet & critic
Speng-ler \ˈs(h)peŋ-lər\ Oswald 1880–1936 Ger. philos.
Spen-ser \ˈspen(t)-sər\ Edmund 1552–1599 Eng. poet — **Spen-se-ri-an** \ˈspen-sir-ē-ən\ *adj*
Sper-ry \ˈsper-ē\ Elmer Ambrose 1860–1930 Am. inventor
Spin-garn \ˈspin-gärn\ Joel Elias 1875–1939 Am. author
Spino-za \ˈspīn-ō-zə\ Baruch or Benedict 1632–1677 Du. philos. — **Spino-zis-tic** \ˈspə-nō-ˈzis-tik, ˈspin-ə-\ *adj*

ə abut	ː kitten, F table	ər further	a back	ā bake
ä cot, cart	á F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	ī life	j joke	k G ich, buch
ō flow	ó flaw	æ F bæuf	æ F feu	oi coin
th this	ü loot	ú foot	ue G füllen	ü F rue
ʏ F digne	\dēn\, nuit	\nwɛ\	yü few	yü furious
			zh vision	

- Spit-te-ler** \s(h)pít-əl-ər, 's(h)pít-lər\ Carl 1845–1924 pseud. *Felix Tan-dem* \tän-dem\ Swiss writer
- Spock** \späk\ Benjamin McLane 1903– Am. physician
- Spode** \spöd\ Josiah 1754–1827 Eng. potter
- Spru-ance** \sprü-ən(t)s\ Raymond Ames 1886–1969 Am. admiral
- Spy-ri** \s(h)pí(ə)r-ē\ Johanna 1827–1901 née *Heusser* Swiss author
- Staël, de** \stäl, stäl\ Mme. Anne Louise Germaine 1766–1817 *Baronne de Staël Holstein* née *Necker* Fr. writer
- Stahl-berg** \stöl-bərg, -ber-ē\ Kaarlo Juho \yü-()hó\ 1865–1952 Finnish statesman
- Stair** Viscount & Earl of — see DALRYMPLE
- Stalin** \stäl-ən, 'stal-, -ēn\ Joseph 1879–1953 *Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhughash-vili* \jü-gəsh-'vē-lē\ Russ. Communist leader
- Stan-dish** \stan-dish\ Myles or Miles 1584?–1656 Eng. colonist in Am.
- Stan-is-las** \stan-ə-slös, -släs\ I *Lesz-czyń-ski* \lesh-'chin-skē\ 1677–1766 king of Poland (1704–09; 1733–35)
- Stan-i-slav-ski** \stan-ə-'slaf-skē, -'slav-\ Konstantin 1863–1938 Russ. actor
- Stan-ley** \stan-lē\ Edward George Geoffrey Smith 1799–1869 *Earl of Derby* Brit. statesman
- Stanley** Sir Henry Morton 1841–1904 orig. *John Rowlands* Brit. explorer in Africa
- Stanley** Wendell Meredith 1904–1971 Am. biochem.
- Stan-ton** \stant-ən\ Edwin McMasters 1814–1869 Am. lawyer & secy. of war (1862–68)
- Stanton** Elizabeth 1815–1902 née *Cady* Am. suffragist
- Star-hem-berg, von** \stär-əm-bərg, 'shtär-əm-berk\ Prince Ernst Rüdiger 1899–1956 Austrian anti-Nazi statesman
- Stark** \stärk\ Harold Raynsford 1880–1972 Am. admiral
- Stark** \s(h)tärk\ Johannes 1874–1957 Ger. physicist
- Stark** \stärk\ John 1728–1822 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Star-zyń-ski** \stär-'zin(t)-skē\ Stefan 1893–?1940 Pol. polit. & hero
- Stas-sen** \stas-ən\ Harold Edward 1907– Am. lawyer & polit.
- Sta-tius** \stā-sh(ē)-əs\ Publius Papinius A.D. 45?–?96 Rom. poet
- Stau-ding-er** \s(h)taud-īn-ər\ Hermann 1881–1965 Ger. chem.
- Steed** \stēd\ Henry Wick-ham \wik-əm\ 1871–1956 Eng. journalist
- Steele** \stē(ə)l\ Sir Richard 1672–1729 Brit. essayist & dram.
- Steen** \stān\ Jan 1626–1679 Du. painter
- Ste-fans-son** \stef-ən-sən\ Vil-hjal-mur \vil-'yaül-mər\ 1879–1962 Canad. arctic explorer
- Stef-fens** \stef-ən-z\ (Joseph) Lincoln 1866–1936 Am. journalist & editor
- Stei-chen** \sti-kən\ Edward 1879–1973 Am. photographer
- Stein** \stīn\ Gertrude 1874–1946 Am. writer
- Stein** William Howard 1911– Am. biochem.
- Stein, vom und zum** \föm-ənt-süm-'s(h)tin, -süm-\ Baron Heinrich Friedrich Karl 1757–1831 Prussian statesman
- Stein-beck** \stīn-bek\ John Ernst 1902–1968 Am. nov.
- Stein-metz** \s(h)tīn-mets\ Charles Proteus 1865–1923 Am. (Ger.-born) electrical engineer
- Sten-dhal** \sten-'däl, stan-, F stan-'däl\ 1783–1842 pseud. of *Marie Henri Beyle* \bel\ Fr. writer — **Sten-dhal-ian** \-'däl-ē-ən\ adj
- Stephen** \stē-vən\ 1097?–1154 king of England (1135–54)
- Stephen** Sir Leslie 1832–1904 Eng. philos., critic, & biographer
- Ste-phens** \stē-vənz\ Alexander Hamilton 1812–1883 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the Confed. states
- Stephens** James 1882–1950 Irish poet & nov.
- Ste-phen-son** \stē-vən-sən\ George 1781–1848 Eng. inventor & founder of railroads
- Stephenson** Robert 1803–1859 son of *George* Eng. engineer
- Stern** \stərn\ Gladys Bertha 1890–1973 Eng. nov.
- Stern** Isaac 1920– Russ.-born violinist in Am.
- Stern** Otto 1888–1969 Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
- Stern-berg** \stərn-bərg\ George Miller 1838–1915 Am. physician & bacteriol.
- Sterne** \stərn\ Laurence 1713–1768 Brit. nov.
- Stet-tin-i-us** \stē-'tin-ē-əs, stē-\ Edward Riel-ley \ri-lē\ 1900–1949 Am. financier & statesman
- Steu-ben, von** \st(y)ü-bən, 'shtöi-, st(y)ü-'ben\ Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin 1730–1794 Prussian-born gen. in Am. Revolution
- Ste-vens** \stē-vənz\ John 1749–1838 Am. inventor
- Stevens** John Paul 1920– Am. jurist
- Stevens** Thaddeus 1792–1868 Am. lawyer & polit.
- Stevens** Wallace 1879–1955 Am. poet
- Ste-ven-son** \stē-vən-sən\ Ad-lai \ad-lē\ Ewing 1835–1914 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of U.S. (1893–97)
- Stevenson** Adlai Ewing 1900–1965 grandson of prec. Am. lawyer & diplomat
- Stevenson** Robert Louis Balfour 1850–1894 R. L. S. Scot. author
- Stew-art** \st(y)ü-ärt, 'st(y)ü(-ə)rt\ Du-gald \dü-gəld\ 1753–1828 Scot. philos.
- Stewart** Potter 1915– Am. jurist
- Stewart** Robert 1769–1822 Viscount *Cas-tle-reagh* \kas-əl-rā\ Eng. statesman
- Steyn** \stīn\ Martinus Theunis 1857–1916 So. African lawyer & statesman
- Stieg-litz** \stēg-ləts, -lits\ Alfred 1864–1946 Am. photographer & editor
- Stik-ker** \stik-ər\ Dirk 1897– Dutch diplomat & statesman; secy.-gen. of NATO (1961–64)
- Stil-i-cho** \stil-i,kō\ Flavius A.D. 359?–408 Rom. gen. & statesman
- Still** \stil\ Andrew Taylor 1828–1917 Am. physician; founder of osteopathy
- Stil-well** \stil-wel, -wəl\ Joseph Warren 1883–1946 Am. gen.
- Stim-son** \stim(p)-sən\ Henry Lewis 1867–1950 Am. statesman
- Stin-nes** \s(h)tin-əs\ Hugo 1870–1924 Ger. industrialist
- Stock-mar, von** \stāk-mär\ Baron Christian Friedrich 1787–1863 Anglo-Belg. statesman
- Stock-ton** \stāk-tən\ Francis Richard 1834–1902 *Frank R.* Am. writer
- Stod-dard** \stād-ərd\ Richard Henry 1825–1903 Am. poet & critic
- Sto-ker** \stō-kər\ Bram 1847–1912 Brit. writer
- Stokes** \stōks\ Sir Frederick Wilfrid Scott 1860–1927 Eng. engineer & inventor
- Sto-kow-ski** \stō-'kōf-skē, -'kōv-\ Leopold Antoni Stanislaw 1882–1977 Eng.-born conductor in Am.
- Stone** \stōn\ Edward Durell 1902–1978 Am. architect
- Stone** Harlan Fiske 1872–1946 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1941–46)
- Stone** Irving 1903– I. *Tannenbaum* Am. writer
- Stone** Lucy 1818–1893 Mrs. *Henry Brown Blackwell* Am. suffragist
- Sto-ry** \stōr-ē, 'stōr-ē\ Joseph 1779–1845 Am. jurist
- Story** William Wetmore 1819–1895 son of *Joseph* Am. sculptor
- Stow** \stō\ John 1525?–1605 Eng. hist. & antiquarian
- Stowe** \stō\ Harriet Elizabeth 1811–1896 née *Beecher* Am. author
- Stra-bo** \strā-(j)bō\ 63 B.C.?–?A.D. 24 Greek geographer
- Stra-chey** \strā-chē\ Evelyn John St. Loe 1901–1963 Eng. socialist
- Strachey** (Giles) Lytton 1880–1932 Eng. biographer
- Strachey** John St. Loe 1860–1927 father of *Evelyn* Eng. journalist
- Stra-di-va-ri** \strad-ə-'vār-ē, -'var-, -'ver-\ Antonio 1644–1737 *Antonius Strad-i-var-i-us* \strad-ə-'var-ē-əs, -'ver-\ Ital. violin maker
- Straf-ford** \straf-ərd\ 1st Earl of 1593–1641 *Thomas Wentworth* Eng. statesman
- Stratford de Redcliffe** Viscount — see CANNING
- Strath-co-na** \strath-'kō-nə\ and **Mount Royal** 1st Baron 1820–1914 *Donald Alexander Smith* Canad. (Scot.-born) railroad builder & administrator
- Straus** \s(h)traüs\ Oskar 1870–1954 Fr. (Austrian-born) composer
- Strauss** \s(h)traüs\ David Friedrich 1808–1874 Ger. theol. & philos.
- Strauss** Johann father 1804–1849 & his sons Johann 1825–1899 & Josef 1827–1870 Austrian composers
- Strauss** Ri-chard \rik-ärt, 'rik-\ 1864–1949 Ger. composer
- Stra-vin-sky** \strā-'vin(t)-skē\ Igor \ē-gō(ə)r\ Fëdorovich 1882–1971 Am. (Russ.-born) composer — **Stra-vin-sky-an** or **Stra-vin-ski-an** \-skē-ən\ adj
- Strei-cher** \s(h)tri-kər, -kər\ Julius 1885–1946 Ger. Nazi administrator
- Stre-se-mann** \s(h)trā-zə-män\ Gustav 1878–1929 Ger. statesman
- Strij-dom** \strid-əm, 'strād-\ Johannes Gerhardus 1893–1958 prime min. of So. Africa (1954–58)
- Strind-berg** \strin(d)-bərg, 'strin-ber-ē\ August 1849–1912 Swed. dram. & nov. — **Strind-berg-ian** \strin(d)-'bər-gē-ən\ adj
- Strich** \strich\ Samuel Alphonsus 1887–1958 Am. cardinal
- Stroess-ner** \stres-nər\ Alfredo 1912– pres. of Paraguay (1954–)
- Stru-en-see, von** \s(h)trü-ən-zā\ Count Johann Friedrich 1737–1772 Ger.-Dan. statesman & philos.
- Struth-er** \strəth-ər\ Jan \jan\ 1901–1953 pseud. of *Joyce Max-tone Graham* née *Anstruther* Eng. writer
- Strutt** \strət\ Joseph 1749–1802 Eng. antiquarian
- Stu-art** \st(y)ü-ärt, 'st(y)ü(-ə)rt\ — see CHARLES I & MARY STUART
- Stuart** Charles the *Young Pretender* — see CHARLES
- Stuart** Gilbert Charles 1755–1828 Am. painter
- Stuart** James Ewell Brown 1833–1864 *Jeb* Am. Confed. gen.
- Stuart** James Francis Edward the *Old Pretender* — see JAMES
- Stubbs** \stəbz\ William 1825–1901 Eng. hist. & prelate
- Stül-p-na-gel, von** \s(h)tulp-näg-əl, 's(h)tuelp-\ Otto 1880–1948 Ger. gen.
- Stur-gis** \stər-jəs\ Russell 1836–1909 Am. architect & writer
- Sturluson** — see SNORRI STURLUSON
- Stur-sa** \shtü(ə)r-sə\ Jan \yän\ 1880–1925 Czech sculptor
- Stuy-ve-sant** \stī-və-sənt\ Peter 1592–1672 Du. administrator in Am.
- Sty-ron** \stī-rən\ William 1925– Am. writer
- Sua-rez Gon-zález** \swär-əz-gən-'zäl-əs\ Adolfo 1932– Span. prime min. (1976–)
- Suck-ling** \sək-līn\ Sir John 1609–1642 Eng. Cavalier poet
- Su-cre, de** \sü-(j)krā\ Antonio José 1795–1830 So. Am. liberator
- Sue** \sü, sū\ Eugène 1804–1857 *Marie Joseph* Fr. nov.
- Sue-to-ni-us** \swē-'tō-nē-əs, sü-ə-'tō-\ 2d cent. A.D. *Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus* Rom. biographer & hist.
- Su-gi-ya-ma** \sü-gē-'yām-ə\ Hajime 1880–1945 Jap. field marshal
- Su-har-to** \sə-'härt-(j)ō, sü-\ 1921– pres. of Indonesia (1968–)
- Su-kar-no** \sü-'kär-(j)nō\ 1901–1970 pres. of Indonesian Republic (1945–1967)
- Su-lei-man I** \sü-lā-män, -li-\ 1496?–1566 the *Magnificent* Ottoman sultan (1520–66)
- Sul-la** \səl-ə\ 138–78 B.C. *Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix* Rom. gen. & polit.
- Sul-li-van** \səl-ə-vən\ Sir Arthur Seymour 1842–1900 Eng. composer
- Sullivan** John 1740–1795 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Sullivan** John Lawrence 1858–1918 Am. boxer
- Sullivan** John Lawrence 1899– Am. lawyer & administrator
- Sullivan** Louis Henri 1856–1924 Am. architect
- Sul-ly** \səl-ē\ Thomas 1783–1872 Eng.-born painter in Am.
- Sul-ly, de** \səl-ē, (j)sə-'le, sūl-lē\ Duc 1560–1641 *Maximilien de Béthune* Baron de *Rosny* \rō-'nē\ Fr. statesman
- Sully** **Pru-dhomme** \prü-dəm, prū-, -'döm\ René François Armand 1839–1907 Fr. poet & critic
- Sum-ner** \səm-nər\ Charles 1811–1874 Am. statesman & orator
- Sumner** James Batcheller 1887–1955 Am. biochem.
- Sumner** John Bird 1780–1862 archbishop of Canterbury (1848–62)
- Sumner** William Graham 1840–1910 Am. sociol. & educ.
- Sun** Yat-sen \sün-'yāt-sen\ 1866–1925 Chin. statesman
- Sun-day** \sən-dē\ William Ashley 1862–1935 *Billy* Am. evangelist
- Sur-raj-ah Dow-lah** var of *SIRAJ-UD-DAULA*
- Surrey** Earl of — see Henry HOWARD
- Sur-tees** \sərt-(j)ēz\ Robert Smith 1803–1864 Eng. nov. & editor

Suth-er-land \ˈsəθ-ər-lənd\ Earl Wilbur, Jr. 1915–1974 Am. biochem.
Sutherland Joan 1926– Austral. operatic soprano
Sut-ter \ˈsət-ər, ˈsüt-ə\ John Augustus 1803–1880 Swiss (Ger.-born) pioneer in California
Sutt-ner, von \ˈzüt-nər, ˈsüt-ə\ Bertha 1843–1914 née Countess Kinsky Austrian writer & pacifist
Su-vo-rov \sü-ˈvör-əf, -ˈvär-ə\ Count Aleksandr Vasilievich 1730–1800 Russ. field marshal
Su-zu-ki \sə-ˈzük-ē\ Zenko 1911– prime min. of Japan (1980–)
Sved-berg \ˈsfed-bərg, -ber-ə\ The or Theodor 1884–1971 Swed. chem.
Sver-drup \ˈsve(ə)r-drəp\ Otto Neumann 1855–1930 Norw. arctic explorer
Sver-re \ˈsve(ə)r-ə\ 1152?–1202 *Sverre Sigurds-son* \ˈsig-ərd-sən\ king of Norway (1184–1202)
Swe-den-borg \ˈswēd-ən-börg\ Emanuel 1688–1772 orig. *Svedberg* Swed. philos. & religious writer
Swee-linck \ˈswā-lɪŋk\ Jan Pieterszoon 1562–1621 Du. organist & composer
Sweet \ˈswēt\ Henry 1845–1912 Eng. phonetician & philologist
Swift \ˈswɪft\ Gustavus Franklin 1839–1903 Am. meat packer
Swift Jonathan 1667–1745 Eng. (Irish-born) satirist — **Swift-ian** \ˈswɪf-tē-ən\ *adj*
Swin-burne \ˈswɪn-()bər-n\ Algernon Charles 1837–1909 Eng. poet — **Swin-burn-ian** \ˈswɪn-ˈbər-nē-ən\ *adj*
Swin-ner-ton \ˈswɪn-ərt-ən\ Frank Arthur 1884– Eng. nov. & critic
Swin-ton \ˈswɪnt-ən\ 1st Earl of 1884–1972 *Philip Cunliffe-Lister* Eng. statesman
Sylva Carmen — see ELIZABETH Queen of Rumania
Sy-ming-ton \ˈsɪ-mɪŋ-tən\ (William) Stuart 1901– Am. industrialist & polit.
Sy-monds \ˈsɪm-ən(d)z, ˈsɪm-ə\ John Addington 1840–1893 Eng. scholar
Sy-mons \ˈsɪm-ən-z, ˈsɪm-ə\ Arthur 1865–1945 Brit. poet & critic
Synge \ˈsɪŋ\ John Millington 1871–1909 Irish poet & dram.
Synge Richard Laurence Millington 1914– Brit. biochem.
Szell \ˈsel, ˈzel\ George 1897–1970 Am. (Hung.-born) conductor
Szent-Györ-gyi \sənt-ˈjörj(-ē)\ **von Nagy-ra-polt** \ˈnäj-ˈrəp-olt\ Albert 1893– Hung. chem.
Szi-ge-ti \ˈsig-ət-ē, sə-ˈget-ə\ Joseph 1892–1973 Am. (Hung.-born) violinist
Szi-lard \ˈzil-ärd, zə-ˈlärd\ Leo 1898–1964 Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
Szold \ˈzöld\ Henrietta 1860–1945 Am. Zionist; founder of Hadasah
Tabb \ˈtab\ John Banister 1845–1909 Am. clergyman & poet
Tac-i-tus \ˈtas-ət-əs\ Cornelius A.D. 55?–after 117 Rom. hist. — **Tac-i-te-an** \ˈtas-ət-tē-ən\ *adj*
Taft \ˈtaft\ Lo-ra-do \lə-ˈrād-()ō\ 1860–1936 Am. sculptor
Taft Robert Alphonso 1889–1953 *son of W.H.* Am. polit.
Taft William Howard 1857–1930 27th pres. of the U.S. (1909–13); chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1921–30)
Ta-gore \tə-ˈgō(ə)r, -ˈgō(ə)r\ Ra-bin-dra-nath \rə-ˈbin-drə-nät\ 1861–1941 Indian poet
Taine \ˈtān, ˈten\ Hippolyte Adolphe 1828–1893 Fr. philos. & critic
Tait \ˈtāt\ Archibald Campbell 1811–1882 archbishop of Canterbury (1869–82)
T'ai-tsu — see CHAO K'ung-yin
Tall-chief \ˈtɔl-čēf\ Maria 1925– Am. dancer
Tal-le-y-rand-Pé-ri-gord, de \ˈtal-ē-ran(d)-per-ə-ˈgō(ə)r, F tál-(ē)-rān\ Charles Maurice 1754–1838 Prince de Bénévent Fr. statesman
Ta-ma-yo \tə-ˈmi-()ō\ Rufino 1899– Mex. painter
Tam-er-lane \ˈtam-ər-lān\ or **Tam-bur-laine** \ˈtam-bər-lān\ 1336?–1405 *Timur Lenk* also *Timour* Eastern conqueror
Tamm \ˈtām, ˈtam\ Igor Yevgenievich 1895–1971 Russ. physicist
Ta-na-ka \tə-ˈnäk-ə\ Kakuei 1918– Jap. premier (1972–74)
Tan-cred \ˈtaŋ-kred\ 1078?–1112 Norman leader in 1st Crusade
Ta-ney \ˈtō-nē\ Roger Brooke 1777–1864 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1836–64)
Tan-guy \tān-ˈgē\ Yves 1900–1955 Am. (Fr.-born) artist
Tar-bell \ˈtär-bəl\ Ida Minerva 1857–1944 Am. author
Tar-dieu \tär-ˈdyə(r), -ˈdyə\ André Pierre Gabriel Amédée 1876–1945 Fr. statesman
Tar-king-ton \ˈtär-kiŋ-tən\ (Newton) Booth 1869–1946 Am. nov.
Tas-man \ˈtaz-mən\ Abel Janszoon 1603–1659 Du. mariner
Tas-so \ˈtas-()ō, ˈtäs-ə\ Tor-qua-to \tör-ˈkwät-()ō\ 1544–1595 Ital. poet
Tate \ˈtāt\ Allen 1899–1979 Am. poet & critic
Tate Nahum 1652–1715 Brit. dram.; poet laureate (1692–1715)
Ta-tum \ˈtāt-əm\ Edward Lawrie 1909–1975 Am. biochem.
Taus-sig \ˈtaü-sig\ Frank William 1859–1940 Am. econ.
Taw-ney \ˈtō-nē\ Richard Henry 1880–1962 Eng. economic hist.
Tay-lor \ˈtā-lər\ (James) Bay-ard \ˈbi-ərd, ˈbā-ə\ 1825–1878 Am. writer
Taylor (Joseph) Deems 1885–1966 Am. composer & music critic
Taylor Edward 1645?–1729 Am. clergyman & poet
Taylor Jeremy 1613–1667 Eng. prelate & author
Taylor Maxwell Davenport 1901– Am. gen.
Taylor Myron Charles 1874–1959 Am. businessman & diplomat
Taylor Tom 1817–1880 Eng. dram.
Taylor Zachary 1784–1850 12th pres. of the U.S. (1849–50)
Tchai-kov-sky \chī-ˈkōf-skē, chə-, -ˈkōv-ə\ Pētr Ilich 1840–1893 Russ. composer — **Tchai-kov-sky-an** or **Tchai-kov-ski-an** \-skē-ən\ *adj*
Tchekhov *var of* CHEKHOV
Teas-dale \ˈtēz-dāl\ Sara 1884–1933 Am. poet
Te-cum-seh \tə-ˈkəm(p)-sə, -sē\ or **Te-cum-tha** \-ˈkəm(p)-thə\ 1768–1813 Shawnee Indian chief

Ted-der \ˈted-ər\ 1st Baron 1890–1967 *Arthur William Tedder* Brit. air marshal
Teil-hard de Char-din \tā-yār-də-shār-dā\ Pierre 1881–1955 Fr. priest & author
Tek-a-kwitha \ˈtek-ə-ˈkwith-ə\ Ka-teri \ˈkät-ə-rē\ 1656–1680 *Lily of the Mohawks* Am. Indian ascetic
Te-le-mann \ˈtā-lə-män\ Georg Philipp 1681–1767 Ger. composer
Tel-ler \ˈtel-ər\ Edward 1908– Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
Téllez Gabriel — see TIRSO DE MOLINA
Tem-in \ˈtem-ən\ Howard Martin 1934– Am. oncologist
Tem-ple \ˈtem-pəl\ Frederick 1821–1902 archbishop of Canterbury (1896–1902)
Temple Sir William 1628–1699 Brit. statesman
Temple William 1881–1944 *son of Frederick* archbishop of Canterbury (1942–44)
Templewood Viscount — see HOARE
Te-niers \tə-ˈni(ə)rs, tā-ˈnyā\ David father 1582–1649 & son 1610–1690 Flemish painters
Ten-niel \ˈten-yəl\ Sir John 1820–1914 Eng. cartoonist & illustrator
Ten-ny-son \ˈten-ə-sən\ 1st Baron 1809–1892 *Alfred Tennyson* Eng. poet; poet laureate (1850–92) — **Ten-ny-so-nian** \ˈten-ə-ˈsō-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj*
Ter-borch or Ter Borch \tər-ˈbörk, -ˈbörk\ Gerard 1617–1681 Du. painter
Ter-ence \ˈter-ən(t)s\ 190?–159 B.C. *Publius Terentius Afer* Rom. dram.
Te-re-sa \tə-ˈrā-zə, -ˈrē-sə\ Mother 1910– *Agnes Gonxha Bojax-hiu* Albanian religious in India
Te-resh-ko-va \ˈter-əsh-ˈkō-və, -ˈkō-ə\ Valentina Vladimirovna 1937– Russ. astronaut; first woman in space (1963)
Ter-hune \()tər-ˈhyün\ Albert Payson 1872–1942 Am. author
Ter-ry \ˈter-ē\ Ellen Alicia or Alice 1847–1928 Eng. actress
Ter-tul-lian \()tər-ˈtəl-yən\ A.D. 160?–?230 *Quintus Septimius Flor-ens Tertullianus* Latin church father
Tes-la \ˈtes-lə\ Nikola 1856–1943 Am. (Croatian-born, of Serbian parents) electrician & inventor
Tet-zel or Te-zel \ˈtet-səl\ Johann 1465?–1519 Ger. Dominican monk
Thack-er-ay \ˈthak(-ə)-rē\ William Makepeace 1811–1863 Eng. author — **Thack-er-ay-an** \-rē-ən\ *adj*
Tha-les \ˈthā-()lēz\ 640?–546 B.C. Greek philos. — **Tha-le-sian** \ˈthā-lē-zhən\ *adj*
Thant \ˈthant, ˈthänt\ U \ˈü\ 1909–1974 Burmese U.N. official; secy.-gen. (1961–71)
Thatch-er \ˈthach-ər\ Margaret Hilda 1925– Brit. prime min. (1979–)
Thayer \ˈtha(ə)r, ˈthe(ə)r\ Sylvanus 1785–1872 *father of West Point* Am. army officer & educ.
Thayer William Roscoe 1859–1923 Am. hist. & biographer
Thei-ler \ˈti-lər\ Max 1899–1972 So. African-born specialist in tropical medicine in U.S.
The-mis-to-cles \thə-ˈmis-tə-klēz\ 527?–?460 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman
The-oc-ri-tus \thē-ˈäk-rət-əs\ 3d cent. B.C. Greek poet
The-od-o-ric \thē-ˈäd-ə-rik\ A.D. 454?–526 *the Great* king of the Ostrogoths (474–526)
The-o-do-sius I \thē-ə-ˈdō-sh(ē)-əs\ A.D. 346?–395 *the Great* Rom. gen. & emp. (379–395)
The-o-phras-tus \thē-ə-ˈfras-təs\ *ab* 371–287 B.C. Greek philos. & naturalist
The-o-rell \ˈtā-ə-rel\ Axel Hugo Theodor 1903– Swed. biochem.
The-re-sa or Te-re-sa \tə-ˈrē-sə, -ˈrā-sə, -ˈrā-zə\ Saint 1515–1582 Span. Carmelite nun
Thes-pis \ˈthes-pəs\ 6th cent. B.C. Greek poet
Thiers \tē-ˈe(ə)r\ Louis Adolphe 1797–1877 Fr. statesman & hist.
Tho-mas \tō-ˈmä\ Ambroise 1811–1896 Fr. composer
Thom-as \ˈtām-əs\ Augustus 1857–1934 Am. dram.
Thomas Dyl-an \ˈdil-ən\ 1914–1953 Brit. poet
Thomas Norman Mat-toon \mə-ˈtün, mə-ə\ 1884–1968 Am. social-ist polit.
Thomas Seth 1785–1859 Am. clock manufacturer
Thomas Theodore 1835–1905 Ger.-born conductor in Am.
Thomas à Becket — see BECKET
Thomas a Kem-pis \ə-ˈkem-pəs, ()ä-ˈkem-ə\ 1380–1471 Ger. eccle-siastic & writer
Thomas of Er-cel-doune \ər-səl-dün\ *fl* 1220–1297 *Thomas the Rhymer* Scot. seer & poet
Thomp-son \ˈtām(p)-sən\ Benjamin 1753–1814 Count *Rum-ford* \ˈrəm(p)-fərd\ Brit. (Am.-born) physicist & statesman
Thompson Dorothy 1894–1961 Am. journalist
Thompson Francis 1859–1907 Eng. poet
Thompson Sir John Sparrow David 1844–1894 Canad. statesman; prime min. (1892–94)
Thompson Llewellyn E. 1904–1972 Am. diplomat
Thom-son \ˈtām(p)-sən\ Sir George Pag-et \ˈpaj-ət\ 1892–1975 *son of Sir Joseph John* Eng. physicist
Thomson James 1700–1748 Scot. poet
Thomson James 1834–1882 *B. V.* Scot. poet
Thomson John Arthur 1861–1933 Scot. biologist
Thomson Sir Joseph John 1856–1940 Eng. physicist
Thomson Virgil Garnett 1896– Am. composer & critic

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Thomson William — see Baron KELVIN

Tho-reau \thə-'rō, thō-; 'thōr-(j)ō\ Henry David 1817–1862 orig. *David Henry Thoreau* Am. writer — **Tho-reau-vi-an** \thə-'rō-vē-ən, thō-\ adj

Tho-rez \tō-'rez\ Maurice 1900–1964 Fr. Communist

Thorn-dike \thōrn-'dik\ Ashley Horace 1871–1933 & his brother Lynn 1882–1965 Am. educators

Thorndike Dame Sybil 1882–1976 Brit. actress

Thorn-ton \thōrn-'tən\ William 1759–1828 Am. architect

Thor-vald-sen or **Thor-wald-sen** \t(h)ör-,wōl-sən, 'tūr-,vāl-sən\ Ber-tel \bert-'l\ 1768–1844 Dan. sculptor

Thras-y-bu-lus \thras-ə-'byü-ləs\ d 389 B.C. Athenian gen.

Thuc-yd-i-des \th(y)ü-'sid-ə-,dēz\ 471?–?400 B.C. Greek hist. —

Thuc-yd-i-de-an \th(y)ü-'sid-ə-'dē-ən\ adj

Thur-ber \thər-'bər\ James Grover 1894–1961 Am. writer

Thut-mo-se \thüt-'mō-sə\ or **Thoth-mes** \thōth-məs\ name of 4 kings of Egypt: esp. III (reigned ab. 1501–1447 B.C.)

Thys-sen \tis-'sən\ Fritz 1873–1951 Ger. industrialist

Tib-bett \tib-'et\ Lawrence Mervil 1896–1960 Am. baritone

Ti-be-ri-us \ti-'bir-ē-əs\ 42 B.C.–A.D. 37 *Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar* Rom. emp. (14–37)

Ti-bul-lus \tə-'bəl-əs\ Albius 54?–?18 B.C. Rom. poet

Tieck \tēk\ Ludwig 1773–1853 Ger. author

Tie-po-lo \tē-'ā-pə-,lō, -'ep-ə-\ Giovanni Battista 1696–1770 Ital. painter

Tif-fa-ny \tif-ə-nē\ Charles Lewis 1812–1902 Am. jeweler

Tiffany Louis Comfort 1848–1933 son of C.L. Am. artist & glass manuf.

Tig-lath-pi-le-ser III \tig-,lath-(j)pī-'lē-zər-, -pə-\ d 727 B.C. king of Assyria (745–727)

Til-den \til-'dən\ Samuel Jones 1814–1886 Am. lawyer & polit.

Til-dy \til-'dē\ Zol-tán \zōl-,tän\ 1889–1961 Hung. polit.

Til-lich \til-'ik\ Paul Johannes 1886–1965 Am. (Ger.-born) theol.

Til-lot-son \til-'et-sən\ John 1630–1694 Eng. divine

Til-ly \til-'ē\ Count of 1559–1632 *Johan Tser-claes* \tsər-'kläs\ Flem. field marshal

Ti-mo-shen-ko \tim-ə-'shen-(j)kō\ Se-mën \səm-'yön\ Konstantinovich 1895–1970 Russ. marshal

Timour, Timur, Timur Lenk — see TAMERLANE

Tin-ber-gen \tin-,ber-kə(n)\ Jan 1903– Du. econ.

Tinbergen Nikolaas 1907– bro. of Jan Du. ethologist

Ting \tiŋ\ Samuel C.C. 1936– Am. physicist

Ting-ley \tiŋ-'lē\ Katherine Augusta 1847–1929 née *Westcott* Am. theosophist

Tin-to-ret-to, II \tin-tə-'ret-(j)ō\ 1518–1594 *Jacopo Robusti* Ital. painter

Ti-pu Sa-hib or **Tip-poo Sa-hib** \tip-(j)ü-'sä-(h)ib\ 1751–1799 sultan of Mysore (1782–99)

Tir-pitz, von \ti(ə)r-pəts, 'tər-\ Alfred 1849–1930 Ger. admiral

Tir-so de Mo-li-na \ti(ə)r-(j)sō-,dā-mə-'lē-nə\ 1571?–1648 pseud. of *Gabriel Téllez* Span. dram.

Ti-se-li-us \tə-'sä-lē-əs, -'zā-\ Arne Wilhelm Kaurin 1902–1971 Swed. biochem.

Ti-so \tē-(j)sō\ Josef 1887–1947 Slovakian pres.

Titch-e-ner \tich-ə-nər\ Edward Bradford 1867–1927 Eng. psychol.

Ti-tian \tish-ən\ 1477–1576 *Tiziano Vecellio* Ital. painter — **Ti-tian-esque** \tish-ə-'nesk\ adj

Tito — see BROZ

Ti-tus \tit-'əs\ A.D. 40?–81 *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus* Rom. emp. (79–81)

Tocque-ville, de \tōk-,vil, 'tōk-, 'tāk-, -,vəl, -vəl\ Alexis Charles Henri Maurice Clérel 1805–1859 Fr. statesman & author

Todd \täd\ Sir Alexander Robertus 1907– Brit. chem.

Todd David 1855–1939 Am. astron.

Todt \tōt\ Fritz 1891–1942 Ger. military engineer

To-gliat-ti \tōl-'yāt-ē\ Pal-mi-ro \pāl-'mē-(j)rō\ 1893?–1964 Ital. Communist

To-go \tō-(j)gō\ Marquis Heihachiro 1847–1934 Jap. admiral

Togo Shigenori 1882–1950 Jap. diplomat & polit.

To-jo \tō-(j)ō\ Hideki 1885–1948 Jap. gen. & polit.

Tol-bert \tōl-'bər\ William Richard 1913–1980 pres. of Liberia (1971–80)

Tol-kien \tāl-'kēn\ John Ronald Reuel 1892–1973 Eng. author

Tol-ler \tōl-'ər, 'tāl-\ Ernst 1893–1939 Ger. dram. & polit.

Tol-stoy or **Tol-stoi** \tōl-'stōi, tōl-, 'tāl-, 'tōl-, 'tāl-\ Count Lev Nikolaevich 1828–1910 Russ. nov., philos., & mystic — **Tol-stoy-an** or **Tol-stoi-an** \-ən\ adj

Tom-baugh \tām-,bō\ Clyde William 1906– Am. astron.; disc. Pluto

Tom-ma-si-ni \tām-ə-'zē-nē\ Vincenzo 1880–1950 Ital. composer

To-mo-na-ga \tō-mə-'nāg-ə, -mō-\ Shinichiro 1906–1979 Jap. physicist

Tomp-kins \tām(p)-kən\ Daniel D. 1774–1825 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1817–25)

Tone \tōn\ (Theobald) Wolfe 1763–1798 Irish revolutionist

Tooke \tūk\ (John) Horne 1736–1812 Eng. polit. radical & philologist

Toombs \tūmz\ Robert Augustus 1810–1885 Am. lawyer & Confed. statesman

Tor-que-ma-da, de \tōr-kə-'mād-ə, -'māth-ə\ Tomás 1420?–1498 Span. grand inquisitor

Tor-ri-cel-li \tōr-ə-'chel-ē, 'tār-\ Evangelista 1608–1647 Ital. math. & physicist

Tos-ca-ni-ni \tās-kə-'nē-nē, 'tōs-\ Ar-tu-ro \är-'tú(ə)r-(j)ō\ 1867–1957 Ital. conductor

Tot-le-ben or **Tod-le-ben** \tót-lə-bən\ Count Frants Eduard Ivanovich 1818–1884 Russ. gen.

Tou-louse-Lau-trec, de \tū-,lüz-lō-'trek\ Henri 1864–1901 Fr. painter

Tour-neur \tər-nər\ Cyril 1575?–1626 Eng. dram.

Tous-saint L'Ou-ver-ture \tū-,sān-'lü-vər-,t(y)ü(ə)r\ Pierre Dominique 1743–1803 Haitian gen. & liberator

Townes \taūnz\ Charles Hard 1915– Am. physicist

Toyn-bee \tōin-bē\ Arnold Joseph 1889–1975 Eng. hist.

Tra-jan \trā-jən\ A.D. 52 or 53–117 *Marcus Ulpius Trajanus* Rom. emp. (98–117)

Trau-bel \trau-'bəl\ Helen 1903–1972 Am. opera singer

Tree \trē\ Sir Herbert Beerbohm 1853–1917 Eng. actor-manager

Treitsch-ke, von \trich-kə\ Heinrich 1834–1896 Ger. hist.

Trench \trench\ Richard Chen-ē-vix \shen-ə-,vē\ 1807–1886 Eng. poet & prelate

Tre-vel-yan \tri-'vel-yən, -'vil-\ George Macaulay 1876–1962 Eng. hist.

Trevelyan Sir George Otto 1838–1928 father of prec. Eng. polit., biographer, & hist.

Trol-lope \träl-'əp\ Anthony 1815–1882 Eng. nov. — **Trol-lo-pi-an** \trā-'lō-pē-ən\ adj

Tromp \trōmp, 'trāmp\ Maarten Harpertszoon 1597–1653 Du. admiral

Trots-ky or **Trots-ki** \trät-skē, 'trót-\ Leon 1879–1940 *Leib* or *Lev Davydovich Bronstein* Russ. Communist

Troy-on \t(r)wä-'yōn\ Constant 1813–1865 Fr. painter

Tru-deau \trü-(j)dō, trü-\ Pierre Elliott 1919– Canad. polit.; prime min. (1968–79; 1980–)

Tru-jillo Mo-li-na \trü-'hē-(j)yō-mə-'lē-nə\ Rafael Leonidas 1891–1961 Dominican gen. & polit.; pres. of Dominican Republic (1930–38; 1942–52)

Tru-man \trü-mən\ Harry S 1884–1972 33d pres. of the U.S. (1945–53)

Trum-bull \trəm-'bəl\ John 1756–1843 Am. painter

Trumbull Jonathan 1710–1785 father of prec. Am. patriot & statesman

Tsai Ting-kai \t(s)ī-'tiŋ-'gī\ 1892–1968 Chin. gen.

Tsal-da-res or **Tsal-da-ris** \t(s)äl-'där-əs, -ēs\ Pa-na-ges or Pa-na-gis \pān-ə-'yēs\ 1868–1936 Greek statesman

Tsao Hsueh-chin \tsau-'shüē-'chin\ d 1764 Chin. author

Tschaikovsky var of TCHAIKOVSKY

Tu Fu \tü-'fü\ A.D. 712–770 Chin. poet

Tub-man \təb-mən\ Harriet 1820?–1913 Am. abolitionist

Tubman William Vacanarat Shadrach 1895–1971 Liberian lawyer; pres. of Liberia (1944–71)

Tul-si Das \tul-sē-'däs\ 1532–1623 Hindu poet

Tup-per \təp-'ər\ Sir Charles 1821–1915 prime min. of Canada (1896)

Tu-renne, de \tū-'ren\ Vicomte 1611–1675 *Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne* Fr. marshal

Tur-ge-nev \tūr-'gān-yəf, -'gen-\ Ivan Sergeevich 1818–1883 Russ. nov.

Tur-got \tūr-'gō\ Anne Robert Jacques 1727–1781 Baron de *l'Aulne* \lōn\ Fr. statesman & econ.

Tur-ner \tər-nər\ Frederick Jackson 1861–1932 Am. hist.

Turner Joseph Mallord William 1775–1851 Eng. painter

Turner Nat 1800–1831 Am. insurrectionist

Tut-ankh-a-men \tü-,təŋ-'kām-ən, -'tāŋ-\ or **Tut-enkh-a-mon** \-,təŋ-'kām-ən\ fl ab 1358 B.C. king of Egypt

Twacht-man \twäk(t)-mən\ John Henry 1853–1902 Am. painter

Twain Mark — see CLEMENS

Tweed \twēd\ William Marcy 1823–1878 *Boss Tweed* Am. polit.

Tweedsmuir — see BUCHAN

Ty-ler \ti-'lər\ John 1790–1862 10th pres. of the U.S. (1841–45)

Tyler Wat \wät\ or *Walter d* 1381 Eng. leader of Peasants' Revolt (1381)

Tyn-dale \tin-'dāl\ William 1492?–1536 Eng. reformer & martyr

Tyn-dall \tin-'dāl\ John 1820–1893 Brit. physicist

Tyr-whitt-Wil-son \tir-ət-'wil-sən\ Gerald Hugh 1883–1950 14th Baron *Berners* \bər-nərz\ Eng. composer & painter

Tz'u-hsi \tsü-'shē\ 1835–1908 Chin. empress dowager

Uc-cel-lo \ü-'chel-(j)ō\ Paolo 1397–1475 *Paolo di Dono* Florentine painter

Udall \yü-'döl, 'yüd-'l\ or **Uve-dale** \yüv-,dāl\ Nicholas 1505–1556 Eng. schoolmaster & dram.

Ugar-te \ü-'gärt-ē\ Manuel 1874–1951 Argentine writer

Uh-land \ü-'lānt\ Johann Ludwig 1787–1862 Ger. poet & hist.

Ul-bricht \ül-(j)brikt, -(j)brikt\ Walter 1893–1973 East German statesman

Ul-fi-las \ül-fä-'lās, 'äl-, -lās, -'las\ or **Ul-fi-la** \-lə\ or **Wul-fi-la** \wül-fä-'lə\ A.D. 311?–381 bishop of the Goths

Ul-pi-an \äl-pē-ən\ A.D. 170?–228 *Domitius Ulpianus* Rom. jurist

Una-mu-no y Ju-go, de \ü-nə-'mü-(j)nō-(j)ē-'hü-(j)gō\ Miguel 1864–1936 Span. philos. & writer

Un-cas \ən-kəs\ 1588?–?1683 Pequot Indian chief

Und-set \ün-,set\ Si-grid \sig-rē, -rəd\ 1882–1949 Norw. nov.

Un-ter-mey-er \ənt-ər-mī(-ə)r\ Louis 1885–1977 Am. poet

Up-dike \əp-'dik\ John 1932– Am. writer

Up-john \əp-jän\ Richard 1802–1878 Am. (Eng.-born) architect

Up-ton \əp-tən\ Emory 1839–1881 Am. gen. & author

Ur-ban \ər-bən\ name of 8 popes: esp. II (*Odo* \ōd-(j)ō\ or *Udo* \üd-\) 1042?–1099 (pope 1088–99)

Urey \yü(ə)r-ē\ Harold Clayton 1893– Am. chem.

Ur-quhart \ər-kərt, -'kärt\ Sir Thomas 1611–1660 Scot. author & translator

Usher \əsh-ər\ James 1581–1656 Irish archbishop

Utril-lo \yü-'tril-(j)ō; yü-'trē-'ō, üē-\ Maurice 1883–1955 Fr. painter

Vail-lant \vä-'yān, vi-'ān\ Jean Baptiste Philibert 1790–1872 Fr. army officer; marshal of France

Valdemar — see WALDEMAR

Val-di-via, de \val-'dē-vē-ə\ Pedro 1500?–1553 Span. conqueror of Chile

Va-lens \vā-lənz, -'lenz\ A.D. 328?–378 Rom. emp. of the East (364–378)

Val-en-tin-ian \val-ən-'tin-ē-ən, -'tin-yən\ Lat. *Valentinianus* name of 3 Rom. emperors: I A.D. 321–375 (reigned 364–375); II A.D. 372–392 (reigned 375–392); III A.D. 419–455 (reigned 425–455)

Valera Eamon de — see DE VALERA

Va-le-ra y Al-ca-lá Ga-lia-no \və-'ler-ə-'ē-äl-kə-'lä-gal-ē-'än-(j)ō, -'äl-kə-, -'gäl-\ Juan 1824–1905 Span. writer & statesman

Val-le-ri-an \və-'lir-ē-ən\ *d* A.D. ?269 *Publius Licinius Valerianus* Rom. emp. (253–260)
Val-é-ry \val-ə-'rē, 'val-ə-rē\ Paul Ambroise 1871–1945 Fr. poet & philos.
Val-lar-ta \vā-'yärt-ə, vī-'ärt-\ Manuel Sandoval 1899– Mex. physicist
Val-le-jo \və-'lā-(j)ō, -'yā-(j)(h)ō\ Mariano Guadalupe 1808–1890 soldier & pioneer in Calif.
Van Al-len \va-'nal-ən, vā-\ James Alfred 1914– Am. physicist
Van-brugh \van-brə, van-'brü\ Sir John 1664–1726 Eng. dram. & architect
Van Bu-ren \van-'byūr-ən, vən-\ Martin 1782–1862 8th pres. of the U.S. (1837–41)
Vance \vans\ Cyrus Roberts 1917– U.S. secy. of state (1977–80)
Van-cou-ver \van-'kü-vər\ George 1757–1798 Eng. navigator & explorer
Van-de-grift \van-də-'grift\ Alexander Archer 1887–1973 Am. marine-corps gen.
Van-den-berg \van-dən-'bærg\ Arthur Hendrick 1884–1951 Am. journalist & polit.
Van-der-bilt \van-dər-'bilt\ Cornelius 1794–1877 Am. capitalist
Van Dine — see Willard Huntington WRIGHT
van Dong-en \van-'dāŋ-ən, vān-, vən-, 'dōŋ-\ Kees 1877–1968 orig. *Cornelius Theodorus Marie van Dongen* Fr. (Dutch-born) painter
Van Do-ren \van-'dōr-ən, vən-, -'dōr-\ Carl Clinton 1885–1950 & his bro. Mark 1894–1972 Am. writers & editors
Van-dyke or **Van Dyck** \van-'dik, vən-\ Sir Anthony 1599–1641 Flem.-born painter in Eng.
Vane \vān\ Sir Henry or Harry 1613–1662 Eng. statesman
Van Eyck — see EYCK, VAN
Van Rens-se-laer \van-'ren(t)-sə-'li(ə)r, -ren-'sli(ə)r, vən-; -'ren(t)-s(ə)-lār\ Stephen 1764–1839 Am. gen. & polit.
Van-sit-tart \van-'sit-ərt, vən-\ Robert Gilbert 1881–1957 1st Baron *Vansittart of Denham* \den-əm\ Brit. diplomat
van't Hoff \vānt-'hōf, vant-\ Jacobus Hen-dri-cus \hen-'drē-kəs\ 1852–1911 Du. physical chem.
Van Vleck \van-'vlek\ John Hasbrouck 1899– Am. physicist
Vanzetti Bartolomeo — see Nicola SACCO
Van Zyl \van-'zi(ə)l, fān-'sail\ Gideon Brand 1873–1956 So. African lawyer
Var-èse \və-'rāz, -'rez\ Edgard 1883–1965 Am. (Fr.-born) composer
Var-gas \vār-gəs\ Getulio Dornelles 1883–1954 Braz. lawyer; pres. of Brazil (1930–45; 1951–54)
Var-ro \var-(j)ō\ Marcus Terentius 116–27 B.C. Rom. author
Va-sa-ri \və-'zār-ē\ Giorgio 1511–1574 Ital. artist & writer
Vasco da Gama — see Vasco da GAMA
Va-tu-tin \və-'tü-tin\ Nikolai 1900?–1944 Russ. gen.
Vau-ban, de \vō-'bān\ Marquis 1633–1707 *Sébastien Le Pres-tre* \lə-'pretr\ Fr. mil. engineer; marshal of France
Vaughan \vōn, 'vān\ Henry 1622–1695 *the Sil-u-rist* \sil-yə-rəst\ Brit. poet
Vaughan Wil-liams \-'wil-yəmz\ Ralph 1872–1958 Eng. composer
Veb-len \veb-lən\ Thor-stein \thō(ə)r-'stīn\ Bunde 1857–1929 Am. sociol. & econ. — **Veb-le-ni-an** \veb-'lē-nē-ən\ *adj*
Ve-ga, de \vā-gə\ Lo-pe \lō-(j)pā\ 1562–1635 *Lope Félix de Vega Carpio* Span. dram.
Ve-láz-quez or **Ve-lás-quez** \və-'las-kəs\ Diego Rodríguez de Silva y 1599–1660 Span. painter
Ven-dôme, de \vān(n)-'dōm\ Duc Louis Joseph 1654–1712 Fr. soldier; marshal of France
Ve-ni-ze-los \ven-ə-'zā-ləs, -'zel-əs\ Eleutherios 1864–1936 Greek statesman
Ver-di \ve(ə)rd-ē\ Giuseppe 1813–1901 Ital. composer — **Ver-di-an** \-ən\ *adj*
Vereker — see GORT
Ve-re-shcha-gin \ver-əsh-'chäg-ən, ver-ə-'shäg-\ Vasili Vasilievich 1842–1904 Russ. painter
Ver-gil or **Vir-gil** \vər-jəl\ 70–19 B.C. *Publius Vergilius Maro* Rom. poet — **Ver-gil-ian** or **Vir-gil-ian** \-(j)vər-'jil-ē-ən\ *adj*
Ver-laine \ve(ə)r-'lān, -'len\ Paul 1844–1896 Fr. poet
Ver-meer \vər-'me(ə)r, -'mi(ə)r\ Jan 1632–1675 *Jan van der Meer van Delft* Du. painter
Verne Jules \jūlz-'vərn, 'zhūel-'ve(ə)rn\ 1828–1905 Fr. writer
Ver-ner \ve(ə)r-nər\ Karl Adolph 1846–1896 Dan. philologist
Ver-nier \ve(ə)rn-'yā, 'vər-nē-ər\ Pierre 1580–1637 Fr. math.
Ver-non \vər-nən\ Edward 1684–1757 Eng. admiral
Ve-ro-ne-se \ver-ə-'nā-sē, -'nā-zē\ Paolo 1528–1588 *Paolo Cagliari* Ital. painter
Ver-ra-zo-no, da or **Ver-raz-za-no** \ver-ə-'zān-(j)ō, -ət-'sān-\ Giovanni 1485?–?1528 Florentine navigator
Ver-roc-chio, del \və-'rōk-ē, -ō\ Andrea 1435–1488 *Andrea di Michele Cione* Florentine sculptor & painter
Verulam — see Francis BACON
Ve-rus \vir-əs\ Lucius Aurelius A.D. 130–169 *Lucius Ceionius Commodus* Rom. emp. (161–169)
Ver-woerd \fər-'vū(ə)rt, fer-\ Hendrik Frensch 1901–1966 So. African polit.; prime min. (1958–66)
Ve-sa-li-us \və-'sāl-ē-əs, -'zāl-\ Andreas 1514–1564 Belgian anatomist & artist
Ve-sey \vē-zē\ Denmark 1767?–1822 Am. insurrectionist
Ves-pa-sian \ve-'spā-zh(ē)-ən\ A.D. 9–79 *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus* Rom. emp. (69–79)
Ves-puc-ci \ve-'spü-chē\ Ame-ri-go \ām-ə-'rē-(j)gō\ 1454–1512 *Ameri-cus Ves-pu-cius* \ə-'mer-ə-kəs, ves-'pyü-sh(ē)-əs\ Ital. navigator; eponym of *America*
Victor Emmanuel I 1759–1824 king of Sardinia (1802–21)
Victor Emmanuel II 1820–1878 king of Sardinia (1849–61) & 1st king of Italy (1861–78)
Victor Emmanuel III 1869–1947 king of Italy (1900–46)
Vic-to-ria \vik-'tōr-ē-ə, -'tōr-\ Alexandrina 1819–1901 queen of Gr. Brit. (1837–1901)

Victoria Tomás Luis de 1540?–1611 Span. composer
Vi-da \vēd-ə\ Marco Girolamo 1480?–1566 Ital. poet
Vi-ē-tor \fē-ə, tō(ə)r\ Wilhelm 1850–1918 Ger. philologist
Vi-gée-Le-brun \vē-'zhā-lə-'brān(n), -'brœn\ Marie Ann Élisabeth 1755–1842 Fr. painter
Vi-gno-la, da \vən-'yō-lə\ Giacomo 1507–1573 *Giacomo Barocchio* or *Barozzi* Ital. architect
Vi-gny, de \vən-'yē\ Comte Alfred Victor 1797–1863 Fr. author
Vil-la \vē-(y)ə\ Francisco or Pan-cho \pān-(j)chō, 'pan-\ 1877–1923 orig. *Doroteo Arango* Mex. bandit & revolutionist
Vil-la-Lo-bos \vē-lə-'lō-(j)bōs, -bəs\ Heitor \ā-'tōr\ 1881–1959 Braz. composer
Vil-lard \və-'lār(d)\ Oswald Garrison 1872–1949 Am. journalist
Vil-lars, de \vi-'lār\ Duc Claude Louis Hector 1653–1734 Fr. soldier; marshal of France
Ville-neuve, de \vēl(-ə)-'nə(r)v, -'nœv\ Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre 1763–1806 Fr. admiral
Vil-liers \vil-(y)ərz\ George 1592–1628 1st Duke of *Buck-ing-ham* \bək-ŋ-əm, US also -ŋ-əm\ Eng. statesman & admiral
Villiers George 1628–1687 2d Duke of *Buckingham*, son of prec. Eng. courtier & dram.
Vil-lon \vē-(y)ōn also -'lōn\ François 1431–after 1462 *François de Montcorbier* Fr. poet
Vil-lon \vē-'lōn, -'yōn\ Jacques 1875–1963 real name *Gaston Duchamp*; bro. of *Marcel Duchamp* Fr. painter
Vin-cent de Paul \vin(t)-sənt-də-'pōl\ Saint 1581?–1660 Fr. priest
Vin-ci, da \vin-chē, 'vən-\ Le-o-nar-do \lē-ə-'nārd-(j)ō, 'lā-\ 1452–1519 Florentine painter, sculptor, architect, & engineer
Vi-no-gra-doff \vin-ə-'grad-,ōf\ Sir Paul Gavrilovich 1854–1925 Russ. jurist & hist. in Eng.
Vin-son \vin(t)-sən\ Frederick Moore 1890–1953 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1946–53)
Viol-let-le-Duc \vē-ə-'lā-lə-'d(y)ük, vyō-'le-lə-dūk\ Eugène Emmanuel 1814–1879 Fr. architect
Vir-chow \fi(ə)r-(j)kō, 'vi(ə)r-\ Rudolf 1821–1902 Ger. pathologist
Vir-ta-nen \vi(ə)r-tə-'nen\ Art-tu-ri \ārt-ə-rē\ Ilmari 1895–1973 Finnish biochem.
Vi-tru-vi-us Pol-lio \və-'trū-vē-ə-'spāl-ē, -ō\ Marcus 1st cent. B.C. Rom. architect & engineer
Vi-val-di \vi-'vāl-dē, -'vōl-\ Antonio 1675?–1741 Ital. composer
Vla-di-mir \vlad-ə-'mi(ə)r, vlə-'dē-'mi(ə)r\ 956?–1015 *the Great* ruler of Russia (980–1015)
Vla-minck, de \vlə-'māŋk\ Maurice 1876–1958 Fr. painter
Vo-gler \fō-glər\ Georg Joseph 1749–1814 Abt \äpt, apt\ or Abbé *Vogler* Ger. musician
Vol-stead \vāl-'sted, 'vōl-, 'vōl-, -stəd\ Andrew John 1860–1947 Am. legislator
Vol-ta \vōl-tə, 'vāl-, 'vōl-\ Count Alessandro 1745–1827 Ital. physicist
Vol-taire \vōl-'ta(ə)r, vāl-, vōl-, -'te(ə)r\ 1694–1778 *François Marie Arouet* Fr. writer — **Vol-tair-e-an** or **Vol-tair-ian** \-'tar-ē-ən, -'ter-\ *adj*
Von Braun \vān-'braun, fən-, vən-\ Wern-her \ve(ə)r-nər\ 1912–1977 Am. (Ger.-born) engineer
Von Eu-ler \fōn-'oi-lər\ Ulf Svante 1905– Swed. physiol.
Von-ne-gut \vān-i-gət\ Kurt 1922– Am. writer
Vo-ro-shi-lov \vōr-ə-'shē-lōf, 'vār-, -lōv\ Kliment Efremovich 1881–1969 Russ. marshal; pres. U.S.S.R. (1953–60)
Vor-ster \fōr-stər\ Balthazar Johannes 1915– prime min. of Rep. of South Africa (1966–78)
Voz-ne-sen-sky \vāz-nə-'sen(t)-skē\ Andrei 1933– Russ. poet
Vuil-lard \vwē-'yār\ (Jean) Édouard 1868–1940 Fr. painter
Vy-shin-sky \və-'shin(t)-skē\ Andrei Yanuarievich 1883–1954 Russ. lawyer & statesman
Waals, van der \van-dər-'wōlz\ Johannes Diderik 1837–1923 Du. physicist
Wace \wās, 'wäs\ 12th cent. Anglo-Norman poet
Wag-ner \væg-nər\ (Wilhelm) Richard \rik-'ärt, 'rik-\ 1813–1883 Ger. composer
Wagner von Jau-regg \yaü-'rek\ Julius 1857–1940 Austrian neurologist & psychiatrist
Wag-ner \wag-nər\ Robert Ferdinand 1910– Am. polit.
Wain-wright \wān-'rit\ Jonathan Mayhew 1883–1953 Am. gen.
Wainwright Richard father 1817–1862 & his son 1849–1926 Am. naval officers
Waite \wāt\ Morrison Remick 1816–1888 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1874–88)
Waks-man \wāk-smən, 'wak-\ Sel-man \sel-mən\ Abraham 1888–1973 Am. (Ukrainian-born) microbiologist
Wald \wöld\ George 1906– Am. biologist
Wald Lillian D. 1867–1940 Am. social worker
Wal-de-mar \wōl-də-'mār\ Dan. **Val-de-mar** \vāl-, 'val-\ name of 4 kings of Denmark: esp. I (*the Great*) 1131–1182 (reigned 1157–82)
Wal-der-see, von \vāl-dər-'zā, 'wōl-\ Count Alfred 1832–1904 Ger. field marshal
Wald-heim \vält-'hīm\ Kurt 1918– Austrian U.N. official; secy.-gen. (1972–)
Wal-do \wōl-(j)dō, 'wāl-\ or **Val-do** \val-(j)dō, 'vāl-\ Peter fl 1173–1179 Fr. heretic
Walk-er \wō-kər\ Francis Am-a-sa \am-ə-sə\ 1840–1897 Am. econ.
Walker William 1824–1860 Am. adventurer in Mex. & Nicaragua

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ä cot, cart	ä F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	ī life	j joke	k G ich, buch
ō flow	ò flaw	æ F bæuf	œ F feu	oi coin
th this	ü loot	ù foot	ue G füllen	ü F rue
y F digne	\dēn\	nuit \nwē\	yü few	yü furious
zh vision				

- Wal-lace** \ˈwāl-əs\ Alfred Russel 1823–1913 Eng. naturalist
Wallace George Corley 1919– Am. polit.
Wallace Henry Agard \ˈā-gärd\ 1888–1965 Am. agriculturist, editor, & polit.; vice-pres. of U.S. (1941–45)
Wallace Lewis 1827–1905 Lew Am. lawyer, gen., & nov.
Wallace Sir William 1272?–1305 Scot. patriot
Wal-lach \ˈwāl-ək, ˈvāl-\ Otto 1847–1931 Ger. chem.
Wal-len-stein, von \ˈwāl-ən-ˌstīn\ Albrecht Eusebius Wenzel 1583–1634 Duke of *Friedland and Mecklenburg*; Prince of *Sagan* Austrian gen.
Wal-ler \ˈwāl-ər\ Edmund 1606–1687 Eng. poet
Wal-pole \ˈwōl-pōl, ˈwāl-\ Horace or Horatio 1717–1797 4th Earl of *Orford* \ˈör-fərd\ Eng. author
Walpole Sir Hugh Seymour 1884–1941 Eng. nov.
Walpole Sir Robert 1676–1745 1st Earl of *Orford*; father of *Horace* Eng. statesman — **Wal-pol-ian** \wōl-ˈpō-lē-ən, wāl-\ adj
Wal-ter \ˈvāl-tər, ˈwōl-\ Bruno 1876–1962 orig. *Bruno Schle-sing-er* \s(h)lā-zīŋ-ər\ Am. (Ger.-born) conductor
Wal-ter \ˈwōl-tər\ John 1739–1812 Eng. journalist
Wal-ther von der Vo-gel-wei-de \ˈvāl-tər-fōn-dər-ˈfō-gəl-,vīd-ə\ 1170?–?1230 Ger. minnesinger
Wal-ton \ˈwōlt-ən\ Ernest Thomas Sinton 1903– Irish physicist
Walton Izaak \ˈi-zik, -zək\ 1593–1683 Eng. writer
Walton Sir William Turner 1902– Eng. composer
Wan-a-ma-ker \ˈwān-ə-mā-kər\ John 1838–1922 Am. merchant
Wang Ching-wei \ˈwāŋ-ˈjīŋ-wā\ 1884–1944 Chin. polit.
War-beck \ˈwör-bek\ Perkin 1474–1499 Walloon imposter; pretender to the Eng. throne
War-burg \ˈwör-bərg, ˈvār-bù(ə)rk\ Otto Heinrich 1883–1970 Ger. physiol.
Ward \ˈwō(ə)rd\ Aaron Montgomery 1843–1913 Am. merchant
Ward Sir Adolphus William 1837–1924 Eng. hist.
Ward Ar-te-mas \ˈärt-ə-məs\ 1727–1800 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Ward Artemus — see Charles Farrar BROWNE
Ward Barbara 1914– Lady Jackson Eng. econ.
Ward Sir Joseph George 1856–1930 N.Z. statesman
Ward Mary Augusta 1851–1920 Mrs. *Humphry Ward*, née *Arnold* Eng. nov.
War-field \ˈwör-fēld\ William Caesar 1920– Am. baritone
War-hol \ˈwör-höl, -hōl\ Andy 1930?– Am. artist & filmmaker
War-ner \ˈwör-nər\ Charles Dudley 1829–1900 Am. editor & essayist
War-ren \ˈwör-ən, ˈwär-\ Earl 1891–1974 Am. lawyer & polit.; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1953–69)
Warren Gou-ver-neur \gəv-ə(r)-ˈni(ə)r\ Kemble 1830–1882 Am. gen.
Warren Joseph 1741–1775 Am. physician & gen.
Warren Robert Penn 1905– Am. author & educ.
Warren Whitney 1864–1943 Am. architect
War-ton \ˈwört-ən\ Thomas 1728–1790 Eng. literary hist. & critic; poet laureate (1785–90)
War-wick \ˈwār-ik, US also ˈwör-ik, ˈwör-(j)wik\ Earl of 1428–1471 *Richard Nev-ille* \ˈnev-əl\; the *Kingmaker* Eng. soldier & statesman
Wash-ing-ton \ˈwōsh-īŋ-tən, ˈwāsh-\ Book-er \ˈbük-ər\ Tal-ia-ferro \ˈtāl-ə-vər\ 1856–1915 Am. educ.
Wash-ington George 1732–1799 Am. gen.; 1st pres. of the U.S. (1789–97) — **Wash-ing-to-nian** \ˈwōsh-īŋ-ˈtō-nē-ən, ˈwāsh-, -nyən\ adj
Was-ser-mann, von \ˈwäs-ər-mən, ˈväs-\ August 1866–1925 Ger. bacteriol.
Wa-ters \ˈwöt-ərz, ˈwät-\ Ethel 1900–1977 Am. actress & singer
Wat-son \ˈwät-sən\ James Dewey 1928– Am. geneticist
Watson John 1850–1907 pseud. *Ian Mac-lar-en* \mə-ˈklar-ən\ Scot. clergyman & author
Watson John Broadus 1878–1958 Am. psychol.
Watson Thomas John 1874–1956 Am. businessman
Watson Sir William 1858–1935 Eng. poet
Watson-Watt Sir Robert Alexander 1892–1973 Scot. physicist
Watt \ˈwät\ James 1736–1819 Scot. inventor
Wat-teau \wä-ˈtō, vä-\ Jean Antoine 1684–1721 Fr. painter
Wat-ter-son \ˈwät-ər-sən, ˈwöt-\ Henry 1840–1921 Am. journalist & polit.
Watts \ˈwäts\ George Frederic 1817–1904 Eng. painter & sculptor
Watts Isaac 1674–1748 Eng. theol. & hymn writer
Watts-Dun-ton \ˈdänt-ən\ Walter Theodore 1832–1914 Eng. critic & poet
Waugh \ˈwō\ Evelyn Arthur St. John 1903–1966 Eng. writer
Wa-vell \ˈwā-vəl\ 1st Earl 1883–1950 *Archibald Percival Wavell* Brit. field marshal; viceroy of India (1943–47)
Wayne \ˈwān\ Anthony 1745–1796 *Mad Anthony* Am. Revolutionary gen.
Wea-ver \ˈwē-vər\ Robert Clifton 1907– Am. econ.; U.S. secy. of housing and urban development (1966–69)
Webb \ˈweb\ Beatrice 1858–1943 née *Potter*; wife of *S.J.* Eng. socialist
Webb Sidney James 1859–1947 1st Baron *Passfield* Eng. socialist
We-ber \ˈvā-bər\ Ernst Heinrich 1795–1878 Ger. physiol.
Weber, von Baron Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst 1786–1826 Ger. composer & conductor
Weber Max 1864–1920 Ger. sociol. & econ. — **We-be-ri-an** \vā-ˈbir-ē-ən\ adj
Weber Max 1881–1961 Am. (Russ.-born) painter
We-bern \vā-bər-n\ Anton von 1883–1945 Austrian composer
Web-ster \ˈweb-stər\ Daniel 1782–1852 Am. statesman & orator
Webster John 1580?–?1625 Eng. dram.
Webster Noah 1758–1843 Am. lexicographer & author
Wedg-wood \ˈwej-wūd\ Josiah 1730–1795 Eng. potter
Weems \ˈwēms\ Mason Locke 1759–1825 *Parson Weems* Am. clergyman & biographer
Weill \ˈwi(ə)l, ˈvi(ə)l\ Kurt \ˈkü(ə)rt\ 1900–1950 Ger.-born composer in the U.S.
Wein-berg \ˈwīn-bərg\ Steven 1933– Am. physicist
Weir \ˈwi(ə)r\ Robert Walter 1803–1889 & his 2 sons John Ferguson 1841–1926 & Julian Alden 1852–1919 Am. painters
Weis-mann \ˈvi-smän, ˈwi-smən\ August 1834–1914 Ger. biologist
Weiz-mann \ˈvit-smən, ˈwit-\ Chaim \ˈkīm, ˈhīm\ 1874–1952 Israeli (Russ.-born) chem.; 1st pres. of Israel (1948–52)
Welch \ˈwelch, ˈwelsh\ William Henry 1850–1934 Am. pathologist
Wel-ler \ˈwel-ər\ Thomas Huckle 1915– Am. public health specialist
Welles \ˈwelz\ (George) Or-son \ˈōrs-ən\ 1915– Am. actor & producer
Welles Gideon 1802–1878 Am. polit. & writer
Welles Sumner 1892–1961 Am. diplomat
Welles-ley \ˈwelz-lē\ 1st Marquis 1760–1842 *Richard Colley Wellesley* Brit. statesman; gov. gen. of India (1797–1805)
Wel-ling-ton \ˈwel-īŋ-tən\ 1st Duke of 1769–1852 *Arthur Wellesley*; the *Iron Duke* Brit. gen. & statesman
Wells \ˈwelz\ Herbert George 1866–1946 Eng. nov. & hist. — **Wells-ian** \ˈwel-zē-ən\ adj
Wel-ty \ˈwel-tē\ Eudora 1909– Am. writer
Wemyss \ˈwēmz\ Sir Henry Colville Barclay 1891–1959 Brit. gen.
Wen-ces-laus \ˈwen(t)-sə-slōs, -sləs\ Ger. **Wen-zel** \ˈven(t)-səl\ 1361–1419 king of Germany & Holy Rom. Emp. (1378–1400) & (as Wenceslaus IV) king of Bohemia (1378–1419)
Wen-dell \ˈwen-dəl\ Barrett 1855–1921 Am. scholar
Went-worth \ˈwent-(j)wəth\ William Charles 1793–1872 Austral. statesman
Wer-fel \ˈver-fəl\ Franz 1890–1945 Ger. author
Wer-ner \ˈve(ə)r-nər\ Alfred 1866–1919 Swiss chem.
Wes-ley \ˈwes-lē, ˈwez-\ Charles 1707–1788 bro. of *John* Eng. Methodist preacher & hymn writer
Wesley John 1703–1791 Eng. theol., evangelist, & founder of Methodism
West \ˈwest\ Benjamin 1738–1820 Am. painter in Eng.
West Nathanael 1903–1940 *Nathan Wallenstein Weinstein* Am. nov.
West Dame Rebecca 1892– pseud. of *Cicily Isabel Fairfield* Eng. critic & nov.
West Thomas — see DE LA WARR
Wes-ter-marck \ˈwes-tər-märk\ Edward Alexander 1862–1939 Finnish physiol. & anthropol.
Wes-ting-house \ˈwes-tīŋ-häus\ George 1846–1914 Am. inventor
Wey-den, van der \ˈvid-ən, ˈvād-\ Rogier 1399?–1464 Flem. painter
Wey-gand \vā-gän\ Maxime 1867–1965 Fr. gen.
Whar-ton \ˈhwört-ən, ˈwört-\ Edith Newbold 1862–1937 née *Jones* Am. nov.
Whate-ly \ˈhwät-lē, ˈwät-\ Richard 1787–1863 Eng. theol. & logician
Wheat-ley \ˈhwēt-lē, ˈwēt-\ Phillis 1753?–1784 Am. (African-born) poet
Wheat-stone \ˈhwēt-stōn, ˈwēt-, chiefly Brit -stən\ Sir Charles 1802–1875 Eng. physicist & inventor
Whee-ler \ˈhwē-lər, ˈwē-\ Joseph 1836–1906 Am. gen.
Wheeler William Almon 1819–1887 Am. lawyer & polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1877–81)
Whee-lock \ˈhwē-läk, ˈwē-\ Eleazar 1711–1779 Am. clergyman & educ.
Whip-ple \ˈhwip-əl, ˈwip-\ George Hoyt 1878–1976 Am. pathologist
Whis-ler \ˈhwis-lər, ˈwis-\ James Abbott McNeill 1834–1903 Am. painter & etcher — **Whis-ler-ian** \h(w)is-ˈlir-ē-ən\ adj
White \ˈhwīt, ˈwīt\ Andrew Dickson 1832–1918 Am. educ. & diplomat
White Byron Raymond 1917– Am. jurist & polit.
White Edward Douglass 1845–1921 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1910–21)
White Elwyn Brooks 1899– Am. journalist & writer
White Gilbert 1720–1793 Eng. clergyman & naturalist
White Patrick 1912– Austral. writer
White Stanford 1853–1906 Am. architect
White Stewart Edward 1873–1946 Am. nov.
White William Allen 1868–1944 Am. journalist & writer
White-field \ˈhwīt-fēld, ˈhwīt-, ˈwit-, ˈwīt-\ George 1714–1770 Eng. Methodist revivalist
White-head \ˈhwīt-hed, ˈwīt-\ Alfred North 1861–1947 Eng. math. & philos.
Whitehead William 1715–1785 Eng. dram.; poet laureate (1757–85)
Whit-lam \ˈhwīt-ləm, ˈwit-\ Edward Gough 1916– prime min. of Austral. (1972–75)
Whit-man \ˈhwīt-mən, ˈwit-\ Marcus 1802–1847 & his wife Narcissa née *Prentice* 1808–1847 Am. missionaries & pioneers in the Oregon region
Whitman Walt \ˈwölt\ 1819–1892 orig. *Walter* Am. poet — **Whit-man-esque** \h(w)it-mə-ˈnesk\ or **Whit-ma-ni-an** \h(w)it-mā-nē-ən\ adj
Whit-nev \ˈhwīt-nē, ˈwit-\ Eli 1765–1825 Am. inventor
Whitney Josiah Dwight 1819–1896 Am. scientist
Whitney William Dwight 1827–1894 bro. of *J.D.* Am. philologist
Whit-ta-ker \ˈhwīt-i-kər, ˈwit-\ Charles Evans 1901–1973 Am. jurist
Whit-ti-er \ˈhwīt-ē-ər, ˈwit-\ John Greenleaf 1807–1892 the *Quaker* Poet Am. poet
Wic-lif or **Wick-liffe** var of WYCLIFFE
Wi-dor \vē-ˈdō(ə)r\ Charles Marie 1845–1937 Fr. organist & composer
Wie-land \ˈvē-länt\ Christoph Martin 1733–1813 Ger. author
Wieland Heinrich 1877–1957 Ger. chem.
Wien \ˈvēn\ Wilhelm 1864–1928 Ger. physicist
Wie-ner \ˈwē-nər\ Norbert 1894–1964 Am. math.
Wig-gin \ˈwig-ən\ Kate Douglas 1856–1923 née *Smith* Am. writer & educ.

- Wig-gins** \ˈwig-ənz\ Carleton 1848–1932 & his son Guy Carleton 1883–1962 Am. painters
Wig-ner \ˈwig-nər\ Eugene Paul 1902– Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
Wil-ber-force \ˈwil-bər-fo(ə)rs, -fo(ə)rs\ William 1759–1833 Eng. philanthropist & abolitionist
Wil-bur \ˈwil-bər\ Richard Purdy 1921– Am. writer
Wil-de \ˈwi(ə)ld\ Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills 1854–1900 Eng. (Irish-born) writer
Wil-der \ˈwil-dər\ Thornton Niven 1897–1975 Am. author
Wi-ley \ˈwi-lē\ Harvey Washington 1844–1930 Am. chem. & food expert
Wil-hel-mi-na \ˌwil-(h)el-ˈmē-nə, -ˈmē-\ 1880–1962 queen of the Netherlands (1890–1948)
Wilkes \ˈwiks\ Charles 1798–1877 Am. naval officer & explorer
Wilkes John 1727–1797 Eng. polit. reformer
Wil-kins \ˈwil-kənz\ Sir George Hubert 1888–1958 Austral. polar explorer
Wilkins Mary Eleanor — see Mary E. FREEMAN
Wilkins Maurice Hugh Frederick 1916– Brit. biophysicist
Wilkins Roy 1901– Am. civil rights leader
Wil-kin-son \ˈwil-kən-sən\ Ellen Cicely 1891–1947 Eng. feminist & polit.
Wilkinson Sir Geoffrey 1921– Brit. chem.
Wilkinson James 1757–1825 Am. gen. & adventurer
Wil-lard \ˈwil-ərd\ Emma 1787–1870 née Hart Am. educ.
Willard Frances Elizabeth Caroline 1839–1898 Am. educ. & reformer
Will-cocks \ˈwil-kəks\ Sir William 1852–1932 Brit. engineer
Wil-liam \ˈwil-yəm\ name of 4 kings of Eng: I (*the Conqueror*) 1027–1087 (reigned 1066–87); II (*Rufus* \ˈrū-fəs\ 1056?–1100 (reigned 1087–1100); III 1650–1702 (reigned 1689–1702 — see MARY); IV 1765–1837 (reigned 1830–37)
William I 1533–1584 *the Silent* prince of Orange & founder of the Du. Republic
William I 1797–1888 king of Prussia (1861–88) Ger. emp. (1871–88)
William II 1859–1941 Ger. emp. & king of Prussia (1888–1918)
William 1882–1951 *Friedrich Wilhelm Victor August Ernst* crown prince of Germany (1888–1918)
William of Malmes-bury \ˈmālmz-ber-ē, ˈmālmz-, -b(ə)-rē\ between 1090 and 1096–?1143 Eng. hist.
Williams \ˈwil-yəmz\ Elizabeth 1943– Betty Irish peace worker
Williams Ralph Vaughan — see Ralph VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
Williams Roger 1603?–1683 Eng.-born clergyman; founder of Rhode Island colony
Williams Tennessee 1911– *Thomas Lanier Williams* Am. dram.
Williams William Carlos 1883–1963 Am. writer
Wil-lis \ˈwil-əs\ Nathaniel Parker 1806–1867 Am. editor & writer
Will-kie \ˈwil-kē\ Wendell Lewis 1892–1944 Am. lawyer, businessman, & polit.
Will-stät-ter \ˈvil-shtet-ər, ˈwil-stet-\ Richard 1872–1942 Ger. chem.
Wil-son \ˈwil-sən\ Charles Thomson Rees 1869–1959 Scot. physicist
Wilson Edmund 1895–1972 Am. writer
Wilson Harold 1916– Brit. prime min. (1964–70; 1974–76)
Wilson Henry 1812–1875 orig. *Jeremiah Jones Colbath* Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1873–75)
Wilson John 1785–1854 pseud. *Christopher North* Scot. author
Wilson Robert Woodrow 1936– Am. physicist
Wilson (Thomas) Wood-row \ˈwūd-rō\ 1856–1924 28th pres. of the U.S. (1913–21) — **Wil-so-ni-an** \ˈwil-ˈsō-nē-ən\ *adj*
Winck-el-mann \ˈvin-kəl-män, ˈwin-kəl-mən\ Johann Joachim 1717–1768 Ger. archaeol. & art hist.
Win-daus \ˈvin-daüs\ Adolf 1876–1959 Ger. chem.
Win-disch-Graetz, zu \ˈvin-dish-ˈgräts\ Prince Alfred Candidus Ferdinand 1787–1862 Austrian field marshal
Windsor Duke of — see EDWARD VIII
Win-gate \ˈwin-gät, -gət\ Sir Francis Reginald 1861–1953 Brit. gen.
Wingate Orde \ˈo(ə)rd\ Charles 1903–1944 Brit. gen.
Win-kel-ried, von \ˈvin-kəl-rēt\ Arnold 14th cent. Swiss patriot
Wins-low \ˈwinz-lō\ Edward 1595–1655 gov. of Plymouth colony (1633, 1636, 1644)
Win-sor \ˈwin-zər\ Justin 1831–1897 Am. librarian & hist.
Win-throp \ˈwin(t)-thrəp\ John 1588–1649 1st gov. of Massachusetts Bay colony
Winthrop John 1606–1676 son of prec. gov. of Connecticut colony
Winthrop John 1638–1707 son of prec. gov. of Connecticut colony
Wirtanen Arturi — see Artturi VIRTANEN
Wise \ˈwiz\ Stephen Samuel 1874–1949 Am. (Hung.-born) rabbi
Wise Thomas James 1859–1937 Eng. bibliophile & forger
Wise-man \ˈwiz-mən\ Nicholas Patrick Stephen 1802–1865 Eng. cardinal & author
Wiss-ler \ˈwis-lər\ Clark 1870–1947 Am. anthropol.
Wis-ter \ˈwis-tər\ Owen 1860–1938 Am. nov.
With-er \ˈwith-ər\ or **With-ers** \-ərz\ George 1588–1667 Eng. poet & pamphleteer
Wit-te \ˈvit-ə\ Count Sergei Yulievich 1849–1915 Russ. statesman
Wit-te-kind \ˈvit-ə-kint\ or **Wi-du-kind** \ˈvēd-ə-\ *d ab* A.D. 807 Saxon warrior
Witt-gen-stein \ˈvit-gən-s(h)tin\ Ludwig 1889–1951 Brit. (Austrian-born) philos. — **Witt-gen-stein-ian** \ˈvit-gən-s(h)ti-nē-ən\ *adj*
Wit-tig \ˈvit-ik\ Georg 1897– Ger. chem.
Wode-house \ˈwūd-häus\ Pel-ham \ˈpel-əm\ Grenville 1881–1975 Am. (Eng.-born) writer
Wof-fing-ton \ˈwäf-in-tən\ Margaret 1714?–1760 Peg Irish actress
Wol-cott \ˈwul-kət\ Oliver 1726–1797 son of Roger gov. of Connecticut (1796–97)
Wolcott Oliver 1760–1833 son of prec. gov. of Connecticut (1817–27)
Wolcott Roger 1679–1767 gov. of Connecticut (1751–58)
Wolf \ˈvolf\ Friedrich August 1759–1824 Ger. philologist
Wolf Hugo 1860–1903 Austrian composer
Wolfe \ˈwulf\ Charles 1791–1823 Irish poet
Wolfe James 1727–1759 Brit. gen.
Wolfe Thomas Clayton 1900–1938 Am. nov.
Wolff \ˈvolf\ Kaspar Friedrich 1733–1794 Ger. anatomist
Wolff or Wolf, von \ˈvolf\ Baron Christian 1679–1754 Ger. philos. & math.
Wol-fram \ˈwul-frəm, ˈvöl-främ\ **von Esch-en-bach** \ˈesh-ən-bäk, -bäk\ 1170?–?1220 Ger. poet
Wol-las-ton \ˈwul-ə-stən\ William Hyde 1766–1828 Eng. chem. & physicist
Wolse-ley \ˈwulz-lē\ 1st Viscount 1833–1913 *Garnet Joseph Wolseley* Brit. field marshal
Wol-sey \ˈwul-zē\ Thomas 1475?–1530 Eng. cardinal & statesman
Wood \ˈwud\ Grant 1892–1942 Am. painter
Wood Leonard 1860–1927 Am. physician & gen.
Wood-ward \ˈwud-wərd\ Robert Burns 1917–1979 Am. chem.
Woof \ˈwulf\ Virginia 1882–1941 née *Stephen* Eng. author
Wooll-cott \ˈwul-kət\ Alexander 1887–1943 Am. writer
Wool-ley \ˈwul-ē\ Sir Charles Leonard 1880–1960 Eng. archaeol.
Wool-ton \ˈwult-ən\ 1st Earl of 1883–1964 *Frederick James Marquis* Eng. businessman & administrator
Wool-worth \ˈwul-(w)ərd\ Frank Winfield 1852–1919 Am. merchant
Worces-ter \ˈwüs-tər\ Dean Co-nant \ˈkō-nənt\ 1866–1924 Am. administrator in the Philippines
Worcester Joseph Emerson 1784–1865 Am. lexicographer
Worde \ˈwō(ə)rd\ Wynkyn de d 1534? Eng. printer
Words-worth \ˈwərdz-(w)ərd\ William 1770–1850 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1843–50) — **Words-worth-ian** \ˈwərdz-ˈwər-thē-ən, -thē-\ *adj*
Wot-ton \ˈwüt-ən, ˈwät-\ Sir Henry 1568–1639 Eng. diplomat & poet
Wran-gel \ˈran-gəl\ Baron Pëtr Nikolaevich 1878–1928 Russ. gen. & counterrevolutionist
Wren \ˈren\ Sir Christopher 1632–1723 Eng. architect
Wright \ˈrit\ Frank Lloyd 1869–1959 Am. architect
Wright John Joseph 1909–1979 Am. cardinal
Wright Joseph 1855–1930 Eng. philologist
Wright Louis Booker 1899– Am. educ. & librarian
Wright Or-ville \ˈör-vəl\ 1871–1948 & his bro. Wilbur 1867–1912 Am. pioneers in aviation
Wright Richard 1908–1960 Am. author
Wright Willard Huntington 1888–1939 pseud. *S. S. Van Dine* \ˈvæn-ˈdīn, vən-\ Am. writer
Wundt \ˈvunt\ Wilhelm 1832–1920 Ger. physiol. & psychol.
Wu-ti \ˈwü-ˈdē\ 157–87 B.C. Chin. emp. (140–87)
Wy-att or Wy-at \ˈwi-ət\ Sir Thomas 1503–1543 Eng. poet & diplomat
Wych-er-ley \ˈwich-ər-lē\ William 1640?–1716 Eng. dram.
Wyc-liffe \ˈwik-lif, -ləf\ John 1320?–1384 Eng. religious reformer & Bible translator — **Wyc-liff-ian** \ˈwik-lif-ē-ən\ *adj*
Wy-eth \ˈwi-əth\ Andrew Newell 1917– Am. painter
Wyeth Newell Convers 1882–1945 father of A. N. Am. painter
Wyld \ˈwi(ə)ld\ Henry Cecil Kennedy 1870–1945 Eng. lexicographer
Wy-lie \ˈwi-lē\ Elinor Morton 1885–1928 Mrs. *William Rose Benét*, nee *Hoyt* Am. poet & nov.
Wylie Philip 1902–1971 Am. writer
Wynd-ham \ˈwin-dəm\ Sir Charles 1837–1919 Charles *Culverwell* Eng. actor-manager
Wyndham George 1863–1913 Eng. polit. & writer
Xan-thip-pe \zan-ˈt(h)ip-ē\ or **Xan-tip-pe** \ˈtip-ē\ 5th cent. B.C. wife of *Socrates*
Xa-vier \ˈzā-vē-ər, ig-ˈzā-\ Saint Francis 1506–1552 *Francisco Javier* \hä-ˈvye(ə)r\ *Apostle of the Indies* Span. Jesuit missionary
Xe-noc-ra-tes \zi-ˈnäk-rə-tēz\ 396–314 B.C. Greek philos.
Xe-noph-a-nes \zi-ˈnäf-ə-nēz\ 6th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
Xen-o-phon \ˈzen-ə-fən\ 434?–355 B.C. Greek hist., essayist, & soldier
Xer-xes I \ˈzərk-sēz\ 519?–465 B.C. *the Great* king of Persia (486–465)
Yale \ˈyā(ə)l\ Elihu 1649–1721 Eng. (Am.-born) merchant
Yal-ow \ˈyal-(w)ō\ Rosalyn Sussman 1921– Am. med. physicist
Ya-ma-ga-ta \yām-ə-ˈgāt-ə\ Prince Aritomo 1838–1922 Jap. gen. & statesman
Ya-ma-mo-to \yām-ə-ˈmōt-(w)ō\ Isoroku 1884–1943 Jap. admiral
Ya-ma-shi-ta \yā-ˈmāsh-i-tā\ Tomoyuki 1885–1946 Jap. gen.
Yang Chen Ning \ˈyän-jən-ˈnin\ 1922– Chin. physicist
Ya-su-da \ˈyās-ə-dā\ Takeo 1889– Jap. gen.
Yeats \ˈyāts\ William Butler 1865–1939 Irish poet & dram. — **Yeats-ian** \ˈyāt-sē-ən\ *adj*
Yen \ˈyen\ W. W. 1877–1950 orig. *Yen Hui-ch'ing* \ˈyen-ˈhwā-ˈchin\ Chin. statesman
Yen Hsi-shan \ˈshē-ˈshän\ 1882–1960 Chin. gen.
Ye-re-men-ko \yer-ə-ˈmen-(w)kō\ Andrei Ivanovich 1892–1970 Russ. gen.
Yer-kes \ˈyər-kēz\ Charles Ty-son \ˈtis-ən\ 1837–1905 Am. financier
Yev-tu-shen-ko \yef-tə-ˈshen-(w)kō\ Yevgeny 1933– Russ. writer
Yo-nai \ˈyō-nī\ Mitsumasa 1880–1948 Jap. admiral & statesman

ə	abut	ː	kitten, F table	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	
ä	cot, cart	ä	F bac	au	out	ch	chin	e	less	
g	gift	i	trip	ī	life	j	joke	k	G ich, buch	
o	flow	ó	flaw	æ	F bæuf	œ	F feu	oi	coin	
th	this	ü	loot	ù	foot	ue	G füllen	ü	F rue	
y	F digne	\dēnʏ\	nuit	\nwʏə\	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision

York \ˈy(ə)r(k)\ Alvin Cullum 1887–1964 Am. soldier
Yo-shi-hi-to \yō-shi-ˈhē-(,)tō\ 1879–1926 emp. of Japan (1912–26)
Yost \ˈyōst\ Charles Woodruff 1907– Am. diplomat
You-mans \yü-manz\ Vincent 1898–1946 Am. composer
Young \ˈyən\ Andrew Jackson, Jr. 1932– U.S. ambassador to U.N. (1977–79)
Young Brig-ham \ˈbrig-əm\ 1801–1877 Am. Mormon leader
Young Edward 1683–1765 Eng. poet
Young Francis Brett 1884–1954 Eng. nov.
Young Owen D. 1874–1962 Am. lawyer
Young Whitney Moore 1921–1971 Am. civil rights leader
Young-hus-band \ˈyən-həz-bənd\ Sir Francis Edward 1863–1942 Brit. explorer & author
Yp-si-lan-ti \ip-sə-ˈlant-ē\ Alexander 1792–1828 & his bro. Demetrius 1793–1832 Greek revolutionists
Yüan Shih-k'ai \yü-ˈän-ˈshi(ə)r-ˈkī, -ˈshē-\ 1859–1916 Chin. statesman; pres. of China (1913–16)
Yu-ka-wa \yü-ˈkä-wə\ Hideki 1907– Jap. physicist
Yung-lo \ˈyün-ˈlə\ 1359–1424 Chin. emp. (1403–24)
Zagh-lul Pa-sha \(\)zag-,lül-ˈpash-ə, -ˈpash-ə, -pə-ˈshä\ Saad \ˈsad\ 1860?–1927 Egyptian lawyer & statesman
Za-ha-roff \zə-ˈhär-əf, -ˈof\ Sir Basil 1850–1936 Brit. (Russ.-born) banker & armament contractor
Za-i-mes or **Za-i-mis** \zä-ˈē-məs, -mēs\ Alexandros 1855–1936 Greek statesman
Za-les-ki \zə-ˈles-kē\ August 1883–1972 Pol. statesman
Za-mo-ra y Tor-res \zə-ˈmör-ə-ē-ˈtör-(,)äs, -ˈmör-\ Niceto Alcalá 1877–1949 Span. polit.; pres. of Spain (1931–36)
Zan-gwill \zan-(g)wil\ Israel 1864–1926 Eng. dram. & nov.
Zee-man \zä-män, -mən\ Pieter 1865–1943 Du. physicist
Zel-in-ski \zə-ˈlin(t)-skē\ Nikolai Dimitrievich 1861–1953 Russ. chem.
Zeng-er \zen-(g)ər\ John Peter 1697–1746 Am. journalist & printer
Ze-no \zē-(,)nō\ 4th—3d cent. B.C. Greek philos.; founder of Stoic school
Zeno of Elea \-ˈē-lē-ə\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
Ze-no-bia \zə-ˈnō-bē-ə\ d after A.D. 272 queen of Palmyra (267–272)
Zep-pe-lin, von \tsep-ə-ˈlēn, ˈzep-(ə-)lən\ Count Ferdinand 1838–1917 Ger. gen. & aeronaut

Zer-ni-ke \ˈzer-ni-kə, ˈzər-\ Frits 1888–1966 Du. physicist
Zeux-is \ˈzük-səs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek painter
Zhda-nov \zhə-ˈdän-əf, ˈshtän-\ Andrei Aleksandrovich 1896–1948 Russ. polit. & gen.
Zhu-kov \ˈzhü-,kōf, -kōv\ Georgi Konstantinovich 1894–1974 Russ. marshal
Zieg-feld \ˈzig-,feld, ˈzēg- also -,fēld, -fəld\ Florenz 1869–1932 Am. theatrical producer
Zieg-ler \ˈtsē-glər\ Karl 1898–1973 Ger. chem.
Zim-ba-list \ˈzim-bə-ləst\ Ef-rem \ˈef-rəm\ 1889– Russ.-born violinist
Zim-mer-mann \ˈzim-ər-mən, ˈtsim-ər-,män\ Arthur 1864–1940 Ger. statesman
Zim-mern \ˈzim-ər-n\ Sir Alfred 1879–1957 Eng. polit. scientist
Zi-nov-iev \zə-ˈnöv-yəf, -,yef, -,yev\ Grigori Evseevich 1883–1936 orig. *Hirsch Apfelbaum* Russ. Communist
Zins-ser \ˈzin(t)-sər\ Hans 1878–1940 Am. bacteriol.
Zin-zen-dorf, von \ˈzin-zən-,dōrf, ˈtsin-sən-\ Count Nikolaus Ludwig 1700–1760 Ger. leader of the Bohemian Brethren
Žiž-ka \ˈzhish-kə\ Ger. **Zis-ka** \ˈtsis-kə, ˈzis-\ Jan Ger. Johann 1360?–1424 Bohemian gen. & Hussite
Zog I \ˈzōg\ or **Zogu I** \ˈzōg-wə\ 1895–1961 *Scanderbeg III*; orig. *Ahmed Bey Zogu* king of the Albanians (1928–46)
Zo-la \ˈzō-lə, ˈzō-lä, zō-ˈlä\ Émile 1840–1902 Fr. nov. — **Zo-la-escape** \zō-lə-ˈesk, -lä-\ adj
Zorn \ˈsō(ə)rn, ˈzō(ə)rn\ Anders Leonhard 1860–1920 Swed. painter, etcher, & sculptor
Zo-ro-as-ter \ˈzōr-ə-,was-tər, ˈzōr-\ or **Zar-a-thu-stra** \zar-ə-ˈthüs-trə, -ˈthəs-\ 6th cent. B.C. founder of ancient Pers. religion
Zor-ri-lla y Mo-ral \zə-ˈrē-(y)ə-ē-mə-ˈräl\ José 1817–1893 Span. poet & dram.
Zsig-mon-dy \ˈzhig-mön-dē\ Richard 1865–1929 Ger. chem.
Zu-lo-a-ga \zü-lə-ˈwäg-ə\ Ignacio 1870–1945 Span. painter
Zur-ba-rán \zür-bə-ˈrán\ Francisco 1598–?1664 Span. painter
Zweig \ˈzwīg, ˈswīg, ˈtsfīk\ Arnold 1887–1968 Ger. author
Zweig Stefan 1881–1942 Brit. (Austrian-born) writer
Zwing-li \ˈzwīŋ-(g)lē, ˈswīŋ-; ˈtsfīŋ-lē\ Huldreich or Ulrich 1484–1531 Swiss Reformation leader

Geographical Names

Aa-chen \ˈāk-ən\ or **F Aix-la-Chapelle** \āk-,slä-shə-ˈpel, ˈek-\ city W Germany near Belgian & Dutch borders *pop* 176,800
Aaland — see **AHVENANMAA**
Aal-borg or **Al-borg** \ˈöl-bò(ə)rg\ city & port Denmark in NE Jutland *pop* 154,737
Aalst \ˈälst\ or **Alost** \ä-ˈlöst\ commune *cen* Belgium WNW of Brussels *pop* 46,619
Aa-rau \är-,äü\ commune N Switzerland * of Aargau canton *pop* 16,881
Aa-re \är-ə\ or **Aar** \är\ river 175 m, *cen* & N Switzerland flowing E & NE into the Rhine
Aar-gau \är-,gäu\ or **F Ar-go-vie** \är-gə-ˈvë\ canton N Switzerland * Aarau *area* 542, *pop* 433,284
Aar-hus or **Ar-hus** \ˈò(ə)r-,hüs\ city & port Denmark in E Jutland on the Kattegat *pop* 111,266
Abaco \ab-ə-,kò\ two islands of the Bahamas (**Great Abaco & Little Abaco**) N of New Providence I. *area* 776
Abadan \äb-ə-ˈdän, ˈab-ə-ˈdän\ 1 island W Iran in Shatt-al-Arab delta 2 city & port on Abadan I. *pop* 272,962
Ab-bai \ä-ˈbī\ the upper course of the Blue Nile
Ab-be-ville \ab-ˈvël, ˈab-i-,vil\ commune N France on the Somme NW of Amiens *pop* 23,999
Ab-er-dare \ab-ər-ˈda(ə)r, -ˈde(ə)r\ town S Wales in Mid Glamorgan *pop* 37,760
Ab-er-deen, 1 \ab-ər-,dēn\ city NE S.Dak. *pop* 26,476 2 city & port W Wash. on Grays Harbor *pop* 18,489 3 \ab-ər-ˈdēn\ or **Ab-er-deen-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county NE Scotland * Aberdeen *area* 1971 4 city & port NE Scotland * of Grampian *pop* 182,006 — **Ab-er-do-ni-an** \ab-ər-ˈdō-nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Ab-er-yst-wyth \ab-ə-ˈris-,twiθ, -ˈrəs-\ borough W Wales in Dyfed on Cardigan Bay
Ab-i-Diz — see **DIZ**
Ab-i-djan \ab-i-ˈjän\ city & port * of Ivory Coast *pop* 285,000
Abila — see **MUSA** (Jebel)
Ab-i-lene \ab-ə-,lēn\ city NW *cen* Tex. *pop* 89,653
Ab-i-tibi \ab-ə-ˈtib-ē\ 1 lake Canada on E boundary of Ont. *area* 356 2 river 230 m Canada flowing N into Moose river
Ab-kha-sia or **Ab-kha-zia** \ab-ˈkā-zh(ə)-ə, -ˈküz-ē-ə\ or **Ab-kha-sian Republic** \-,kā-zhən, -ˈküz-ē-ən\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in NW Georgia on Black sea * Sukhumi *area* 3358, *pop* 487,000 — **Ab-khas** \-ˈkäs\ *n* — **Ab-kha-sian** or **Ab-kha-zian** \-,kā-zhən, -ˈküz-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Abo — see **TURKU**
Ab-mey \ab-ə-ˈmā, ə-ˈbō-mē\ city S Benin *pop* 34,000
Abruz-zi \ä-ˈbrüt-sē, ə-\ region *cen* Italy bordering on the Adriatic & including highest of the Apennines * Aquila; with Molise (to S), formerly comprised **Abruzzi e Mo-li-se** \-,ä-ˈmō-lə-zä\ region
Ab-sa-ro-ka \ab-ˈsär-ə-kə, -ˈsò(ə)r-kē, -ˈzò(ə)r-\ mountain range S Mont. & NW Wyo. E of Yellowstone National Park — see **FRANKS PEAK**
Ab-se-con inlet \ab-ˈsē-kən\ strait SE N.J. between barrier islands N of Atlantic City
Ab-u-kir \ab-(ü-)ki(ə)r, äb-\ 1 bay N Egypt between Alexandria & Rosetta mouth of the Nile 2 village on the bay — see **CANOPUS**
Abu Sim-bel \äb-,ü-ˈsim-bəl\ or **Ip-sam-bul** \ip-səm-ˈbül\ locality S Egypt on left bank of the Nile 140 m SW of Aswān; site of two rock temples which were moved 1964–66 to higher ground when area was flooded after completion of Aswan High Dam
Aby-dos \ə-ˈbid-əs\ 1 ancient town Asia Minor on the Hellespont 2 ancient town S Egypt on left bank of the Nile S of Thebes
Abyla — see **MUSA** (Jebel)
Ab-ys-sin-ia \ab-ə-ˈsin-ē-ə, -ˈsin-yə\ — see **ETHIOPIA** — **Ab-ys-sin-ian** \-ē-ən, -yən\ *adj* or *n*
Aca-dia \ə-ˈkād-ē-ə\ or **F Aca-die** \ä-kä-dē\ NOVA SCOTIA — an early name
Acadia National Park section of coast of Me. including chiefly mountainous areas on Mount Desert I. & Isle au Haut *area* 65
Aca-pul-co \äk-ə-ˈpül-(j)kō, ˈak-\ or **Acapulco de Juárez** \-dä-ˈwär-əs\ city & port S Mexico in Guerrero on the Pacific SSW of Mexico City *pop* 234,866
Ac-ar-na-nia \äk-ər-ˈnä-nē-ə, -ˈnä-nyə\ or NGk **Akar-na-nia** \äk-är-nä-nē-ə\ region W Greece on Ionian sea — **Ac-ar-na-nian** \äk-ər-ˈnä-nē-ən, -ˈnä-nyən\ *adj* or *n*
Ac-cad \äk-,ad, ˈäk-,äd\ — see **AKKAD** — **Ac-ca-di-an** \ə-ˈkād-ē-ən, -ˈkād-\ *adj* or *n*
Ac-cra or **Ak-kra** \ə-ˈkrä\ city & port * of Ghana on Gulf of Guinea *pop* 615,800
Ac-tring-ton \äk-riŋ-tən\ town NW England in SE Lancashire N of Manchester *pop* 36,838

Achaea \ə-ˈkē-ə\ or **Acha-ia** \ə-ˈkī-ə, -ˈkā-(y)ə\ region S Greece in N Peloponnesus bordering on gulfs of Corinth & Patras — **Achae-an** \ə-ˈkē-ən\ or **Acha-ian** \ə-ˈkī-ən, -ˈkā-(y)ən\ *adj* or *n*
Ach-e-lo-us or NGk **Akhe-ló-os** or **Ach-e-lo-os** \äk-ə-ˈlō-əs\ river 100 m W Greece flowing S to Ionian sea
Ach-ill \äk-əl\ island 15 m long NW Ireland in County Mayo
Achray, Loch \ə-ˈkrä\ lake *cen* Scotland in SW Tayside
Acon-ca-gua \äk-ən-ˈkäg-wə, ˈäk-, -əŋ-\ mountain 22,834 ft W Argentina WNW of Mendoza near Chilean border; highest in Andes & western hemisphere
Açores — see **AZORES**
Acragas — see **AGRIGENTO**
Acre \äk-rə, ˈä-(j)krä\ state W Brazil bordering on Peru & Bolivia * Rio Branco *area* 57,153, *pop* 203,900
Acre \äk-ər, ˈä-kər, ˈäk-rə\ or Heb **Ak-ko** or **Ac-cho** \ä-ˈkō\ or anc **Pto-le-ma-is** \täl-ə-ˈmā-əs\ city & port NW Israel at N end of Bay of Acre N of Mt. Carmel *pop* 33,900
Acroceraunia — see **LINGUETTA** (Cape)
Ac-te or **Ak-te** \ˈak-(j)tē\ peninsula NE Greece, the most easterly of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice — see **ATHOS**
Ac-ti-um \ˈak-shē-əm, ˈak-tē-\ promontory & ancient town W Greece in NW Acarnania
Adak \ä-,dak\ island SW Alaska in Andreanof group of the Aleutians
Adalia — see **ANTALYA**
Ad-ams, Mount \ˈad-əmz\ 1 mountain 5798 ft N N.H. in White mountains N of Mt. Washington 2 mountain 12,307 ft SW Wash. in Cascade range SSE of Mt. Rainier
Ad-am's Bridge \ˈad-əmz-\ chain of shoals 30 m long between Sri Lanka & SE India
Adam's Peak or **Sinhalese Sa-ma-na-la** \ˈsəm-ə-nə-lə\ mountain 7365 ft S *cen* Sri Lanka
Ada-na \ˈäd-ə-nə, -nä, ə-ˈdän-ə\ or **Sey-han** \sä-ˈhän\ city S Turkey on Seyhan river *pop* 289,919
Ada-pa-za-ri \äd-ə-,päz-ə-rē\ city NW Turkey in Asia E of Istanbul *pop* 152,171
Ad-dis Aba-ba \ad-ə-ˈsab-ə-bə\ city * of Ethiopia *pop* 795,900
Ad-di-son \ˈad-ə-sən\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago *pop* 24,482
Ad-e-laide \ˈad-ˈl-,äd\ city Australia * of So. Australia *pop* (with suburbs) 742,300
Aden \ˈäd-ən, ˈäd-, ˈad-\ 1 former Brit. protectorate S Arabia comprising coast area between Yemen on W & Oman on E; since 1967 part of Southern Yemen *area* 112,000 2 former Brit. colony on coast of & surrounded by Aden protectorate comprising Aden & Little Aden peninsulas, a small area of hinterland, & Perim I.; since 1967 part of Southern Yemen *area* 75 3 city & port, a * of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Southern Yemen) & former * of Aden colony & protectorate *pop* 225,000
Aden, Gulf of arm of Indian ocean between Aden & Somalia
Adi-ge \ˈäd-ə-jä\ river 220 m N Italy flowing SE into the Adriatic
Ad-i-ron-dack \ˈad-ə-ˈrän-,dak\ mountains NE N.Y. — see **MARCY** (Mount)
Ad-mi-ral-ty \ˈad-m(ə)rəl-tē\ 1 island 100 m long SE Alaska in N Alexander archipelago 2 islands W Pacific N of New Guinea in Bismarck archipelago *area* 800, *pop* 21,588
Adour \ə-ˈdü(ə)r\ river 200 m SW France flowing from the Pyrenees NW & W into Bay of Biscay
Adrian \ä-drē-ən\ city SE Mich. *pop* 20,382
Adrianople — see **EDIRNE**
Adri-at-ic \ä-drē-ˈat-ik, ˈad-rē-\ sea arm of the Mediterranean between Italy & Balkan peninsula
Adu-wa or **Ado-wa** \äd-ə-wə, ˈad-\ or **Ad-wa** \äd-(j)wä\ city N Ethiopia *pop* 15,712
Ad-vent Bay \ad-,vent-, -vənt-\ inlet of Arctic ocean West Spitsbergen on W coast
Ady-gei or **Adi-gey** \äd-ə-ˈgä\ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe * Maikop *area* 1505, *pop* 386,000

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Adzha-ria \ə-'jār-ē-ə\ or **Adzhar Republic** \aj-,ār-\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in SW Georgia on Black sea * **Batum area** 1080, pop 310,000 — **Adzhar** \aj-,ār\ *n* — **Adzhar-i-an** \ə-'jār-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Aegadian, Aegates — see EGADI

Ae-ge-an \i-'jē-ən\ 1 sea arm of the Mediterranean between Asia Minor & Greece 2 islands Aegean sea including the Cyclades & the Northern & Southern Sporades

Ae-gi-na \i-'ji-nə\ or NGk **Ai-gi-na** \ā-yē-nā\ island & ancient state SE Greece in Saronic gulf — **Ae-gi-ne-tan** \ē-jə-'nēt-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Ae-gos-pot-a-mi \ē-gə-'spāt-ə-mi\ or **Ae-gos-pot-a-mos** \-məs\ river & town of ancient Thrace in the Chersonese

Aemilia — see EMILIA-ROMAGNA

Aeolian islands — see LIPARI

Ae-o-lis \ē-ə-ləs\ or **Ae-o-lia** \ē-ō-lē-ə, -'ōl-yə\ ancient country of NW Asia Minor

Aetna — see ETNA

Ae-to-lia \ē-'tō-lē-ə, -'tōl-yə\ region W cen Greece N of Gulf of Patras & E of Acarnania — **Ae-to-lian** \lē-ən, -yən\ *adj* or *n*

Afars and the Issas, French Territory of the — see DJIBOUTI

Af-ghan-i-stan \af-'gan-ə-stan\ country W Asia E of Iran; a republic * **Kabul area** 250,000 pop 17,480,000

Afog-nak \ə-'fōg-nak, -'fag-\ island S Alaska N of Kodiak I.

Af-ri-ca \af-ri-kə\ continent of the eastern hemisphere S of the Mediterranean & adjoining Asia on NE area 11,596,000

Afyon or Afyon Ka-ra-hi-sar \ā-'fyōn-,kär-ə-his-'är\ city W cen Turkey pop 44,026

Aga-dir \äg-ə-'di(ə)r, -ag-\ city & port SW Morocco pop 34,000

Aga-na \ə-'gän-yə\ town * of Guam on W coast pop 2119

Agar-ta-la \äg-ər-tə-'lä\ city E India * of Tripura pop 54,878

Ag-as-siz, Lake \ag-ə-(s)ē\ prehistoric lake 700 m long in S Man., E Sask., E N. Dak., & NW Minn.

Ag-a-wam \ag-ə-'wäm\ town SW Mass. pop 21,717

Age-nais \äzh-ə-'nä\ or **Age-nois** \äzh-ən-'wä\ ancient region SW France S of Périgord * Agen

Aghrim — see AUGHRIM

Agincourt — see AZINCOURT

Ag-no \äg-(n)ō\ river 128 m Philippines in NW Luzon

Agra \äg-rə\ 1 region N India roughly equivalent to present Uttar Pradesh excluding Oudh region 2 city N India in W Uttar Pradesh SSE of Delhi pop 628,070

Agram — see ZAGREB

Agri Dagi — see ARARAT

Agri-gen-to \äg-ri-'jen-(t)ō, -ag-\ or formerly **Gir-gen-ti** \jər-'jent-ē\ or anc **Ag-ri-gen-tum** \ag-rə-'jent-əm\ or **Ac-ra-gas** \ak-rə-gəs\ commune Italy in SW Sicily near coast pop 51,682

Agua-di-lla \äg-wə-'thē-(y)ə\ city NW Puerto Rico pop 21,031

Aguas-ca-lien-tes \äg-wə-'skäl-'yen-,täs\ 1 state cen Mexico area 2499, pop 334,936 2 city, its * pop 222,105

Agul-has, Cape \ə-'gäl-əs\ headland Republic of So. Africa in S Cape Province; southernmost point of Africa, at 34°50'S, 20°E

Ahag-gar \ə-'häg-ər, -ä-hə-'gär\ or **Hog-gar** \häg-ər, hä-'gär\ mountains S Algeria in W cen Sahara; highest Tahat 5773 ft

Ah-mad-abad or Ah-med-abad \äm-əd-ə-,bäd\ city W India N of Bombay in Gujarat pop 1,550,779

Ah-ven-an-maa \ä(k)-və-,nän-,mä\ or Sw **Åland** or **Aa-land** \ō-,länd\ 1 archipelago SW Finland in Baltic sea * Maarianhamina (Sw Mariehamn) 2 island, chief of the group

Ah-waz \ä-'wäz\ city SW Iran on Karun river pop 206,375

Ail-sa Craig \äl-zə-,kräg\ small rocky island Scotland S of Arran at mouth of Firth of Clyde

Ain \an\ river 118 m E France rising in Jura mountains & flowing SSW into the Rhone

Aintab — see GAZIANTEP

Air-drie \a(ə)r-drē, 'e(ə)r-\ burgh S cen Scotland in Strathclyde E of Glasgow pop 37,908

Aire \a(ə)r, 'e(ə)r\ river 70 m N England in W Yorkshire flowing to the Ouse; its valley is **Aire-dale** \-,däl\

Aisne \än\ river ab 175 m N France flowing NW & W from Argonne Forest into the Oise near Compiègne

Ai-ün \i-'ün, ä-'yün\ or **El Ai-ün** \el-\ town NW Africa * of Western Sahara

Aix \äks, 'eks\ or **Aix-en-Provence** \äk-,sän-prō-'väs, -ek-\ city SE France N of Marseilles pop 89,556

Aix-la-Chapelle — see AACHEN

Aix-les-Bains \äk-slä-'bän, -ek-\ commune E France N of Chambéry pop 20,627

Ajac-cio \ä-'yäch-(t)ō, ä-zhāk-syō\ city & port France in Corsica pop 40,834

Ajan-ta \ə-'jänt-ə\ village W cen India in N cen Maharashtra in Ajanta range NNE of Aurangabad; caves

Aj-mer \aj-'mi(ə)r, -'me(ə)r\ 1 or **Ajmer-Mer-wa-ra** \-,me(ə)r-'wä-rə\ former state NW India, now part of Rajasthan area 2425 2 city, its *, SW of Delhi pop 269,233

Ajodh-ya or Ayodh-ya \ə-'yöd-yə\ former city N India, now part of city of Faizabad

Akaba — see AQABA

Akarnania — see ACARNANIA

Aka-shi \ä-'kash-ē\ city Japan in SW Honshu on Akashi strait W of Kobe pop 196,000

Akheloos — see ACHELOUS

Ak-hi-sar \äk-(h)is-'är\ or anc **Thy-a-ti-ra** \thī-ə-'tī-rə\ city W Turkey in Asia NE of Izmir pop 46,167

Aki-ta \ä-'kēt-ə, -äk-i-,tä\ city & port Japan in N Honshu on Sea of Japan pop 237,000

Ak-kad or Ac-cad \ak-,ad, -'äk-,äd\ 1 the N division of ancient Babylonia 2 or **Aga-de** \ə-'gäd-ə\ ancient city, its *

Akkerman — see BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKI

Akko — see ACRE

Akkra — see ACCRA

Ak-ron \ak-rən\ city NE Ohio pop 275,425

Ak-sum or Ax-um \äk-,süm\ town N Ethiopia * of an ancient kingdom (the Axumite Empire)

Akte — see ACTE

Akyab — see SITTE

Al-a-bama \al-ə-'bam-ə\ 1 river 315 m S Ala. flowing SW into Tensaw & Mobile rivers — see TALLAPOOSA 2 state SE U.S. * Montgomery area 51,609, pop 3,444,165 — **Al-a-bam-i-an** \-'bam-ē-ən\ or **Al-a-bam-an** \-'bam-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Ala-go-as \al-ə-'gō-əs\ state NE Brazil * Maceió area 11,031, pop 1,606,165

Alai \ä-,lī\ mountain range U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in SW Kirgiz Republic; highest peak 19,554 ft

Al-a-me-da \al-ə-'mēd-ə\ city & port W Calif. on island in San Francisco Bay near Oakland pop 70,968

Ala-mein or El Alamein \el-,al-ə-'mān\ village NW Egypt on the Mediterranean N of NE corner of Qattara Depression

Al-a-mo-gor-do \al-ə-mə-'görd-(t)ō\ city S N. Mex. pop 23,035

Ala-se-hir \al-ə-shə-'hi(ə)r, -äl-\ or anc **Philadelphia** city W Turkey 75 m E of Izmir pop 16,012

Alas-ka \ə-'las-kə\ 1 state (territory 1912-59) of the U.S. NW No. America * Juneau area 586,412, pop 302,173 2 peninsula SW Alaska SW of Cook inlet 3 mountain range S Alaska extending from Alaska peninsula to Yukon boundary — see MCKINLEY (Mount) — **Alas-kan** \-kən\ *adj* or *n*

Alaska, Gulf of inlet of the Pacific off S Alaska between Alaska peninsula on W & Alexander archipelago on E

Ala Tau \al-ə-'taü, -äl-\ several ranges of the Tien Shan mountain system Soviet Central Asia in E Kazakh & Kirgiz republics around & NE of Issyk Kul; 10,000 to 18,000 ft high

Ala-va \äl-ə-və\ province N Spain S of Vizcaya; one of the Basque Provinces * Vitoria area 1175, pop 204,323

Al-a-va, Cape \al-ə-və\ cape NW Wash. 17 m S of Cape Flattery; westernmost point of conterminous U.S., at 124°44'W

Al-ba-ce-te \al-bə-'sāt-ē\ 1 province SE Spain N of Murcia province area 5737, pop 335,026 2 commune, its * pop 93,233

Al-ba Lon-ga \al-bə-'lōng-gə\ ancient city cen Italy SE of Rome

Al-ban hills \öl-bən-, -al-\ or anc **Al-ba-nus Mons** \äl-,bän-ə-'smön(t)s\ mountain group Italy SE of Rome

Al-ba-nia \al-'bā-nē-ə, -nyə also öl-\ 1 ancient country Europe in E Caucasus region on W side of Caspian sea 2 country S Europe in Balkan peninsula on the Adriatic; a republic * Tirane area 10,630, pop 2,230,000

Al-ba-no, Lake \al-'bän-(t)ō, -äl-\ or anc **La-cus Al-ba-nus** \läk-ə-säl-'bän-əs\ lake Italy SE of Rome

Al-ba-ny \öl-bə-nē\ 1 city SW Ga. pop 72,623 2 city * of N.Y. pop 114,873 3 city NW Oreg. S of Salem pop 18,181 4 river 610 m Canada in N Ont. flowing E into James Bay — **Al-ba-ni-an** \öl-'bā-nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Al-be-mar-le \al-bə-,märl\ 1 sound inlet of Atlantic ocean NE N.C. 2 — see ISABELA

Al-bert, Lake \al-bärt\ lake 100 m long E Africa between Uganda & Zaire in course of the Victoria Nile

Al-ber-ta \al-'bärt-ə\ province W Canada * Edmonton area 248,800, pop 1,634,000 — **Al-ber-tan** \-'bärt-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Al-ber-ta \al-bärt-ə\ city S Minn. pop 19,418

Albert Nile — see NILE

Albertville — see KALIMA

Al-bi \al-'bē\ commune S France NE of Toulouse pop 42,930

Al-borg — see AALBORG

Al-bu-quer-que \al-b(y)ə-,kär-kē\ city cen N. Mex. pop 243,751

Al-ca-mo \äl-kə-,mō\ commune Italy in NW Sicily SW of Palermo pop 42,758

Al-ca-traz \al-kə-,traz\ island Calif. in San Francisco Bay

Al-coy \äl-'koi\ commune E Spain N of Alicante pop 61,371

Al-da-bra \al-də-brə\ island (atoll) NW Indian ocean N of Madagascar, chief of Aldabra group belonging to Seychelles

Al-dan \äl-'dän\ river 1500 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, in SE Yakutsk Republic flowing into the Lena

Al-der-ney \öl-dər-nē\ island in English channel, northernmost of the Channel islands * St. Anne area 3, pop 1686

Al-der-shot \öl-dər-,shät\ borough S England in NE Hampshire pop 33,311

Aleksandrovsk — see ZAPOROZHE

Aleksandrovsk Grushevski — see SHAKHTY

Alen-çon \al-,än-'sōn\ city NW France N of Le Mans pop 31,656

Alep-po \ə-'lep-(t)ō\ or **Alep** \ä-'lep\ or Ar **Ha-leb** \hä-'leb\ or **Halab** \-'lab\ or anc **Be-roea** or **Be-re-a** \bə-'rē-ə\ city N Syria pop 639,000 — **Alep-pine** \ə-'lep-ən, -in, -en\ *adj* or *n*

Ales-san-dria \al-ə-'san-drē-ə\ commune NW Italy pop 99,023

Aleu-tian \ə-'lü-shən\ 1 islands SW Alaska extending in an arc 1200 m SW & W from Alaska peninsula — see ANDREANOF, FOX, NEAR, RAT 2 mountain range SW Alaska, the SW extension of Alaska range, running along NW shore of Cook inlet to SW tip of Alaska peninsula with mountains of the Aleutian chain forming its SW extension — see SHISHALDIN

Al-ex-an-der \al-ig-'zan-dər, -el-\ archipelago of ab 1100 islands SE Alaska — see ADMIRALTY, BARANOF, CHICHAGOF, KUPREANOF, PRINCE OF WALES, REVILLAGIGEDO

Alexander I island Antarctica W of base of Antarctic peninsula

Alexandretta — see ISKENDERUN

Al-ex-an-dria \al-ig-'zan-drē-ə, -el-\ 1 city cen La. pop 41,557 2 city N Va. on the Potomac S of Washington, D.C. pop 110,938 3 city & port N Egypt between Lake Mareotis & the Mediterranean pop 2,032,000 — **Al-ex-an-dri-an** \-drē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Al-fold \öl-,fə(r)ld\ the central plain of Hungary

Al-gar-ve \äl-'gär-və, -al-\ medieval Moorish kingdom now a province of Portugal on S coast

Al-ge-ci-ras \äl-jə-'sir-əs\ city & port SW Spain W of Gibraltar on Bay of Algeiras pop 81,662

Al-ge-ria \al-'jir-ē-ə\ country NW Africa bordering on the Mediterranean * Algiers area 919,352, pop 14,770,000 — **Al-ge-ri-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Al-giers \al-'ji(ə)r\ 1 former Barbary state N Africa now Algeria 2 or F **Al-ger** \äl-zhā\ or Ar **Al-je-zair** \äl-jə-'za(ə)r\ city & port * of Algeria on Bay of Algiers pop 903,530 — **Al-ge-rine** \äl-jə-'rēn\ *adj* or *n*

Al-goa Bay \al-gō-ə-\ inlet of Indian ocean S Republic of So. Africa on SE coast of Cape Province
Al-ham-brā \al-'ham-brə-\ 1 city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 62,125 2 hill in Granada, Spain; site of remains of Moorish palace & fortifications
Ali-can-te \al-ə-'kant-ē, -āl-ə-'kant-ē-\ 1 province E Spain on the Mediterranean S of Valencia province area 2185, pop 920,105 2 city & port, its * pop 137,504
Al-ice \al-əs-\ city S Tex. W of Corpus Christi pop 20,121
Ali-garh \al-i-'gār-\ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh N of Agra pop (including old town of Ko-il \kō-əl\) 237,954
Al-i-quip-pa \al-ə-'kwip-ə-\ borough W Pa. pop 22,277
Al Ittihad — see MEDINA AS-SHAAB
Alk-maar \alk-'mār-\ commune NW Netherlands pop 52,091
Al-Kut — see KUT-AL-IMARA
Al Kuwait — see KUWAIT
Al-lah-abad \al-ə-hə-'bad, -bād-\ city N India in S Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges W of Banaras pop 534,676
Al-le-ghe-ny \al-ə-'gā-nē also -'gen-ē-\ 1 river 325 m W Pa. uniting with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio 2 mountains of Appalachian system E U.S. in Pa., Md., Va., & W.Va.; 2000 to over 4800 ft high — **Al-le-ghe-ni-an** \-'gā-nē-ən, -'gen-ē-\ adj
Al-len Park \al-ən-\ city SE Mich. WSW of Detroit pop 40,747
Allenstein — see OLSZTYN
Al-len-town \al-ən-'taun-\ city E Pa. on the Lehigh pop 109,527
Al-lep-pey \ə-'lep-ē-\ city & port S India in Kerala pop 163,977
Al-li-ance \ə-'lī-ən(t)s-\ city NE Ohio NE of Canton pop 26,547
Al-lier \al-'yā-\ river ab 250 m S cen France flowing to the Loire
Al-ma \al-mə-\ 1 river 50 m U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in SW Crimea 2 city Canada in E Que. on the Saguenay pop 22,622
Al-ma-Ata \al-mə-ə-'tā-\ or formerly **Ver-nyi** \ve(ə)rn-yē-\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia * of Kazakh Republic pop 730,000
Al-ma-dén \al-mə-'dān, -āl-\ town S cen Spain in Sierra Morena
Al-me-lo \al-mə-'lō-\ commune E Netherlands pop 58,941
Al-me-ria \al-mə-'rē-ə-\ 1 province S Spain SE of Granada province area 3360, pop 375,004 2 city & port, its * pop 114,510
Alor \al-'ō(ə)r, -āl-\ or **Om-bai** \om-'bī-\ island Indonesia in Lesser Sundas N of Timor; with **Pan-tar** \pan-'tār-, forms **Alor islands** group
Alor Se-tar \sə-'tār-\ city Malaysia in NW Peninsular Malaysia * of Kedah pop 66,179
Alost — see AALST
Al-phe-us \al-'fē-əs-\ or NGk **Al-fiós** \al-'fyōs-\ river ab 75 m S Greece in W Peloponnesus flowing NW into Ionian sea
Alps \alps-\ mountain system S cen Europe extending from Mediterranean coast at border between France & Italy into NW & W Yugoslavia — see MONT BLANC
Al-sace \al-'sas, -'sās, -'al-\ or G **El-sass** \el-'zās-\ or anc **Al-sa-tia** \al-'sā-sh(ē)-ə-\ region & former province NE France between Rhine river & Vosges mountains — **Al-sa-tian** \al-'sā-shən-\ adj or n
Alsace-Lor-raine \lə-'rān, -lō-\ or G **El-sass-Lo-thring-en** \el-'zās-'lō-trīŋ-ən-\ region NE France including Alsace & part of Lorraine
Al-sek \al-'sek-\ river 260 m NW Canada & SE Alaska flowing S into the Pacific
Al-ta California \al-tə-\ former Spanish & Mexican province (1772-1848) comprising the present state of Calif. — a name used to differentiate it from Baja California
Al-tai \al-'tī-\ 1 mountain system cen Asia between Outer Mongolia & Sinkiang region of W China & between Kazakh & Russian republics — see TABUN BOGDO 2 territory U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Asia * Barnaul area 71,885, pop 2,670,000
Al-ta-ma-ha \ol-tə-mə-'hə-\ river 137 m SE Ga. formed by junction of Ocmulgee & Oconee rivers & flowing SE into **Altamaha Sound** (estuary)
Al-ta-mi-ra \al-tə-'mir-ə-\ caverns N Spain WSW of Santander
Alt-dorf \alt-'dōrf, -'ält-\ or **Al-torf** \al-'tōrf, -'äl-\ town cen Switzerland * of Uri canton
Al-ten-burg \alt-'n-,bū(ə)rg-\ city E Germany E of Weimar pop 46,737
Altin Tagh or **Altyn Tagh** — see ASTIN TAGH
Al-to Adi-ge \äl-(tō)'ād-i-jā-\ or **Upper Adige** or **South Tirol** district N Italy in S Tirol in N Trentino-Alto Adige region
Al-ton \olt-'n-\ city SW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 39,700
Al-too-na \al-'tū-nə-\ city S cen Pa. pop 62,900
Alto Paraná — see PARANÁ
Al-trinc-ham \ol-trīŋ-əm-\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester SSW of Manchester pop 40,752
Al-tus \al-təs-\ city SW Okla. pop 23,302
Aluta — see OLT
Ama-ga-sa-ki \am-ə-gə-'sāk-ē-\ city Japan in W cen Honshu on Osaka Bay pop 539,000
Amal-fi \ə-'māl-fē-\ commune & port S Italy in Campania on Gulf of Salerno — **Amal-fi-an** \-fē-ən-\ adj or n
Ama-mi \ə-'mām-ē-\ island group W Pacific in cen Ryukyus belonging to Japan area 498
Ama-pá \am-ə-'pā-\ territory N Brazil NW of Amazon delta * Macapá area 55,489, pop 116,481
Ama-ra \ə-'mār-ə-\ city SE Iraq on the Tigris pop 64,847
Ama-ril-lo \am-ə-'ril-(ō), -'ril-ə-\ city NW Tex. pop 127,010
Am-a-zon \am-ə-'zān, -zən-\ river ab 3900 m N So. America flowing from Peruvian Andes into the Atlantic in N Brazil — see UCAYALI, SOLIMÕES
Ama-zo-nas \am-ə-'zō-nəs-\ state NW Brazil * Manaus area 595,474, pop 714,803
Ama-zo-nia \am-ə-'zō-nē-ə-\ region N So. America, the basin of the Amazon
Am-ba-to \äm-'bät-(ō)\ city cen Ecuador S of Quito pop 75,300
Am-bon \am-'bän-\ or **Am-boi-na** \am-'bōi-nə-\ 1 island E Indonesia in the Moluccas S of Ceram area 314, pop 72,679 2 city & port on Ambon I. * of Maluku province pop 56,000 — **Am-bo-**

nese \am-bə-'nēz, -'nēs-\ or **Am-boi-nese** \am-'bōi-'nēz, am-'bōi-,\ adj or n
Am-bra-cian Gulf \am-'brā-shən-\ or **Gulf of Ar-ta** \'ärt-ə-\ or NGk **Am-vra-ki-kós Kól-pos** \am-'vrāk-i-,kō-'skōl-,pōs-\ inlet of Ionian sea 25 m long W Greece in S Epirus
Am-brose channel \am-'brōz-\ dredged channel SE N.Y. at entrance to N.Y. harbor N of Sandy Hook; 40 ft deep, 2000 ft wide
Am-chit-ka \am-'chit-kə-\ island SW Alaska in the Aleutians at E end of Rat group
Amer-ica \ə-'mer-ə-kə-\ 1 either continent (No. America or So. America) of the western hemisphere 2 or the **Amer-i-cas** \-kəz-\ the lands of the western hemisphere including No., Central, & So. America & the West Indies 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Samoa or **Eastern Samoa** island group of E Samoa SW cen Pacific * Pago Pago (on Tutuila I.) area 76, pop 27,159
Amer-i-cus \ə-'mer-ə-kəs-\ city SW cen Ga. pop 16,091
Amers-foort \äm-ərz-'fō(ə)rt, -ərs-, -fō(ə)rt-\ commune cen Netherlands NE of Utrecht pop 78,189
Ames \ämz-\ city cen Iowa N of Des Moines pop 39,505
Am-ga \äm-'gä-\ river 800 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE to the Aldan
Am-hara \am-'har-ə, -'här-ə-\ former kingdom now province of NW Ethiopia * Gondar
Am-herst \am-(j)erst, chiefly by outsiders -hərst-\ town W cen Mass. N of Springfield pop 26,331
Amiens \am-'yān-\ city N France on the Somme pop 117,888
Amin-di-vi \äm-ən-'dē-vē-\ island group India in the N Laccadives
Am-i-rante \am-ə-'rant-\ islands W Indian ocean SW of Seychelles; a dependency of Seychelles
Am-man \a-'mān, -'man-\ or anc **Philadelphia** or **bib Rab-bah** \rab-ə-\ or **Rab-bath** \rab-əth-\ city * of Jordan pop 500,000
Am-mon \am-ən-\ ancient country NW Arabia E of Gilead * Rab-bah
Ammonium — see SIWA
Am-ne Ma-chin \am-nē-mə-'jin-\ 1 range of the Kunlun mountains W China in E cen Tsinghai 2 its highest peak ab 25,000 ft
Amnok — see YALU
Amor-gos \ə-'mōr-gəs-\ or NGk **Amor-gós** \äm-(j)ör-'gōs-\ island Greece in the Aegean in SE Cyclades SE of Naxos area 52
Amoy \ä-'mōi, a-, ə-\ or **Sze-ming** \sü-'mīŋ-\ city & port SE China in S Fukien on Amoy & Ku-lang islands pop 400,000
Am-ra-va-ti \äm-'rāv-ət-ē, -ām-\ or **Am-rao-ti** \-'rāut-ē-\ city cen India in NE Maharashtra, chief city of Berar region pop 181,774
Am-rit-sar \äm-'rit-sər-\ city N India in NW Punjab pop 430,783
Am-ster-dam \am(p)-stər-'dam-\ 1 city E N.Y. on the Mohawk pop 25,524 2 city & port, official * of Netherlands pop 838,642
Amu Dar-ya \äm-ü-'där-yə-\ or **Ox-us** \äk-səs-\ river over 1400 m, cen & W Asia flowing from Pamir plateau into Lake Aral
Amund-sen \äm-ən-sən, -am-\ 1 sea arm of the S Pacific W Antarctica off Marie Byrd Land 2 gulf arm of Beaufort sea N Canada
Amur \ä-'mü(ə)r-\ or **Hei-lung-kiang** \hā-'lūŋ-jē-'āŋ-\ river 1780 m E Asia formed by junction of Shilka & Argun rivers, flowing into the Pacific at N end of Tatar strait, & forming part of boundary between China & Soviet Russia, Asia
Ana-dyr or **Ana-dir** \än-ə-'di(ə)r, -an-\ river 450 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing S & E to Gulf of Anadyr
Anadyr, Gulf of inlet of N Bering sea U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, S of Chukotski peninsula
An-a-heim \an-ə-'hīm-\ city SW Calif. pop 166,701
Aná-huac \ə-'nä-'wāk-\ the central plateau of Mexico
Anarajapura — see ANURADHAPURA
An-a-to-lia \an-ə-'tō-lē-ə, -tōl-yə-\ the part of Turkey comprising the peninsula of Asia Minor
An-chor-age \anj-k(ə)-rij-\ city S cen Alaska pop 48,029
An-co-hu-ma \anj-kə-'h(y)ü-mə-\ mountain peak 20,873 ft W Bolivia; highest in the Illampu massif
An-co-na \anj-'kō-nə, -an-\ city & port cen Italy * of the Marches on the Adriatic pop 64,501
An-da-lu-sia \an-də-'lü-zh(ē)-ə-\ or Sp **An-da-lu-cia** \än-də-(j)lü-'sē-ə-\ region S Spain including Sierra Nevada & valley of the Guadalquivir — **An-da-lu-sian** \an-də-'lü-zhən-\ adj or n
An-da-man \an-də-mən, -man-\ 1 islands India in Bay of Bengal S of Burma & N of Nicobar islands area 2508 2 sea SE Asia, the E section of Bay of Bengal — **An-da-man-ese** \an-də-mə-'nēz, -'nēs-\ adj or n
Andaman and Nic-o-bar \nik-ə-'bär-\ territory India comprising Andaman & Nicobar groups * Port Blair area 3143, pop 115,090
An-der-lecht \än-dər-'lekt-\ commune cen Belgium, WSW suburb of Brussels pop 104,157
An-der-matt \än-dər-'mät-\ commune cen Switzerland S of Altdorf
An-der-son \an-dər-sən-\ 1 city cen Ind. pop 70,787 2 city NW S.C. pop 27,556 3 river 430 m Canada in NW Mackenzie District flowing W & N into Beaufort sea
An-des \an-(j)dēz-\ mountain system of So. America extending along W coast from Panama to Tierra del Fuego — see ACONCAGUA
An-de-an \an-(j)dē-ən, -an-\ adj — **An-dine** \an-'dēn, -'dīn-\ adj
An-dhra Pra-desh \än-drə-prə-'dāsh, -'desh-\ state SE India N of Madras state bordering on Bay of Bengal * Hyderabad area 105,677, pop 43,394,951
An-di-zhan \an-di-'zhan, -än-di-'zhän-\ city U.S.S.R. in Uzbekistan ESE of Tashkent pop 188,000

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An-dor-ra \an-'dör-ə, -'där-ə\ country SW Europe in E Pyrenees between France & Spain; a republic * Andorra la Vella area 179, pop 20,550 — **An-dor-ran** \-ən\ *adj* or *n*
An-do-ver \an-'dō-vər, -də-\ town NE Mass. S of Lawrence pop 23,695
An-dre-a-nof \an-drē-'an-əf, -ōf\ islands SW Alaska in cen Aleutian chain — see ADAK, ATKA
An-dria \än-drē-ə\ commune SE Italy in Apulia pop 67,900
An-dros 1 \an-drəs\ island, largest of the Bahamas area 1600 2 \an-drəs, -drəs\ island 25 m long Greece in N Cyclades
An-dros-cog-gin \an-drə-'skäg-ən\ river 157 m NE N.H. & SW Me. flowing into the Kennebec
Ane-to, Pi-co de \pē-(j)kō-'dā-ə-'nāt-(j)ō\ or F **Pic de Né-thou** \pēk-də-(j)nā-'tū\ mountain 11,174 ft NE Spain; highest in the Pyrenees
An-ga-ra \än-gə-'rä\ river 1100 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from Lake Baikal into the Yenisei — see TUNGUSKA
An-garsk \an-'gärsk\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Angara NW of Irkutsk pop 204,000
An-gel Falls \än-jəl-\ waterfall 3212 ft SE Venezuela on Auyán-tepui Mountain in a headstream of the Caroní
An-gers \än-zhā\ city W France ENE of Nantes pop 128,533
Ang-kor \än-'kō(ə)r\ ruins of ancient city NW Cambodia N of Tonle Sap; * of the Khmers
An-gle-sey or **An-gle-sea** \än-'gəl-sē\ 1 or anc **Mo-na** \mō-nə\ island NW Wales 2 former county comprising Anglesey I. & Holyhead I. * Llangefni area 276
Anglia, 1 — see ENGLAND 2 — see EAST ANGLIA — **An-gli-an** \än-'glē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan — see SUDAN
An-go-la \än-'gō-lə, an-\ or formerly **Portuguese West Africa** country SW Africa S of mouth of the Congo river; until 1975 a dependency of Portugal * Luanda area 481,351, pop 5,430,000 — **An-go-lan** \-lən\ *adj* or *n*
An-gou-lême \än-'gū-'lām, -'lem\ city W France NE of Bordeaux pop 47,822
An-gou-mois \än-'güm-'wä\ region & former duchy & province W France S of Poitou * Angoulême
An-guil-la \än-'gwil-ə, an-\ island Brit. West Indies NW of St. Kitts area 34
An-gus \än-'gəs\ or earlier **For-far** \fōr-fər\ or **For-far-shire** \-shi(ə)r-, -shər\ former county E Scotland * Forfar area 874
An-halt \än-'hält\ former state cen Germany * Dessau
An-hwei or **An-hui** \än-'(h)wā\ province E China W of Kiangsu * Hefei area 54,015, pop 35,000,000
An-i-ak-chak Crater \än-'ē-'ak-'chak\ active volcano 4420 ft SW Alaska on Alaska peninsula; crater 6 m in diameter
An-jou \än-'jü, ä-'zhü\ 1 region & former province NW France in Loire valley SE of Brittany * Angers 2 town Canada in S Que. N of Montreal pop 33,886
An-ka-ra \än-'kə-rə, 'än-\ or formerly **An-go-ra** \än-'gōr-ə, an-, -'gōr-\ or anc **An-cy-ra** \än-'si-rə\ city * of Turkey in N cen Anatolia pop 905,660
An-king \än-'kiŋ\ or **Hwai-ning** \('h)wī-'niŋ\ city E China in Anhwei on the Yangtze pop 105,300
Ann, Cape \än\ peninsula NE Mass.
An-na-ba \ä-'nā-bə\ or formerly **Bône** \bōn\ commune & port NE Algeria pop 152,006
An Najaf — see NAJAF
An-nam \ä-'nam, ə-, 'an-'am\ region & former kingdom E Indochina in cen Vietnam * Hue area 57,000
An-nap-o-lis \ä-'nap-(ə)lēs\ city & port * of Md. pop 29,592
Annapolis Basin inlet of Bay of Fundy Canada in W N.S.
An-na-pur-na or **An-a-pur-na** \än-ə-'pür-nə, -'pär-\ massif N Nepal in the Himalayas; highest peak Annapurna I 26,503 ft
Ann Ar-bor \ä-'när-bər\ city SE Mich. pop 99,797
An-ne-cy \än-ə-'sē\ city E France ENE of Lyons pop 54,484
An Nhon \än-'nōn\ or formerly **Binh Dinh** \bin-'din\ city cen Vietnam in S Annam pop 112,050
An-nis-ton \än-ə-'stən\ city NE Ala. pop 31,533
An-shan \än-'shän\ city NE China in E cen Liaoning SSW of Mukden pop 805,000
An-so-nia \än-'sō-nē-ə, -'sōn-yə\ city SW Conn. pop 21,160
An-ta-ky-a \ant-ə-'kyä\ or **An-ta-ki-yah** \-'kē-(y)ä\ or anc **An-ti-och** \ant-ē-'äk\ city S Turkey on Orontes river pop 57,855
An-tal-ya \ant-'l-'yā\ or formerly **Ada-lia** \äd-'l-'ē-(y)ä\ city & port SW Turkey on Gulf of Antalya pop 71,833
An-ta-nan-a-ri-vo \än-tə-'nan-ə-'rē-(j)vō\ or formerly **Ta-nan-a-ri-ve** \tə-'nan-ə-'rēv\ city * of Madagascar pop 339,233
Ant-arc-tic \(')ant-'ärk-tik, -'ärt-ik\ 1 ocean surrounding Antarctica including the southern regions of the So. Atlantic, So. Pacific, & Indian oceans esp. S of ab 60° S 2 the Antarctic regions 3 or formerly **Palmer peninsula** \päm-ər-, 'päl-mər-\ or **Gra-ham Land** \grā-əm, 'grā-(ə)m\ peninsula 1200 m long W Antarctica S of S end of So. America 4 or **Palmer archipelago** islands W of N end of Antarctic peninsula in Falkland Islands Dependencies
Ant-arc-ti-ca \-'ärk-ti-kə, -'ärt-i-\ or **Antarctic continent** body of land around the So. Pole; a plateau 6000 to 10,000 ft covered by a great ice cap & having mountain peaks 10,000 to 15,000 ft high area ab 5,500,000; divided into **West Antarctica** (including Antarctic peninsula) & **East Antarctica** by Transantarctic mountains
Antibes \än-'tēb\ city & port SE France SW of Nice pop 47,547
Antibes, Cap d' — see CAP D'ANTIBES
An-ti-cos-ti \ant-ə-'kō-stē\ island E Canada in E Que. at mouth of the St. Lawrence area 3043
An-tie-tam \än-'tēt-əm\ creek S Pa. & N Md. flowing S into the Potomac N of Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
An-ti-gua \än-'tē-gə\ 1 island Brit. West Indies in the Leewards * St. Johns area 108, pop (with Barbuda & Redonda) 60,000 — see WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES 2 or **Antigua Guatemala** city S cen Guatemala WSW of Guatemala City; former * of Guatemala pop 21,984 — **An-ti-guan** \än-'tē-g(w)ən\ *adj* or *n*
An-ti-Leb-a-non \ant-i-'leb-ə-nən, -'nän\ mountains SW Asia E of Bika valley on Syria-Lebanon border — see HERMON (Mount)

Antilles the West Indies excluding the Bahamas — see GREATER ANTILLES, LESSER ANTILLES — **An-ti-le-an** \än-'til-ē-ən\ *adj*
An-ti-och \ant-ē-'äk\ 1 city W Calif. NE of Oakland pop 28,060 2 — see ANTAKYA 3 ancient city Asia Minor in Pisidia, at certain periods within boundaries of Phrygia; ruins in W cen Turkey
An-ti-sa-na \ant-i-'sän-ə\ volcano 18,714 ft N cen Ecuador
An-to-fa-gas-ta \ant-ə-fə-'gäs-tə\ city & port N Chile pop 125,081
An-trim \än-'trəm\ county E Northern Ireland * Belfast area 1098, pop 353,417 (with Belfast, 712,408)
Antung — see TAN-TUNG
Ant-werp \ant-'wərp, 'an-'twərp\ or F **An-vers** \än-'ve(ə)r(s)\ or Flem **Ant-wer-pen** \änt-'ver-pə(n)\ 1 province N Belgium area 1104, pop 1,535,680 2 city & port, its *, on the Scheldt pop 230,184
Anu-ra-dha-pu-ra \än-ə-'räd-ə-'pür-ə\ or **Ana-ra-ja-pu-ra** \-rāj-ə-\ town N cen Sri Lanka; an ancient * of Ceylon
An-yang \än-'yän\ city E China in N Honan pop 124,900
An-zio \än-'zē-ō, 'än-\ city & port Italy SSE of Rome pop 22,108
AO-mo-ri \äü-mə-(j)rē\ city & port N Japan in NE Honshu on Mutsu Bay pop 255,000
Aorangi — see COOK (Mount)
Aos-ta \ä-'ō-stə\ 1 commune NW Italy in Piedmont at junction of Great & Little St. Bernard passes pop 35,257 2 — see VAL D'AOSTA
Ap-a-lach-i-co-la \ap-ə-'lach-i-'kō-lə\ river 90 m NW Fla. flowing from Lake Seminole S into **Apalachicola Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico)
Ap-a-po-ris \äp-ə-'pör-(j)ēs, -'pör-\ river ab 500 m S Colombia flowing SE into the Japurá on Colombia-Brazil boundary
Apel-doorn \ap-əl-'dō(ə)rn, -'dō(ə)rn\ commune E cen Netherlands N of Arnhem pop 122,287
Ap-en-nines \ap-ə-'nīnz\ mountain chain Italy extending the length of the peninsula — see CORNO (Monte) — **Ap-en-nine** \-nīn\ *adj*
Apia \ä-'pē-ə\ town & port Samoa * of Western Samoa on Upolu I.
Apo, Mount \äp-(j)ō\ volcano 9689 ft S Philippines in SE Mindanao; highest peak in the Philippines
Ap-pa-la-chia \ap-ə-'lā-chə, -'lach-ə, -'lā-shə\ region E U.S. comprising Appalachian mountains from S cen N.Y. to cen Ala.
Ap-pa-la-chian \ap-ə-'lā-chən, -'lach-ən, -'lā-shən\ mountain system E No. America extending from SE Que., Nfld., & N.B. SW to N Ala.; highest peak Mt. Mitchell 6684 ft
Ap-pen-zell \ap-ən-'zel, 'äp-ən(t)-sel\ former canton NE Switzerland, now divided into two cantons (formerly half cantons): **Appenzell Inner Rhodes** \-in-ə(r)-rōdz\ or G **Appenzell Inner Rhoden** \-rōd-'n\ (* Appenzell area 61, pop 13,124) & **Appenzell Outer Rhodes** \-äut-ə(r)-\ or G **Appenzell Aus-ser Rhoden** \-äü-sə(r)-\ (* Herisau area 101, pop 49,023)
Ap-ple-ton \ap-əl-'tən\ city E Wis. pop 57,143
Ap-po-mat-tox Court House National Historical Park \ap-ə-'mat-əks\ reservation cen Va. E of Lynchburg & ENE of town of Appomattox
Apra Harbor \äp-rə\ seaport Guam on W coast
Ap-she-ron \äp-shə-'rōn\ peninsula U.S.S.R. projecting into the Caspian sea on coast of E Azerbaidzhan Republic
Apu-lia \ä-'pyül-yə, -'pyü-lē-ə\ or **It Pu-glia** \pül-(j)yä\ or **Le Pu-glie** \lā-'pül-(j)yä\ region SE Italy on the Adriatic & Gulf of Taranto * Bari — **Apu-lian** \ä-'pyül-yən, -'pyü-lē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Apu-re \ä-'pü(ə)r-(j)ä\ river 420 m W Venezuela flowing E into the Orinoco
Apu-ri-mac \äp-ə-'rē-'māk\ river 550 m S & cen Peru flowing N to unite with the Urubamba forming the Ucayali
Aqa-ba or **Aka-ba** \äk-ə-bə, 'ak-\ or anc **Elath** \ē-'lath\ town & port SW Jordan on border of Israel at head of NE arm (Gulf of Aqaba) of Red sea
Aquid-neck \ä-'kwid-'nek\ or **Rhode** island SE R.I. in Narragansett Bay; site of city of Newport
Aqui-la \äk-wi-lə, 'ak-\ or **L'A-qui-la** \lāk-, 'lak-\ or **Aquila degli Abruz-zi** \däl-yē-ä-'brüt-sē, -yē-ə-\ commune cen Italy NE of Rome * of Abruzzi pop 58,631
Aq-ui-taine \äk-wə-'tān\ old region of SW France comprising area later known as Guienne * Toulouse
Aq-ui-ta-nia \äk-wə-'tā-nyə, -nē-ə\ a Roman division of SW Gaul under Caesar consisting of country between Pyrenees mountains & Garonne river & under Augustus expanded to Loire & Allier rivers — **Aq-ui-ta-nian** \-nyən, -nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Ara-ba, Wa-di el \wäd-ē-'el-'ar-ə-bə\ or **Ara-bah** \ar-ə-bə\ valley extending S from Dead sea to Gulf of Aqaba
Arab Emirates UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Ar-a-bia \ä-'rā-bē-ə\ peninsula of SW Asia ab 1400 m long & 1250 m wide including Saudi Arabia, Yemen Arab Republic, Southern Yemen, & Persian Gulf States; in earlier times divided into **Arabia Petraea** \pə-'trē-ə\, "Rocky Arabia", the NW part; **Arabia Des-er-ta** \di-'zərt-ə\, "Desert Arabia", the N part; & **Arabia Fel-ix** \-'fē-lik-s\, "Fertile Arabia", the main part of the peninsula but by some geographers restricted to Yemen — **Ara-bi-an** \-bē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Arabian, 1 desert E Egypt between the Nile & the Red sea 2 sea, NW section of the Indian ocean between India & Arabia
Ar-a-by \ar-ə-bē\ ARABIA
Ar-a-ca-ju \ar-ə-kə-'zhü\ city & port NE Brazil * of Sergipe pop 183,333
Arad \ä-'räd\ city W Rumania on Mures river pop 135,181
Ar-a-fu-ra \ar-ə-'für-ə\ sea between N Australia & West New Guinea
Ar-a-gon \ar-ə-'gän, -gən\ region NE Spain bordering on France; once an independent kingdom * Zaragoza — **Ar-a-go-nese** \ar-ə-gə-'nēz, -'nēs\ *adj* or *n*
Ar-a-gua-ia or **Ar-a-gua-ya** \ar-ə-'gwī-ə\ river ab 1100 m, cen Brazil flowing N into the Tocantins
Arak \ä-'rāk, ə-'rak\ or **Iraq** \i-'rāk, i-'rak\ or **Sul-tan-abad** \sül-'tän-ə-'bād\ city W Iran SW of Tehran pop 72,930
Ar-a-kan \ar-ə-'kän, -'kan\ coast region SW Burma on Bay of Bengal; chief town Sittwe

Araks \ə-'raks\ or **Aras** \ə-'räs\ or *anc* **Arax-es** \ə-'rak-(sēz\ river 635 m W Asia rising in mountains of Turkish Armenia & flowing E to join the Kura in E Azerbaidzhan, U.S.S.R.
Ar-al sea \ar-əl\ or **Lake Aral** brackish lake U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Central Asia between Kazakhstan & Uzbekistan area 26,000
Ar-am \ar-əm, 'er-\ ancient Syria — its Hebrew name
Ar-an \ar-ən\ islands W Ireland off coast of Galway; largest island Inishmore
Aran-sas Bay \ə-'ran(t)-səs\ inlet of Gulf of Mexico S Tex. NE of Corpus Christi Bay between mainland & St. Joseph I.
Aransas Pass channel S Tex. between Mustang & St. Joseph islands leading to Corpus Christi & Aransas bays
Ar-a-rat \ar-ə-rat\ or **Ag-ri Da-gi** \ä(g)-rē-dä(g)-'ē\ mountain 16,946 ft E Turkey near border of Iran
Arau-ca-nia \ə-rau-'kän-ē-ə, 'är-,äü-\ region cen Chile S of Bío-Bío river
Ara-val-li \ə-'räv-ə-(l)ē\ mountain range NW India E of Thar desert 300 m long; highest peak Mt. Abu 5650 ft
Arbela, Arbil — see ERBIL
Ar-bon \är-'bōn\ commune NE Switzerland in Thurgau canton on Lake Constance
Ar-buck-le mountains \är-,bək-əl\ hilly region S cen Okla.
Ar-ca-dia \är-'kād-ē-ə\ 1 city SW Calif. ENE of Los Angeles pop 42,868 2 mountainous region S Greece in cen Peloponnesus
Archangel — see ARKHANGELSK
Archangel, Gulf of — see DVINA GULF
Arch-es National Park \är-'chəz\ reservation E Utah including wind-eroded natural arch formations area 114
Ar-cos de la Fron-te-ra \är-'kōz-,del-ə-frən-'ter-ə\ commune SW Spain NE of Cádiz pop 29,966
Ar-cot \är-'kāt\ city SE India in N Tamil Nadu WSW of Madras; once * of the nawabs of Carnatic pop 25,029
Arctic \ärk-'tik, 'ärt-'ik\ 1 ocean N of the Arctic circle 2 the Arctic regions 3 archipelago N Canada in Arctic ocean constituting larger part of Franklin District, Northwest Territories
Arctic Red river 310 m Canada in NW Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, flowing N into the Mackenzie
Ar-cueil \är-'kœi, -'kœ(r)\ commune N France S of Paris pop 21,877
Ar-de-bil or **Ar-da-bil** \ärd-ə-'bē(ə)\ city NW Iran in E Azerbaijan province pop 88,000
Ar-den \ärd-'n\ district cen England in SW Warwickshire W of Stratford-upon-Avon; site of former Forest of Arden
Ar-dennes \är-'den\ wooded plateau region in NE France, W Luxembourg, & SE Belgium E of the Meuse
Ard-more \ärd-'mō(ə)r, -'mō(ə)r\ city S Okla. pop 20,881
Are-ci-bo \ar-ə-'sē-(j)bō\ city & port N Puerto Rico pop 35,484
Are-na, Point \ə-'rē-nə\ promontory N Calif. in the Pacific ab midway between Cape Mendocino & San Francisco Bay
Are-qui-pa \ar-ə-'kē-pə\ city S Peru pop 187,400
Are-zo \ə-'ret-(j)sō, ä-\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany SE of Florence pop 84,839
Ar-gen-tan \är-zhən-'tä\ commune NW France in Normandy NNW of Alençon
Ar-gen-teuil \är-zhən-'tœi, -'tœ(r)\ commune N France on the Seine NNW of Paris pop 90,480
Ar-gen-ti-na \är-jən-'tē-nə\ or **Ar-gen-tine Republic** \är-jən-'tē-n-\ or the **Ar-gen-tine** \är-jən-'tē-n\ country S So. America between the Andes & the Atlantic S of Pilcomayo river; a federal republic * Buenos Aires area 1,079,965, pop 23,550,000 — **Argentine** *adj* or *n* — **Argen-tine-an** or **Argen-tin-i-an** \är-jən-'tin-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Ar-gi-nu-sae \är-jə-'n(y)ü-(j)sē\ group of small islands in the Aegean SE of Lesbos
Ar-go-lis \är-gə-ləs\ district & ancient country S Greece in E Peloponnesus comprising a plain around Argos & area between Gulf of Argolis & Saronic gulf — **Argo-lis** \är-'gäl-'ik\ *adj*
Argolis, Gulf of or **Gulf of Nau-plia** \nō-plē-ə\ inlet of the Aegean S Greece on E coast of Peloponnesus
Ar-gonne \är-'gän, 'är-\ wooded plateau NE France S of the Ardennes near Belgian border between Meuse & Aisne rivers
Ar-gos \är-'gäs, -gäs\ town Greece in E Peloponnesus on Argive plain at head of Gulf of Argolis; once a Greek city-state
Argovie — see AARGAU
Ar-guel-lo, Point \är-'gwel-(j)ō\ cape SW Calif. WNW of Santa Barbara
Ar-gun \är-'gün\ river 450 m NE Asia forming boundary between Inner Mongolia (China) & U.S.S.R. & uniting with the Shilka to form the Amur
Ar-gyll \är-'gi(ə)l, 'är-'gyl\ or **Ar-gyll-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county W Scotland * Lochgilphead area 3110
Arhus — see AARHUS
Aria \är-'ē-ə, 'er-; ə-'ri-ə\ 1 an E province of ancient Persian Empire; district now in NW Afghanistan & E Iran 2 — see HERAT
Ar-ca \ə-'rē-kə\ city & port N Chile near Peruvian border pop 63,160 — see TACNA
Ar-i-ma-thea or **Ar-i-ma-thaea** \ar-ə-mə-'thē-ə\ town in ancient Palestine; location not certainly identified
Ariminum — see RIMINI
Ari-pua-nā \ar-əp-wə-'na\ river 600 m W cen Brazil rising in Mato Grosso state & flowing N into the Madeira
Arius — see HARI RUD
Ar-i-zo-na \ar-ə-'zō-nə\ state SW U.S. * Phoenix area 113,909, pop 1,772,482 — **Ar-i-zo-nan** \-nən\ or **Ar-i-zo-nian** \-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj* or *n*
Ar-kan-sas \är-'kən-sō; 1 is also är-'kan-zəs\ 1 river 1450 m SW cen U.S. rising in cen Colo. & flowing E & SE through S Kans., NE Okla., & Ark. into the Mississippi 2 state S cen U.S. * Little Rock area 53,104, pop 1,923,295 — **Ar-kan-san** \är-'kan-zən\ *adj* or *n*
Ar-khan-gelsk \är-'kan-'gelsk\ or **Arch-an-gel** \är-'kän-jəl\ city & port U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Northern Dvina pop 343,000
Ar-l-berg \är(ə)l-,bərg, -'be(ə)rg\ Alpine valley, pass, & tunnel W Austria in the Tirol

Arles \är(ə)l\ 1 medieval kingdom E & SE France; also called Kingdom of Burgundy 2 or *anc* **Ar-e-las** \ar-ə-'las\ or **Ar-e-la-te** \ar-ə-'lät-ē\ city SE France on the Rhone pop 45,774 — **Ar-le-sian** \är-'lē-zhən\ *n*
Ar-ling-ton \är-'lin-tən\ 1 town E Mass. NW of Boston pop 53,524 2 city N Tex. E of Fort Worth pop 90,643
Arlington Heights village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 64,884
Ar-lon \är-'lōn\ commune SE Belgium * of Luxembourg province pop 14,343
Ar-magh \är-'mä, 'är-\ 1 county S Northern Ireland area 489, pop 131,441 2 urban district, its *, pop 11,724
Ar-ma-gnac \är-'mən-'yak\ district SW France in old province of Gascony; chief town Auch
Ar-me-nia \är-'mē-nē-ə, -nyə\ 1 or *bib* **Min-ni** \min-'i\ former kingdom W Asia in mountainous region SE of Black sea & SW of Caspian sea; area now divided between U.S.S.R., Turkey, & Iran 2 or **Armenian Republic** constituent republic of U.S.S.R. in S Transcaucasia * Yerevan area 11,580, pop 2,493,000 — see LESSER ARMENIA
Ar-men-tières \är-'mən-'tye(ə)r, -'ti(ə)rz\ commune N France W of Lille pop 26,916
Ar-mor-ica \är-'mör-ə-kə, -'mär-\ 1 or **Ar-e-mor-ica** \ar-ə-\ ancient region NW France between Seine & Loire rivers 2 BRIT-TANY
Arn-hem \ärn-'hem, 'är-'nəm\ commune E Netherlands * of Gelderland pop 133,391
Arn-hem Land \är-'nəm\ region N Australia on N coast of Northern Territory
Ar-no \är-(j)nō\ or *anc* **Ar-nus** \-nəs\ river 140 m, cen Italy flowing W from the Apennines through Florence into Ligurian sea
Aroo-took \ə-'rūs-tək, -'rūs-\ river 140 m N Me. flowing NE across N.B. border & into St. John river
Ar-ran \ar-ən\ island SW Scotland in Firth of Clyde area 165
Ar-ras \ə-'räs, 'ar-əs\ city N France SSW of Lille pop 49,144
Ar Rimal — see RUB' AL KHALI
Arsanias — see MURAT
Arta, Gulf of — see AMBRACIAN GULF
Ar-tois \är-'twā\ former province N France between Flanders & Picardy * Arras
Aru or **Aroe** or **Ar-ro-e** \är-(j)ü\ islands E Indonesia S of W New Guinea area 3305, pop 29,604
Aru-ba \ə-'rū-bə\ island Netherlands Antilles off coast of NW Venezuela; chief town Oranjestad area 69, pop 59,813
Ar-un-a-chal Pra-desh \är-ə-'näch-əl-prə-'dāsh, -'desh\ or formerly **North East Frontier Agency** union territory NE India N of Assam * Ziro area 31,439, pop 445,000
Aru-wi-mi \är-ə-'wē-mē, 'är-\ river 800 m N Zaire flowing SW & W into Congo river
Ar-vada \är-'vad-ə\ city N cen Colo. NW of Denver pop 46,814
Ar-vi-da \är-'vid-ə\ city Canada in S Que. on the Saguenay pop 18,448
Ar-wad \är-'wad, -'wäd\ or **Ru-ad** \rū-'ad\ or *bib* **Ar-vad** \är-'vad\ island Syria off coast of S Latakia
Asa-hi-ka-wa \äs-ə-hē-'kə-wə\ or **Asa-hi-ga-wa** \-gä-wə\ city Japan in cen Hokkaido pop 297,000
Asa-ma \ə-'säm-ə\ or **Asa-ma-ya-ma** \ə-'säm-ə-'yäm-ə\ volcano 8340 ft Japan in cen Honshu
Asan-sol \äs-'n-söl\ city NE India in West Bengal pop 137,725
As-bury Park \az-,ber-ē, -b(ə-)rē\ city E N.J. on the Atlantic pop 16,533
As-cen-sion \ə-'sen-chən\ island in S Atlantic at 7°55'S, 14°25'W belonging to Brit. colony of St. Helena area 34, pop 1363
As-co-li Pi-ce-no \äs-kə-(j)lē-pi-'chā-(j)nō\ or *anc* **As-cu-lum Pi-ce-num** \as-kyə-ləm-(j)pī-'sē-nəm\ commune cen Italy in the Marche 87 m NE of Rome pop 54,536
Ascoli Sa-tria-no \-sä-trē-'än-(j)ō\ or *anc* **As-cu-lum Ap-u-lum** \as-kyə-lə-'map-yə-ləm\ or **Aus-cu-lum Apulum** \ös-\ commune SE Italy in Apulia S of Foggia
As-cot \as-kət\ village S England in Berkshire SW of London
As-cut-ney, Mount \ə-'skət-nē\ mountain 3320 ft SE Vermont
Ashan-ti \ə-'shant-ē, -'shänt-\ or **Asan-te** \ə-'sant-ē\ region cen Ghana; formerly a native kingdom & later a Brit. colony * Kumasi area 24,379, pop 1,477,397
Ash-bur-ton \ash-'bært-'n\ river 500 m Australia in NW Western Australia flowing NW into Indian ocean
Ash-dod \ash-'dād\ city & port Israel W of Jerusalem pop 37,600
Ashe-ville \ash-'vil, -vəl\ city W N.C. pop 57,681
Ashi-ka-ga \ash-i-'käg-ə\ city Japan in cen Honshu pop 155,000
Ash-ke-lon \ash-kə-'län\ or **As-ca-lon** \as-kə-\ ancient city & port SW Palestine, site in Israel WSW of Jerusalem
Ashkh-a-bad \ash-kə-'bad, -'bäd\ or formerly **Pol-to-ratsk** \päl-tə-'rätsk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia * of Turkmen Republic pop 253,000
Ash-land \ash-'lənd\ 1 city NE Ky. on the Ohio pop 29,245 2 city N cen Ohio pop 19,872
Ash-ley \ash-'lē\ river 40 m S S.C. flowing SE into Charleston harbor
Ash-ta-bu-la \ash-tə-'byü-lə\ city NE Ohio on Lake Erie pop 24,313
Asia \ä-zhə, -shə\ continent of the eastern hemisphere N of equator forming a single landmass with Europe (the conventional dividing line between Asia & Europe being the Ural mountains & main range of the Caucasus mountains); has numerous large offshore

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islands including Cyprus, Sri Lanka, Malay archipelago, Taiwan, the Japanese chain, & Sakhalin *area* 16,988,000

Asia Mi-nor \-mī-nər\ peninsula forming W extremity of Asia between Black sea on N, Mediterranean sea on S, & Aegean sea on W — see ANATOLIA

Asir \a-'si(ə)r\ province S Saudi Arabia on Red sea SE of Hejaz * As Sabya *area* 13,857

As-ma-ra \az-'mār-ə, -'mar-ə\ city N Ethiopia * of Eritrea *pop* 190,500

As-nières \an-'ye(ə)r, än-\ commune N France NW of Paris *pop* 80,530

Aso \äs-(.)ō\ or **Aso-san** \äs-ō-'sän\ volcanic mountain Japan in cen Kyushu; has five volcanic cones (highest 5225 ft) grouped around crater 15 m long with walls 2000 ft high

Aso-lo \äz-ə-'lō\ commune NE Italy NW of Treviso

Asphaltites, Lacus — see DEAD SEA

As-sam \ə-'sam, a-; 'as-'am\ state NE India on edge of Himalayas * Dispur *area* 30,318, *pop* 14,600,000

As-sin-i-boine \ə-'sin-ə-'bōin\ river 450 m Canada rising in SE Sask. & flowing S & E across S Man. into Red river

Assiniboine, Mount mountain 11,870 ft Canada in SW Alta. on B.C. border

As-si-si \ə-'sis-ē, -'sē-zē, -'sē-sē, -'siz-ē\ commune cen Italy ESE of Perugia *pop* 24,755

As-syr-ia \ə-'sir-ē-ə\ or **bib As-sur** \ä-'sü(ə)r, 'ä-\ or **Ash-ur** \ash-ər\ ancient empire W Asia extending along middle Tigris & over foothills to the E; early * Calah, later * Nineveh

Astacus — see IZMIT

Asterabad — see GURGAN

Asti \äs-tē\ commune NW Italy W of Alessandria *pop* 73,211

As-tin Tagh \as-tən-'tä(g)\ or **Al-tin Tagh** or **Al-tyn Tagh** \al-tən-\ mountain range W China in S Sinkiang; highest peak 20,213 ft

As-tra-khan \as-trə-'kan, -kən\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga at head of its delta *pop* 411,000

As-tu-ri-as \ə-'st(y)ūr-ē-əs, a-\ 1 region & old kingdom NW Spain on Bay of Biscay 2 OVIEDO (province)

Asun-ción \ə-'sün(t)-sē-'ōn, (.)ä-\ city * of Paraguay on Paraguay river at confluence with the Pilcomayo *pop* 288,882

As-wân or **As-souan** or **As-suan** \a-'swän, ä-\ or **anc Sy-e-ne** \sī-'ē-nē\ city S Egypt on right bank of the Nile near site of dam built 1898–1902 & of **Aswân High Dam** (completed 1970 to form **Lake Nas-ser** \näs-ər, 'nas-\) *pop* 201,500

As-yūt or **As-siout** or **As-siut** \as-ē-'üt, äs-\ city cen Egypt on left bank of the Nile *pop* 175,700

Ata-ca-ma \at-ə-'käm-ə\ 1 desert N Chile between Copiapó & Peru border 2 — see PUNA DE ATACAMA

At-ba-ra \at-bə-rə\ river ab 500 m NE Africa rising in N Ethiopia & flowing through E Sudan into the Nile

Atchaf-a-laya \ə-'chaf-ə-'li-ə\ river 225 m S La. flowing S into **Atchafalaya Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico)

Ath-a-bas-ca or **Ath-a-bas-ka** \ath-ə-'bas-kə\ 1 river 765 m Canada in Alta. flowing NE & N into Lake Athabasca 2 lake Canada on Alta.-Sask. boundary *area* 3058

Ath-ens \ath-ənz\ 1 city NE Ga. *pop* 44,342 2 city SE Ohio on Hocking river *pop* 23,310 3 or NGK **Athi-nai** \ä-'thē-(.)nā\ or **anc**

Athe-nae \ə-'thē-(.)nē\ city * of Greece near Saronic Gulf *pop* 627,564 — **Athe-nian** \ə-'thē-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj* or *n*

Athos \ath-'äs, 'ä-'thäs\ mountain NE Greece at E end of Acte peninsula; site of a number of monasteries comprising **Mount Athos** (autonomous area)

Ati-tlán \ät-ē-'tlän\ lake 24 m long SW Guatemala at 4700 ft altitude occupying a crater 1000 ft deep N of Atitlán Volcano

At-ka \at-kə, 'ät-\ island SW Alaska in Andreanof group of the Aleutians

At-lan-ta \ät-'lant-ə, at-\ city * of Ga. *pop* 496,973 — **At-lan-tan** \-'lant-'n\ *adj* or *n*

At-lan-tic \ät-'lant-ik, at-\ ocean separating No. & So. America from Europe & Africa *area* 41,105,000

Atlantic City city SE N.J. on Atlantic coast *pop* 47,859

Atlantic Provinces the Canadian provinces of Nfld., N.B., N.S., & P.E.I. — see MARITIME PROVINCES

At-las \at-ləs\ mountains NW Africa extending from SW Morocco to NE Tunisia; its highest peaks (over 13,000 ft) are in the **Grand**, or **High, Atlas** in SW cen Morocco — see TOUBKAL (Jebel)

Atrek \ə-'trek\ or **Atrak** \-'trak\ river 300 m NE Iran flowing into the Caspian on U.S.S.R. border

Atropatene — see AZERBAIJAN

At-ta-wa-pis-kat \at-ə-wə-'pis-kət\ river 465 m Canada in N Ont. flowing E into James Bay

At-ti-ca \at-i-kə\ region E Greece, chief city Athens; a state of ancient Greece

At-tle-boro \at-'l-,bər-ə, -bə-rə\ city SE Mass. *pop* 32,907

At-tu \a-(.)tū\ island SW Alaska, most westerly of the Aleutians, in Near group — see WRANGELL (Cape)

Aube \öb\ river 125 m N cen France flowing into the Seine

Au-ber-vil-liers \ö-bər-'vél-'yā\ commune N France NNE of Paris *pop* 73,695

Au-burn \ö-bər-n\ 1 city E Ala. *pop* 22,767 2 town E cen Mass. SW of Worcester *pop* 15,347 3 city SW Me. *pop* 24,151 4 city cen N.Y. *pop* 34,599 5 city W Wash. NE of Tacoma *pop* 21,817

Auck-land \ö-klənd\ city & port N New Zealand on North I. *pop* 152,300

Audenarde — see OUDENAARDE

Au-ghra-bies Falls \ö-'gräb-ēz\ or **King George's Falls** waterfall 480 ft Republic of So. Africa in Orange river in NW Cape Province

Au-ghrim or **Aghrim** \ö-grəm, -krəm\ town W Ireland in E Galway

Augs-burg \ögz-'bərg, 'aügz-'bü(ə)rg\ city W Germany in Bavaria on Lech river *pop* 213,000

Au-gus-ta \ö-'gäs-tə, ə-\ 1 city E Ga. on Savannah river *pop* 59,864 2 city * of Me. on the Kennebec *pop* 21,945

Au-lis \ö-ləs\ harbor E Greece in Boeotia on Euripus strait

Au-nis \ö-'nēs\ former province W France on Gironde estuary & Bay of Biscay * La Rochelle

Au-rang-a-bad \au-'rən-(g)ə-'bäd\ city W India in cen Maharashtra ENE of Bombay *pop* 87,579

Au-rès \ö-'res\ massif ab 7600 ft NE Algeria in Saharan Atlas

Au-rignac \ö-rēn-'yak\ village SW France SW of Toulouse

Au-ri-lac \ö-rē-'(y)ak\ city S cen France NW of Cahors *pop* 28,226

Au-ro-ra \ə-'rör-ə, ö-, -'rör-\ 1 city N cen Colo. E of Denver *pop* 74,974 2 city NE Ill. *pop* 74,182

Au-sa-ble \ö-'sä-bəl\ river 20 m NE N.Y. flowing E into Lake Champlain through **Ausable Chasm** (gorge 2 m long)

Auschwitz — see OSWIECIM

Aus-ter-litz \ö-'stər-'lits, 'äu-\ or Czech **Slav-kow** \släf-'kóf, 'släv-'köv\ town Czechoslovakia ESE of Brno

Aus-tin \ös-tən, 'äs-\ 1 city S Minn. *pop* 25,074 2 city * of Tex. on the Colorado *pop* 251,808

Austral — see TUBUAI

Aus-tral-asia \ös-trə-'lā-zhə, äs-, -'lā-shə\ 1 Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, & Melanesia 2 the Brit. Commonwealth nations of the SW Pacific: Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, & Western Samoa — **Aus-tral-asian** \zhən, -shən\ *adj* or *n*

Aus-tra-lia \ö-'sträl-yə, ä-, ə-\ 1 continent of the eastern hemisphere SE of Asia & S of the equator *area* 2,948,366 2 or **Commonwealth of Australia** dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations including the continent of Australia & island of Tasmania * Canberra *area* 2,967,909, *pop* 12,730,000

Australian Alps mountain range SE Australia in E Victoria & SE New So. Wales forming S end of Great Dividing range

Australian Capital Territory or formerly **Federal Capital Territory** district SE Australia including two areas, one around Canberra & the other on Jervis Bay, surrounded by New So. Wales *area* 939, *pop* 133,100

Aus-tra-sia or **Os-tra-sia** \ö-'strā-zhə, ä-, -shə\ the E dominions of the Merovingian Franks extending from Meuse river to Bohemian Forest — **Aus-tra-sian** \zhən, -shən\ *adj* or *n*

Aus-tria \ös-trē-ə, 'äs-\ or G **Ös-ter-reich** \œ-'stər(r)-'rik\ country cen Europe in & N of E Alps with the Danube crossing it in N; a republic * Vienna *area* 32,375, *pop* 7,460,000 — **Aus-tri-an** \-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Austria-Hun-gary \-'həŋ-gə-rē\ dual monarchy 1867–1918 cen Europe including Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bukovina & Transylvania in Rumania, NW half of Yugoslavia, Galicia in Poland, & NE Italy — **Aus-tro-Hun-gar-i-an** *adj* or *n* \ös-(.)trō-'həŋ-'gar-ē-ən, 'äs-, -'ger-\

Aus-tro-ne-sia \ös-trə-'nē-zhə, äs-, -'nē-shə\ 1 the islands of the S Pacific 2 area extending from Madagascar through the Malay peninsula & archipelago to Hawaii & Easter I.

Au-teuil \ö-'tai, -'tə(r)\ district in W Paris, France

Au-vergne \ö-'ve(ə)rn(-yā), -'vərn\ 1 region & former province S cen France * Clermont (now Clermont-Ferrand) 2 mountains S cen France; highest in the Massif Central — see SANCY (Puy de)

Aux Cayes — see CAYES

Aux Sources, Mont \mōn-,tō-'sü(ə)rs\ mountain 10,822 ft N Lesotho in Drakensberg mountains on Natal border

Au-yán-te-pu-i \äu-'yän-təp-'wē\ or **Devil Mountain** plateau ab 20 m long SE Venezuela E of Caroní river — see ANGEL FALLS

Av-a-lon \av-ə-'län\ 1 peninsula Canada in SE Nfld. 2 or **Isle of Avalon** district, orig. an island, SW England in Somerset including Glastonbury

Ave-bury \äv-b(ə-)rē, US also -,ber-ē\ village S England in Wiltshire E of Bristol

Ave-lla-ne-da \av-ə-zhə-'nā-də\ city E Argentina, E suburb of Buenos Aires, on Río de la Plata *pop* 329,626

Avenches \ə-'vānsh\ or **anc Aven-ti-cum** \ə-'vent-i-kəm\ town W Switzerland in Vaud canton * of ancient Helvetia

Av-en-tine \av-ən-'tīn, -tēn\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven (including also the Caelian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, & Viminal) on which the ancient city was built

Aver-nus \ə-'vər-nəs\ or It **Aver-no** \ä-'ve(ə)r-(.)nō\ lake S Italy in crater of extinct volcano W of Naples

Avi-gnon \a-(.)vën-'yōn\ city SE France near confluence of Rhone & Durance rivers *pop* 86,096

Avi-la \äv-i-lə\ 1 province cen Spain *area* 3042, *pop* 203,798 2 city, its * , WNW of Madrid *pop* 30,938

Avlona — see VLONE

Avon \ä-vən, 'av-ən, US also 'ä-'vän\ 1 river 96 m, cen England rising in Northamptonshire & flowing WSW past Stratford-upon-Avon into the Severn at Tewkesbury 2 river 65 m S England rising near Devizes in Wiltshire & flowing S into English channel

3 river 62 m SW England rising in Gloucestershire & flowing S & W through city of Bristol into Bristol channel at Avonmouth 4 \av-ən\ — see SWAN 5 \ä-vən, 'av-ən, US also 'ä-'vän\ county SW England * Bristol *area* 520, *pop* 915,300

Avranches \av-'rānsh\ town NW France in SW Normandy

Awa-ji \ə-'wä-jē\ island Japan S of Honshu & NE of Shikoku I.

Awash — see HAWASH

Ax-el Hei-berg \ak-səl-'hi-'bərg\ island N Canada in the Sverdrup islands W of Ellesmere I. *area* 15,779

Axum — see AKSUM — **Ax-um-ite** \ak-sə-mīt\ *adj* or *n*

Aya-cu-cho \i-ə-'kü-(.)chō\ town S Peru SE of Lima

Ay-din \i-'din\ city SW Turkey SE of Izmir *pop* 43,483

Ayers Rock \a(ə)rz-, 'e(ə)rz-\ outcrop cen Australia in SW Northern Territory; 1½ m long, 1143 ft high

Ayles-bury \ä(ə)lz-b(ə-)rē, US also -,ber-ē\ borough SE cen England * of Buckinghamshire *pop* 41,288

Ayodhya — see AJODHYA

Ayr \ä(ə)r, 'e(ə)r\ 1 or **Ayr-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SW Scotland *area* 1132 2 burgh & port SW Scotland in Strathclyde *pop* 47,884

Ayut-tha-ya or **Ayu-dhya** \ä-'yüt-ə-yə\ city S Thailand N of Bangkok on an island in the lower Chao Phraya *pop* 40,352

Azer-bai-jan or **Azer-bai-dzhan** or **Azerbaijan Republic** \az-ər-'bi-'jän, 'äz-\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in E

Transcaucasia bordering on Caspian sea * Baku area 33,200, pop 5,111,000

Azerbaijan or **anc At-ro-pa-te-ne** or **Me-dia Atropatene** \ˈmēd-ē-ə, -a-trō-pə-ˈtē-nē\ region NW Iran; chief city Tabriz

Azin-court \ä-zä-ˈkür\ or earlier **Agin-court** \ˈaj-ən, -kō(ə)rt, -kō(ə)rt; ˈazh-ən, -kü(ə)r\ village N France WNW of Arras

Azores \ä-zō(ə)rz, -zō(ə)rz, ə-ˈ\ or Port **Aço-res** \ə-ˈsōr-ēsh\ islands N Atlantic belonging to Portugal & lying ab 800 m off coast of Portugal; chief town Ponta Delgada area 888, pop 336,100 — **Azor-e-an** or **Azor-i-an** \ä-ˈzōr-ē-ən, -zōr-, ə-ˈ\ *adj or n*

Azov, Sea of \ˈaz-ōf, ˈäz-, -äv\ gulf of the Black sea E of Crimea connected with the Black sea by the Kerch strait area 14,520

Aztec Ruins National Monument \äz, tek-\ reservation NW N. Mex. NE of Farmington; site of a prehistoric pueblo

Azu-sa \ä-ˈzü-sä\ city SW Calif. ENE of Los Angeles pop 25,217

Baal-bek \bä-äl, bek, ˈbäl, bek\ town E Lebanon N of Damascus on site of ancient city of **He-li-op-o-lis** \hē-lē-ˈäp-(ə)lās\

Ba-bar \ˈbāb-, ä-ˈr\ islands Indonesia ENE of Timor

Bab el Man-deb \bab-äl-ˈman-dəb\ strait between SW Arabia & Africa connecting Red sea & Gulf of Aden

Ba-bel-thu-ap \bāb-äl-ˈtü-äp\ or **Pa-lau** \pə-ˈlau\ or **Pe-lew** \pə-ˈlü\ island W Pacific, chief island in the Palau district area 143

Ba-bu-yan \bāb-ü-ˈyän\ 1 islands N Philippines N of Luzon area 225 2 chief island of the group

Bab-y-lon \ˈbab-ə-lən, -län\ ancient city * of Babylonia; its site ab 50 m S of Baghdad near the Euphrates

Bab-y-lo-nia \bab-ə-ˈlō-nyə, -nē-ə\ ancient country in valley of lower Euphrates & Tigris rivers * Babylon

Back \ˈbak\ river 605 m Canada in NE Mackenzie District & NW Keewatin District flowing ENE into Arctic ocean

Ba-co-lod \bä-ˈkō, lōd\ city Philippines on Negros I. pop 156,900

Bactra — see BALKH

Bac-tria \ˈbak-trē-ə\ or **Bac-tri-a-na** \bak-trē-ˈan-ə, -än-ə, -ä-nä\ ancient country SW Asia between Hindu Kush & Oxus river * Bactra — see BALKH — **Bac-tri-an** \ˈbak-trē-ən\ *adj or n*

Ba-da-joz \bäth-ä-ˈhōs, ˈbäd-ä-ˈhōz\ 1 province SW Spain in valley of Guadiana river area 8451, pop 687,599 2 city, its * pop 112,836

Ba-da-lo-na \bäth-ä-ˈlō-nə, ˈbäd-ä-ˈlō-nä\ city & port NE Spain on the Mediterranean NE of Barcelona pop 139,223

Bad Ems — see EMS

Bad-en \ˈbäd-ən\ 1 region SW Germany bordering on Switzerland & France; formerly a grand duchy (1805–1918), a state of the Weimar Republic (1918–33), an administrative division of the Third Reich (1933–49), & a state of the Bonn Republic (1949–51) * Karlsruhe — see BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG 2 BADEN-BADEN

Bad-en-Ba-den \bäd-ən-ˈbäd-ən\ city & spa SW Germany in Baden-Württemberg SSW of Karlsruhe pop 34,074

Bad-en-Würt-tem-berg \bäd-ən-ˈwürt-əm-, bərg, -ˈwürt-, -ˈvüert-əm-, bərk\ state W Germany W of Bavaria; formed 1951 from former Baden, Württemberg-Baden, & Württemberg-Hohenzollern states * Stuttgart area 13,800, pop 8,959,700

Badgastein — see GASTEIN

Bad Godesberg — see GODESBERG

Badlands National Monument reservation SW S.Dak. E of Black hills comprising an area of badlands topography area 156

Bad Mergentheim — see MERGENTHEIM

Baf-fin \ˈbaf-ən\ island NE Canada N of Hudson strait; largest in Arctic archipelago area 183,810

Baffin Bay inlet of the Atlantic between W Greenland & E Baffin I.

Baffin Island National Park reservation N Canada in E Baffin I. area 8300

Ba-fing \bə-ˈfan\ river 350 m W Africa in W Mali & Guinea; the upper course of the Senegal

Bagh-dad or **Bag-dad** \ˈbag, dad\ city * of Iraq on the middle Tigris pop 1,490,759 — **Bagh-dadi** \bag-ˈdad-ē\ *n*

Ba-guio \bäg-ē-ˈō\ city, summer * of the Philippines, in NW cen Luzon pop 71,400

Ba-ha-ma \bə-ˈhām-ə, by outsiders also -ˈhā-mə\ islands in the Atlantic SE of Florida; an independent member of Brit. Commonwealth since 1973 (officially **Commonwealth of the Bahamas**) * Nassau area 4404, pop 190,000 — see TURKS AND CAICOS — **Ba-ha-mi-an** \bə-ˈhā-mē-ən, -ˈhām-ē-ˈ\ or **Ba-ha-man** \-ˈhā-mən, -ˈhām-ən\ *adj or n*

Ba-ha-wal-pur \bə-ˈhā-wəl, pū(ə)r\ region Pakistan in SW Punjab in Thar desert; until 1947 a princely state of India

Ba-hia \bə-ˈhē-ə, bā-ˈē-ə\ 1 or formerly **Ba-ia** \bā-ˈē-ə\ state E Brazil * Salvador area 215,329, pop 7,420,906 2 — see SALVADOR

Ba-hia Blan-ca \bə, hē-ə-ˈblān-kə, bā, ē-ə-ˈblān\ city & port E Argentina 350 m SW of Buenos Aires pop 120,580

Bahnasa, El — see OXYRHYNCHUS

Bah-rain or **Bah-rein** \bā-ˈrān\ 1 islands in Persian Gulf off coast of Arabia; an independent sultanate * Manama (on Bahrain I.) area 213, pop 220,000 2 island, largest of the group, 27 m long — **Bah-raini** or **Bah-reini** \-ˈrā-nē\ *adj or n*

Bahr el Gha-zal \ba(ə)r-, el-gə-ˈzal, ˈbär-\ river ab 500 m SW Sudan flowing E to unite at Lake No with the Bahr el Jebel forming the White Nile

Bahr el Je-bel \ˈjeb-əl\ section of the Albert Nile in Sudd region above Lake No

Bai-kal or **Bay-kal** \bi-ˈköl, -ˈkäl\ lake U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in mountains N of Mongolia; 5712 ft deep, ab 375 m long

Baile Atha Cliath — see DUBLIN

Ba-ja \ˈbä-(j)hä\ BAJA CALIFORNIA

Ba-ja California \bä-(j)hä-\ or **Lower California** peninsula 760 m long NW Mexico between the Pacific & Gulf of California; divided into the states of **Baja California Nor-te** \ˈnōr-tē\ (to the N * Mexicali area 27,653, pop 856,773) & **Baja California Sur** \ˈsü(ə)r\ (to the S * La Paz area 27,976, pop 123,786)

Bakan — see SHIMONOSEKI

Ba-ker \ˈbā-kər\ island (atoll) cen Pacific near the equator at 176°31'W; belongs to U.S.

Baker, Mount mountain 10,750 ft NW Wash. in Cascade range

Baker Lake — see DUBAWNT

Ba-kers-field \ˈbā-kərz-, fēld\ city S cen Calif. pop 69,515

Ba-ku \bä-ˈkü\ city U.S.S.R. * of Azerbaidzhan Republic on W shore of Caspian sea pop 847,000

Bakwanga — see MBUI-MAYI

Ba-la-klä-va or **Ba-la-clä-va** \bal-ä-ˈklav-ə, ˈbäl-ä-ˈkläv-ə\ village U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in Crimea SE of Sevastopol

Bal-a-ton \ˈbal-ä-, tən, ˈböl-ä-, tön\ or **G Plat-ten-see** \ˈplät-ˈn-, zä\ lake W Hungary; largest in cen Europe area 266

Bal-bo-a Heights \bal-, bö-ä-\ town Panama Canal Zone, suburb of Balboa, at Pacific entrance to the canal adjacent to Panama City; administrative center of Canal Zone

Bal-dwin \ˈböl-dwən\ borough SW Pa. S of Pittsburgh pop 26,729

Baldwin Park city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 47,285

Bäle — see BASEL

Bale-a-res \bal-ē-ˈar-ēz\ 1 the Balearic islands 2 province E Spain comprising the Balearic islands * Palma area 1936, pop 558,287

Bale-a-ric \bal-ē-ˈar-ik\ islands E Spain in the W Mediterranean — see BALEARES, IVIZA, MAJORCA, MINORCA

Ba-li \ˈbäl-ē\ island Indonesia off E end of Java area 2147, pop 2,247,000 — **Ba-li-nese** \bäl-i-ˈnēz, bal-, -ˈnēs\ *adj or n*

Ba-li-ke-sir \bäl-ē-ke-ˈsi(ə)r\ city NW Turkey in Asia pop 69,341

Ba-lik-pa-pan \bäl-ik-ˈpāp-, ān\ city & port Indonesia on SE Borneo on inlet of Makassar strait pop 91,706

Bal-kan \ˈböl-kən\ 1 mountain range cen Bulgaria extending from Yugoslavia border to Black sea; highest point Botev Peak 7795 ft 2 peninsula SE Europe between Adriatic & Ionian seas on W & Aegean & Black seas on E

Balkan States or **Bal-kans** \ˈböl-kənz\ the countries occupying the Balkan peninsula: Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, & Turkey in Europe

Bal-ka-ria \böl-ˈkar-ē-ä, bal-, -ˈker-\ mountain region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Kabardinian Republic

Balkh \ˈbälk\ 1 district N Afghanistan corresponding closely to ancient Bactria 2 or **anc Bac-tra** \ˈbak-trä\ town N Afghanistan * of ancient Bactria

Bal-kash or **Bal-kash** \bal-ˈkash, bäl-ˈkash\ lake 440 m long U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in SE Kazakh Republic area 6700

Bal-la-rat \ˈbal-ä-, rat\ city SE Australia in cen Victoria WNW of Melbourne pop 41,910

Bal-sas \ˈböl-säs, ˈbäl-\ river 426 m, cen Mexico flowing from Tlaxcala to the Pacific on border between Michoacán & Guerrero

Bal-tic \ˈböl-tik\ sea arm of the Atlantic N Europe enclosed by Denmark & the Scandinavian peninsula area ab 160,000

Bal-ti-more \ˈböl-tə-, mö(ə)r, -mō(ə)r, ˈböl-(tə-)mər\ city & port N cen Md. on Patapsco river estuary near Chesapeake Bay pop 905,759 — **Bal-ti-more-an** \böl-tə-ˈmör-ē-ən, -ˈmör-\ *n*

Bal-ti-stan \böl-tə-ˈstan\ region Ladakh district N Kashmir

Ba-lu-chi-stan \bə-, lü-cha-ˈstan\ arid region S Asia bordering on Arabian sea in SW Pakistan & SE Iran S & SW of Afghanistan

Ba-ma-ko \bām-ä-ˈkō\ city * of Mali on the Niger pop 182,000

Bam-berg \ˈbām-, bərg, ˈbām-, be(ə)rg\ city W Germany in N Bavaria NNW of Nuremberg pop 69,303

Ba-na-hao \bə-ˈnä-, hau\ extinct volcano 7141 ft Philippines on S Luzon ab 50 m SE of Manila

Ba-nana river \bə-, nan-ä-\ lagoon E Fla. between Canaveral peninsula & Merritt I.

Ba-na-ras or **Be-na-res** \bə-ˈnär-əs, -ēz\ or **Va-ra-na-si** \və-ˈrān-ä-(j)sē\ city N India in SE Uttar Pradesh pop 637,612

Ba-nat \bə-ˈnät, ˈbän-, ät\ region SE cen Europe in Danube basin between Tisza & Mures rivers & the Transylvanian Alps; once entirely in Hungary, divided 1919 between Yugoslavia & Rumania

Ban-da \ˈban-dä, ˈbän-\ 1 islands Indonesia in Moluccas S of Ceram area 16 2 sea E Malay archipelago SE of Celebes, S of the Moluccas, W of Aru islands, & NE of Timor

Ban-da Ori-en-tal \ˈbän-dä-, ör-ē-, en-ˈtäl, -ör-\ URUGUAY — a former name, used with reference to its position on E shore of Río de la Plata

Bandar — see MASULIPATNAM

Ban-dar Kho-mei-ni \bän-där-, kō-mā-ˈnē\ town & port SW Iran at head of Persian gulf ENE of Abadan

Bandar Se-ri Be-ga-wan \bän-där-, ser-ē-bä-ˈgä-wən\ or formerly **Brunei** town, * of Brunei pop 36,574

Ban-de-li-er National Monument \ban-də-ˈli(ə)r\ reservation N cen N. Mex. W of Santa Fe containing cliff-dweller ruins area 42

Ban-djar-ma-sin or **Ban-je-r-ma-sin** \ban-jär-ˈmäs-ˈn, ˈbän-\ city Indonesia in S Borneo on Martapura river pop 214,096

Ban-dung or **D Ban-doeng** \ˈbän-, düŋ\ city Indonesia in W Java SE of Jakarta pop 972,566

Banff \ˈbām(p)f\ or **Banff-shire** \-, shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county NE Scotland * Banff area 630

Banff National Park reservation W Canada in SW Alta. on E slope of Rocky mountains area 2585

Ban-ga-lore \ˈban-gə-, lō(ə)r, -lō(ə)r\ city S India W of Madras * of Karnataka pop 1,041,900

Bang-a or **Ban-ka** \ˈban-gə\ island, Indonesia off SE Sumatra; chief town Pangkalpinang area 4609, pop 251,639

Bang-kok \ˈban-, kāk, ban-\ or Thai **Krung Thep** \ˈkrūŋ-ˈtēp\ city & port * of Thailand on the Chao Phraya ab 20 m above its mouth pop 2,132,000

Ban-gla-desh \bän-glä-ˈdesh, ˈban-, -ˈdāsh\ country S Asia E of India on Bay of Bengal; a republic in Brit. Commonwealth since 1971 * Dacca area 55,126, pop 75,000,000 — see EAST PAKISTAN

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Ban-gor \ˈbɑŋ-ɡò(ə)r & ˈbɑn-ɡò(ə)r (these usual for 1), ˈbɑŋ-ɡər\ 1 city E cen Me. on Penobscot river pop 33,168 2 municipal borough SE Northern Ireland in County Down pop 35,105 3 borough & city NW Wales in Gwynedd

Ban-gui \bàn-ɡē\ city * of Central African Republic pop 150,000

Bang-we-u-lu \bɑŋ-wē-ü-(l)ü\ lake ab 50 m long N Zambia in swamp region; its area fluctuates seasonally; drains into the Luapula, a headstream of the Congo

Ban-jul \ˈbän-jül\ or formerly **Bath-urist** \ˈbath-(l)ərst\ city & port * of Gambia on Island of St. Mary in Gambia river pop 36,570

Banks \ˈbɑŋ(k)s\ 1 island N Canada at W end of Canadian Arctic archipelago area 23,230 2 islands SW Pacific N of New Hebrides

Ban-nock-burn \ˈbɑn-ək-,børn, ˈbɑn-ək-\ town cen Scotland in Stirlingshire SSE of Stirling

Ban-tam \ˈbɑnt-əm\ village Indonesia in NW corner of Java; once * of Sultanate of Bantam

Ban-tray Bay \ˈbɑn-trē-\ bay SW Ireland in SW County Cork

Ba-paume \bā-ˈpōm, bā-\ town N France S of Arras

Bar-a-cal-do \ˈbɑr-ə-ˈkäl-(l)dō, ˈbār-\ commune N Spain W of Bilbao pop 110,516

Bar-a-coa \ˈbɑr-ə-ˈkō-ə, ˈbār-\ city & port E Cuba on N coast near E tip of island pop (municipality) 105,070

Bar-a-na-gar \ˈbā-rān-ə-ɡər\ city E India in West Bengal N of Calcutta pop 147,920

Bar-a-nof \ˈbār-ə-nōf, bā-ˈrān-əf\ island SE Alaska in Alexander archipelago S of Chichagof I. area ab 1600

Bar-a-tar-ia Bay \ˈbɑr-ə-ˈtar-ē-ə, -ˈter-\ lagoon SE La. on coast NW of delta of the Mississippi

Bar-ba-dos \bār-ˈbād-əs, -(l)ōz, -(l)äs, -(l)ōs\ island Brit. West Indies in Lesser Antilles E of the Windward group; a dominion of the Brit. Commonwealth since 1966 * Bridgetown area 166, pop 240,000 — **Bar-ba-di-an** \ˈbād-ē-ən\ adj or n

Bar-ba-ry \ˈbār-b(ə)-rē\ region N Africa on **Barbary Coast** extending from Egyptian border to the Atlantic & including the former **Barbary States** (Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, & Tripoli) — a chiefly former name

Bar-ber-point \ˈbār-bərz-\ or **Ka-la-eloa Point** \kə-lä-(l)ä-lō-ə-\ cape Hawaii at SW corner of Oahu W of Pearl Harbor

Bar-ber-ton \ˈbār-bərt-ən\ city NE Ohio SW of Akron pop 33,052

Bar-bi-son \ˈbār-bə-ˈzōn\ village N France SSE of Paris near Forest of Fontainebleau

Bar-bu-da \bār-ˈbūd-ə\ island Brit. West Indies in the Leewards N of Antigua, of which it is a dependency area 62

Bar-ca or **Bar-ka** \ˈbār-kə\ town Libya in NW Cyrenaica

Bar-ce-lo-na \ˈbār-sə-lō-nə\ 1 province NE Spain in Catalonia on the Mediterranean area 2968, pop 3,929,194 2 city & port, its * pop 1,837,838 3 city NE Venezuela near coast pop 54,916 — **Bar-ce-lo-nese** \-lō-nēz, -ˈnēs, -ˈlō-\ adj or n

Bar-dia \ˈbārd-ē-ə\ town & port Libya in NE Cyrenaica

Bar-reil-ly or **Bar-re-li** \bā-ˈrā-lē\ 1 city N India in NW cen Uttar Pradesh ESE of Delhi pop 334,064 2 — see ROHILKHAND

Bar-rents \ˈbār-ən(t)s, ˈbār-\ sea comprising the part of the Arctic ocean between Spitsbergen & Novaya Zemlya

Bar-ri \ˈbār-ē\ or anc **Bar-i-um** \ˈbār-ē-əm, ˈber-\ commune & port SE Italy * of Apulia on the Adriatic pop 350,670

Bar-ri-lo-che or **San Carlos de Bariloche** \san-ˈkär-ləs-də-bär-ə-lō-chē\ city SW Argentina on Lake Nahuel Huapi pop 15,995

Bar-i-sal \ˈbār-ə-səl\ city S Bangladesh in Ganges delta pop 79,300

Bar-king \ˈbār-kiŋ\ or **Barking Town** borough of E Greater London, England pop 160,499

Bar-let-ta \ˈbār-ˈlet-ə\ commune & port SE Italy in Apulia on the Adriatic pop 75,097

Bar-na-ul \ˈbār-nə-ül\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Ob * of Altai Territory pop 439,000

Bar-ne-gat Bay \ˈbār-ni-gat, -gət-\ inlet of the Atlantic E N.J.

Barnes \ˈbärnz\ former municipal borough SE England, now part of Richmond upon Thames

Bar-net \ˈbār-nət\ borough of N Greater London, England pop 303,578

Barns-ley \ˈbärnz-lē\ borough N England in So. Yorkshire pop 75,330

Barn-sta-ble \ˈbärn-stə-bəl\ town SE Mass. pop 19,842

Bar-o-da \bā-ˈrōd-ə\ 1 former state W India near head of Gulf of Cambay * Baroda area 8176 2 city W India in SE Gujarat SE of Ahmadabad pop 404,229

Bar-ot-se-land \bā-ˈrāt-sē-land\ region W Zambia; formerly a protectorate

Bar-qui-si-me-to \ˈbār-kə-sə-ˈmāt-(l)ō\ city NW Venezuela pop 280,086

Bar-ran-qui-lla \ˈbār-ən-ˈkē-(y)ə\ city & port N Colombia on the Magdalena pop 816,706

Barren Grounds treeless plains N Canada W of Hudson Bay

Bar-rie \ˈbār-ē\ city Canada in SE Ont. pop 27,676

Bar-ring-ton \ˈbār-ij-tən\ town E R.I. SE of Providence pop 17,554

Bar-row \ˈbār-(l)ō\ or **Barrow-in-Fur-ness** \ˈbār-ə-wən-ˈfər-nəs\ borough NW England in S Cumbria pop 63,998

Barrow, Point most northerly point of Alaska & of the U.S., at ab 71°25'N, 156°30'W

Bar-stow \ˈbār-stō\ city S Calif. NNE of San Bernardino pop 17,442

Bar-tles-ville \ˈbärt-ˈlɪz-vil\ city NE Okla. pop 29,683

Bar-ú \bār-ü\ or formerly **Chi-ri-qui** \ˈchir-i-ˈkē\ volcano 11,070 ft Panama near Costa Rican border

Bas-el \ˈbäs-əl\ or F **Bâle** or older **Basle** \ˈbäl\ 1 former canton NW Switzerland, now divided into two cantons (formerly half cantons): **Bas-el-Land** \ˈbäs-əl-länt\ (* Liestal area 165, pop 204,889) & **Bas-el-Stadt** \-,shtät\ (* Basel area 14, pop 234,945) 2 city NW Switzerland * of Basel-Stadt

Bas-shan \ˈbā-shən\ region in ancient Palestine E & NE of Sea of Galilee

Bas-shi channel \ˈbāsh-ē\ strait between Philippines & Formosa

Bash-kir-ia \ˈbāsh-ˈkir-ē-ə\ or **Bash-kir Republic** \ˈbāsh-ˈki(ə)r-\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Ural mountains * Ufa area 54,233, pop 3,819,000

Bas-i-lan \bä-ˈsē-län\ 1 island Philippines SW of Mindanao area 495 2 city comprising Basilan Island and several small nearby islands pop 209,100

Bas-il-don \ˈbāz-əl-dən\ town SE England in Essex pop 129,073

Bas-i-li-ca-ta \bā-zil-ə-ˈkāt-ə, -ˈsil-\ or formerly **Lu-ca-nia** \lü-ˈkän-yə, ˈkän-\ region S Italy on Gulf of Taranto * Potenza

Basin ranges — see GREAT BASIN

Basque Provinces \ˈbask\ region N Spain on Bay of Biscay including provinces of Álava, Guipúzcoa, & Vizcaya

Bas-ra \ˈbäs-rə, ˈbäs-, ˈbas-, ˈbāz-, ˈbāz-, ˈbāz-\ or **Bus-ra** \ˈbäs-rə, ˈbäs-\ city & port S Iraq on Shatt-al-Arab pop 310,950

Bass \ˈbas\ strait separating Tasmania & continent of Australia

Bas-sein \bā-ˈsān\ city S Burma W of Rangoon pop 175,000

Basse-terre \ˈbas-te(ə)r, bäs-\ town & port Brit. West Indies * of St. Kitts I. & of St. Kitts-Nevis state

Basse-Terre \ˈbas-te(ə)r, bäs-\ 1 island French West Indies constituting the W part of Guadeloupe area 364 2 town & port * of Guadeloupe

Bas-tia \ˈbas-tē-ə, ˈbäs-\ city & port France on NE coast of Corsica pop 49,375

Bas-togne \bā-ˈstōn\ town SE Belgium in the Ardennes

Basutoland — see LESOTHO

Ba-ta \ˈbāt-ə\ city * of Mbini pop 27,024

Ba-taan \bā-ˈtan, -ˈtän\ peninsula Philippines in W Luzon on W side of Manila Bay

Ba-ta-via \bā-ˈtā-vē-ə\ 1 city NW N.Y. pop 17,338 2 — see JAKARTA — **Ba-ta-vi-an** \-vē-ən\ adj or n

Batavian Republic the Netherlands under the French (1795-1806)

Bath \ˈbath, ˈbāth\ city SW England in Avon pop 84,545

Bath-urist \ˈbath-(l)ərst\ 1 city Canada in NE N.B. pop 16,674 2 — see BANJUL 3 island N Canada in Parry group area 6041

Bat-on Rouge \ˈbat-ən-ˈrūzh\ city * of La. on the Mississippi pop 165,963

Bat-ter-sea \ˈbat-ər-sē\ former metropolitan borough SW London, England, on S bank of the Thames, now part of Wandsworth

Bat-tle Creek \ˈbat-ˈlɪ-krek\ city S Mich. pop 38,931

Ba-tu-mi \bā-ˈtū-mē\ or **Ba-tum** \-ˈtüm\ city & port U.S.S.R. in SW Georgia on Black sea * of Adzhar Republic pop 82,000

Baut-zen \ˈbaut-sən\ city E Germany on Spree river ENE of Dresden pop 43,670

Ba-var-ia \bā-ˈver-ē-ə, -ˈvar-\ or G **Bay-ern** \ˈbi-ərən\ state S Germany bordering on Austria & Czechoslovakia * Munich area 27,232, pop 10,603,200

Ba-ya-món \bi-ə-ˈmōn\ city NE cen Puerto Rico pop 147,552

Bay City city E Mich. near head of Saginaw Bay pop 49,449

Ba-yeux \bi-ˈ(y)ü, bā-, bā-ˈyæ(r); bā-yœ\ town NW France WNW of Caen

Baykal — see BAIKAL

Bay-onne \bā-ˈōn\ city & port NE N.J. pop 72,743

Ba-yonne \bā-ˈōn, bā-ˈyōn\ city SW France on the Adour near Bay of Biscay pop 42,743

Bay-reuth \bi-ˈrōit, ˈbi-\ city W Germany in Bavaria NE of Nuremberg pop 63,530

Bay-town \ˈbā-taun\ city SE Tex. on Galveston Bay pop 43,980

Bay Village city NE Ohio W of Cleveland pop 18,163

Beachy Head \bē-chē-\ headland SE England on coast of East Sussex

Bea-cons-field \ˈbē-kənz-fēld\ city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I. SSW of Montreal pop 19,389

Bear \ˈba(ə)r, ˈbe(ə)r\ 1 river 75 m N Calif. flowing SW to Feather river 2 river 350 m N Utah, SW Wyo., & SE Idaho flowing to Great Salt Lake

Beard-more \ˈbi(ə)rd-mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ glacier Antarctica descending to Ross Ice Shelf at ab 170°E

Bear Mountain mountain 1305 ft SE N.Y. on the Hudson

Bé-arn \bā-ˈarn\ region & former province SW France in Pyrenees SW of Gascony * Pau

Be-as or **Bi-as** \ˈbē-äs\ river 300 m N India in the Punjab

Beau-fort \ˈbō-fərt\ sea comprising the part of the Arctic ocean NE of Alaska & NW of Canada

Beau-mar-is \bō-ˈmar-əs\ borough NW Wales in Gwynedd on E Anglesey I. on Beaumaris Bay

Beau-mont \ˈbō-mänt, bō-\ city & port SE Tex. on Neches river pop 115,919

Beaune \ˈbōn\ commune E France SSW of Dijon pop 16,874

Beau-so-leil \bō-sə-ˈlā\ commune SE France N of Monaco

Beau-va-is \bō-ˈvā\ commune N France NNW of Paris pop 46,777

Bea-ver \ˈbē-vər\ 1 river 280 m NW Okla. forming upper course of the North Canadian 2 river 305 m Canada in Alta. & Sask. flowing E into the Churchill

Bea-ver-head \ˈbē-vər-hed\ mountains on Idaho-Mont. boundary; SE part of Bitterroot range of the Rockies — see GARFIELD

Bea-ver-ton \ˈbē-vərt-ən\ city NW Oreg. W of Portland pop 18,577

Bech-u-a-na-land \ˈbech-(ə)-ˈwän-ə-land\ 1 region S Africa N of Orange river & W of Transvaal & including Kalahari desert & Okovango Basin 2 — see BOTSWANA 3 or **British Bechuanaland** former Brit. colony in the region S of Molopo river; became part of Union of So. Africa 1895 — **Bech-u-a-na** \ˈbech-(ə)-ˈwän-ə\ adj or n

Beck-en-ham \ˈbek-(ə)-nəm\ former urban district SE England in Kent, now part of Bromley

Beck-ley \ˈbek-lē\ city S W. Va. pop 19,884

Bed-ford \ˈbed-fərd\ 1 city NE Ohio SE of Cleveland pop 17,552 2 or **Bed-ford-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ county SE cen England area 477, pop 484,300 3 borough, its * pop 73,064

Bed-loe's \ˈbed-lōz\ — see LIBERTY

Be-dzin \ˈben-jēn\ or **Ben-din** \ˈben-dēn\ commune S Poland in Silesia pop 42,800

Beer-she-ba \bi(ə)r-ˈshē-bə, be(ə)r-, bər-\ city S Israel in N Negeb, in Bible times marking extreme S limit of Palestine pop 77,400

Behar — see BIHAR

Be-his-tun \bā-his-'tūn\ or **Bi-su-tun** \bē-sə-'tūn\ village W Iran 22 m E of Kermanshah
Bei-da \bā-də\ town NE Libya in Cyrenaica NE of Benghazi
Bei-ra \bā-rə\ town & port SE Mozambique pop 58,970
Bei-rut or **Bay-rut** or **Bey-routh** \bā-'rūt\ or *anc* **Be-ry-tus** \bə-'rit-əs\ city & port * of Lebanon pop 700,000
Bekaa — see BIKA
Bé-kés-csa-ba \bā-kāsh-'chō-'bò\ city SE Hungary pop 55,408
Be-la-ya \bel-ə-yə\ river 700 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, rising in the S Urals & flowing S, W, & NW to the Kama
Be-lém \bə-'lem\ or **Pa-rá** \pə-'rā\ city N Brazil * of Pará state on Pará river pop 563,996
Bel-fast \bel-'fast, bel-\ city & county borough & port * of Northern Ireland & of County Antrim at head of **Belfast Lough** (inlet) pop 358,991
Bel-fort \bel-'fò(ə)r, bā-'fò(ə)r\ commune E France commanding **Belfort Gap** (wide pass between Vosges & Jura mountains) pop 53,214
Belgian Congo or *earlier* **Congo Free State** former Belgian colony W cen Africa — see ZAIRE
Belgian East Africa — see RUANDA-URUNDI
Bel-gium \bel-jəm\ or **F Bel-gique** \bel-zhēk\ or *Flem* **Bel-gië** \bel-gē-ə\ country W Europe bordering on North sea; a constitutional monarchy * Brussels area 11,774, pop 9,730,000
Bel-go-rod-Dnes-trov-ski or **Byel-go-rod-Dnes-trov-ski** \bel-gə-'rād-(.)ne-'strōf-skē, -'strōv-, 'byel-gə-rət-\ or *Rum* **Ce-ta-tea Al-ba** \chə-'tāt-ē-ə-'āl-bə\ or *formerly* Turk & Russ **Ak-ker-man** \āk-ər-'mān\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Ukraine on the Dniester estuary pop 29,000
Bel-grade \bel-'grād, -'grād, -'grad, bel-\ or **Beo-grad** \beu-'grād\ city * of Yugoslavia & of Serbia pop 772,000
Bel-gra-via \bel-'grā-vē-ə\ district of W cen London, England, in Kensington and Chelsea borough S of Hyde Park
Be-li-tung \bə-'lēt-əŋ\ or **Billi-ton** \-'lē-'tān\ island Indonesia between Sumatra & Borneo area 1866, pop 102,375
Be-lize \bə-'lēz\ or *formerly* **British Honduras** country Central America bordering on the Caribbean; a Brit. colony * Belmopan area 8866, pop 120,936 — **Be-liz-ean** \-'lē-zē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Bell \bel\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 21,836
Bel-la Coo-la \bel-ə-'kū-lə\ river ab 60 m Canada in B.C. flowing W to Burke channel E of Queen Charlotte Sound
Bel-la-ire \be-'la(ə)r, bə-, -'le(ə)r\ city SE Tex. within city of Houston pop 19,009
Bel-leau \be-'lō, 'be-\ village N France NW of Château-Thierry & N of **Bel-leau Wood** (F **Bois de Bel-leau** \bwād-ə-be-'lō\)
Belle Fourche \('bel-'fūsh\ river ab 290 m NE Wyo. & W S.Dak. flowing NE & E into the Cheyenne
Belle Glade \bel-'glād, bel-\ city SE Fla. pop 15,949
Belle Isle, Strait of \be-'li(ə)\ channel between N tip of Newfoundland I. & SE Labrador
Belle-ville \bel-'vil\ 1 city SW Ill. pop 41,699 2 town NE N.J. N of Newark pop 34,643 3 city Canada in SE Ont. pop 35,128
Belle-vue \bel-'vyū\ 1 city E Nebr. S of Omaha pop 19,449 2 city W Wash. E of Seattle pop 61,102
Bell-flow-er \bel-'flau-(ə)r\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 51,454
Bell Gardens city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 29,308
Bel-ling-ham \bel-'lɪŋ-'ham\ city & port NW Wash. on **Bellingham Bay** (inlet at N end of Puget Sound) pop 39,375
Bel-lings-hau-sen \bel-'lɪŋz-'hauz-'n\ sea comprising a large bay of the S Pacific W of base of Antarctic peninsula
Bel-lin-zo-na \bel-ən-'zō-nə\ commune S Switzerland E of Locarno * of Ticino pop 16,979
Bell-mawr \bel-'mār, -'mò(ə)r\ borough SW N.J. S of Camden pop 15,618
Bell-wood \bel-'wud\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 22,096
Bel-mont \bel-'mänt\ 1 city W Calif. SE of San Francisco pop 23,667 2 town E Mass. W of Boston pop 28,285
Bel-mo-pan \bel-'mō-'pan\ city * of Belize (Brit. Honduras) pop 39,257
Beloe More — see WHITE
Be-lo Ho-ri-zon-te \bā-lō-'hór-ə-'zānt-ē, 'bel-ō-, -'här-\ city E Brazil * of Minas Gerais pop 1,106,722
Be-loit \bə-'lōit\ city S Wis. on Ill. border pop 35,729
Be-lo-rus-sia \bel-ō-'rəsh-ə\ or **Bye-lo-rus-sia** \bē-'el-ō-\ or **White Russia**, 1 former region E Europe N of & including the Pripet Marshes inhabited by the White Russians 2 or **Be-lo-rus-sian Republic** \-'rəsh-ən-\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. bordering on Poland, Lithuania, & Latvia * Minsk area 88,044, pop 9,003,000
Belostok — see BIALYSTOK
Bel-sen or **Ber-gen-Belsen** \ber-gən-'bel-zən, 'bər-\ locality NW Germany on Lüneburg Heath NW of Celle
Be-lu-kha \bə-'lū-kə\ mountain 15,157 ft U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia; highest in Altai mountain region
Benares — see BANARAS
Ben-di-go \ben-'di-'gō\ city SE Australia in N Victoria NNW of Melbourne pop (with suburbs) 31,350
Be-ne-lux \ben-'l-əks\ economic union comprising Belgium, the Netherlands, & Luxembourg; formed 1947
Be-ne-ven-to \ben-ə-'ven-(.)tō\ commune S Italy in Campania NE of Naples pop 59,578
Ben-gal \ben-'gól, beŋ-\ region E India (subcontinent) including delta of Ganges & Brahmaputra rivers; formerly a presidency & (1937-47) a province of Brit. India; divided 1947 between Pakistan & Republic of India — see EAST BENGAL, EAST PAKISTAN, WEST BENGAL — **Ben-gal-ese** \beŋ-gə-'lēz, ben-, -'lēs\ *adj* or *n*
Bengal, Bay of arm of the Indian ocean between India & Sri Lanka on the W & Burma & Malay peninsula on the E
Ben-gha-zi or **Ben-ga-zi** or **Ben-gha-si** or **Ben-ga-si** \ben-'gāz-ē, beŋ-'gāz-\ or *anc* **Ber-e-ni-ce** \ber-ə-'nī-sē\ city & port NE Libya, a former * of Libya pop 137,295
Ben-guela \ben-'g(w)el-ə\ city & port W Angola pop 35,162

Be-ni \bā-nē\ river 1000 m, cen & N Bolivia flowing N to unite with Mamoré river forming the Madeira
Be-nin \bə-'nin, -'nēn; 'ben-ən\ 1 river ab 100 m S Nigeria W of the Niger flowing into Bight of Benin 2 former kingdom W Africa on the lower Niger; incorporated in Nigeria after 1897 3 or *formerly* **Da-ho-mey** \də-'hō-mē\ country W Africa on Gulf of Guinea; a republic, formerly a territory of French West Africa * Porto-Novo area 44,749, pop 2,760,000 4 or **Benin City** city SW Nigeria in W delta of the Niger pop 119,692 — **Be-ni-nese** \bə-'nin-'ēz, -'nēn-, 'ben-i-'nēz, -'nēs\ *adj* or *n*
Benin, Bight of the N section of Gulf of Guinea W Africa SW of Nigeria
Be-ni Su-ef \ben-ē-sū-'āf\ city N cen Egypt pop 99,400
Ben Lomond — see LOMOND (Ben)
Ben Nevis — see NEVIS (Ben)
Be-no-ni \bə-'nō-nē\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal on the Witwatersrand E of Johannesburg pop 122,502
Ben-ton \bent-'n\ city cen Ark. SW of Little Rock pop 16,499
Benton Harbor city SW Mich. pop 16,481
Be-nue \bān-(.)wā\ or **Bin-ue** \bin-(.)wā\ river 870 m W Africa flowing W into the Niger
Bep-pu \bep-(.)ü\ city Japan in NE Kyushu on **Beppu Bay** (arm of Inland sea) pop 146,000
Be-rar \bā-'rār, bə-\ region W cen India; in Central Provinces & Berar 1903-47, in Madhya Pradesh 1947-56, in Bombay 1956-60, in Maharashtra since 1960; chief city Amravati
Ber-be-ra \bər-b(ə-)rə\ town & port N Somalia
Be-rea \bə-'rē-ə\ 1 city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland pop 22,396 2 — see ALEPPO 3 — see VÉROIA
Be-re-zi-na \bə-'rāz-'n-ə, -'rez-\ river 350 m U.S.S.R. in Belorussia flowing SE into the Dnieper
Bergama — see PERGAMUM
Ber-ga-mo \be(ə)r-gə-'mō, 'bər-\ commune N Italy in Lombardy NE of Milan pop 124,968
Ber-gen, 1 \bər-gən, 'be(ə)r-\ city & port SW Norway pop 115,964 2 — see MONS
Ber-gen-field \bər-gən-'fēld\ borough NE N.J. pop 33,131
Be-ring \bi(ə)r-ɪŋ, 'be(ə)r-\ 1 sea arm of the N Pacific between Alaska & NE Siberia & between the Aleutians & Bering strait area 878,000 2 strait ab 56 m wide separating Asia (U.S.S.R.) from No. America (Alaska)
Ber-ke-ley \bər-'klē\ 1 city W Calif. on San Francisco Bay N of Oakland pop 116,716 2 city E Mo. NW of St. Louis pop 19,743
Berk-ley \bər-'klē\ city SE Mich. NW of Detroit pop 22,618
Berk-shire \bər-k-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ 1 hills W Mass. W of the Connecticut — see GREYLOCK (Mount) 2 \Brit usu 'bärk-\ county S England in Thames river basin * Reading area 485, pop 653,400
Ber-lin, 1 \bər-lən\ city N N.H. pop 15,256 2 \bər-'lin, Ger ber-'lən\ city E cen Germany on Spree river, before 1945 * of Germany & of Prussia, divided under postwar occupation between East & West Germany, East Berlin being made * of East Germany (1949) & West Berlin a state (not formally incorporated) of West Germany pop 3,218,273 — **Ber-lin-er** \bər-'lin-ər\ *n*
Ber-me-jo \bər-'mā-(.)hō, ber-\ river 1000 m N Argentina rising on Bolivian frontier & flowing SE into Paraguay river
Ber-mond-sey \bər-mən(d)-zē\ former metropolitan borough E cen London, England, now part of Southwark
Ber-mu-da \bər-'myüd-ə\ islands W Atlantic ESE of Cape Hatteras; a British self-governing colony * Hamilton area 21, pop 50,000 — **Ber-mu-dian** \-'myüd-ē-ən\ or **Ber-mu-dan** \-'myüd-'n\ *adj* or *n*
Bern or **Berne** \bər'n, 'be(ə)rn\ 1 canton NW & W cen Switzerland area 2658, pop 983,296 2 city, its * & * of Switzerland on the Aare pop 166,800 — **Bern-ese** \bər-'nēz, -'nēs\ *adj* or *n*
Bern-burg \bər'n-'bərg, 'be(ə)rn-'bü(ə)rg\ city E Germany W of Dessau pop 45,322
Bernese Alps or **Bernese Oberland** — see OBERLAND
Ber-ni-cia \bər-'nish-(ē-)ə\ Anglian kingdom of 6th century A.D. located between Tyne & Forth rivers * Bamborough
Ber-ni-na \bər-'nē-nə\ the S extension of Rhaetian Alps on border between Italy & Switzerland; highest peak **Piz Bernina** \pēts-\ (highest in the Rhaetian Alps) 13,295 ft
Beroea, 1 — see ALEPPO 2 — see VÉROIA
Ber-ry or **Ber-ri** \be-'rē\ former province cen France * Bourges
Ber-thoud \bər-'thəd\ mountain pass 11,315 ft N Colo. in Front range WNW of Denver
Ber-wick \ber-'ik\ or **Ber-wick-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SE Scotland * Duns area 457
Ber-wyn \bər-wən\ city NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 52,502
Berytus — see BEIRUT
Be-san-çon \bə-'zan(t)-sən, bə-zān-'sōn\ city E France pop 113,220
Bes-kids \bes-'kidz, be-'skēdz\ mountain ranges cen Europe in W Carpathians; include **West Beskids** (in Poland & Czechoslovakia W of Tatra mountains) & **East Beskids** (in NE Czechoslovakia)
Bes-sa-ra-bia \bes-ə-'rā-bē-ə\ region SE Europe between Dniester & Prut rivers; now mostly in Moldavian Republic of the U.S.S.R. — **Bes-sa-ra-bian** \-bē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Bes-se-mer \bes-ə-'mər\ city N cen Ala. pop 33,428
Beth-a-ny \beth-ə-nē\ village Palestine E of Jerusalem on Mount of Olives; now in W Jordan
Be-thel \beth-əl, be-'thel\ ruined town Palestine in W Jordan ab 11 m N of Jerusalem

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- Beth-el Park** \beth-əl-\ borough SW Pa. *pop* 34,791
Beth-le-hem \beth-li-,hem, -lē-(h)əm\ 1 city E Pa. on the Lehigh *pop* 72,686 2 city Palestine in Judea SW of Jerusalem; now in W Jordan *pop* 16,313
Beth-nal Green \beth-nəl-\ former metropolitan borough E London, England, now part of Tower Hamlets
Beth-sai-da \beth-'sā-əd-\ ruined town Palestine on NE side of Sea of Galilee E of the Jordan; its site in SE Syria
Be-tio \bā-chē-,ō, -shē-, 'bāt-sē-\ islet & village W Pacific in N Kiribati at S end of Tarawa
Bet-ten-dorf \bet-'n-,dōrf\ city E Iowa E of Davenport *pop* 22,126
Beuthen — see BYTOM
Bev-er-ley \bev-ər-lē\ town N England in Humberside *pop* 17,124
Bev-er-ly \bev-ər-lē\ city NE Mass. *pop* 38,348
Beverly Hills city SW Calif. W suburb of Los Angeles *pop* 33,416
Bex-ley \bek-slē\ borough of E Greater London, England *pop* 216,172
Bey-o-glu \bā-ə-(g)lū\ or formerly **Pera** \per-ə\ section of Istanbul, Turkey, comprising area N of the Golden Horn
Beyrouth — see BEIRUT
Bé-ziers \bāz-'yā\ city S France SW of Montpellier *pop* 80,492
Bezwada — see VIJAYAWADA
Bha-gal-pur \bāg-əl-,pū(ə)r\ city E India in E Bihar *pop* 178,216
Bhak-ra Dam \bāk-rə-\ hydroelectric & irrigation dam 680 ft high N India in Punjab NW of Bilaspur in gorge of the Sutlej
Bha-mo \bā-'mō, -'mō\ city N Burma on the upper Irrawaddy *pop* 16,000
Bharat — see INDIA
Bhat-pa-ra \bāt-'pār-ə\ city E India in West Bengal *pop* 160,607
Bhav-na-gar or **Bhau-na-gar** \bau-'næg-ər\ city & port W India in S Gujarat on Gulf of Cambay *pop* 222,462
Bho-pal \bō-'pāl\ 1 former state N cen India in & N of Vindhya mountains * Bhopal; now part of Madhya Pradesh 2 city N cen India NW of Nagpur * of Madhya Pradesh *pop* 325,721
Bhu-ba-nes-war or **Bhu-va-nesh-war** \būv-ə-'nāsh-wər\ city E India S of Cuttack * of Orissa *pop* 38,211
Bhu-tan \bü-'tan, -'tān\ country Asia in Himalayas on NE border of India; a protectorate of India * Thimbu *area* 18,000, *pop* 800,000 — **Bhu-ta-nese** \bü-t-'n-ēz, -'ēs\ *adj* or *n*
Bi-a-fra, **Bight of** \bē-'af-rə, bī-, -'āf-\ or **Bight of Bon-ny** \-'bān-ē\ the E section of Gulf of Guinea, W Africa
Bi-ak \bē-(y)āk\ island off W New Guinea; largest of the Schouten islands
Bia-ly-stok \bē-'äl-i-,stōk\ or Russ **Be-lo-stok** \bel-ə-'stōk\ city NE Poland *pop* 162,700
Biar-ritz \bē-ə-'rits, 'bē-ə-\ commune SW France on Bay of Biscay *pop* 26,750
Bias — see BEAS
Bid-de-ford \bid-ə-fərd\ city SW Me. SW of Portland *pop* 19,983
Biel \bē(ə)\ or F **Bienne** \bē-'en\ commune NW Switzerland in Bern canton NE of NE end of **Lake of Biel** (10 m long) *pop* 64,333
Bie-le-feld \bē-lə-felt\ city W Germany E of Münster *pop* 168,700
Big Bend, 1 *area* W Tex. in large bend of the Rio Grande; partly included in **Big Bend National Park** (reservation *area* 1094) 2 section of Columbia river E cen Wash.
Big Black river 330 m W cen Miss. flowing to the Mississippi
Big Diomedé — see DIOMEDE
Big Hole National Battlefield reservation SW Mont. in mountain valley SW of Anaconda near Idaho border
Big-horn \big-,hō(ə)r\ or **Big Horn**, 1 river 336 m N Wyo. & SE Mont. flowing N into Yellowstone river — see WIND 2 mountains N Wyo. extending S from Mont. border E of Bighorn river — see CLOUD PEAK
Big Sandy river 22 m between W.Va. & Ky. formed by confluence of Levisa Fork & Tug Fork & flowing N into the Ohio
Big Sioux \sü\ river 300 m S.Dak. & Iowa flowing S to the Missouri & forming Iowa-S.Dak. boundary
Big Spring city W Tex. NE of Odessa *pop* 28,735
Big Stone lake ab 30 m long between W Minn. & NE S.Dak. — see MINNESOTA (river)
Big Sur \sər\ region W Calif. centering on Big Sur river & extending ab 80 m along coast SE of Point Sur
Big Thicket wilderness area E Tex. NE of Houston *area* ab 450
Bi-har or **Be-har** \bi-'hār\ 1 state NE India bordering on Nepal; winter * Patna, summer * Ranchi *area* 67,164, *pop* 56,387,296 2 city cen Bihar state SE of Patna *pop* 78,581
Bijanagar — see VIJAYANAGAR
Bi-ka or **Be-kaa** \bi-'kā\ or **El Bika** or **El Bekaa** \el-\ or anc **Coe-le-Syria** \sē-lē-\ valley Lebanon & Syria between Lebanon & Anti-Lebanon mountain ranges
Bi-ka-ner \bik-ə-'ne(ə)r, bē-kə-, -'ni(ə)r\ city NW India in N Rajasthan in Thar desert *pop* 190,868
Bi-ki-ni \bē-'kē-nē\ island (atoll) W Pacific in Marshall islands
Bi-las-pur \bā-'lās-,pū(ə)r\ city E cen India in SE Madhya Pradesh SE of Jabalpur *pop* 86,706
Bil-bao \bil-'bā-,ō, -'baü, -'bā-(,)ō\ city N Spain * of Vizcaya *pop* 369,559
Bil-ler-i-ca \(')bil-'rik-ə, bel-ə-'rik-ə\ town NE Mass. S of Lowell *pop* 31,648
Bil-ling \bil-inz\ city S cen Mont. *pop* 61,581
Billiton — see BELITUNG
Bi-loxi \bā-'lök-sē, -'lāk-\ city & port SE Miss. *pop* 48,486
Bim-i-ni \bim-ə-nē\ two islands of the Bahamas NW of Andros
Bing-en \biŋ-ən\ city W Germany at confluence of the Rhine & the Nahe *pop* 24,350
Bing-ham-ton \biŋ-əm-tən\ city S cen N.Y. *pop* 64,123
Binh Dinh — see AN NHON
Binue — see BENUE
Bío-Bío \bē-ō-'bē-(,)ō\ river 238 m S cen Chile flowing into the Pacific at Concepción
Bi-o-ko \bē-'ō-(,)kō\ or formerly **Fer-nan-do Po** \fər-,nan-(,)dō-'pō\ or 1973-79 **Ma-ci-as Ngue-ma Bi-yo-go** \mä-thē-ə-səŋ-(g)wā-mə-bi-'yō-(,)gō\ island Equatorial Guinea in Bight of Biafra *area* 778, *pop* 61,197
Bir-ken-head \bər-kən-,hed, bər-kən-\ borough NW England in Merseyside on the Mersey estuary opposite Liverpool *pop* 137,738
Bir-ming-ham \bər-miŋ-,ham, Brit usu -miŋ-əm\ 1 city N cen Ala. *pop* 300,910 2 city SE Mich. N of Detroit *pop* 26,170 3 city & borough W cen England in Warwickshire *pop* 1,013,366
Bi-ro-bi-dzhan \bir-ō-bi-'jān, -'jan\ 1 — see JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION 2 city U.S.S.R. * of Jewish Autonomous Region *pop* 56,000
Bisayas — see VISAYAN
Biscay or **Biscaya** — see VIZCAYA — **Bis-cay-an** \bis-'kī-ən, -'kā-\ *adj* or *n*
Bis-cay, Bay of \bis-'kā, -kē\ inlet of the Atlantic between W coast of France & N coast of Spain
Bis-cayne Bay \bis-'kān, 'bis-\ inlet of the Atlantic SE Fla.
Bisk \bisk, 'bēsk\ or **Biysk** or **Biisk** \bē-(ə)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, in E Altai Territory *pop* 186,000
Bis-kra \bis-'krə, -(,)krä\ city NE Algeria at an oasis on S edge of Atlas mountains *pop* 53,177
Bis-marck \biz-'märk\ 1 sea comprising the part of the W Pacific enclosed by the islands of the Bismarck archipelago 2 archipelago W Pacific N of E end of New Guinea *area* 22,290, *pop* 176,471 3 mountain range North-East New Guinea NW of Owen Stanley range; highest point Mt. Wilhelm 15,400 ft 4 city * of N.Dak. on the Missouri *pop* 34,703
Bis-sau or **Bis-são** \bis-'au(n)\ city & port * of Guinea-Bissau *pop* 62,101
Bisuton — see BEHISTUN
Bi-thyn-ia \bē-'thin-ē-\ ancient country NW Asia Minor bordering on the Propontis & Euxine — **Bi-thyn-i-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Bitola or **Bitolj** — see MONASTIR
Bitter Lakes two lakes (Great Bitter Lake & Little Bitter Lake) in NE Egypt N of Suez; connected & traversed by the Suez canal
Bit-ter-root \bit-ə(r)-,rüt, -rüt\ range of the Rocky mountains on Idaho-Mont. boundary — see BEAVERHEAD, GARFIELD
Bi-wa \bē-(,)wä\ lake 40 m long Japan on Honshu NE of Kyoto
Bizerte \bā-'zərt-ē, bi-'ze(ə)rt\ or **Bi-zer-ta** \bā-'zərt-ə\ city & port N Tunisia on **Lake Bizerte** (a deep lagoon) *pop* 51,708
Björneborg — see PORI
Black, 1 mountains W N.C.; a range of the Blue Ridge mountains — see MITCHELL (Mount) 2 canyon of the Colorado between Ariz. & Nev. S of Hoover Dam 3 canyon of the Gunnison SW cen Colo. partly in **Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument** (*area* 21) 4 — see BO
Black-burn \blak-(,)bərən\ borough NW England in Lancashire *pop* 101,672
Blackburn, Mount mountain 16,523 ft S Alaska; highest in the Wrangell mountains
Black Forest or **G Schwarz-wald** \shfärts-,vält, 'shwört-,swöld\ forested mountain region SW Germany along the upper Rhine between the Neckar & Swiss border
Black hills mountains W S. Dak. & NE Wyo. — see HARNEY PEAK
Black-pool \blak-,pül\ borough NW England in Lancashire on Irish sea *pop* 151,311
Black sea or **Eux-ine sea** \yūk-sən, -sīn\ or anc **Pon-tus Eux-i-nus** \pānt-əs-,yūk-'sī-nəs\ or **Pontus** sea between Europe & Asia connected with Aegean sea through the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara, & Dardanelles *area* 168,500
Black Volta — see VOLTA
Black Warrior river 178 m, cen Ala. flowing into the Tombigbee
Bla-go-vesh-chensk \bläg-ə-'vesh-(ch)ən(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Amur *pop* 128,000
Blaine \blān\ city E Minn. N of St. Paul *pop* 20,640
Blanc, Cape \blāŋk, 'blā\ 1 cape N Tunisia; northernmost point of Africa, at 37°14'N 2 promontory NW Africa on the Atlantic in Mauritania at SW tip of Río de Oro
Blanc, Mont — see MONT BLANC
Blan-ca Peak \blāŋ-kə\ mountain 14,317 ft S Colo.; highest in Sangre de Cristo mountains
Blan-co, Cape \blāŋ-(,)kō\ cape SW Oreg.
Blan-tyre-Lim-be \blān-,tī(ə)r-'lim-bā\ city S Malawi *pop* 109,461
Blar-ney \blār-nē\ town SW Ireland in cen County Cork
Blas-ket \blas-kət\ islands SW Ireland N of Dingle Bay
Bled \bled\ resort Yugoslavia in Slovenia NW of Ljubljana
Blen-heim \blen-əm\ or G **Blind-heim** \blint-,hīm\ village W Germany in Bavaria NNW of Augsburg
Bli-da \blēd-ə\ city N Algeria SW of Algiers *pop* 85,683
Block \blāk\ island R.I. SSW of Point Judith
Bloem-fon-tein \blüm-fən-,tān, -fān-\ city Republic of So. Africa * of Orange Free State & judicial * of the Republic *pop* 112,606
Blois \blō-'wā\ city N cen France SW of Orléans *pop* 44,264
Bloom-field \blüm-,fēld\ 1 town N cen Conn. NW of Hartford *pop* 18,301 2 town NE N.J. *pop* 52,029
Bloo-ming-ton \blü-miŋ-tən\ 1 city cen Ill. *pop* 39,992 2 city SW cen Ind. *pop* 42,890 3 village SE Minn. *pop* 81,970
Blooms-bury \blüms-b(ə)-rē, US also -,ber-ē\ district of N cen London, England, in borough of Camden
Blue, 1 mountains NE Oreg. & SE Wash. W of Wallowa mountains; highest Rock Creek Butte 9097 ft 2 mountains SE Australia in Great Dividing range in E New So. Wales; highest 4460 ft 3 mountains E Jamaica; highest Blue Mountain Peak 7402 ft
Blue-field \blü-,fēld\ city S W.Va. *pop* 15,921
Blue Grotto sea cave Italy on N shore of Capri
Blue Island city NE Ill. S of Chicago *pop* 22,958
Blue Nile river 850 m Ethiopia & Sudan flowing from Lake Tana NNW into the Nile at Khartoum — see ABBAI
Blue Ridge or **Blue Ridge Mountains** the E range of the Appalachian mountains E U.S. extending from South Mountain, S Pa. into N Ga. — see MITCHELL (Mount)
Bluff \bləf\ town S New Zealand; port for Invercargill
Blythe-ville \bli-vəl, 'blīth-,vil\ city NE Ark. *pop* 24,752
Bo \bō\ or **Black** \blak\ river 500 m SE Asia rising in cen Yun-nan, China, & flowing SE to Red river
Bo-bruisk \bō-'brü-isk\ city U.S.S.R. in Belorussia on the Berezina *pop* 138,000

Bo-ca Ra-ton \bō-kə-rə-'tōn\ city SE Fla. N of Fort Lauderdale pop 28,506
Bo-chum \bō-kəm\ city W Germany in Ruhr valley pop 346,000
Bodensee — see CONSTANCE (Lake)
Bod-min \bād-min\ borough SW England, a * of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
Boe-o-tia \bē-'ō-sh(ē)-ə\ or NGk **Voi-o-tia** \vyō-'tē-ə\ district E cen Greece NW of Attica — **Boe-o-tian** \bē-'ō-shən\ *adj* or *n*
Boetoeng — see BUTUNG
Bo-ga-lu-sa \bō-gə-'lū-sə\ city E La. pop 18,412
Bo-gor \bō-'gō(ə)r\ or formerly **Bui-ten-zorg** \bīt-'n-zō(ə)rg\ city Indonesia in W Java S of Jakarta pop 154,092
Bo-go-tā \bō-gə-'tō, -'tā\ city * of Colombia on plateau in the Andes pop 2,293,919
Bo-he-mia \bō-'hē-mē-ə\ region W Czechoslovakia; once a kingdom, later a province * Prague
Bohemian Forest or **G Böh-mer-wald** \bə(r)m-ər-'vält, 'bōēm-\ forested mountain region Czechoslovakia & Germany along boundary between E Bavaria & SW Bohemia
Bo-hol \bō-'hōl\ island S cen Philippines, one of the Visayan islands, N of Mindanao area 1492
Bois de Belleau — see BELLEAU
Bois de Bou-logne \bwād-ə-bū-'lōn, -'lōin\ park France W of Paris area 2155 acres
Boi-se \bōi-sē, -zē\ city * of Idaho on Boise river (60 m long) pop 74,990
Bo-ja-dor, Cape \bāj-ə-'dō(ə)r\ headland NW Africa in the Atlantic on W coast of Western Sahara
Bokhara — see BUKHARA
Boks-burg \bāks-'bərg\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal E of Johannesburg pop 108,850
Bol-an \bō-'län\ mountain pass 5900 ft Pakistan in N Baluchistan
Bolbitine — see ROSETTA
Bo-lí-var, Cer-ro \ser-(j)ō-bə-'lē-'vār\ or **La Pa-ri-da** \lāp-ə-'rē-də\ iron mountain 2018 ft E Venezuela S of Ciudad Bolívar
Bo-lí-var, Pi-co \pē-(j)kō-bə-'lē-'vār\ or **La Colum-na** \lāk-ə-'lūm-nə\ mountain 16,411 ft W Venezuela in Cordillera Mérida; highest in Venezuela
Bo-liv-i-a \bə-'liv-ē-ə\ country W cen So. America; a republic; administrative * La Paz, constitutional * Sucre area 424,200, pop 5,060,000 — **Bo-liv-i-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Bo-lo-gna \bə-'lōn-(y)ə\ or anc **Bo-no-nia** \bə-'nō-nē-ə\ commune N Italy * of Emilia-Romagna at foot of the Apennines pop 489,593 — **Bo-lo-gnan** \bə-'lōn-yən\ or **Bo-lo-gnese** \bō-'lən-(y)ēz, -(y)ēs\ *adj* or *n*
Bol-se-na, Lake \bōl-'sā-nə\ lake cen Italy in NW Latium NW of Viterbo
Bol-ton or **Bolton-le-Moors** \bōlt-'n-lə-'mū(ə)rz\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NW of Manchester pop 153,977
Bol-za-no \bōlt-'sān-(j)ō, bōl-'zān-\ 1 former province N Italy in S Tirol, now part of Trentino-Alto Adige region 2 commune in Trentino-Alto Adige region pop 104,089
Bo-ma \bō-mə\ city & port W Congo on Congo river pop 79,230
Bom-bay \bām-'bā\ 1 former state W India * Bombay; divided 1960 into Gujarat & Maharashtra states; once a presidency & (1937-47) a province of Brit. India 2 island W India on which city of Bombay is situated area 24 3 city & port W India * of Maharashtra & of former Bombay state pop 5,700,358
Bo-mu \bō-(j)mū\ or **Mbo-mu** \əm-'bō-\ river 500 m W cen Africa forming boundary between Zaïre & Central African Republic & uniting with Uele river to form the Ubangi
Bon, Cape \bōn\ or **Ras el Tib** \rās-'el-'tib\ or **Ras Ad-dar** \rās-ə-'dār\ headland NE Tunisia on **Cape Bon Peninsula**
Bo-na, Mount \bō-nə\ mountain 16,421 ft S Alaska at W end of Wrangell mountains
Bon-aire \bə-'na(ə)r, -'ne(ə)r\ island Netherlands Antilles E of Curaçao area 95, pop 8099
Bon-di \bān-'dī\ town SE Australia, SE suburb of Sydney, S of entrance to Port Jackson on **Bondi Beach**
Bône — see ANNABA
Bo-nin \bō-nən\ or **Oga-sa-wa-ra** \jō-'gās-ə-'wār-ə\ islands W Pacific ab 600 m SSE of Tokyo; belong to Japan; administered by U.S. 1945-68 area 40, pop 205
Bonn \bān, 'bōn\ city W Germany on the Rhine SSE of Cologne * of Federal Republic of Germany (often called **Bonn Republic**) pop 300,400
Bon-ne-ville, Lake \bān-ə-'vil\ prehistoric lake 350 m long in Utah, E Nev., & S Idaho; its remnant is Great Salt Lake
Bonneville Salt Flats or **Bonneville Flats** broad level area of Great Salt Lake desert E of Wendover, Utah
Bonny, Bight of — see BIAFRA, BIGHT OF
Boo-thia \bū-'thē-ə\ peninsula N Canada W of Baffin I.; its N tip (at ab 72°N, 94°W) is the northernmost point on No. American mainland
Boothia, Gulf of gulf N Canada between Baffin I. & Melville peninsula on E & Boothia peninsula on W
Boo-tle \būt-'l\ borough NW England in Merseyside N of Liverpool pop 74,208
Bo-phu-tha-tswa-na \bō-(j)pū-tāt-'swān-ə\ group of noncontiguous black enclaves in the Republic of So. Africa; granted independence 1977
Bo-ra Bo-ra \bōr-ə-'bōr-ə, bōr-ə-'bōr-ə\ island S Pacific in Leeward group of the Society islands NW of Tahiti area 14.6
Bo-rah Peak \bōr-ə-, bōr-\ mountain 12,662 ft E cen Idaho in Lost River range; highest point in state
Bo-rås \bū-'rōs\ city SW Sweden E of Göteborg pop 71,227
Bor-deaux \bōr-'dō\ city & port SW France on the Garonne pop 266,662
Bor-ders \bōrd-ərz\ region S Scotland, established 1975 * Newtown St. Boswells area 1804, pop 99,105
Bor-di-ghera \bōrd-i-'ger-ə\ commune & port NW Italy in Liguria SW of San Remo
Bor-ger-hout \bōr-gər-'haut\ commune N Belgium, E suburb of Antwerp pop 48,766

Borgne, Lake \bó(ə)rn\ inlet of the Mississippi Sound E of New Orleans, La.
Bo-ri-sov \bə-'rē-səf\ city U.S.S.R. in N cen Belorussia on the Berezina pop 77,000
Bor-neo \bór-nē-'ō\ island Malay archipelago SW of Philippines area 290,012 — see BRUNEI, KALIMANTAN, SABAH, SARAWAK — **Bor-ne-an** \-nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Born-holm \börn-'hō(l)m\ island Denmark in Baltic sea * Rönne area 228, pop 47,241
Bos-nia \bāz-nē-ə\ region W cen Yugoslavia; formerly a kingdom, now part of **Bosnia and Her-ze-go-vi-na** \hert-sə-gō-'vē-nə, 'hərt-\ federated republic (* Sarajevo area 19,904, pop 3,742,852) — **Bos-ni-an** \-nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Bos-po-rus \bās-p(ə)rəs\ or **Bos-pho-rus** \-f(ə)rəs\ strait ab 18 m long between Turkey in Europe & Turkey in Asia connecting Sea of Marmara & Black sea — **Bos-po-ran** \-pə-rən\ *adj*
Bos-sier City \bō-zhər-\ city NW La. pop 41,595
Bos-ton \bō-stən\ 1 mountains NW Ark. & E Okla. in Ozark plateau; highest over 2000 ft 2 city & port * of Mass. on Massachusetts Bay pop 641,071 3 borough & port E England in SE Lincolnshire in Parts of Holland pop 25,995 — **Bos-ton-ese** \bō-stə-'nēz, -'nēs\ *adj* — **Bos-to-nian** \bō-'stō-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj* or *n*
Bo-ta-fo-go Bay \bōt-ə-'fō-(j)gō\ inlet of Guanabara Bay in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Bot-a-ny Bay \bāt-'n-ē, 'bāt-nē\ inlet of the S Pacific SE Australia in New So. Wales on S border of city of Sydney
Both-nia, Gulf of \bāth-nē-ə\ arm of Baltic sea between Sweden & Finland
Bo-tswa-na \bāt-'swān-ə\ country S Africa N of Molopo river; an independent republic since 1966, formerly Brit. protectorate of **Bechuanaland** * Gaborone area ab 222,000, pop 670,000
Bot-trop \bā-'trāp\ city W Germany NNW of Essen pop 108,200
Bou-cher-ville \bū-'shər-'vil, 'bū-'shā-\ town Canada in S Que. NE of Montreal pop 19,997
Bou-gain-ville \büg-ən-'vil, 'bög-, 'büg-\ island S Pacific, largest of the Solomons; chief town Kieta area 3880
Bou-gie \bū-'zhē\ city & port NE Algeria pop 49,930
Bouil-lon \bū-'yōn\ town SE Belgium in the Ardennes
Boul-der \bōl-'dər\ 1 canyon of the Colorado between Ariz. & Nev. now covered by Lake Mead 2 city N cen Colo. pop 66,870
Boulder Dam — see HOOVER DAM
Bou-logne \bū-'lōn, -'lōin\ or **Bou-logne-sur-Mer** \-'sù(ə)r-'me(ə)r\ city & port N France on English channel pop 49,276
Boulogne-Bil-lan-court \-'bē-(y)ān-'kù(ə)r\ commune N France SW of Paris on the Seine pop 109,008
Boundary Peak mountain 13,145 ft SW Nev. in White mountains; highest in state
Bountiful city N Utah pop 27,853
Bour-bon-naïs \būr-bə-'nā\ former province cen France W of Burgundy * Moulins
Bourges \bū(ə)rz\ commune cen France SSE of Orléans pop 70,814
Bourgogne — see BURGUNDY
Bourne-mouth \bō(ə)rn-məth, 'bó(ə)rn-, 'bū(ə)rn-\ town S England in Dorset on English channel SW of Southampton pop 153,425
Bou-vet \bū-(j)vā\ island S Atlantic SSW of Cape of Good Hope at ab 54°S, 5°E; belongs to Norway
Bow \bō\ river 315 m Canada in SW Alta. rising in Banff National Park & joining the Oldman to form the So. Saskatchewan
Bow-ie \bū-'ē\ town NE Md. NE of Washington, D.C. pop 35,028
Bowling Green 1 city S Ky. pop 36,253 2 city NW Ohio S of Toledo pop 21,760
Boyne \bōin\ river 70 m E Ireland in Leinster flowing to Irish sea S of Drogheda
Boyn-ton Beach \boint-'n-\ city SE Fla. S of Palm Beach pop 18,115
Boz-caa-da \bōz-jā-'dā\ or anc **Ten-e-dos** \ten-ə-'dās\ island Turkey in NE Aegean sea S of the Dardanelles
Boze-man \bōz-mən\ city SW Mont. pop 18,670
Bra-bant \brə-'bant, -'bānt\ 1 old duchy of W Europe including region now forming No. Brabant province of the Netherlands & Brabant & Antwerp provinces of Belgium 2 or **South Brabant** province cen Belgium * Brussels pop 2,177,975
Bra-den-ton \brād-'n-tən\ city & port W Fla. N of Sarasota pop 21,040
Brad-ford \brad-fərd\ city N England in W. Yorkshire pop 293,756
Br-a-ga \brāg-ə\ commune NW Portugal pop 101,877
Bra-gan-ça \brə-'gan(t)-sə\ or **Bra-gan-za** \-'gan-zə\ commune NE Portugal near Spanish border pop 33,928
Brah-ma-pu-tra \brām-ə-'p(y)ü-trə\ river 1680 m S Asia flowing from the Himalayas in Tibet to the Ganges delta in E India (sub-continent) — see JAMUNA, TSANGPO
Bra-ila \brə-'ē-lə\ city E Rumania on the Danube pop 149,686
Brain-tree \brān-(j)trē\ town E Mass. S of Boston pop 35,050
Brak-pan \brak-'pan\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal on the Witwatersrand S of Johannesburg pop 63,997
Bramp-ton \bram(p)-tən\ town Canada in SE Ont. W of Toronto pop 41,211
Bran-co \braŋ-(j)kō, -(j)kü\ river 350 m N Brazil flowing S into the Negro

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Brandenburg \ˈbræn-dən-,bærg, ˈbrän-dən-,bü(ə)rg\ 1 region & former province NE cen Germany 2 city E Germany on the Havel WSW of Berlin pop 93,660

Brand-on \ˈbræn-dən\ city Canada in SW Man. pop 31,150

Brand-wine \ˈbræn-dē-,wīn\ creek ab 20 m SE Pa. & N Del. flowing SE to join Christina river at Wilmington, Del.

Brantford \ˈbræn-fərd\ town S Conn. E of New Haven pop 20,444

Brantford \ˈbrant-fərd\ city Canada in SE Ont. pop 64,421

Bras d'Or Lake \brad-ō(ə)r\ tidal lake ab 50 m long Canada in N.S. on Cape Breton I.

Bra-sília \brə-ˈzil-yə\ city * of Brazil in Federal District in E Goiás pop 379,699

Bra-sov \brä-ˈshöv\ or formerly **Sta-lin** \ˈstäl-ən, ˈstal-, -ēn\ or **Ora-sul Stalin** \ör-ə-,shül-, -ör-\ city cen Rumania pop 179,316

Bra-ti-sla-va \brat-ə-ˈsläv-ə, brät-\ or **G Press-burg** \ˈpres-,bærg, -bü(ə)rg\ or **Hung Po-zsony** \ˈpō-zhōn-yə\ city Czechoslovakia, chief city of Slovakia, on the Danube pop 283,234

Bratsk \ˈbrätsk\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia, NNE of Irkutsk near site of **Bratsk Dam** (in Angara river) pop 155,000

Braunschweig — see BRUNSWICK

Bravo, Rio — see RIO GRANDE

Bra-zil or **Port Bra-sil** \brə-ˈzil\ country E So. America; a federal republic * Brasília area 3,286,169, pop 95,410,000 — **Bra-zil-ian** \brə-ˈzil-yən\ adj or n

Braz-os \ˈbraz-əs\ river ab 950 m, cen Tex. flowing SE into Gulf of Mexico

Braz-zaville \ˈbraz-ə-,vil, ˈbräz-ə-,vél\ city & port * of Congo Republic on W bank of Stanley Pool in Congo river pop 175,000

Brea \ˈbrä-ə\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 18,447

Brec-on \ˈbrek-ən\ or **Breck-nock** \ˈbrek-,näk, -nək\ 1 or **Brec-on-shire** or **Breck-nock-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SE Wales * Brecon area 733 2 borough SE Wales in Powys

Brecon Beacons or **Brecknock Beacons** two mountain peaks SE Wales in S Powys

Bre-da \brä-ˈdä\ commune S Netherlands pop 120,582

Bre-gen-z \ˈbrä-gen(t)s\ commune W Austria on Lake Constance * of Vorarlberg pop 24,078

Brei-ten-feld \ˈbrit-ən-,felt\ village E Germany NNW of Leipzig

Bre-men \ˈbrem-ən, ˈbrä-mən\ 1 former duchy N Germany between the lower Weser & the lower Elbe 2 state NW Germany area 156, pop 754,400 3 city & port, its * pop 606,100

Bre-mer-ha-ven \ˈbrem-ər-,häv-ən, ˈbrä-mər-ˈhäf-ən\ city & port NW Germany in Bremen state at mouth of the Weser; includes former city of Wesermünde pop 149,300

Brem-er-ton \ˈbrem-ər-tən, -ərt-ən\ city & port W Wash. on Puget Sound pop 35,307

Bren-ner \ˈbren-ər\ mountain pass 4494 ft in the Alps between Austria & Italy

Brent \ˈbrent\ or formerly **Brent-ford** and **Chis-wick** \ˈbrent-fərd-ən-ˈchiz-ik\ borough of W Greater London, England pop 278,541

Bren-ta \ˈbrent-ə\ river 100 m N Italy flowing SE into the Adriatic S of Chioggia

Bre-scia \ˈbresh-ə, ˈbrä-shə\ or **anc Brix-ia** \ˈbrik-sē-ə\ commune N Italy in E Lombardy ENE of Milan pop 204,369

Breslau — see WROCLAW

Brest \ˈbrest\ 1 commune & port NW France in Brittany pop 154,023 2 or **Brest Li-tovsk** \ˈbrest-lə-ˈtöfsk, -ˈtövsk\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Belorussia on the Bug pop 122,000

Bre-ton, Cape \kāp-ˈbret-ən, kə-ˈbret-, -ˈbrit-\ headland Canada, easternmost point of Cape Breton I. & of N.S., at 59°48' W

Bri-an-çon \brē-än-sōn\ town SE France SE of Grenoble

Briansk — see BRYANSK

Bridge-port \ˈbrij-,pō(ə)rt, -pō(ə)rt\ city SW Conn. pop 156,542

Bridge-ton \ˈbrij-tən\ 1 city E Mo. NW of St. Louis pop 19,992 2 city SW N.J. pop 20,435

Bridge-town \ˈbrij-,taun\ city & port Brit. West Indies * of Barbados pop 12,300

Brie \brē\ district & medieval county NE France E of Paris; chief town Meaux

Bri-enne \brē-ən\ 1 former county NE France in the Champagne NNE of Troyes 2 town, its *

Bri-en-z \brē-ən(t)s\ town Switzerland in SE Bern canton at NE end of Lake of Brienz (9 m long, in course of the Aare)

Brigh-ton \ˈbrīt-ən\ borough S England in East Sussex on English channel pop 166,081

Brin-di-si \ˈbrin-də-(),zē, ˈbrēn-\ or **anc. Brun-di-si-um** \ˈbrän-ˈdiz(h)-ē-əm\ city & port SE Italy in Apulia pop 80,357

Bris-bane \ˈbriz-bən, -bān\ city & port E Australia * of Queensland on Brisbane river near its mouth pop (with suburbs) 680,000

Bris-tol \ˈbris-təl\ 1 city W cen Conn. WSW of Hartford pop 55,487 2 town E R.I. SE of Providence pop 17,860 3 city NE Tenn. pop 20,064 4 channel between S Wales & SW England 5 city & port SW England in Avon on Avon river near Severn estuary pop 425,203 — **Bris-to-lian** \ˈbris-ˈtō-lē-ən, -ˈtōl-yən\ n

Bristol Bay arm of Bering Sea SW Alaska W of Alaska peninsula

Britain \ˈbrit-ən\ 1 or **L Brit-an-nia** \brə-ˈtan-yə, -ˈtan-ē-ə\ the island of Great Britain 2 UNITED KINGDOM 3 BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

British America, 1 or **British North America** CANADA 2 all Brit. possessions in & adjacent to No. & So. America

British Bechuanaland — see BECHUANALAND

British Cameroons former Brit. trust territory W equatorial Africa comprising two areas in the Cameroons between Nigeria & Republic of Cameroon * Buea area 34,081; divided 1961 between Nigeria (N section) & Cameroon (S section)

British Columbia province W Canada on Pacific coast * Victoria area 359,279, pop 2,196,000

British Commonwealth of Nations or **British Commonwealth** Great Britain & Northern Ireland, the Brit. dominions & republics, & the Brit. dependencies

British East Africa, 1 KENYA — a former name 2 the former Brit. dependencies in E Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, & Tanganyika

British Empire Great Britain & the Brit. dominions & dependencies — a former usage

British Guiana — see GUYANA

British Honduras — see BELIZE

British India the part of India formerly under direct Brit. administration — see INDIAN STATES

British Indian Ocean Territory Brit. colony in Indian ocean comprising Chagos archipelago & Aldabra, Farquhar, & Desroches islands area 30, pop 560

British Isles island group W Europe comprising Great Britain, Ireland, & adjacent islands

British Malaya former dependencies of Great Britain on Malay peninsula & in Malay archipelago including Federation of Malaya, Singapore, No. Borneo, Sarawak, & Brunei

British Solomon Islands former Brit. protectorate comprising the Solomons (except Bougainville, Buka, & adjacent small islands) & the Santa Cruz islands * Honiara

British Somaliland former Brit. protectorate E Africa bordering on Gulf of Aden * Hargeisa; since 1960 part of Somalia

British Virgin Islands the E islands of the Virgin islands group; a Brit. possession * Road Town (on Tortola I.) area 58, pop 8650

British West Indies islands of the West Indies including Jamaica, the Bahamas, Caymans, Brit. Virgin islands, Brit. Leeward & Windward islands, Trinidad, & Tobago

Brit-ta-ny \ˈbrit-ən-ē\ or **F Bre-tag-ne** \brə-tàn-\ region & former province NW France SW of Normandy

Br-no \ˈbär-(),nō\ or **G Brunn** \ˈbrün\ city cen Czechoslovakia, chief city of Moravia pop 335,935

Broad \ˈbröd\ 1 river 220 m N.C. & S.C. — see SALUDA 2 river 70 m S SC flowing into the Atlantic

Broads \ˈbrōdz\ low-lying district E England in Norfolk (the Norfolk Broads) & Suffolk (the Suffolk Broads)

Brock-en \ˈbräk-ən\ mountain 3747 ft E Germany; highest in Harz mountains

Brock-ton \ˈbräk-tən\ city SE Mass. pop 89,040

Brock-ville \ˈbräk-,vil\ city Canada in SE Ont. on the St. Lawrence pop 19,765

Bro-ken Hill \ˈbrō-kən-\ 1 city SE Australia in W New So. Wales pop 30,320 2 — see KABWE

Bromberg — see BYDGOSZCZ

Brom-ley \ˈbräm-lē\ borough of SE Greater London, England pop 304,357

Bronx \ˈbrän(k)s\ or **The Bronx** borough of New York City on the mainland NE of Manhattan I. pop 1,472,216

Brook-field \ˈbrük-,feld\ 1 village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 20,284 2 city SE Wis. W of Milwaukee pop 32,140

Brook-line \ˈbrük-,līn\ town E Mass. W of Boston pop 58,886

Brook-lyn \ˈbrük-lən\ borough of New York City at SW end of Long I. pop 2,601,852 — **Brook-lyn-ite** \-lə-,nīt\ n

Brooklyn Center village SE Minn. NW of Minneapolis pop 35,173

Brooklyn Park village E Minn. NW of Minneapolis pop 26,230

Brooks \ˈbrüks\ mountain range N Alaska extending from Kotzebue Sound to Canada border; highest peak Mt. Michelson 9239 ft

Bros-sard \brō-ˈsär(d)\ town Canada in S Que. pop 23,452

Browns-ville \ˈbraunz-,vil, -vəl\ city & port S Tex. pop 52,522

Brown-wood \ˈbraun-,wūd\ city cen Tex. pop 17,368

Bruges \ˈbrüz(h), brēzh\ or **Flem Brug-ge** \ˈbrēg-ə\ commune NW Belgium * of West Flanders pop 51,303

Bru-nei \ˈbrü-,nī, -(j)nā\ 1 sultanate & Brit. protectorate NW Borneo * Bandar Seri Begawan area 2226, pop 140,000 2 — see BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN

Brun-swick \ˈbranz-(),wik\ 1 city & port SE Ga. on Atlantic coast pop 19,585 2 town SW Me. pop 16,195 3 city NE Ohio SSW of Cleveland pop 15,852 4 or **G Braun-schweig** \ˈbraun-,shwīg, -shfik\ former state cen Germany * Brunswick 5 or **G Braunschweig** city W cen Germany W of Berlin pop 225,600

Brus-sels \ˈbrəs-əlz\ or **F Bru-xelles** \brē(k)-sel\ or **Flem Brus-sel** \ˈbrues-əl\ city * of Belgium & of Brabant pop 164,013

Bruttium — see CALABRIA

Bry-an \ˈbrī-ən\ city E cen Tex. pop 33,719

Bryansk or **Briansk** \brē-än(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Europe, SW of Moscow pop 318,000

Bryce Canyon National Park \ˈbris\ reservation S Utah NE of Zion National Park area 56

Bu-bas-tis \byü-ˈbas-təs\ ancient city N Egypt near modern Zagazig

Bu-ca-ra-man-ga \bü-kə-rə-ˈmäng-gə\ city N Colombia NNE of Bogotá pop 279,703

Bu-cha-rest \ˈb(y)ü-kə-,rest\ or **Rum Bu-cu-res-ti** \bü-kə-ˈresht(-ē)\ city * of Rumania pop 1,457,802

Bu-chen-wald \ˈbü-kən-,wöld, -vält\ village E Germany NW of Weimar

Buck-ing-ham-shire \ˈbək-īŋ-əm-,shi(ə)r, -shər, US also -īŋ-,ham-\ or **Buckingham** or **Bucks** \ˈbəks\ county SE cen England * Aylesbury area 727, pop 497,800

Bu-da-pest \ˈbüd-ə-,pest also ˈbyüd-, ˈbüd-, -ˈpesht\ city * of Hungary on the Danube pop 1,934,000

Buddh Ga-ya \ˈbūd-gə-ˈyā\ village NE India in cen Bihar

Budweis — see CESKE BUDEJOVICE

Bue-na Park \byü-nə-() city Calif. W of Anaheim pop 63,646

Bue-na-ven-tu-ra \ˈbwen-ə-,ven-ˈt(y)ür-ə, ˈbwā-nə-\ city & port W Colombia on the Pacific pop 96,708

Bue-nos Ai-res \bwā-nə-ˈsa(ə)r-ēz, ˈbō-nə-, -ˈse(ə)r-, -ˈsī(ə)r-\ city & port * of Argentina on Río de la Plata pop 3,600,000

Buenos Aires, Lake lake 80 m long S Argentina & S Chile in the Andes; drains to the Pacific

Buf-fa-lo \ˈbaf-ə-,lə\ city & port W N.Y. on Lake Erie & Niagara river pop 462,768

Bug \ˈbüg\ 1 river 450 m, cen Poland rising in W Ukraine, U.S.S.R., & flowing into the Vistula 2 river 500 m U.S.S.R. in SW Ukraine flowing SE to the Dnieper estuary

Bu-gan-da \b(y)ü-ˈgan-də\ region & former native kingdom E Africa in SE Uganda * Kampala

Buitenzorg — see BOGOR

Bu-jum-bu-ra \bū-jəm-'būr-ə\ or formerly **Usum-bu-ra** \ü-səm- city * of Burundi on Lake Tanganyika pop 70,000
Bu-ka \bū-kə\ island W Pacific in the Solomon islands N of Bougainville
Bu-ka-vu \bū-'käv-(j)ü\ or formerly **Cos-ter-mans-ville** \käs-tər-mənz-'vil\ city E Zaire at S end of Lake Kivu pop 134,861
Bu-kha-ra \bū-'kär-ə, -'kar-, -'här-, -'har-\ or **Bo-kha-ra** \bō- 1 former emirate W Asia around city of Bukhara 2 city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in W Uzbek Republic E of the Amu Darya pop 112,000 — **Bu-kha-ran** or **Bo-kha-ran** \-ən\ adj or n
Bu-kit-ting-gi \bū-kə-'tiŋ-gē\ or formerly **Fort de Kock** \-də-'kòk, -'kāk\ city Indonesia in W cen Sumatra pop 51,456
Bu-ko-vi-na or **Bu-co-vi-na** \bū-kə-'vē-nə\ region E cen Europe in foothills of E Carpathians; now in NE Rumania & W Ukraine
Bu-la-wayo or **Bu-lu-wayo** \bū-lə-'wā-(j)ō, -'wī-\ city SW Zimbabwe, chief town of Matabeleland pop 210,000
Bul-gar-ia \bəl-'gar-ē-ə, bül-, -'ger-\ country SE Europe on Black sea; a republic * Sofia area 42,858, pop 8,540,000
Bull Run \bül-'rən\ stream 20 m N Va. W of Washington, D.C., flowing into Occoquan creek (small tributary of the Potomac)
Bun-del-khand \būn-d'ł-kənd\ region N cen India containing headwaters of the Jumna; now chiefly in N Madhya Pradesh
Bundesrepublik Deutschland — see GERMANY
Bun-ker Hill \bən-kər-\ height in Charlestown section of Boston, Mass.
Bur-bank \bər-'bāŋk\ city SW Calif. pop 88,871
Bur-gas \būr-'gās\ city & port SE Bulgaria pop 129,128
Bur-gen-land \bər-gən-'land, 'būr-gən-'lānt\ province E Austria SE of Vienna on Hungarian border * Eisenstadt
Bur-gos \bū(ə)g-,gōs\ 1 province N Spain area 5480, pop 358,075 2 city, its * & once * of Old Castile pop 119,915
Bur-gun-dy \bər-gən-dē\ or F **Bour-gogne** \būr-gōŋ\ 1 region & former kingdom, duchy, & province E France S of Champagne 2 county France E of Burgundy province; later called **Franche-Com-té** \frānsh-(ə)kōn-tā\ — **Bur-gun-dian** \-(j)bər-'gən-dē-ən\ adj or n
Bur-lin-game \bər-lən-'gām\ city W Calif. SSE of San Francisco on San Francisco Bay pop 27,320
Bur-ling-ton \bər-līŋ-tən\ 1 city SE Iowa pop 32,366 2 town NE Mass. pop 21,980 3 city N cen N.C. pop 35,930 4 city NW Vt. pop 38,633 5 town Canada in SE Ont. N of Hamilton pop 87,023
Bur-ma \bər-mə\ country SE Asia on Bay of Bengal; a federal republic * Rangoon area 261,789, pop 26,980,000 — **Bur-man** \bər-mən\ adj or n
Burn-ley \bər-n-lē\ borough NW England in Lancashire N of Manchester pop 76,483
Burns-ville \bərnz-'vil\ village SE Minn. S of Minneapolis pop 19,940
Bur-rard \bə-'rārd\ inlet of Strait of Georgia, W Canada, in B.C.; city of Vancouver is situated on it
Bur-sa \būr-'sā, 'bər-sə\ or formerly **Bru-sa** \brü-'sā, 'brü-sə\ city NW Turkey in Asia near Sea of Marmara pop 211,644
Bu-run-di \bū-'rūn-dē\ or formerly **Urun-di** \ü-'rūn-\ country E cen Africa; a republic * Usumbura area 10,744, pop 3,620,000 — see RUANDA-URUNDI — **Bu-run-dian** \-dē-ən\ adj or n
Bury \ber-'ē\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NNW of Manchester pop 67,776
Bur-yat, or **Buriat**, **Republic** \būr-'yāt-, 'būr-ē-'āt\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, adjacent to Outer Mongolia & E of Lake Baikal * Ulan-Ude area 127,020, pop 812,000 — **Buryat** or **Buriat** n
Bury Saint Ed-munds \ber-ē-sānt-'ed-mən(d)z, -sənt-\ borough SE England in Suffolk pop 25,629
Bu-shire \bū-'shi(ə)r\ city & port SW Iran pop 40,000
Busra — see BASRA
Butaritari — see MAKIN
Bute \byüt\ 1 island SW Scotland W of Firth of Clyde 2 or **Bute-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SW Scotland comprising Bute, Arran, the Cumbraes, & several smaller islands in the Firth of Clyde * Rothesay (on Bute) area 218
But-ler \bət-lər\ city W Pa. N of Pittsburgh pop 18,691
Butte \byüt\ city SW Mont. pop 23,368
Bu-tung \bū-'tūŋ\ or **Bu-ton** \bū-'tōn\ or D **Boe-toeng** \bū-'tūŋ\ island Indonesia off SE Celebes area ab 2000
Bu-zau \bə-'zō, -'zəu\ city E Rumania pop 55,382
Buzzards Bay \bəz-'ərdz-\ inlet of the Atlantic SE Mass. W of Cape Cod
Byd-goszcz \bid-'gòsh(ch)\ or G **Brom-berg** \bräm-'bərg, 'bröm-'berk\ city NW cen Poland NE of Poznan pop 279,000
Byelgorod-Dnestrovski — see BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKI
Byelorussia — see BELORUSSIA — **Byelorussian** adj or n
Byrd Land — see MARIE BYRD LAND
By-tom \bē-'tòm, 'bi-\ or G **Beu-then** \bøit-'n\ city SW Poland in Silesia pop 186,700
Byzantium — see ISTANBUL
Ca-ba-na-tuan \káb-ə-nə-'twän\ city Philippines in S cen Luzon pop 97,000
Ca-bin-da \kə-'bin-də\ territory W equatorial Africa on the Atlantic between Congo Republic & Zaire; belongs to Angola * Cabinda area 3000, pop 58,547
Cab-ot \kab-ət\ strait ab 70 m wide E Canada between SW Nfld. & Cape Breton I. connecting Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic
Ca-ca-hua-mil-pa \kāk-ə-wə-'mil-pə\ caverns S Mexico in Guerrero NNE of Taxco
Cá-ce-res \käs-ə-'rās\ 1 province W Spain in N Estremadura area 7667, pop 457,777 2 city, its * pop 56,064
Cache la Pou-dre \kash-lə-'püd-ər\ river 125 m N Colo. flowing into the So. Platte
Cad-do \kad-(j)ō\ lake 20 m long NW La. & NE Tex. draining to Red river
Cá-diz \kə-'diz, 'kād-əz, 'kād-, 'kad-; Sp 'kä-(j)thēs\ 1 province SW Spain in Andalusia area 2834, pop 885,433 2 or anc **Ga-dir** \gād-ər\ or **Ga-des** \gād-(j)ēz\ city & port, its *, on Bay of Cádiz NW of Gibraltar pop 134,315

Ca-e-li-an \sē-lē-ən\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE
Ca-en \kän\ city NW France in Normandy pop 110,262
Caerdydd — see CARDIFF
Caer-nar-von or **Caer-nar-fon** \kär-'när-vən, kə(r)-\ 1 or **Caer-nar-von-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county NW Wales area 569 2 borough NW Wales * of Gwynedd
Ca-e-sa-rea \sē-zə-'rē-ə; ses-ə-, sez-\ 1 ancient seaport Palestine 22 m S of Haifa 2 or **Caesarea Mazaca** — see KAYSERI
Caesarea Philip-pi \-'fil-ə-'pī, -fə-'lip-,ī\ ancient city N Palestine SW of Mt. Hermon; site at modern village of Baniyas \ban-ē-'yas\ in SW Syria
Caesena — see CESENA
Ca-ga-yan \käg-ə-'yän\ or **Rio Gran-de de Cagayan** \rē-ō-'grän-dē-'dā-\ river 220 m Philippines in NE Luzon flowing N
Ca-glia-ri \käl-yə-(j)rē\ commune & port Italy * of Sardinia pop 221,427
Ca-guas \kä(g)-,wäs\ city E cen Puerto Rico pop 63,215
Ca-ho-kia \kə-'hō-kē-ə\ village SW Ill. S of East St. Louis pop 20,649
Cahokia Mounds group of prehistoric Indian mounds Ill. ENE of East St. Louis
Ca-hors \kä-(h)ò(ə)r\ city SW France N of Toulouse pop 19,203
Caicos — see TURKS AND CAICOS
Cairn-gorm \kə(ə)rn-'gò(ə)rm, 'ke(ə)rn-\ 1 mountain range of the Grampians NE cen Scotland; highest point Ben Macdhui 4296 ft 2 mountain 4084 ft in Cairngorm mountains on boundary between Highland and Grampian regions
Cai-ro \ki-(j)rō\ city N Egypt * of Egypt pop 4,961,000 — **Cai-rene** \kī-'rēn\ adj or n
Caith-ness \kəth-nəs\ or **Caith-ness-shire** \-nəs(h)-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county N Scotland * Wick area 684
Ca-ja-mar-ca \kä-hə-'mār-kə\ city NW Peru pop 27,600
Ca-jon \kə-'hōŋ\ pass 4301 ft S Calif. NW of San Bernardino between San Bernardino & San Gabriel mountains
Cal-a-bar \kal-ə-'bār\ city & port SE Nigeria pop 88,621
Ca-la-bria \kə-'lā-brē-ə, -'lāb-rē-\ 1 district of ancient Italy comprising area forming heel of the Italian peninsula; now the S part of Apulia 2 or It **Le Ca-la-brie** \lā-kə-'lāb-rē-'ā\ or anc **Brut-ti-um** \brüt-ē-əm, 'brət-\ region S Italy occupying toe of the Italian peninsula * Catanzaro area 5823, pop 2,067,154 — **Ca-la-brian** \kə-'lā-brē-ən, -'lāb-rē-\ adj or n
Ca-lah \kā-lə\ or **Kal-hu** \kal-(j)hü\ ancient city * of Assyria on the Tigris 20 m SW of modern Mosul; its site now called **Nim-rud** \nim-'rüd\
Ca-lais \ka-'lā, 'kal-(j)ā\ city & port N France on Strait of Dover pop 74,624
Calais, Pas de — see DOVER (Strait of)
Ca-la-mian \käl-ə-mē-'ān\ islands W Philippines NE of Palawan I.
Cal-ca-sieu \kal-kə-'shü\ river 200 m SW La. flowing through **Calcasieu Lake** (ab 15 m long) & **Calcasieu Pass** (channel 5 m long) into Gulf of Mexico
Cal-cut-ta \kal-'kət-ə\ city & port E India on Hooghly river * of West Bengal pop 3,158,838 — **Cal-cut-tan** \-'kət-'n\ n
Cal-e-do-nia \kal-ə-'dō-nyə, -nē-ə\ — see SCOTLAND — **Cal-e-do-nian** \-nyən, -nē-ən\ adj or n
Caledonian Canal ship canal N Scotland connecting Loch Linnhe & Moray firth & uniting lochs Ness, Oich, Lochy, & Eil
Cal-ga-ry \kal-gə-rē\ city Canada in SW Alta. pop 403,319
Ca-li \käl-ē\ city W Colombia on the Cauca pop 820,809
Calicut — KOZHIKODE
Cal-i-for-nia \kal-ə-'fōr-nyə\ state SW U.S. * Sacramento area 158,693, pop 19,953,134 — **Cal-i-for-nian** \-nyən\ adj or n
California, Gulf of arm of the Pacific NW Mexico between Baja California & states of Sonora & Sinaloa
Ca-llao \kə-'yā-(j)ō, -'yaü\ city & port W Peru on Callao Bay W of Lima pop 321,700
Ca-loo-sa-hatch-ee \kə-'lū-sə-'hach-ē\ river 75 m S Fla. flowing W into Gulf of Mexico
Calpe — see GIBRALTAR (Rock of)
Cal-ta-nis-set-ta \käl-tə-ni-'set-ə, 'kal-\ commune Italy in cen Sicily pop 64,402
Cal-u-met \kal-yə-'met, -mət\ industrial region NW Ind. & NE Ill. SE of & adjacent to Chicago; includes chiefly cities of East Chicago, Gary, & Hammond, Ind., & Calumet City & Lansing, Ill.
Calumet City city NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 32,956
Cal-va-dos reef \kal-və-'dōs\ or F **Ro-chers du Calvados** \rō-'shād-ə-\ long reef of rocks NW France in English channel at mouth of Orne river
Cal-va-ry \kalv-(ə)rē\ or Heb **Gol-go-tha** \gäl-gə-thə, gäl-'gäth-ə\ place outside ancient Jerusalem where Christ was crucified
Cal-y-don \kal-ə-'dän, -əd-'n\ ancient city cen Greece in S Aetolia near Gulf of Patras — **Cal-y-do-nian** \kal-ə-'dō-nyən, -nē-ən\ adj
Calydon, Gulf of — see PATRAS (Gulf of)
Cam \kam\ river 40 m E cen England in Cambridgeshire flowing into the Ouse
Ca-ma-güey \kam-ə-'gwā\ city E cen Cuba pop (municipality) 178,600
Ca-margue \kə-'mārg\ or **La Camargue** \lāk-ə-\ marshy island S France in delta of the Rhone
Cam-a-ril-lo \kam-ə-'rē-(j)ō\ city SW Calif. W of Los Angeles pop 19,219
Cam-ba-luc \kam-bə-'lök\ KHANBALIK

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Cam-bay \kam-'bā\ city & former port W India in Gujarat W of Baroda *pop* 51,291

Cambay, Gulf of inlet of Arabian sea in India N of Bombay

Cam-ber-well \kam-bər-,wel-,wəl\ 1 city SE Australia in S Victoria E of Melbourne *pop* 99,908 2 former metropolitan borough S London, England, now part of Southwark

Cam-bo-dia \kam-'bōd-ē-ə\ or officially **Democratic Kam-pu-chea** \kam-pə-'chē-ə\ or 1970–75 **Khmer Republic** \kə-'me(ə)r-\ country SE Asia bordering on Gulf of Siam * Phnom Penh *area* 69,866, *pop* 6,818,200

Cam-brai or formerly **Cam-bray** \kam-'brā, kən-\ city N France on the Scheldt *pop* 37,532

Cam-bria \kam-brē-ə\ — see WALES

Cam-brian \kam-brē-ən\ mountains *cen* Wales

Cam-bridge \kām-brij\ 1 city E Mass. W of Boston *pop* 100,361 2 city Canada in SE Ont. *pop* 64,794; includes former cities of Galt & Preston 3 or ML **Can-ta-brig-ia** \kant-ə-'brij-(ē)-ə\ city & borough E England * of Cambridgeshire *pop* 98,519

Cam-bridge-shire \kām-brij,shi(ə)r-,shər\ or **Cambridge** or formerly **Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely** \ē-lē\ county E England * Cambridge *area* 1316, *pop* 540,300

Cam-den \kam-dən\ 1 city S Ark. *pop* 15,147 2 city & port SW N.J. on the Delaware opposite Philadelphia, Pa. *pop* 102,551 3 borough of N Greater London, England *pop* 200,784

Cam-er-oon \kam-ə-'rūn\ 1 or **Fa-ko** \fak-(.)ō\ massif 13,353 ft Republic of Cameroon NW of Buea 2 or **Cam-er-oun** \-'rūn\ country W equatorial Africa in Cameroons region; a republic, formerly a trust territory under France * Yaoundé *area* 183,080, *pop* 5,840,000 — **Cam-er-oo-nian** \-'rū-nē-ən-,nyən\ *adj* or *n*

Cam-er-oons \kam-ə-'rūnz\ region W Africa bordering on NE Gulf of Guinea formerly comprising Brit. & French Cameroons but now divided between Nigeria & Republic of Cameroon — **Cam-er-oo-nian** \-'rū-nē-ən-,nyən\ *adj* or *n*

Ca-mi-guin \kam-ə-'gēn\ 1 island N Philippines N of Luzon; site of Camiguin Volcano 2750 ft 2 island S Philippines off N coast of Mindanao — see HIBOKHIBOK

Ca-mo-ni-ca \kə-'mō-ni-kə\ valley N Italy in the Alps N of Brescia

Ca-mo-tes \kə-'mō,tās\ sea S *cen* Philippines W of Leyte

Cam-pa-gna di Ro-ma \kam,pän-yə-dē-'rō-mə-,pan-\ or **Roman Campagna** region *cen* Italy around Rome *area* ab 800

Cam-pa-nia \kam-'pā-nyə-,nē-ə\ region S Italy bordering on Tyrrhenian sea * Naples *area* 5214, *pop* 5,132,860 — **Cam-pa-nian** \-nyən-,nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Camp-bell \kam-(b)əl\ city W Calif. SW of San José *pop* 24,770

Cam-pe-che \kam-'pē-chē, kām-'pā-chā\ 1 state SE Mexico in W Yucatán peninsula *area* 19,670, *pop* 250,391 2 city & port, its *, on Bay of Campeche *pop* 59,627

Campeche, Bay of the SW section of Gulf of Mexico

Cam-pi-na Gran-de \kam,pē-nə-'gran-də-,dē\ city E Brazil in E Paraíba *pop* 157,149

Cam-pi-nas \kam-'pē-nəs\ city SE Brazil in E São Paulo state *pop* 252,145

Cam-po-bel-lo \kam-pə-'bel-(.)ō\ island Canada in SW N.B.

Cam-po-for-mi-do \kam-(.)pō-'fōr-mə,dō\ or formerly **Cam-po-For-mio** \-mē,ō\ village NE Italy SW of Udine

Cam-po Gran-de \kām-(.)pō-'grän-dā\ city SW Brazil * of Mato Grosso do Sul *pop* 111,205

Cam-pos \kam-pəs\ city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state on the Paraíba *pop* 389,045

Cam Ranh Bay \kam,ran-\ inlet of So. China sea SE Vietnam ab 180 m NE of Ho Chi Minh City

Ca-na \kə-nə\ village in Galilee NE of Nazareth; now in Israel

Ca-naan \kə-nən\ ancient region corresponding vaguely to later Palestine

Can-a-da \kan-əd-ə\ country N. No. America including Nfld. & Arctic islands N of mainland; a dominion of the British Commonwealth * Ottawa *land area* 3,560,238 (including fresh water, 3,851,809), *pop* 21,681,000

Ca-na-di-an \kə-'nād-ē-ən\ or, above its junction with the No. Canadian, **South Canadian** river 906 m S *cen* U.S. flowing E from NE N. Mex. to Arkansas river in E Okla.

Canadian Shield — see LAURENTIAN HIGHLANDS

Canal Zone or **Panama Canal Zone** strip of territory Panama until 1979 leased to the U.S. for Panama canal; administrative center Balboa Heights; *area* 553, *pop* 44,198

Can-an-dai-gua \kan-ən-'dā-gwə\ lake 15 m long W *cen* N.Y.; one of the Finger Lakes

Ca-nary \kə-'ne(ə)r-ē\ islands in the Atlantic off NW Africa belonging to Spain *area* 2807, *pop* 1,170,224 — see LAS PALMAS, SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE — **Ca-nar-ian** \kə-'ner-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Ca-nav-er-al \kə-'nav-(ə)rəl\ 1 peninsula E Fla. enclosing Mosquito lagoon & Indian river (lagoon) 2 or 1963–1973 officially

Cape Ken-ne-dy \-'ken-ə-dē\ cape on E shore of Canaveral peninsula; site of Air Force Missile Test Center

Can-ber-ra \kan-b(ə)rə-,ber-ə\ city * of Australia in Australian Capital Territory SW of Sydney *pop* 119,235

Can-dia \kan-dē-ə\ 1 CRETE 2 or **He-rak-li-on** \hi-'rak-lē-ən\ or NGk **Irá-kli-on** \i-'rak-\ city & port Greece on N coast of Crete *pop* 77,783

Candia, Sea of — see CRETE (Sea of)

Ca-nea \kə-'nē-ə\ or NGk **Kha-niá** \kän-'yā\ or anc. **Cy-do-nia** \si-'dō-nē-ə-,nyə\ city & port Greece * of Crete *pop* 40,452

Can-nae \kan-(.)ē\ ancient town SE Italy in Apulia WSW of modern Barletta

Can-na-nore \kan-ə,nō(ə)r-,nō(ə)r\ or **Ka-na-nur** \kən-ə-'nú(ə)r\ city SW India in Kerala NNW of Kozhikode *pop* 48,960

Cannes \kan\ commune & port SE France SW of Nice *pop* 67,152

Ca-no-pus \kə-'nō-pəs\ ancient city N Egypt E of Alexandria at modern Abukir — **Ca-no-pic** \kə-'nō-pik-,nāp-ik\ *adj*

Can-so, Cape \kan(t-.)sō\ cape Canada at NE end of N.S. mainland

Canso, Strait of narrow channel Canada separating Cape Breton I. from mainland of Nova Scotia

Can-ta-bri-an \kan-'tā-brē-ən\ mountains N & NW Spain running E–W near coast of Bay of Biscay — see CERREDO

Cantabrigia — see CAMBRIDGE

Can-ter-bury \kant-ə(r)-ber-ē-,b(ə)-rē\ 1 city SE Australia in E New So. Wales, SW suburb of Sydney *pop* 115,802 2 city & county borough SE England in Kent *pop* 33,157 — **Can-ter-bu-ri-an** \kant-ə(r)-byür-ē-ən\ *adj*

Can-ti-gny \kän-,tēn-'yē\ village N France S of Amiens

Can-ton \kant-'n\ 1 town E Mass. S of Boston *pop* 17,100 2 city NE Ohio *pop* 110,053 3 island (atoll) *cen* Pacific in Phoenix islands; controlled jointly by U.S. & Great Britain

Can-ton \kan-,tān, kan-\ 1 — see PEARL 2 or **Kwang-chow** or **Kuang-chou** \gwān-'jō\ city & port SE China * of Kwangtung on Pearl river *pop* 1,840,000

Cantyre — see KINTYRE

Canyon de Chelly National Monument \də-'shā\ reservation NE Ariz. containing cliff-dweller ruins *area* 131

Can-yon-lands National Park \kan-yən-,lan(d)z\ reservation SE Utah surrounding junction of Colorado & Green rivers *area* 403

Cap d'An-tibes \kap-dān-'tēb\ cape SE France SW of Antibes

Cap-de-la-Ma-de-leine \kap-də-,lä-,mad-'l-'ān\ city Canada in S Que. on the St. Lawrence ENE of Trois-Rivières *pop* 31,463

Cape Bre-ton \kəp-'brēt-'n, kə-'brēt-,brit-\ 1 island Canada in NE N.S. *area* 3970 2 — see BRETON (Cape)

Cape Breton Highlands National Park reservation Canada in NE N.S. near N end of Cape Breton I. *area* 390

Cape Cod Bay the S end of Massachusetts Bay W of Cape Cod

Cape Cod National Seashore — see COD (Cape)

Cape Fear \fi(ə)r\ 1 river 202 m, *cen* & SE N.C. flowing SE into the Atlantic 2 — see FEAR (Cape)

Cape Gi-rar-deau \jə-'rä(r)d-(.)ō\ city SE Mo. *pop* 31,282

Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area — see HATTERAS

Cape of Good Hope, 1 — see GOOD HOPE (Cape of) 2 or **Cape Province** or **Kaap-land** \kəp-,lānt\ or formerly **Cape Colony** province S Republic of So. Africa * Cape Town *area* 278,465, *pop* 6,199,634

Ca-per-na-um \kə-'pər-nē-əm\ city of ancient Palestine on NW shore of Sea of Galilee

Cape Sa-ble \sā-bəl\ 1 island 7 m long Canada off S coast of N.S. 2 — see SABLE (Cape)

Cape Town or **Cape-town** \kəp-,taun\ or Afrikaans **Kaap-stad** \kəp-,stāt\ city & port, legislative * of Republic of So. Africa & * of Cape of Good Hope, on Table Bay *pop* 508,341 — **Cape-to-ni-an** \kəp-'tō-nē-ən\ *n*

Cape Verde \vərd\ 1 islands in the Atlantic off W Africa: a republic; until 1975 belonged to Portugal * Praia (on São Tiago) *area* 1557, *pop* 246,000 2 — see VERT (Cape) — **Cape Verd-ian** \vərd-ē-ən\ *n*

Cape York peninsula \yō(ə)rk\ peninsula NE Australia in N Queensland having at its N tip **Cape York** (on Torres strait)

Cap Fer-rat \kap-fə-'rä\ cape SE France E of Nice

Cap Hai-tien \kap-'hā-shən\ or F **Cap-Ha-i-tien** \ká-pá-ē-syan-,ē-tyan\ city & port N Haiti *pop* 44,123

Cap-i-to-line \kap-ət-'l-,in, Brit often kə-'pit-'l-\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE

Capitol Reef National Park reservation S *cen* Utah containing archaeological remains, petrified forests, & unusual erosion forms *area* 378

Capodistria — see KOPER

Caporetto — see KOBARID

Cap-pa-do-cia \kap-ə-'dō-sh(ē)-ə\ ancient district E Asia Minor chiefly in valley of the upper Kizil Irmak in modern Turkey * Caesarea Mazaca — **Cap-pa-do-cian** \-sh(ē)-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Ca-pri \ka-'prē, kə-, 'kəp-(.)rē, 'kap-\ or anc **Cap-re-ae** \kap-rē-,ē\ island Italy S Bay of Naples *area* 5 — **Ca-pri-ote** \kap-rē-,ōt, 'kəp-,rē-ət\ *n*

Capsa — see GAFSA

Cap-ua \kap-yə-wə\ commune S Italy on the Volturno N of Naples NW of site of ancient city of Capua *pop* 19,176

Cap-u-lin, Mount \kap-(y)ə-lən\ 1 cinder cone 8215 ft NE N.Mex. ESE of Raton; main feature of **Capulin Mountain National Monument** (*area* 1) 2 or **Capulin Peak** mountain 9198 ft N N.Mex. NW of Los Alamos

Ca-ra-cas \kə-'rak-əs-,rāk-\ city * of Venezuela near Caribbean coast *pop* 786,863

Car-bon-dale \kär-bən-,dāl\ city SW Ill. *pop* 22,816

Car-cas-sonne \kär-kə-'sōn-,sōn\ city S France on the Aude SE of Toulouse *pop* 43,616

Car-che-mish \kär-kə-,mish, kär-'kē-mish\ ruined city S Turkey on Euphrates river at Syrian border N of modern Jerablus, Syria

Cár-de-nas \kär-dē-'n-,ās\ city & port N Cuba E of Matanzas *pop* 73,460

Car-diff \kär-dəf\ or Welsh **Caer-dydd** \kī(ə)r-'dēth\ borough & port * of Wales & of So. Glamorgan *pop* 278,221

Car-di-gan \kär-dī-gən\ or **Car-di-gan-shire** \-,shi(ə)r-,shər\ former county W Wales * Aberystwyth *area* 692

Cardigan Bay inlet of St. George's channel on W coast of Wales

Carelia — see KARELIA

Ca-ren-tan \kar-ən-'tān\ town NW France at base of Cotentin peninsula

Car-ia \kar-ē-ə, 'ker-\ ancient region SW Asia Minor bordering on Aegean sea * Halicarnassus — **Car-ian** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Ca-rib-be-an \kar-ə-'bē-ən, kə-'rib-ē-\ sea arm of Atlantic ocean bounded on N & E by West Indies, on S by So. America, & on W by Central America

Car-ib-bees \kar-ə-,bēz\ LESSER ANTILLES

Car-i-boo \kar-ə-,bü\ mountains W Canada in E *cen* B.C. W of the Rocky mountains; highest point ab 11,750 ft

Ca-rin-thia \kə-'rin(t)-thē-ə\ region *cen* Europe in E Alps; once a duchy, Austrian crown land 1849–1918, divided between Austria & Yugoslavia 1918 — **Ca-rin-thi-an** \-thē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Car-lisle \kär-'li(ə)l, kər-, 'kär-\ 1 borough S *cen* Pa. *pop* 18,079 2 city & borough NW England * of Cumbria *pop* 71,497

Car-low \kär-lō\ 1 county SE Ireland in Leinster area 346, pop 34,025 2 urban district, its *

Carlsbad \kär(ə)lz-bad\ 1 caverns SE N.Mex. in **Carlsbad Caverns National Park** (area 72) 2 city SE N.Mex. on the Pecos pop 21,297 3 — see KARLOVY VARY

Carmana, Carmania — KERMÁN

Car-mar-then \kär-mär-thən, kə(r)-\ 1 or **Car-mar-then-shire** \,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county S Wales area 919 * Carmarthen 2 borough & port S Wales * of Dyfed

Car-mel, Mount \kär-məl\ mountain ridge NW Israel; highest point 1791 ft

Car-nat-ic \kär-nat-ik\ region SE India between Eastern Ghats & Coromandel coast now in Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka

Car-nic Alps \kär-nik-\ mountain range E Alps between Austria & Italy — see KELLERWAND

Car-nio-la \kär-nē-ō-lə, kār-n'yō-\ region NW Yugoslavia NE of Istrian peninsula — **Car-nio-lan** \-lən\ adj

Car-o-li-na \kär-ə-'lī-nə\ English colony 1663–1729 on E coast of No. America divided 1729 into No. Carolina & So. Carolina (the **Car-o-li-nas** \-nəz\)

Ca-ro-li-na \kär-ə-'lī-nə\ city NE cen Puerto Rico pop 94,271

Car-o-line \kär-ə-'līn, -lən\ islands W Pacific E of S Philippines; part of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands area 463 — see PALAU, PONAPE, TRUK, YAP

Ca-ro-ní \kär-ə-'nē\ river 373 m E Venezuela flowing N into the Orinoco

Car-pa-thi-an \kär-pā-thē-ən\ mountain system E cen Europe along boundary between Czechoslovakia & Poland & in N & cen Rumania — see GERLACHOVKA, TATRA, TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS

Carpathian Ruthenia — see RUTHENIA

Carpathos — see KARPATOS

Car-pen-tar-ia, Gulf of \kär-pən-'ter-ē-ə, -'tar-\ inlet of Arafura sea on N coast of Australia

Car-pen-ters-ville \kär-pən-tərz-,vil, 'kärp-'m-\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 24,059

Car-qui-nez \kär-'kē-nəs\ strait 8 m long Calif. joining San Pablo & Suisun bays

Car-ran-tuo-hill \kär-ən-'tü-əl\ mountain 3414 ft SW Ireland in County Kerry; highest in Macgillicuddy's Reeks & in Ireland

Car-ra-ra \kär-'rär-ə\ commune N Italy ESE of La Spezia pop 66,821

Car-rhae \kär-(ə)\ ancient city N Mesopotamia

Car-rick on Shan-non \kär-i-,kōn-'shan-ən, -'kän-\ town N cen Ireland * of County Leitrim

Car-shal-ton \kär-'shōlt-'n, kər-\ former urban district S England in Surrey, now part of Sutton

Carso — see KRAS

Car-son \kär-'sən\ 1 river 125 m W Nev. flowing NE into **Carson Lake** 2 city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 71,150

Carson City city * of Nev. E of Lake Tahoe pop 15,468

Carson Sink intermittent lake W Nev. S of Humboldt Lake

Car-stensz, Mount — see DJAJA (Mount)

Car-ta-ge-na \kär-tə-'gā-nə, -'hā-\ 1 city & port NW Colombia pop 299,040 2 city & port SE Spain pop 144,316

Car-ta-go \kär-'täg-(ə)\ city cen Costa Rica pop 21,596

Car-ter-et \kär-tə-'ret\ borough NE N.J. S of Elizabeth pop 23,137

Car-thage \kär-'thij\ or anc **Car-tha-go** \kär-'täg-(ə)\ ancient city & state N Africa on coast NE of modern Tunis — **Car-tha-gin-ian** \kär-thə-'jin-yən, -'jin-ē-ən\ adj or n

Ca-sa-blan-ca \kas-ə-'blañ-kə, 'kaz-\ or **Ar Dar el Bei-da** \där-'el-bā-'dā\ city & port W Morocco on the Atlantic pop 1,395,000

Casa Gran-de Ruins National Monument \kas-ə-'gran-dē\ reservation S Ariz. SE of Phoenix area 473 acres; prehistoric ruins

Cas-cade \(')kas-'kād\ mountain range W U.S., N continuation of the Sierra Nevada extending N from Lassen Peak, N Calif., across Oreg. & Wash. — see RAINIER (Mount), COAST

Cas-co Bay \kas-(ə)kō\ inlet of the Atlantic S Me. on which Portland is situated

Ca-ser-ta \kə-'zert-ə, -'zərt-\ commune S Italy NNE of Naples pop 59,223

Cash-el \kash-əl\ urban district S Ireland in cen Tipperary at base of **Rock of Cashel** (hill with ruins of cathedral & castle)

Cashmere — see KASHMIR

Ca-si-qua-re \käs-i-'kyär-ē\ river 125 m S Venezuela connecting the upper course of the Negro with the Orinoco

Cas-per \kas-pər\ city cen Wyo. on No. Platte river pop 39,361

Cas-pi-an \kas-pē-ən\ sea (salt lake) between Europe & Asia; ab 85 ft below sea level area 169,381

Caspian Gates pass on W shore of Caspian sea near Derbent

Cassel — see KASSEL

Cas-si-no \kə-'sē-(n)ō\ commune cen Italy ESE of Frosinone; site of Monte Cassino monastery pop 25,088

Cas-tel Gan-dol-fo \(')käs-,tel-gän-'dōl-(ə)\ commune cen Italy on Lake Albano SE of Rome

Cas-te-lón or Castellón de la Pla-na \kas-tə(l)-'yōn-,del-ə-'plān-ə\ 1 province E Spain area 2495, pop 385,823 2 city & port, its *, on the Mediterranean NE of Valencia pop 93,968

Castellorizo or Castellosso — see KASTELLORIZON

Cas-tile \kas-'tē(ə)\ or Sp **Cas-tilla** \kə-'stē-l'yā, -'stē-yā\ region & ancient kingdom cen & N Spain divided by the Sierra de Guadarrama into regions & old provinces of **Old Castile** (to the N, * Burgos) & **New Castile** (to the S, * Toledo)

Castilla la Nue-va \-lá-'nwā-vā\ NEW CASTILE

Castilla la Vie-ja \-lá-'vyē-kā\ OLD CASTILE

Cas-tle-bar \kas-əl-'bär\ urban district NW Ireland * of Mayo

Castres \käs-trə\ city S France E of Toulouse pop 40,457

Cas-tries \kas-'trēz, -trēs\ or **Port Castries** city & port Brit. West Indies in the Windward islands * of St. Lucia

Ca-strop-Raux-el or Ka-strop-Rauxel \käs-,tröp-'rauk-səl\ city W Germany SSW of Münster pop 83,892

Ca-tal-ca or Cha-tal-ja \chät-'l-'jä\ city Turkey in Europe W of Istanbul pop 22,000

Cat-a-li-na or San-ta Catalina \sant-ə-,kat-'l-'ē-nə\ island SW Calif. in Santa Barbara islands area 70

Cat-a-lo-nia \kat-'l-'ō-nyə, -nē-ə\ or Sp **Ca-ta-lu-ña** \kät-'l-'ü-nyə\ region NE Spain bordering on France & the Mediterranean; chief city Barcelona area 12,431 — **Cat-a-lo-nian** \-'ō-nyən, -nē-ən\ adj or n

Ca-ta-mar-ca \kät-ə-'mär-kə\ city NW Argentina SSW of San Miguel de Tucumán pop 45,929

Ca-ta-nia \kə-'tān-yə, -'tān-\ or anc **Cat-a-na** \kät-ə-nə\ commune Italy in E Sicily on E coast on Gulf of Catania at foot of Mt. Etna pop 410,905

Ca-ta-ño \kə-'tān-(ə)yō\ town NE cen Puerto Rico pop 26,459

Ca-tan-za-ro \kə-,tān-'(d)zär-(ə)\ city S Italy * of Calabria pop 81,548

Ca-taw-ba \kə-'tò-bə\ river 250 m flowing S from W N.C. into S.C. — see WATEREE

Ca-thay \kə-'thā, ka-\ CHINA — an old name

Catherine, Mount — see KATHERINA (Gebel)

Ca-toc-tin Mountain \kə-'tāk-tən\ mountain ridge NW Md. & N Va. in Blue Ridge mountains

Cats-kill \kat-'skil\ mountains SE N.Y. in the Appalachian system W of the Hudson — see SLIDE MOUNTAIN

Cattaro — see KOTOR

Cau-ca \kə-'kə\ river 600 m W Colombia flowing N into the Magdalena

Cau-ca-sia \kə-'kā-zhə, -shə\ or **Cau-ca-sus** \kə-'kə-səs\ region U.S.S.R. between the Black & Caspian seas; divided by Caucasus mountains into **Cis-cau-ca-sia** \,sis-\ (to the N) & **Trans-cau-ca-sia** \,tran(t)s-\ (to the S)

Caucasus mountain system U.S.S.R. in Caucasia — see ELBORUS

Caucasus Indicus — see HINDU KUSH

Cau-dine Forks \kə-'dīn-, -dēn-\ two mountain passes S Italy in the Apennines between Benevento & Capua

Caul-field \kə-'fēld\ city SE Australia in S Victoria SE of Melbourne; part of Greater Melbourne pop 76,119

Causses \kə-'sə\ limestone region S cen France on S border of Massif Central

Cau-ve-ry \kə-'və-rē\ or **Ka-ve-ri** \käv-ə-rē\ river 475 m S India flowing E & entering Bay of Bengal in a wide delta

Cauvery Falls waterfall 300 ft India in Cauvery river on Karnataka-Tamil Nadu boundary

Cav-an \kav-ən\ 1 county NE Republic of Ireland in Ulster area 730, pop 52,674 2 urban district, its *

Ca-vi-te \kə-'vēt-ē\ city Philippines in Luzon on Cavite peninsula in Manila Bay SW of Manila pop 77,100

Cawnpore — see KANPUR

Ca-xi-as \kə-'shē-əs\ 1 town NE Brazil in Maranhão WNW of Teresina pop 124,403 2 — see DUQUE DE CAXIAS 3 or **Caxias do Sul** \-də-'sül\ city S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul pop 110,241

Cay-enne \ki-'en, kə-\ city & port * of French Guiana on island in Cayenne river near the coast pop 24,518

Cayes or Aux Cayes \(')kē-'kī\ city & port SW Haiti pop 15,213

Ca-yey \kə-'yā\ city SE cen Puerto Rico pop 21,562

Cay-man \(')kə-'man, attributively 'kə-mən\ islands West Indies NW of Jamaica; a Brit. colony * Georgetown (on **Grand Cay-man**, chief island) area 93, pop 10,652

Ca-yu-ga \kə-'ü-gə, 'kyü-, kə-'(y)ü-\ lake 40 m long W cen N.Y.; one of the Finger Lakes

Ce-a-rá \sə-'rā\ 1 state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * Fortaleza area 57,371, pop 4,440,286 2 — see FORTALEZA

Ce-bu \sə-'bü\ 1 island E cen Philippines, one of the Visayan islands area 1707 2 city on E coast of Cebu I. pop 332,100

Ce-dar \sēd-ər\ river 329 m SE Minn. & E Iowa flowing SE into the Iowa

Cedar Breaks National Monument reservation SW Utah NE of Zion National Park containing unusual erosion forms area 8

Cedar Falls city NE Iowa NW of Waterloo pop 29,597

Cedar Rapids city E Iowa on Cedar river pop 110,642

Ce-le-bes \sel-ə-'bēz, sə-'lē-bēz\ 1 or **Su-la-we-si** \sü-lə-'wā-sē\ island Indonesia E of Borneo * Makassar area 69,255, pop 8,925,000 2 sea arm of SW Pacific enclosed on N by Mindanao & Sulu archipelago, on S by Celebes, & on W by Borneo — **Ce-le-be-sian** \sel-ə-'bē-zhən\ adj

Celestial Empire the former Chinese Empire

Cel-le \(')sel-ə\ city W Germany NE of Hannover pop 156,505

Celt-ic \kel-'tik, 'sel-\ sea inlet of the Atlantic British Isles SE of Ireland, SW of Wales, & W of Cornwall

Ce-nis, Mont \mōn-sə-'nē\ or It **Mon-te Ce-ni-sio** \mōnt-ē-chə-'nē-zē-ō\ 1 mountain pass 6831 ft between France & Italy over Mont Cenis massif (11,792 ft) in Graian Alps 2 tunnel (8.5 m long) piercing the Fréjus massif SW of Mont Cenis

Central region cen Scotland, established 1975 * Stirling area 972, pop 263,000

Central African Republic or 1976-79 Central African Empire or earlier Ubang-Shari republic N cen Africa * Bangui area 241,000, pop 1,640,000

Central America, 1 the narrow S portion of No. America connecting that continent with So. America & extending from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Isthmus of Panama 2 the republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, & Costa Rica & often also Panama & Belize

Central Falls city N R.I. N of Providence pop 18,716

Cen-tra-lia \sen-'trāl-yə\ city S cen Ill. pop 15,217

Central India former group of 89 Indian states N cen India * Indore; area now chiefly in W & N Madhya Pradesh

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- Central Karroo** — see KARROO
- Central Provinces and Berar** \bā-'rär, bə-\ former province of India reorganized 1950 & renamed Madhya Pradesh
- Central Valley** valley cen Calif. comprising the valleys of the Sacramento & San Joaquin rivers
- Ceos** — see KEOS
- Ceph-a-lo-nia** \sef-ə-'lō-nyə, -nē-ə\ or NGk **Ke-fal-li-nia** \kef-ə-lə-'nē-ə\ island W Greece in the Ionian islands area 277
- Ce-phi-sus** \sə-'fi-səs\ or **Ce-phus-sus** \-'fis-əs\ any of three small rivers cen Greece in Attica & Boeotia
- Ce-ram** or **Se-ram** \sā-'räm\ island E Indonesia in cen Moluccas area 6621
- Cerigo** — see KÍTHIRA
- Cernauti** — see CHERNOVTSY
- Cer-re-do** or **Tor-re de Cerrado** \('tòr-ē)də-sə-'rād-(j)ō\ mountain 8687 ft N Spain SW of Santander; highest in the Cantabrians
- Cer-ri-tos** \sə-'rēt-əs\ city SW Calif. NE of Long Beach pop 15,856
- Cerro Bolívar** — see BOLÍVAR (Cerro)
- Cer-ro de Pas-co** \ser-ə-də-'pas-(j)kō\ 1 mountain 15,100 ft, cen Peru NE of Lima 2 city near the mountain pop 21,363
- Cerro de Pun-ta** \pünt-ə\ mountain 4389 ft, cen Puerto Rico in Cordillera Central; highest on the island
- Cer-ro Gor-do** \ser-ə-'górd-(j)ō\ mountain pass E Mexico between Veracruz & Jalapa
- Cervin, Mont** — see MATTERHORN
- Ce-se-na** \chə-'zā-nə\ or anc **Caese-na** \sə-'zē-nə\ commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna SE of Forlì pop 85,140
- Ces-ke Bu-de-jo-vi-ce** \ches-kə-'būd-ə, yō-vət-sə\ or **G Bud-weis** \büt-,vis\ city W Czechoslovakia in S Bohemia pop 75,684
- Cetatea Alba** — see BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKI
- Ce-ti-nje** \('t)et-'n-,yā\ town S Yugoslavia SE of Kotor near coast; formerly * of Montenegro
- Cette** — see SÈTE
- Ceu-ta** \sā-'üt-ə, 'seü-(j)tä\ city & port N Morocco opposite Gibraltar; a Spanish presidio pop 67,187
- Cé-vennes** \sā-'ven\ mountain range S France W of the Rhone at E edge of Massif Central — see MÉZENEC
- Cey-lon** \si-'län, sā-\ or **Lan-ka** \lan-kə\ 1 or **Ar Ser-en-dib** \ser-ən-,dib, -dip\ or **L & Gk Ta-prob-a-ne** \tə-'prəb-ə-(j)nē\ island 270 m long & 140 m wide in Indian ocean off S India 2 — see SRI LANKA — **Cey-lon-ese** \sā-lə-'nēz, sē-lə-, sel-ə-, -nēs\ adj or n
- Cha-co** or **Gran Chaco** \(')grän-'chäk-(j)ō\ region S cen So. America drained by the Paraguay & its chief W tributaries the Pilcomayo & Bermejo; divided between Argentina, Bolivia, & Paraguay
- Cha-co Canyon National Monument** \chäk-(j)ō-\ reservation NW N.Mex. containing cliff-dweller ruins area 28
- Chad** or **F Tchad** \chad\ 1 shallow lake N cen Africa at junction of boundaries of Chad, Niger, & Nigeria maximum area ab 8000 2 country N cen Africa * Ndjamena; a republic; until 1959 a territory of French Equatorial Africa area 495,752, pop 3,800,000 — **Chad-ian** \chad-ē-ən\ adj or n
- Chae-ro-nea** \ker-ə-'nē-ə, kir-\ or **Chae-ro-neia** \-'nī-ə\ ancient city E cen Greece in W Boeotia SE of Mt. Parnassus
- Cha-gos** \chä-'gəs\ archipelago cen Indian Ocean S of Maldives; part of British Indian Ocean Territory — see DIEGO GARCIA
- Cha-gres** \chäg-rəs, 'chag-\ river Panama flowing through Gatun Lake to the Caribbean
- Cha-gua-ra-mas** \chäg-wə-'räm-əs\ district NW Trinidad W of Port of Spain on **Chaguaramas Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Paria)
- Cha-har** \chä-'här\ former province NE China in E Inner Mongolia * Kalgan
- Chalcedon** — see KADIKÖY
- Chal-cid-i-ce** \kal-'sid-ə-(j)sē\ or NGk **Khal-ki-di-ki** \käl-kə-'thi-'kē\ peninsula NE Greece in E Macedonia projecting SE into N Aegean sea; terminates in three peninsulas: Kassandra (anc Pal-lene), Sithonia, & Acte — see ACTE
- Chal-cis** \kal-səs\ or **Chal-kis** \-kəs\ or NGk **Khal-kis** \käl-'kēs\ city cen Greece * of Euboea on Evripos strait pop 36,381 — **Chal-cid-ian** \kal-'sid-ē-ən\ adj or n
- Chal-dea** or **Chal-daea** \kal-'dē-ə\ ancient region SW Asia on Euphrates river & Persian gulf
- Cha-leur Bay** \shə-'lü(ə)r, -lör\ inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence SE Canada between N N.B. & Gaspé peninsula, Que.
- Cha-lon** or **Chalon-sur-Saône** \sha-'lōn(-,sü(ə)r-'sōn)\ city E cen France N of Mâcon pop 50,589
- Châ-lons** or **Châlons-sur-Marne** \shä-'lōn(-,sü(ə)r-'märn)\ commune NE France on the Marne pop 50,764
- Cham-bal** \chäm-bəl\ river 650 m, cen India flowing from Vin-dhya mountains E into the Jumna
- Cham-bers-burg** \chäm-bərz-,bərg\ borough S Pa. pop 17,315
- Cham-bé-ry** \shän-'bā-rē\ city E France E of Lyons pop 51,066
- Cham-bord** \shän-'bō(ə)r\ village N cen France NE of Blois
- Cham-do** \chäm-'dō\ 1 region SW China in E Tibet; chief town Changtu 2 — see CHANGTU
- Cha-mi-zal** \sham-ə-'zäl, chäm-i-'säl\ tract of land 630 acres on N bank of the Rio Grande formerly in El Paso, Tex.; ceded to Mexico 1963 — see CORDOVA ISLAND
- Cha-mo-nix** \sham-ə-'nē\ 1 valley SE France NW of Mont Blanc 2 or **Chamonix-Mont-Blanc** \-'mōn-'blän\ town SE France in Chamonix valley
- Cham-pagne** \sham-'pän\ region & former province NE France W of Lorraine & N of Burgundy * Troyes
- Cham-paign** \sham-'pän\ city E cen Ill. pop 56,532
- Cham-pi-gny-sur-Marne** \shän-'(j)pēn-'yē-sü(ə)r-'märn\ commune N France, SSE suburb of Paris pop 70,419
- Cham-plain, Lake** \sham-'plän\ lake 125 m long between N.Y. & Vt. extending N into Quebec area 600
- Chan-der-na-gore** \chän-dər-nə-'gō(ə)r, -'gō(ə)r\ or **Chan-dan-na-gar** \chän-də-'nəg-ər\ city E India in West Bengal N of Calcutta; before 1950 part of French India pop 67,105
- Chan-di-garh** \chän-dē-gər\ city N India N of Delhi; a union territory administered by the national government; * of Punjabi Suba & of Haryana; founded 1953, pop 256,979
- Changan** — see SIAN
- Chang-chow** \'jän-'jō, 'chan-'chau\ 1 or **Lung-ki** \lün-'kē\ city SE China in S Fukien W of Amoy pop 81,200 2 or formerly **Wu-tsin** \wü-'jin\ city E China in S Kiangsu pop 296,500
- Chang-chun** \chän-'chün\ city NE China * of Kirin pop 975,000
- Chang-hua** \chän-'(h)wä\ city China in W Formosa pop 133,514
- Chang-jin** \chän-'jin\ 1 river 160 m N Korea flowing NE into the Yalu 2 reservoir in Changjin river
- Changkiakow** — see KALGAN
- Chang-sha** \chän-'shä\ city SE cen China * of Hunan on Siang river pop 975,000
- Chang-shu** \chän-'shü\ city E China in S Kiangsu pop 101,400
- Chang-teh** \chän-'dä\ city SE cen China in N Hunan on Yuan river pop 225,000
- Chang-tu** \chän-'tü\ or **Cham-do** \chäm-'dō\ town SW China in E Tibet on the Mekong
- Chan-kiang** \chän-'jē-än\ or **Tsam-kong** \jäm-'gòn\ or formerly **Fort Bay-ard** \bā-'ərd, 'bī-\ city SE China in SE Kwangtung on Luichow peninsula pop 220,000
- Channel**, 1 — see SANTA BARBARA (islands) 2 islands in English channel; a possession of Brit. Crown area 75, pop 125,240 — see ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, SARK
- Channel Islands National Monument** reserve SW Calif. in Santa Barbara islands including areas on Anacapa islands (E of Santa Cruz I.) & Santa Barbara I. (W of Santa Catalina I.)
- Chan-til-ly** \shän-'tē-yē, shan-'til-ē\ town N France NNE of Paris
- Chao-chow** \chäu-'jō\ or **Chao-an** \chäu-'än\ city E China in NE Kwangtung on Han river above Swatow pop 101,300
- Chao Phra-ya** \chäu-'prī-ə\ or **Me Nam** \mā-'näm\ river 160 m W cen Thailand formed by confluence of Nan & Ping rivers & flowing S into Gulf of Siam
- Cha-pa-la** \chə-'päl-ə\ lake 50 m long W cen Mexico in Jalisco & Michoacán SE of Guadalajara
- Chapel Hill** town N N.C. SW of Durham pop 25,537
- Cha-rente** \shə-'rānt\ river 225 m W France flowing W into Bay of Biscay
- Chari** — see SHARI
- Char-i-ton** \shar-ət-'n\ river 280 m S Iowa & N Mo. flowing S into the Missouri
- Char-le-roi** \shär-lə-'rōi, -lör-,wä\ city SW Belgium in Hainaut pop 23,911
- Charles** \chär(ə)lz\ river 47 m Mass. flowing into Boston harbor
- Charles, Cape** cape E Va. N of entrance to Chesapeake Bay
- Charles-bourg** \shär-l-'bü(ə)r, 'chärlz-,börg\ city Canada in SE Que. NE of Quebec city pop 33,443
- Charles-ton** \chärl-'stän\ 1 city E cen Ill. pop 16,421 2 city & port SE S.C. pop 66,945 3 city * of W.Va. on the Kanawha pop 71,505 — **Charles-to-nian** \chärl-'stō-nē-ən, -nyən\ n
- Charleston Peak** mountain 11,919 ft SE Nev. WNW of Las Vegas
- Charles-town** \chärl-'staun\ section of Boston, Mass., on Boston harbor between mouths of Charles & Mystic rivers
- Char-lotte** \shär-lət\ city S N.C. pop 241,178
- Charlotte Ama-lie** \ə-'mäl-yə\ or formerly **Saint Thomas** city & port * of Virgin Islands of the U.S., on St. Thomas I.
- Charlotte Harbor** inlet of Gulf of Mexico SW Fla.
- Char-lot-ten-burg** \shär-'lät-'n-,börg, -bü(ə)rg\ a W section of Berlin, Germany
- Char-lottes-ville** \shär-ləts-,vil, -vəl\ city cen Va. pop 38,880
- Char-lotte-town** \shär-lət-,taun\ city & port Canada * of P.E.I. on Northumberland Strait pop 19,133
- Chartes** \shärt, 'shätr\ city N cen France SW of Paris pop 34,469
- Chatalja** — see CATALCA
- Châ-teau-guay** \shat-ə-'gä\ town Canada in S Que. SW of Montreal pop 15,797
- Châteauguay-Cen-tre** \-'sent-ər\ town Canada in S Que. pop 17,942
- Châ-teau-roux** \shä-tō-rü\ commune cen France S of Orléans pop 49,138
- Châ-teau-Thier-ry** \sha-,tō-,tye-'rē, shä-\ town N France on the Marne SW of Reims
- Chat-ham** \chat-əm\ 1 — see SAN CRISTÓBAL 2 islands S Pacific belonging to New Zealand & comprising two islands (Chatham & Pitt) area 372 3 strait SE Alaska between Admiralty I. & Kuiu I. on E & Baranof I. & Chichagof I. on W 4 city Canada in SE Ont. E of Lake St. Clair pop 35,317 5 borough SE England in Kent pop 56,921
- Chat-ta-hoo-chee** \chat-ə-'hü-chē\ river 410 m SE U.S. rising in N Ga., flowing SW & S along Ala.-Ga. boundary into Lake Seminole
- Chat-ta-noo-ga** \chat-ə-'nü-gə, chat-'n-'ü-\ city SE Tenn. on the Tennessee pop 119,082
- Chau-tau-qua** \shə-'tō-kwə\ lake 18 m long SW N.Y.
- Che-bok-sa-ry** \cheb-äk-'sär-ē\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe * of Chuvas Republic WNW of Kazan pop 216,000
- Che-cheno-In-gush Republic** \chə-,chen-ō-in-'gush\ autonomous republic of the U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slopes of Caucasus mountains area 6064, pop 1,065,000
- Che-du-ba** \chə-'dü-bə\ island W Burma area 220
- Che-foo** \jə-'fü\ or **Yen-tai** \yen-'tī\ city & port E China in NE Shantung on Shantung peninsula on Po Hai pop 116,000
- Che-ju** \chē-'jü\ or **Quel-part** \kwel-'pärt\ 1 island S Korea in N East China sea area 710 2 city & port on N coast of the island pop 106,456
- Che-kiang** \jə-'jē-än\ province E China bordering on East China sea * Hangchow area 39,305, pop 31,000,000
- Che-lan** \shə-'lan\ lake ab 55 m long N cen Wash.
- Chelms-ford** 1 \chem-sfərd also 'chelm-\ town NE Mass. S of Lowell pop 31,432 2 \chelm-, 'chem-\ borough SE England * of Essex pop 58,125
- Chel-sea** \chel-sē\ 1 city E Mass. NE of Boston pop 30,625 2 former metropolitan borough SW London, England, on N bank of the Thames, now part of Kensington and Chelsea
- Chel-ten-ham** \chelt-nəm, -'n-əm, US also -'n-,ham\ borough SW cen England in Gloucestershire pop 69,734

Che-ly-a-binsk \chel-'yā-bən(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, S of Sverdlovsk *pop* 874,000
Che-lyu-skin, Cape \chel-'yü-skən\ headland U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Asia, on Taimyr peninsula; northernmost point of Asian mainland, at 77°35'N, 105°E
Chem-nitz \kem-'nits, -nəts\ or **Karl-Marx-Stadt** \(')kär'l-'märk-'s(h)tät\ city E Germany SE of Leipzig *pop* 297,133
Chemulpo — see INCHON
Che-nab \chə-'nāb\ river 590 m NW India (subcontinent) in Kashmir & the Punjab flowing SW to unite with the Sutlej forming the Panjnad
Cheng-chow \jəŋ-'jō\ city NE *cen* China * of Honan on Yellow river *pop* 766,000
Cheng-teh \chəŋ-'də\ or formerly **Je-hol** \jə-'hōl, 'rō-'hō\ city NE China in NE Hopei NE of Peking *pop* 200,000
Cheng-tu \chəŋ-'dū\ city SW *cen* China * of Szechwan on Min river *pop* 1,107,000
Chenstokhov — see CZESTOCHOWA
Cher \she(ə)r\ river 220 m, *cen* France flowing into the Loire
Cher-bourg \she(ə)r-'bū(ə)r(g), sher-'bū(ə)r\ city & port NW France on Cotentin peninsula on English channel *pop* 38,243
Che-rem-kho-vo \chə-'rem-kə-və, cher-'əm-'kō-və\ city U.S.S.R. in E *cen* Soviet Russia, Asia, NW of Irkutsk *pop* 104,000
Cheribon — see TJIREBON
Cher-kessk \chər-'kesk\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasia SE of Stavropol * of Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Region *pop* 67,000
Cher-ni-gov \cher-'nē-gəf\ city U.S.S.R. in Ukraine *pop* 159,000
Cher-nov-tsy \cher-'nōft-sē\ or Rum **Cer-na-u-ti** \cher-nə-'üts(-ē)\ city U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine on the Prut *pop* 187,000
Cher-o-kee Outlet or Cherokee Strip \cher-ə-(')kē\ strip of land N Okla. along S border of Kans. E of 100°W opened to settlement 1893; 50 m wide, ab 220 m long
Cher-so-nese \kər-sə-'nēz, -nēs\ or *anc* **Cher-so-ne-sus** \kər-sə-'nē-səs\ any of several peninsulas: as (1) Jutland (the **Cim-bri-an** \sim-brē-ən\, or **Cim-bric** \brik\, **Chersonese**); (2) the Malay peninsula (the **Golden Chersonese**); (3) the Crimea (the **Tau-ric Chersonese** \tōr-ik\); (4) the Gallipoli peninsula (the **Thra-cian Chersonese** \thrā-shən\)
Cher-well \chär-wəl\ river 30 m, *cen* England in Northamptonshire & Oxfordshire flowing S into the Thames at Oxford
Ches-a-peake \ches-(ə)-,pēk\ city SE Va. *pop* 89,580
Chesapeake Bay inlet of the Atlantic 200 m long in Va. & Md.
Chesh-ire \chesh-ər, 'chesh-'i(ə)r\ 1 town S Conn. SW of Meriden *pop* 19,051 2 or **Ches-ter** \ches-tər\ county NW England * Chester *area* 899, *pop* 904,600
Ches-ter \ches-tər\ 1 city SE Pa. *pop* 56,331 2 city NW England * of Cheshire on the Dee *pop* 62,696
Ches-ter-field \ches-tər-'fēld\ 1 inlet ab 250 m long N Canada on NW coast of Hudson Bay in Keewatin District 2 borough N *cen* England in Derbyshire S of Sheffield *pop* 70,153
Chev-i-ot \chev-'ē-ət, 'chē-vē-ət\ 1 hills extending NE to SW along English-Scottish border 2 peak 2676 ft, highest in the Cheviots
Chey-enne \shi-'an, -en\ 1 river 290 m S.Dak. flowing NE into the Missouri 2 city * of Wyo. *pop* 40,914
Chi-ai \jē-'i\ city China in W *cen* Formosa *pop* 234,359
Chiang Mai \jē-'āŋ-'mī\ or **Chieng-mai** \jē-'eŋ-'mī\ city NW Thailand on Ping river *pop* 89,272
Chi-a-pas \chē-'āp-əs\ state SE Mexico bordering on the Pacific * Tuxtla Gutiérrez *area* 28,729, *pop* 1,578,180
Chi-ba \chē-bə\ city E Japan in Honshu on Tokyo Bay E of Tokyo *pop* 456,000
Chi-ca-go \shə-'käg-(,)ō, -'kög-\ 1 river Chicago, Ill., having two branches (No. Branch & So. Branch) & orig. flowing E into Lake Michigan but now flowing S through So. Branch & Chicago Sanitary & Ship canal into Des Plaines river 2 city & port NE Ill. on Lake Michigan *pop* 3,366,957 — **Chi-ca-go-an** \-'käg-ə-wən, -'kög-ə n
Chicago Heights city NE Ill. S of Chicago *pop* 40,900
Chich-a-gof \chich-ə-'gōf, -'gäf\ island SE Alaska in Alexander archipelago N of Baranof I. *area* 2100
Chi-chén It-zá \chə-'chen-ət-'sā\ village SE Mexico in Yucatán 75 m ESE of Mérida at site of ruins of important Mayan city
Chich-es-ter \chich-ə-'stər\ city & borough S England ENE of Portsmouth * of West Sussex *pop* 20,547
Chick-a-hom-i-ny \chik-ə-'hām-ə-nē\ river 90 m E Va. flowing SE into the James
Chi-cla-yo \chə-'klī-(,)ō\ city NW Peru near coast *pop* 134,100
Chi-co \chē-(,)kō\ city W Calif. N of Sacramento *pop* 19,580
Chic-o-pee \chik-ə-(,)pē\ city SW Mass. *pop* 66,676
Chi-cou-timi \shə-'küt-ə-mē\ 1 river 100 m Canada in S Que. flowing N into the Saguenay 2 city Canada in S *cen* Que. on the Saguenay *pop* 33,893
Chihli — see HOPEI
Chihli, Gulf of — see PO HAI
Chi-hua-hua \chə-'wā-(,)wā, shə-, -wə\ 1 state N Mexico bordering on the U.S. *area* 94,822, *pop* 1,730,012 2 city, its * *pop* 363,850
Chilachap — see TJILATJAP
Chi-le \chil-'ē, 'chē-(,)lā\ country S So. America between the Andes & Pacific ocean; a republic * Santiago *area* 286,396, *pop* 8,990,000 — **Chilean** \chil-'ē-ən, chə-'lā-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Chil-koot \chil-'küt\ pass 3502 ft between SE Alaska & SW Yukon Territory, Canada, in N Coast mountains
Chi-llán \chē-'(y)län\ city *cen* Chile NE of Concepción *pop* 77,654
Chil-li-cothe \chil-ə-'kāth-ē, -'kō-thē\ city S Ohio *pop* 24,842
Chi-loé \chil-ə-'wā\ island S *cen* Chile *area* 4700
Chil-pan-cin-go \chil-pən-'sīŋ-(,)gō\ city S Mexico * of Guerrero *pop* 56,904
Chil-tern \chil-tərŋ\ hills S *cen* England in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, & Bedfordshire
Chim-bo-ra-zo \chim-bə-'rāz-(,)ō, ,shim-\ mountain 20,561 ft W *cen* Ecuador

Chim-kent \chim-'kent\ city U.S.S.R. in S Kazakh Republic N of Tashkent *pop* 247,000
Chin \chin\ hills W Burma; highest Mt. Victoria 10,018 ft
Chi-na \chī-nə\ country E Asia; a republic, until 1912 an empire * Peking; *area* 3,691,502, *pop* 787,180,000 — see FORMOSA
China sea the East & So. China seas
Chin-chow \jin-'jō\ city NE China in SW Liaoning on Gulf of Liaotung *pop* 352,200
Chin-co-teague \shīŋ-kə-'tēg\ bay Md. & Va. on Atlantic coast
Chin-dwin \chin-'dwin\ river 550 m NW Burma flowing S into the Irrawaddy
Chinese Turkestan or Kash-gar-ia \kash-'gar-ē-ə, -'ger-\ region W China in W & *cen* Sinkiang
Chinghai — see TSINGHAI
Chin-ju \jin-'jū\ city S Korea W of Pusan *pop* 121,622
Chin-kiang \jin-'jē-'āŋ\ city & port E China in NW *cen* Kiangsu on the Yangtze at its junction with the Grand canal *pop* 201,400
Chinmen — see QUEMOY
Chinnampo — see NAMPO
Chinnereth, Sea of — see GALILEE (Sea of)
Chi-no \chē-(,)nō\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles *pop* 20,411
Chin-wang-tao \chin-'(h)wāŋ-'daū\ city & port NE China in NE Hopei on Po Hai *pop* 186,800
Chiog-gia \kē-'ō-jā\ commune & port NE Italy on island in Lagoon of Venice *pop* 48,347
Chi-os \kī-'ās\ or NGk **Khios** \kē-'ōs\ 1 island E Greece in the Aegean off W coast of Turkey *area* 355 2 or NGk **Ká-stron** \käs-trōn\ city & port Greece on E coast of Chios *pop* 24,074 — **Chi-an** \kī-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Chip-pe-wa \chip-ə-,wā, -wə\ river 183 m NW Wis. flowing S into the Mississippi
Chire — see SHIRE
Chir-i-ca-hua National Monument \chir-i-'kā-wā, locally also 'chir-i-'kaū\ reservation SE Ariz. containing curious natural rock formations *area* 16.5
Chiriquí — see BARÚ
Chis-holm Trail \chiz-əm-\ pioneer cattle trail between San Antonio, Tex., & Abilene, Kans., used esp. 1866–85
Chisinaiu — see KISHINEV
Chis-le-hurst and Sid-cup \chiz-əl-,hər-stən-'sid-kəp\ former urban district SE England in Kent, now partly in Bexley, partly in Bromley
Chi-ta \chi-'tä\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Lake Baikal *pop* 242,000
Chi-tral \chi-'träl\ 1 river 300 m N Pakistan & Afghanistan flowing SW into the Kabul 2 district N North-West Frontier Province Pakistan * Chitral
Chit-ta-gong \chit-ə-'gāŋ, -'gōŋ\ city & port SE Bangladesh on Bay of Bengal *pop* 437,000
Chiu-si \kē-'ü-sē\ or *anc* **Clu-si-um** \klü-z(h)ē-əm\ town *cen* Italy in Tuscany SE of Siena
Chkalov — see ORENBURG
Choaspes — see KARKHEH
Choi-seul \shwä-'zə(r)l\ island W Pacific in the Solomons SE of Bougainville I. *area* 1500
Choi-sy or Choisy-le-Roi \shwä-'zē-lər-'wä\ commune N France on Seine river SSE of Paris *pop* 41,440
Cho-lon \shə-'lōn, chə-'lən\ former city S Vietnam, now part of Ho Chi Minh City
Cho-lu-la \chə-'lü-lə\ town SE *cen* Mexico in Puebla state
Cho-mo Lha-ri \chō-mō-'lär-ē\ mountain 23,997 ft in the Himalayas between Tibet & NW Bhutan; sacred to Buddhists
Chomolungma — see EVEREST
Chong-jin \chōŋ-'jin\ city & port NE Korea on Sea of Japan *pop* 184,301
Chong-ju \chōŋ-'jū\ city S *cen* Korea N of Taejon *pop* 123,736
Chon-ju \jən-'jū\ city SW Korea SW of Taejon *pop* 220,654
Cho Öyu \chō-ō-'yü\ mountain 26,967 ft Nepal & Tibet in the Himalayas; 6th highest in the world
Cho-ras-mia \kə-'raz-mē-ə\ province of ancient Persia on the Oxus extending W to Caspian sea; equiv. to Khwarazm — see KHIVA
Cho-rzow \kō-'zhüf, -'zhüv\ city SW Poland in Silesia *pop* 151,300
Chosen — see KOREA
Cho-ta Nag-pur \chōt-ə-'näg-,pü(ə)r\ plateau region E India N of Mahanadi basin in N Orissa & S Bihar
Cho-wan \chə-'wān\ river 50 m NE N.C. formed by confluence of Blackwater & Nottoway rivers & flowing into Albemarle sound
Christ-church \kris(t)-,chərch\ city New Zealand on E coast of South I. *pop* 166,100 — see LYTTELTON
Christiania — see OSLO
Chris-tians-haab \kris(h)-chənz-,hób\ town W Greenland on Disko Bay SE of Godhavn
Chris-tian-sted \kris(h)-chən-,sted\ town Virgin Islands of the U.S. on N coast of St. Croix I.
Christ-mas \kris-məs\ 1 island E Indian ocean 225 m S of W end of Java; administered by Australia *area* 64, *pop* 3361 2 island (atoll) in the Line islands; largest atoll in the Pacific *area* (including lagoon) 234
Chu \chü\ 1 — see PEARL 2 river 600 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in SE Kazakh Republic flowing E into Issyk Kul
Chü-an-chow \chə-'wān-'jō\ city & port SE China in SE Fukien on Formosa strait *pop* 107,700
Chubb Crater — see NEW QUEBEC CRATER

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Chu-but \chə-'büt, -'vüt\ river 500 m S Argentina flowing E across Patagonia into the Atlantic
Chu-chow \chü-'jō\ city SE China in E Hunan pop 127,300
Chudskoe — see PEIPUS (Lake)
Chu-gach \chü-'gach also -,gash\ mountains S Alaska extending along coast from Cook inlet to St. Elias range; highest Mt. Marcus Baker 13,250 ft
Chuk-chi or **Chuck-chee** \chək-chē, 'chük-\ sea of the Arctic ocean N of Bering Strait
Chu-kot-ski \chə-'kāt-skē\ or **Chu-kot** \-'kāt\ peninsula U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Asia, between Bering & Chukchee seas — see EAST CAPE
Chu-la Vis-ta \chü-lə-'vis-tə\ city SW Calif. S of San Diego pop 67,901
Chu-lym or **Chu-lim** \chə-'lim\ river 700 m U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing W into the Ob
Chun-chon \chün-'chōn\ city S cen Korea NE of Seoul pop 122,672
Chung-king \chün-'kin\ or **Pa-hsien** \bä-shē-'en\ city * of China 1937-46 in SE Szechwan on the Yangtze pop 3,500,000
Chur \kü(ə)r\ or **F Coire** \kwär\ commune E Switzerland * of Graubünden canton pop 30,200
Chur-chill \chər-'chil\ 1 river ab 1000 m Canada flowing E across N Sask. & N Man. into Hudson Bay 2 or formerly **Hamilton** river 208 m Canada in Nfld. in S cen Labrador flowing E to Lake Melville
Churchill Falls or formerly **Grand Falls** waterfall 245 ft high Canada in W Labrador in Churchill river
Chu Shan \chü-'shān\ archipelago E China in East China sea at entrance to Hangchow Bay
Chu-vash Republic \chü-'vāsh-\ or **Chu-vash-ia** \-'vāsh-ē-\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Europe, S of the Volga * Cheboksary area 6909, pop 1,224,000
Chu-zen-ji \chü-'zen-jē\ lake Japan in cen Honshu W of Nikko
Ci-bola \sē-bə-lə, 'sib-ə-\ historical region in present N N.Mex. including seven pueblos (the **Seven Cities of Cibola**) believed by early Spanish explorers to contain vast treasures
Cicero \sis-ə-,rō\ town NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 67,058
Cien-fue-gos \sē-'en-'fwā-(g)ōs\ city & port W cen Cuba on S coast on Cienfuegos Bay pop 91,800
Cieszyn — see TESCHEN
Ci-lia-cia \sə-'lish-(ē)-ə\ ancient country SE Asia Minor extending along Mediterranean coast S of Taurus mountains — see LESSER ARMENIA — **Ci-li-cian** \-'lish-ən\ adj or n
Cilician Gates mountain pass S Turkey in Taurus mountains
Cim-ar-ron \sim-ə-'rān, -rōn, -rən\ river 600 m flowing E from NE N.Mex. through SW Kans. into the Arkansas in NE Okla.
Cimbrian, or **Cimbric**, **Chersonese** — see CHERSONESE
Cim-mer-i-an Bosphorus \sə-'mir-ē-ən-\ the Kerch strait
Cin-cin-nati \sin(t)-sə-'nat-ē, -'nat-ə\ city SW Ohio pop 452,524 — **Cin-cin-nati-an** \-'nat-ē-ən\ n
Cinque Ports \sɪŋk\ group of seaport towns SE England on coast of Kent & Sussex, orig. five (Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, & Hythe) to which were later added Winchelsea, Rye, & other minor places, granted special privileges (abolished in 19th century) in return for services in coast defense
Cintra — see SINTRA
Circars — see NORTHERN CIRCARS
Cir-cas-sia \sər-'kash-(ē)-ə\ region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on Black sea N of W end of Caucasus mountains
Cirenaica — see CYRENAICA
Cis-al-pine Gaul \sis-'al-'pīn-\ the part of Gaul lying S & E of the Alps
Ciscaucasia — see CAUCASIA
Ci-thae-ron \sə-'thē-'rān\ or NGk **Ki-thai-rón** \kē-the-'rōn\ or formerly **Ela-tea** \ei-ə-'tē-ə\ mountain 4629 ft Greece on NW border of ancient Attica
Ci-tlal-te-petl \sē-'tlāl-'tā-'pet-ʔ\ or **Ori-za-ba** \ōr-ə-'zāb-ə, 'ōr-\ inactive volcano 18,700 ft SE Mexico on Puebla-Veracruz boundary; highest mountain in Mexico & 3d highest in No. America
Città del Vaticano — see VATICAN CITY
Ci-u-dad Bo-lí-var \sē-ū-'thā-bə-'lē-'vār, -ū-'dad-\ city & port E cen Venezuela on the Orinoco pop 103,663
Ciudad Guayana — see SANTO TOMÉ DE GUAYANA
Ciudad Juárez \('h)wār-əs\ or **Juárez** city Mexico in Chihuahua on Rio Grande opposite El Paso, Tex. pop 436,054
Ciudad Real \-'rā-'āl\ 1 province S cen Spain area 7620, pop 507,650 2 commune, its *, S of Toledo pop 41,708
Ciudad Trujillo — see SANTO DOMINGO
Ciudad Vic-to-ria \vik-'tōr-ē-ə, -'tōr-\ city E cen Mexico * of Tamaulipas pop 94,304
Ci-vi-ta-vec-chia \chē-vē-'tā-'vek-(y)ä\ commune & port cen Italy in Latium on Tyrrhenian sea WNW of Rome pop 42,570
Clack-man-nan \klak-'man-ən\ or **Clack-man-nan-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ 1 former county cen Scotland bordering on Forth river area 55 2 town, its *
Clac-ton \klak-tən\ or **Clacton-on-Sea** town SE England in Essex on North sea pop 37,942
Clair-ton \kla(ə)rt-'n, 'kle(ə)rt-\ city SW Pa. pop 15,051
Clare \kla(ə)r, 'kle(ə)r\ county W Ireland in Munster * Ennis area 1231, pop 74,844
Claremont \-'mänt\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 23,464
Clark Fork \klärk\ river 300 m W Mont. & N Idaho flowing NW into Pend Oreille Lake
Clarks-burg \klärks-'bärg\ city N W.Va. pop 24,864
Clarks-dale \klärks-'dāl\ city NW Miss. pop 21,673
Clarks-ville \klärks-'vil, -vəl\ city N Tenn. NW of Nashville pop 31,719
Claw-son \klōs-'n\ city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 17,617
Clay-ton \klāt-'n\ city E Mo. W of St. Louis pop 16,222
Clear, Cape \kli(ə)r\ cape SW Ireland at S end of Clear I.
Clear-wa-ter \kli(ə)r-'wōt-ər, -wāt-\ 1 mountains N cen Idaho; highest ab 8000 ft 2 city W Fla. NW of St. Petersburg on Gulf of Mexico pop 52,074

Cle-burne \klē-'bärn\ city NE cen Tex. pop 16,015
Clee \klē\ hills W England in S Shropshire; highest 1790 ft
Cler-mont-Fer-rand \kler-'mōn-fə-'rān\ city S cen France in Allier valley on edge of Auvergne mountains pop 148,896
Cleveland \klēv-'lānd\ 1 city & port NE Ohio on Lake Erie pop 750,903 2 city SE Tenn. ENE of Chattanooga pop 20,651 3 county N England N of No. Yorkshire * Middlesbrough area 226, pop 565,600; includes the **Cleveland hills** — **Cleveland-er** \-'lən-dər\ n
Cleveland, Mount mountain 10,438 ft N Mont., highest in Glacier National Park
Cleveland Heights city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 60,767
Cleves \klēvz\ or **G Kle-ve** or **Cle-ve** \klā-'və\ city NW Germany WSW of Münster near the Rhine pop 22,423
Clichy or **Clichy-la-Ga-renne** \kli-'shē-'läg-ə-'ren\ commune N France NW of Paris pop 52,477
Clif-ton \klif-tən\ city NE N.J. N of Newark pop 82,437
Clinch \klinch\ river 200 m SW Va. & E Tenn. flowing SW into the Tennessee
Cling-mans Dome \kliŋ-'mānz-\ mountain 6642 ft on N.C.-Tenn. boundary; highest in Great Smoky mountains
Clin-ton \klint-'n\ city E Iowa on the Mississippi pop 34,719
Clip-per-ton \klip-ər-'n\ island E Pacific at 10°N, 109°W belonging to France
Clon-mel \klän-'mel\ municipal borough S Ireland * of County Tipperary
Cloud Peak mountain 13,165 ft N Wyo.; highest in Bighorn mountains
Clo-vel-ly \klō-'vel-ē\ village SW England in NW Devonshire
Clo-vis \klō-'vəs\ city E N.Mex. pop 28,495
Cluj \klüz\ city NW cen Rumania in Transylvania pop 197,902
Clu-ny \klü-'nē, klü-\ town E cen France NNW of Lyons
Clusium — see CHIUSI
Clu-tha \klü-'thə\ river 210 m New Zealand in SE South I. flowing SE into the Pacific
Clwyd \klüid\ county NE Wales * Mold area 937, pop 373,300
Clyde \klid\ river 106 m SW Scotland flowing NW into Firth of Clyde (estuary)
Clyde-bank \klid-'bāŋk\ burgh W cen Scotland in Strathclyde on the Clyde pop 48,296
Clydes-dale \klidz-'dāl\ valley of the upper Clyde, Scotland
Cni-dus \nīd-əs\ ancient town SW Asia Minor in Caria at end of a long promontory
Cnossus — see KNOSSOS
Coa-chel-la \kō-'chel-ə\ valley SE Calif. between Salton sea & San Bernardino mountains
Coa-hui-la \kō-ə-'wē-lə, kwä-'wē-\ state N Mexico bordering on the U.S. * Saltillo area 58,062, pop 1,140,989
Coast, 1 mountains Canada in W B.C.; N continuation of Cascade range 2 mountain ranges W No. America extending along Pacific coast W of Sierra Nevada & Cascade range & N through Vancouver I., B.C., to Kenai peninsula & Kodiak I., Alaska — see LOGAN (Mount)
Coat-bridge \kōt-(b)rij\ burgh S cen Scotland in Strathclyde E of Glasgow pop 52,131
Coats Land \kōts\ section of Antarctica SE of Weddell sea
Cobh \kōv\ or formerly **Queens-town** \kwēn-'stāun\ urban district & port SW Ireland on island in Cork Harbor
Coblenz — see KOBLENZ
Co-burg, 1 \kō-'bärg\ city SE Australia in S Victoria, N suburb of Melbourne pop 68,568 2 \-'bärg, -'bü(ə)rg\ city W Germany in N Bavaria NW of Bayreuth pop 41,456
Cocanada — see KAKINADA
Co-cha-bam-ba \kō-chə-'bām-bə\ city W cen Bolivia pop 157,000
Co-chin \kō-'chən\ region SW India in Kerala on Malabar coast — see TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN
Co-chin China \kō-'chən-\ region S Vietnam bordering on So. China sea & Gulf of Siam area 29,974
Cochinos Bay — see PIGS (Bay of)
Co-co \kō-(k)kō\ or **Se-go-via** \sā-'gō-vyā, -vē-\ river 450 m N Nicaragua flowing NE into the Caribbean & forming part of Honduras-Nicaragua boundary
Cocoa city E Fla. SE of Orlando pop 16,110
Co-co-ni-no \kō-kə-'nē-(n)ō, -'nē-nə\ plateau NW Ariz. S of Grand Canyon
Co-cos \kō-'kəs\ or **Kee-ling** \kē-'liŋ\ islands E Indian ocean belonging to Australia area 1
Cod, Cape \käd\ peninsula 65 m long SE Mass.; part of area is included in **Cape Cod National Seashore** (created 1961; area 42)
Coele-Syria — see BIKA
Coeur d'Alene \kōrd-'l-'ān\ 1 lake ab 25 m long N Idaho E of Spokane, Wash.; drained by Spokane river 2 city N Idaho pop 16,228
Cof-fey-ville \kōf-'ē-'vil\ city SE Kans. pop 15,116
Coglians, Monte — see KELLERWAND
Co-hoes \kə-'hōz\ city E N.Y. NW of Troy pop 18,613
Coi — see RED
Coim-ba-tore \kōim-bə-'tō(ə)r, -'tō(ə)r\ city S India in W Tamil Nadu on S slope of Nilgiri hills pop 405,952
Co-im-bra \kō-'im-brə, kù-\ city W cen Portugal pop 108,046
Coire — see CHUR
Col-ches-ter \kōl-'ches-tər, -chəs-\ borough SE England in Essex pop 76,145
Col-chis \käl-'kəs\ ancient country bordering on Black sea S of Caucasus mountains; area now constitutes W part of Georgian Republic, U.S.S.R. — **Col-chi-an** \käl-'kē-ən\ adj or n
Co-li-ma \kə-'lē-mə\ 1 volcano 12,792 ft SW Mexico in S Jalisco 2 state SW Mexico bordering on the Pacific area 2009, pop 240,235 3 city, its *, SSW of Guadalajara pop 72,074
College Park, 1 city NW Ga. S of Atlanta pop 18,203 2 city SW Md. NE of Washington, D.C. pop 26,156
College Station city E cen Tex. SE of Bryan pop 17,676
Col-lings-wood \käl-'iŋz-'wūd\ borough SW N.J. E of Camden pop 17,422

Col-lins-ville \ˈkäl-ənz-,vil\ city SW Ill. NE of East St. Louis pop 17,773
Col-mar or **Kol-mar** \ˈköl-,mär, köl-\ commune NE France at E edge of Vosges mountains pop 59,550
Co-logne \kə-ˈlōn\ or **G Köln** \ˈkœln\ city W Germany in No. Rhine-Westphalia on the Rhine pop 860,800
Co-lomb-Bé-char \kə-ˈlōn(m)-bā-ˈshär\ commune NW Algeria SSE of Oran pop 42,090
Co-lombes \kə-ˈlōn(m)b\ commune N France, NW suburb of Paris pop 80,357
Co-lom-bia \kə-ˈlām-bē-ə also -ˈlōm-\ country NW So. America bordering on Caribbean sea & Pacific ocean * Bogotá area 439,825, pop 21,770,000 — **Co-lom-bi-an** \-bē-ən\ adj or n
Co-lom-bo \kə-ˈlām-(l)bō\ city & port * of Sri Lanka pop 510,947
Co-lón \kə-ˈlōn\ city & port N Panama on the Caribbean at entrance to Panama canal pop 95,308
Colón archipelago — see GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS
Colonial Heights city SE Va. N of Petersburg pop 15,097
Col-o-phon \ˈkäl-ə-fən, -fän\ ancient city W Asia Minor in Lydia
Col-o-ra-do \ˈkäl-ə-ˈrad-(l)ō, -ˈräd-\ 1 river 1450 m SW U.S. & NW Mexico rising in N Colo. & flowing SW into Gulf of California 2 river 840 m S Tex. flowing SE into Gulf of Mexico 3 desert SE Calif. W of Colorado river 4 plateau SW U.S. W of Rocky mountains in Colorado river basin in N Ariz., S & E Utah, W Colo., & NW N.Mex. 5 state W U.S. * Denver area 104,247, pop 2,207,259 6 river 530 m, cen Argentina flowing SE to the Atlantic — **Col-o-ra-dan** \-ˈrad-ən, -ˈräd-\ adj or n — **Col-o-ra-do-an** \-ˈrad-ə-wən, -ˈräd-\ adj or n
Colorado National Monument reservation W Colo. W of Grand Junction containing many unusual erosion formations area 28
Colorado Springs city cen Colo. E of Pikes Peak pop 135,060
Co-los-sae \kə-ˈlās-(l)ē\ ancient city SW cen Asia Minor in SW Phrygia — **Co-los-sian** \kə-ˈlāsh-ən\ adj or n
Col-ton \ˈkolt-ən\ city SW Calif. S of San Bernardino pop 19,974
Co-lum-bia \kə-ˈlām-bē-ə\ 1 river 1270 m SW Canada & NW U.S. rising in SE B.C. & flowing S & W into the Pacific 2 plateau E Wash., E Oreg., & SW Idaho in Columbia river basin 3 city cen Mo. pop 58,804 4 city * of S.C. pop 113,542 5 city cen Tenn. pop 21,471 — **Co-lum-bi-an** \-bē-ən\ adj or n
Columbia, Cape cape N Canada on Ellesmere I.; northernmost point of Canada, at 83°07'N
Columbia, District of — see DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Columbia Heights city SE Minn. N of Minneapolis pop 17,533
Co-lum-bus \kə-ˈlām-bəs\ 1 city W Ga. on the Chattahoochee pop 154,168 2 city S cen Ind. pop 27,141 3 city E Miss. pop 25,795 4 city E Nebr. pop 15,471 5 city * of Ohio pop 539,677
Col-ville \ˈköl-,vil, ˈkäl-\ river 320 m N Alaska flowing NE into Beaufort sea
Col-wyn Bay \ˈkäl-wən-\ borough N Wales in Clwyd pop 25,535
Co-mil-la \kə-ˈmil-ə\ city E Bangladesh pop 54,504
Commander — see KOMANDORSKIE
Commerce City \ˈkām-(l)ərs-\ city N cen Colo. N of Denver pop 17,407
Communism Peak — see GARMO PEAK
Co-mo \ˈkō-(l)mō\ commune N Italy in Lombardy at SW end of Lake Como (37 m long) pop 93,199
Comodoro Rivadavia — see RIVADAVIA
Com-o-rin, Cape \ˈkām-ə-rən; kə-ˈmör-ən, -ˈmör-, -ˈmär-\ cape S India in Tamil Nadu; southernmost point of India, at 8°5'N
Com-o-ro \ˈkām-ə-rō\ islands off SE Africa between Mozambique & Madagascar; formerly a French possession, a republic (except for Mayotte I., which remains French) since 1975 * Moroni area 790, pop 267,000
Com-piègne \kōmp-ˈyān\ town N France E of Beauvais on the Oise pop 29,700
Compostela SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA
Comp-ton \ˈkām(p)-tən\ city SW Calif. SSE of Los Angeles pop 78,611
Com-stock lode \ˈkām-,stāk-\ gold & silver lode at Virginia City, Nev., discovered 1859
Con-a-kry or **Kon-a-kry** \ˈkän-ə-krē\ city & port * of Guinea on the Atlantic pop 197,267
Co-nan-i-cut \kə-ˈnan-i-kət\ island R.I. in Narragansett Bay W of Aquidneck I.
Con-cep-ción \kən-,sep-sē-ˈōn, -ˈsep-shən\ city S cen Chile pop 191,746
Con-chos \ˈkän-chəs\ river 300 m N Mexico flowing NE into Rio Grande
Concord, 1 \ˈkän-,kó(ə)rd, ˈkän-\ city W Calif. NE of Oakland pop 85,164 **2** \ˈkän-kərd\ town E Mass. NW of Boston pop 16,148 **3** \ˈkän-kərd\ city * of N.H. on the Merrimack pop 30,022 **4** \ˈkän-kó(ə)rd, ˈkän-\ city S cen N.C. pop 18,464
Co-ney Island \ˈkō-nē-\ resort section of New York City in S Brooklyn; formerly an island
Con-ga-ree \ˈkän-gə-(l)rē\ river 60 m, cen S.C. flowing SE to unite with the Wateree forming the Santee
Con-go \ˈkän-(l)gō\ 1 or **Zaire** river ab 3000 m, cen Africa flowing N, W, & SW into the Atlantic — see LUALABA 2 — see ZAIRE 3 or **Congo Republic** or formerly **Middle Congo** country W cen Africa W of the lower Congo * Brazzaville area 132,046, pop 960,000 — see FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA — **Con-go-lese** \ˈkän-gə-ˈlēz, -ˈlēz\ adj or n
Congo Free State — see BELGIAN CONGO
Conjeeveram — see KANCHIPURAM
Con-nacht \ˈkän-,öt\ or formerly **Con-naught** province W Ireland area 6611, pop 389,763
Con-nect-i-cut \kə-ˈnet-i-kət\ 1 river 407 m NE U.S. rising in N N.H. & flowing S into Long Island Sound 2 state NE U.S. * Hartford area 5009, pop 3,032,217
Con-ne-ma-ra \ˈkän-ə-mär-ə\ district W Ireland in W Galway on Atlantic coast
Con-ners-ville \ˈkän-ərz-,vil\ city E Ind. pop 17,604
Con-stance \ˈkän(t)-stən(t)s\ or **G Kon-stanz** \ˈkón-,stän(t)s\ commune W Germany on Lake Constance pop 60,821

Constance, Lake or **G Bo-den-see** \ˈbōd-ən-,zā\ lake 46 m long W Europe on border between Germany, Austria, & Switzerland
Con-stan-tine \ˈkän(t)-stən-,tēn\ city NE Algeria pop 243,558
Constantinople — see ISTANBUL
Con-stan-tsa \kən-ˈstän(t)-sə\ city & port SE Rumania on Black sea pop 170,026
Con-way \ˈkän-,wā\ city cen Ark. N of Little Rock pop 15,510
Cooch Be-har \ˈküch-bə-ˈhär\ former state NE India W of Assam, since 1947 attached to West Bengal area 1321
Cook \ˈkük\ 1 islands S Pacific SW of Society islands; belong to New Zealand * Avarua (on Rarotonga I.) area 89, pop 22,000 2 strait New Zealand between North I. & South I. 3 inlet of the Pacific S Alaska W of Kenai peninsula
Cook, Mount or **Ao-rangi** \au-ˈräng-ē\ mountain 12,349 ft New Zealand in W cen South I.; highest peak in Southern Alps & New Zealand
Coomassie — see KUMASI
Coon Rapids \ˈkūn\ city E Minn. N of St. Paul pop 30,505
Coorg or **Kurg** \ˈkū(ə)rg\ former state S India * Mercara; merged with Mysore state (now Karnataka) 1956
Coo-sa \ˈkü-sə\ river 286 m NW Ga. & N Ala. flowing SW to join the Tallapoosa forming the Alabama
Coos Bay \ˈkü-s\ inlet of the Pacific SW Oreg.
Co-pán \kō-ˈpän\ ruined Mayan city W Honduras
Co-pen-ha-gen \ˈkō-pən-ˈhā-gən, -ˈhäg-ən\ or **Dan Kö-ben-havn** \ˈkœ-bən-ˈhaun\ city & port * of Denmark on E Sjælland I. & N Amager I. pop 643,262 — **Co-pen-ha-gen-er** \ˈkō-pən-ˈhā-gə-nər, -ˈhäg-ə-\ n
Co-pia-pó \ˈkō-pē-ə-ˈpō\ 1 volcano 19,947 ft N cen Chile 2 city W of the volcano pop 36,767
Co-per-mine \ˈkáp-ər-,mīn\ river 525 m N Canada in Northwest Territories flowing NW into Arctic ocean
Coquilhatville — see MBANDAKA
Co-quim-bo \kō-ˈkim-(l)bō, -ˈkēm-\ city & port N cen Chile pop 39,610
Coral sea arm of the SW Pacific bounded on W by Queensland, Australia, on N by the Solomons, & on E by New Hebrides & New Caledonia
Coral Gables city SE Fla. SW of Miami pop 42,494
Cor-co-va-do \ˈkór-kə-ˈväd-(l)ō\ mountain 2310 ft SE Brazil on S side of city of Rio de Janeiro
Cor-dille-ra Cen-tral \ˈkórd-əl-(y)er-ə-sen-ˈträl, ˈkórd-ē-er-\ 1 range of the Andes in Colombia 2 range of the Andes in Peru E of the Marañón 3 chief range of the Dominican Republic 4 range Philippines in N Luzon — see PULOG 5 range S cen Puerto Rico — see CERRO DE PUNTA
Cordillera Mé-ri-da \-ˈmer-əd-ə\ or **Sier-ra Ne-va-da de Mérida** \sē-er-ə-nə-ˈväd-ə-də-, -ˈväd-\ mountain range W Venezuela — see BOLÍVAR (Pico)
Cór-do-ba \ˈkórd-ə-bə, -ə-və\ 1 province S Spain area 5299, pop 724,116 2 or **Cor-do-va** \ˈkórd-ə-və\ city, its *, on the Guadalquivir pop 229,407 3 city N cen Argentina pop 586,015 — **Cor-do-ban** \-bən\ adj or n
Cor-do-va Island \ˈkórd-ə-və\ tract on the Rio Grande 382 acres adjoining Chamizal, formerly belonging to Mexico; 191 acres ceded to U.S. in 1963
Cor-fu \ˈkór-fü, ˈkór-(l)f(y)ü\ or NGk **Kér-ky-ra** or **Kér-ki-ra** \ˈker-ki-rə\ or anc **Cor-cy-ra** \ˈkór-ˈsī-rə\ 1 island NW Greece, one of the Ionian islands area 227 2 city & port on E Corfu pop 29,374 — **Cor-fi-ote** \ˈkór-fē-ōt, -ət\ n
Cor-inth \ˈkór-ən(t)th, ˈkär-\ or NGk **Kó-rin-thos** \ˈkór-ən-,thòs\ 1 or **Co-rin-thia** \kə-ˈrin(t)-thē-ə\ region of ancient Greece occupying most of Isthmus of Corinth & part of NE Peloponnesus 2 city & port Greece on Isthmus of Corinth at head of Gulf of Corinth NE of site of ancient city of Corinth pop 15,892
Corinth, Gulf of or **Gulf of Le-pan-to** \ˈlep-ən-,tō, li-ˈpan-(l)tō\ inlet of Ionian sea cen Greece W of Isthmus of Corinth (neck of land 20 m long connecting Peloponnesus with rest of Greece)
Cork \ˈkó(ə)rk\ 1 county SW Ireland in Munster area 2881, pop 351,735 2 city & county borough & port, its *, at head of Cork Harbor pop 122,146
Corn \ˈkó(ə)rn\ two small islands Nicaragua in the Caribbean 40 m off E coast
Corn-er Brook \ˈkó(r)-nər-,brúk\ city Canada in W Nfld. on Gulf of St. Lawrence pop 26,309
Corneto — see TARQUINIA
Cor-ning \ˈkór-nīn\ city S N.Y. W of Elmira pop 15,792
Cor-no, Mon-te \ˈmānt-ē-ˈkór-(l)nō\ mountain 9560 ft, cen Italy NE of Rome; highest in the Apennines
Corn-wall \ˈkörn-,wól, -wəl\ 1 city Canada in SE Ont. on the St. Lawrence pop 47,116 2 or since 1974 **Cornwall and Isles of Scil-ly** \-ˈsil-ē\ county SW England * * Bodmin & Truro area 1375, pop 396,600
Co-ro \ˈkōr-(l)ō, ˈkór-\ city NW Venezuela near coast at base of Paraguaná peninsula pop 55,955
Cor-o-man-del \ˈkór-ə-ˈman-dəl, ˈkär-\ coast region SE India on Bay of Bengal S of the Krishna
Co-ro-na \kə-ˈrō-nə\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 27,519
Cor-o-na-do \ˈkór-ə-ˈnäd-(l)ō, ˈkär-\ city SW Calif. on San Diego Bay opposite San Diego pop 20,910
Cor-pus Chris-ti \ˈkór-pə-ˈskris-tē\ city & port S Tex. on Corpus Christi Bay at mouth of Nueces river pop 204,525

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Cor-reg-i-dor \kə-'reg-ə-dò(ə)r\ island N Philippines at entrance to Manila Bay area ab 2
Cor-rien-tes \kòr-ē-'en-tās, 'kär-\ city NE Argentina pop 97,507
Cor-si-ca \kòr-si-kə\ or **F Corse** \kòrs\ island France in the Mediterranean N of Sardinia area 3367, pop 269,831 — **Cor-si-can** \kòr-si-kən\ *adj* or *n*
Cor-si-cana \kòr-sə-'kan-ə\ city NE cen Tex. pop 19,972
Cor-ti-na or **Cortina d'Am-pezz-zo** \kòr-'tē-nə-dām-'pet-(,sō)\ resort village N Italy in the Dolomites N of Belluno
Cort-land \kòrt-lənd\ city S cen N.Y. pop 19,621
Cor-to-na \kòr-'tō-nə\ commune cen Italy NW of Perugia pop 23,564
Coruña, La; Corunna — see LA CORUÑA
Cor-val-lis \kòr-'val-əs\ city W Oreg. SW of Salem pop 35,153
Cos — see KOS
Cos-sen-za \kò-'zen(t)-sə\ commune S Italy in Calabria pop 94,800
Cos-ta Bra-va \kàs-tə-'bräv-ə, 'kòs-, 'kòs-\ coast region NE Spain in Catalonia on the Mediterranean extending NE from Barcelona
Costa del Sol \-del-'sòl, '-sòl\ coast region S Spain on the Mediterranean extending E from Gibraltar
Cos-ta Me-sa \kòs-tə-'mā-sə\ city SW Calif. SE of Long Beach on Pacific coast pop 72,660
Cos-ta Ri-ca \kàs-tə-'rē-kə, 'kòs-, 'kòs-\ country Central America between Nicaragua & Panama; a republic * San José area 19,238, pop 1,790,000 — **Cos-ta Ri-can** \-kən\ *adj* or *n*
Costermansville — see BUKAVU
Côte d'A-zur \kòt-də-'zù(ə)r\ coast region SE France on the Mediterranean; part of the Riviera
Côte d'Ivoire — see IVORY COAST
Côte d'Or \kòt-'dò(ə)r\ range of hills E France SW of Dijon
Co-ten-tin \kò-'tān-'tān\ peninsula NW France projecting into English channel W of mouth of the Seine
Côte-Saint-Luc \kòt-sānt-'lük, -sənt-\ city Canada in S Que. W of Montreal pop 24,375
Co-to-nou \kòt-ə-'nü\ city & port S Benin pop 208,000
Co-to-paxi \kòt-ə-'pāk-sē, -'pāk-\ volcano 19,347 ft N cen Ecuador
Cots-wold \kāt-'swöld\ hills SW cen England in Gloucestershire; highest point Cleeve Cloud 1031 ft
Cott-bus or **Kott-bus** \kāt-bəs, -'būs\ city E Germany on Spree river SE of Berlin pop 82,897
Cot-tian Alps \kāt-ē-ən-\ range of W Alps France & Italy — see VISO
Couls-don and Pur-ley \kòlz-də-nən-'pər-lē\ former urban district S England in Surrey, now part of Croydon
Coun-cil Bluffs \kaun(t)-səl-'bləfs\ city SW Iowa on the Missouri pop 60,348
Cou-ran-tyne or **Co-ren-tyne** \kòr-ən-'tīn, 'kòr-\ or **D Co-ran-tijn** \-tīn\ river 300 m N So. America flowing N into the Atlantic & forming boundary between Guyana & Surinam
Cour-be-voie \kür-bəv-'wä\ commune N France on the Seine NW of Paris pop 58,118
Courland — see KURLAND
Cour-ma-yeur \kür-mə-'yər\ resort village NW Italy in Val d'Aosta SE of Mont Blanc
Courtrai — see KORTRIJK
Cov-en-try 1 \kəv-ən-'trē\ town W R.I. SW of Providence pop 22,947 2 \käv-, 'käv-\ city & borough cen England in West Midlands pop 334,839
Co-vi-na \kò-'vē-nə\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 30,380
Cov-ing-ton \kəv-īn-'tən\ city N Ky. pop 52,535
Cow-es \kaüz\ town S England on Isle of Wight pop 18,895
Cow-litz \kau-ləts\ river 150 m SW Wash. flowing into the Columbia
Co-zu-mel \kò-zə-'mel\ island SE Mexico off Quintana Roo
Crab — see VIEQUES
Cracow — see KRAKOW
Cra-io-va \krə-'yō-və\ city S Rumania pop 171,676
Cran-ston \kran(t)-stən\ city E R.I. S of Providence pop 73,037
Cra-ter \krāt-ər\ lake 1932 ft deep SW Oreg. in Cascade range at altitude of 6164 ft; main feature of **Crater Lake National Park** (area 250) — see MAZAMA (Mount)
Craters of the Moon National Monument reservation SE cen Idaho including lava flows & other volcanic formations area 74
Cré-cy \krā-'sē, 'kres-ē\ or **Cres-sy** \kres-ē\ or **Cré-cy-en-Pon-thieu** \krā-'sē-'ān-pōn-'tyə(r), -'tyē\ commune N France NW of Amiens
Cre-mo-na \kri-'mō-nə\ commune N Italy in Lombardy on the Po ESE of Milan pop 80,798
Crest-wood \krest-'wud\ city E Mo. SW of St. Louis pop 15,398
Crete \krēt\ or NGk **Kriti** \krēt-ē\ island Greece in the E Mediterranean * Canea area 3199, pop 483,075 — **Cre-tan** \krēt-'n\ *adj* or *n*
Crete, Sea of or **Sea of Can-dia** \kan-dē-ə\ the S section of Aegean sea between Crete & the Cyclades
Crewe \kriü\ borough NW England in Cheshire pop 51,302
Cri-mea \kri-'mē-ə, krə-\ or Russ **Krim** \krim\ peninsula U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, extending into Black sea SW of Sea of Azov — **Cri-me-an** \kri-'mē-ən, krə-\ *adj*
Cris-to-bal \kris-'tō-bəl\ or Sp **Cris-tó-bal** town NW Panama Canal Zone adjoining Colón, Panama
Cro-atan \krō-ə-'tan\ or **Cro-ato-an** \-'tō-ən\ island of uncertain identity, probably Ocracoke I., off coast of N.C. between Pamlico Sound & the Atlantic thought to be place to which Raleigh's Roanoke I. colony moved 1587
Cro-atia \krō-'ā-sh(ē)-ə\ 1 region SE Europe in NW Yugoslavia SE of Slovenia 2 constituent republic of Yugoslavia comprising Croatia, Slavonia, & most of Istria & the Dalmatian coast * Zagreb area 21,726, pop 4,442,564
Crocodile — see LIMPOPO
Cros-by \kròz-bē\ or **Great Crosby** borough NW England in Merseyside on Irish sea NNW of Liverpool pop 57,405
Cross \kròs\ river 300 m W Africa in W Cameroon & SE Nigeria flowing W & S into Gulf of Guinea

Cro-to-ne \krə-'tō-nē\ or anc **Cro-to-na** \-nə\ or **Cro-ton** \krō-'tān, 'krōt-'n\ commune S Italy in Calabria on Gulf of Taranto pop 49,732
Croy-don \kròid-'n\ borough of S Greater London, England pop 331,851
Cro-zet \krō-'zā\ islands S Indian ocean WNW of Kerguelen; a French dependency
Crys-tal \krist-'təl\ city SE Minn. N of Minneapolis pop 30,925
Cte-si-phon \tes-ə-'fān, 'tē-sə-\ ancient city cen Iraq on the Tigris opposite Seleucia * of Parthia & of later Sassanid empire
Cuan-za \kwän-zə\ river 500 m SW Africa in cen Angola flowing NW into the Atlantic
Cu-ba \kyü-bə\ 1 island in the West Indies N of Caribbean sea area 41,634 2 country largely coextensive with island; a republic * Havana area 46,736, pop 8,660,000 — **Cu-ban** \-bən\ *adj* or *n*
Cubango — see OKOVANGGO
Cú-cu-ta \kü-kət-ə\ city N Colombia pop 207,091
Cud-a-hy \kəd-ə-(,hē)\ 1 city SW Calif. NW of Downey pop 16,998 2 city SE Wis. pop 22,078
Cuen-ca \kwēn-kə\ 1 city S Ecuador pop 77,300 2 province E cen Spain area 6636, pop 247,158 3 commune, its *, ESE of Madrid pop 34,485
Cuer-na-va-ca \kwer-nə-'vāk-ə, -'vak-\ city S cen Mexico S of Mexico City * of Morelos pop 44,278
Cufra — see KUFRA
Cu-lia-cán \kül-yə-'kän\ 1 river 175 m NW Mexico flowing SW into the Pacific at mouth of Gulf of California 2 city NW Mexico on the Culiacán * of Sinaloa pop 358,812
Cul-lo-den Moor \kə-'läd-'n-, -'löd-\ moorland N Scotland in N Highland region E of Inverness
Cul-ver City \kəl-vər\ city SW Calif. pop 31,035
Cu-mae \kyü-(,mē)\ ancient town S Italy on Tyrrhenian coast W of modern Naples — **Cu-mae-an** \kyü-'mē-ən\ *adj*
Cu-ma-ná \kü-mə-'nā\ city & port NE Venezuela on the Caribbean NE of Barcelona pop 100,498
Cum-ber-land \kəm-bər-lənd\ 1 river 687 m S Ky. & N Tenn. flowing W into the Ohio 2 falls SE Ky. in upper course of the Cumberland 3 caverns cen Tenn. SE of McMinnville 4 city NW Md. on the Potomac pop 29,724 5 town NE R.I. pop 26,605 6 former county NW England * Carlisle area 1511 — see CUMBRIA
Cumberland Gap mountain pass 1304 ft NE Tenn. through a ridge of the Cumberlands SE of Middlesboro, Ky.
Cumberland plateau or **Cumberland mountains** mountain region E U.S., part of the S Appalachian mountains W of Tennessee river extending from S W. Va. to NE Ala.
Cumbre, La — see USPALLATA
Cumbria \kəm-brē-ə\ 1 — see STRATHCLYDE 2 county NW England including former counties of Cumberland & Westmorland * Carlisle area 2659, pop 475,700 — **Cum-bri-an** \kəm-brē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Cumbrian mountains NW England chiefly in Cumbria & Lancashire — see SCAPELL PIKE
Cu-naxa \kyü-'nak-sə\ town in ancient Babylonia E of the Euphrates 87 m NW of Babylon
Cu-ne-ne or **Ku-ne-ne** \kü-'nā-nə\ river 700 m SW Africa in SW Angola flowing S & W into the Atlantic
Cu-par \kü-pər\ burgh E Scotland * of Fife
Cu-per-ti-no \kyü-pər-'tē-(,nō)\ city W Calif. W of San José pop 18,216
Cuquenán — see KUKENAAM
Cu-ra-cao \k(y)ür-ə-'sō, -'saü, 'k(y)ür-ə-\ island Netherlands Antilles in the S Caribbean; chief town Willemstad area 210, pop 143,778
Cu-ri-ti-ba \kür-ə-'tē-bə\ city S Brazil * of Paraná SW of São Paulo pop 616,548
Cush or **Kush** \kəsh, 'kush\ ancient country NE Africa in Nile valley S of Egypt — **Cush-ite** \-it\ *adj* or *n* — **Cush-it-ic** \kəsh-'it-ik, 'kush-\ *adj*
Custer Battlefield National Monument \kəs-tər\ site SE Mont. on Little Bighorn river of battle 1876
Cutch — see KUTCH
Cut-tack \kət-ək\ city E India in Orissa pop 204,656
Cux-ha-ven \küks-'häf-ən\ city & port NW Germany on North sea at mouth of the Elbe pop 45,383
Cuy-a-hoga \kī-(ə)-'hō-gə, kə-'hō-, -'hä-, -'hō-\ river 100 m NE Ohio flowing into Lake Erie at Cleveland
Cuyahoga Falls city NE Ohio N of Akron pop 49,678
Cu-yu-ni \kü-'yü-nē\ river 300 m N So. America rising in E Venezuela & flowing E into the Essequibo in N Guyana
Cuz-co or **Cus-co** \kü-(,skō)\ city S Peru pop 105,400
Cwm-bran \küm-'brän\ urban district SE Wales * of Gwent
Cyc-la-des \sik-lə-'dēz\ or NGk **Ki-klá-dhes** \kē-'klāth-əs\ islands Greece in the S Aegean area 996 — **Cyclad-ic** \sik-'lad-ik, si-'klad-\ *adj*
Cydonia — see CANEA — **Cy-do-nian** \sī-'dō-nē-ən, -'dō-nyən\ *adj* or *n*
Cymru — see WALES
Cy-press \sī-prəs\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 31,026
Cy-prus \si-prəs\ 1 island E Mediterranean S of Turkey 2 country coextensive with the island; a republic of the Brit. Commonwealth * Nicosia area 3572, pop 640,000 — **Cyp-ri-ot** \sip-rē-ət, -rē-'ät\ or **Cyp-ri-ote** \-öt, -ət\ *adj* or *n*
Cy-re-na-ica \sir-ə-'nā-ə-kə, -'sī-rə-\ or It **Ci-re-na-ica** \chē-rā-'nā-ē-kā\ 1 or **Cy-re-ne** \sī-'rē-(,nē)\ ancient coastal region N Africa dominated by city of Cyrene 2 region E Libya, formerly a province — **Cy-re-na-ic** \sir-ə-'nā-ik, -'sī-r-\ *adj* or *n* — **Cy-re-na-ican** \-'nā-ə-kən\ *adj* or *n*
Cy-re-ne \sī-'rē-(,nē)\ ancient city N Africa on the Mediterranean in NE Libya; site at modern village of Shahat — **Cy-re-ni-an** \-nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Cythera — see KÍTHIRA
Cyz-i-cus \siz-i-kəs\ 1 — see KAPIDAGI 2 ancient city in Mysia on isthmus leading to Kapidagi peninsula

Czecho-slo-va-kia \chek-ə-slō-'vāk-ē-ə, -'vak-\ country *cen* Europe; a republic * Prague *area* 49,373, *pop* 14,500,000 — **Czecho-slo-vak** \-'slō-'vāk, -,vak\ *adj* or *n* — **Czecho-slo-va-ki-an** \-'slō-'vāk-ē-ən, -'vak-\ *adj* or *n*

Cze-sto-cho-wa \chen(t)-stō-'kō-və\ or Russ **Chen-sto-khov** \'chen(t)-stō-'kōf, -'kōv\ city S Poland on the Warta *pop* 186,200

Dac-ca \'dak-ə, 'dāk-ə\ city * of Bangladesh *pop* 829,000

Da-chau \'dāk-ə, 'dā-ə\ city W Germany in S Bavaria *pop* 32,713

Da-cia \'dā-sh(ē)-ə\ ancient country & Roman province SE Europe roughly equivalent to Rumania & Bessarabia — **Da-cian** \-shən\ *adj* or *n*

Dag-en-ham \'dag-(ə)-nəm\ former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Barking

Da-ge-stan or **Da-ghe-stan** \dag-ə-'stan, 'däg-ə-'stän\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on W shore of the Caspian * Makhachkala *area* 13,124, *pop* 1,429,000

Dahomey — see BENIN — **Da-ho-man** \-mən\ *adj* or *n* — **Da-ho-mai-en** \-mē-ən\ *adj* or *n* — **Da-ho-mey-an** \-mē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Dai-ren \'dā-'ren\ city & port NE China in S Liaoning — see LÜTA

Da-kar \'dak-ər, dā-'kär\ city & port * of Senegal *pop* 581,000

Dakh-la \'dāk-lə\ or formerly **Vi-lla Cis-ne-ros** \vē-(y)ə-sis-'ner-əs\ town & port NW Africa in Western Sahara * of Río de Oro

Da-ko-ta \dā-'kōt-ə\ 1 — see JAMES 2 territory (1861–89) NW U.S. divided 1889 into states of N.Dak. & S.Dak. (the **Da-ko-tas** \-əz\ — **Da-ko-tan** \-'kōt-ən\ *adj* or *n*)

Dal-e-car-lia \dal-ə-'kär-lē-ə\ region W *cen* Sweden — **Dal-e-car-li-an** \-lē-ən\ *adj*

Dal-las \'dal-əs, 'da-lis\ city NE Tex. E of Fort Worth *pop* 844,401 — **Dal-las-ite** \'dal-ə-'sīt\ *n*

Dal-ma-tia \dal-'mā-sh(ē)-ə\ region W Yugoslavia on the Adriatic — **Dal-ma-tian** \-shən\ *adj* or *n*

Dal-ton \'dōlt-ən\ city NW Ga. *pop* 18,872

Daly City \dā-'lē-ə\ city W Calif. S of San Francisco *pop* 66,922

Da-man \dā-'man\ or **Da-mão** \dā-'maũ\ 1 district W India, formerly part of Portuguese India, on Gulf of Cambay *area* 148 2 its chief town & port — see GOA

Da-man-hūr \dam-ən-'hū(ə)r\ city N Egypt E of Alexandria *pop* 161,400

Da-mas-cus \dā-'mas-kəs\ or Ar **Esh Sham** \esh-'sham\ city * of Syria *pop* 835,000

Damavand — see DEMA VAND

Dam-i-et-ta \dam-ē-'et-ə\ city & port N Egypt *pop* 98,000

Dam-mam \dā-'mam\ town & port Saudi Arabia on Persian gulf

Da-mo-dar \dām-ə-'dār\ river 350 m NE India in *cen* Bihar & West Bengal flowing ESE into the Hooghly

Dan \dan\ 1 river 180 m S Va. & N.N.C. flowing E into the Roanoke 2 ancient village at N extremity of Palestine

Da Nang \('dā-'nāŋ\ or formerly **Tou-rane** \tū-'rān\ city & port *cen* Vietnam in Annam SE of Hue *pop* 334,229

Dan-bury \dan-'ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē\ city SW Conn. *pop* 50,781

Danger islands — see PUKAPUKA

Dangerous archipelago — see TUAMOTU

Danish West Indies the W islands of the Virgin islands group that were until 1917 a Danish possession & now constitute the Virgin Islands of the U.S.

Danmark — see DENMARK

Dan-ube \dan-(y)ü-bē\ or G **Do-nau** \dō-'naũ\ or anc **Da-nu-bi-us** \dā-'n(y)ü-bē-əs, da-\ or **Is-ter** \is-'tər\ river 1725 m, *cen* & SE Europe flowing SE from S Germany into Black sea — **Da-nu-bi-an** \da-'nyü-bē-ən\ *adj*

Dan-vers \dan-'vərz\ town NE Mass. N of Lynn *pop* 26,151

Dan-ville, 1 \dan-'vil\ city E Ill. *pop* 42,570 2 \-,vil, -vəl\ city S Va. on the Dan *pop* 46,391

Dan-zig \dan(t)-sig, 'dän(t)-\ 1 — see GDANSK 2 territory surrounding & including Danzig that (1920–39) constituted a free city under the League of Nations *area* 754

Danzig, Gulf of inlet of S Baltic sea in N Poland & W U.S.S.R.

Dapsang — see GODWIN AUSTEN

Dar-da-nelles \därd-'n-elz\ or **Hel-les-pont** \hel-ə-'spänt\ or anc **Hel-les-pon-tus** \hel-ə-'spänt-əs\ strait NW Turkey connecting Sea of Marmara with the Aegean

Dar el Beida — see CASABLANCA

Dar es Sa-laam \där-'es-sə-'läm\ city & port * of Tanzania & of Tanganyika on Indian ocean *pop* 343,911

Dar-fur \där-'fū(ə)r\ region W Sudan; chief city El Fasher

Dar-i-en \dar-ē-'en, der-\ 1 town SW Conn. on Long Island Sound *pop* 20,411 2 Spanish colonial settlement Central America W of Gulf of Darien

Darien, Gulf of inlet of the Caribbean between E Panama & NW Colombia

Darien, Isthmus of — see PANAMA (Isthmus of)

Dar-jee-ling or **Dar-ji-ling** \där-'jē-lin\ city NE India in West Bengal on Sikkim border *pop* 40,651

Dar-ling \där-'lin\ 1 river 1160 m SE Australia in Queensland & New So. Wales flowing SW into the Murray 2 mountain range SW Western Australia extending ab 250 m N–S along coast; highest point Mt. Cooke 1910 ft

Dar-ling-ton \där-'lin-tən\ borough N England in Co. Durham *pop* 85,889

Darm-stadt \därm-'stat, -(s)hät\ city W Germany in Hesse SSW of Frankfurt *pop* 140,200

Dart-moor \därt-'mū(ə)r, -mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ tableland SW England in S Devonshire *area* 215

Dart-mouth \därt-'mōth\ 1 town SE Mass. W of New Bedford *pop* 18,800 2 city Canada in S.N.S. on Halifax harbor opposite Halifax *pop* 64,770 3 borough & port SW England in S Devonshire on Dart river

Dar-win \där-'wən\ or formerly **Port Darwin** city & port N Australia * of Northern Territory on Port Darwin (inlet of Timor sea) *pop* 21,617

Dar-yal Gorge or **Dar-ial Gorge** \där-'yal-\ mountain pass U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, through Caucasus mountains

Dau-gav-pils \daũ-'gəf-'pilz\ or Russ **Dvinsk** \dā-'vin(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in E Latvia on the Dvina *pop* 101,000

Dau-phi-né \dō-fi-'nā\ region & former province SE France N of Provence * Grenoble

Da-vao \däv-'au, dā-'vaũ\ 1 gulf of the Pacific Philippines in SE Mindanao 2 city Philippines on Davao gulf *pop* 337,000

Dav-en-port \dav-ən-'pō(ə)rt, 'dav-'m-, -pō(ə)rt\ city E Iowa *pop* 98,469

Da-vis \dā-'vəs\ 1 mountains W Texas N of the Big Bend of the Rio Grande 2 strait connecting Baffin Bay with the Atlantic 3 city W Calif. W of Sacramento *pop* 23,488

Da-vos \dā-'vōs\ commune E Switzerland in Graubünden

Dax \daks\ commune SW France in the Landes on the Adour NE of Biarritz *pop* 19,348

Day-ton \dāt-'n\ city SW Ohio on the Miami *pop* 243,601

Day-to-na Beach \dā-'tō-nə, dā-\ city NE Fla. *pop* 45,327

Dead sea \ded\ or **bib Salt sea** \sōlt\ or L **La-cus As-phal-ti-tes** \lā-kə-'sas-fōl-'tit-ēz\ salt lake ab 50 m long on boundary between Israel & Jordan *area* 370, surface 1286 ft below sea level

Dean, Forest of \dēn\ forested district SW England in W Gloucester between Severn & Wye rivers; an ancient royal forest

Dear-born \di(ə)r-'bō(ə)rn, -bərn\ city SE Mich. *pop* 104,199

Dearborn Heights city SE Mich. W of Detroit *pop* 80,069

Death Valley arid valley E Calif. & S Nev. containing lowest point in the U.S. (280 ft below sea level); most of area included in **Death Valley National Monument** (*area* 2891)

Deau-ville \dō-'vil, dō-'vē(ə)l\ town NW France on Bay of the Seine SSW of Le Havre

De-bre-cen \deb-rät-'sen\ city E Hungary *pop* 154,000

De-cap-o-lis \di-'kap-ə-ləs\ confederation of 10 ancient cities N Palestine in region chiefly SE of Sea of Galilee

De-ca-tur \di-'kāt-ər\ 1 city N Ala. *pop* 38,044 2 city NW *cen* Ga. E of Atlanta *pop* 21,943 3 city *cen* Ill. *pop* 90,397

Dec-can \dek-ən, -an\ plateau region S *cen* India lying between Eastern & Western Ghats

Ded-ham \ded-əm\ town E Mass. SW of Boston *pop* 26,938

Dee \dē\ 1 river 90 m NE Scotland flowing E into North sea 2 river 50 m S Scotland flowing S into Solway firth 3 river 70 m N Wales & W England flowing E & N into Irish sea

Deer-field \di(ə)r-'fēld\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago *pop* 18,949

Deerfield Beach city SE Fla. N of Fort Lauderdale *pop* 17,130

Defiance \di-'fi-ən(t)s\ city NW Ohio *pop* 16,281

Deh-ra Dun \der-ə-'dün\ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh *pop* 137,604

De Kalb \di-'kalb\ city N Ill. *pop* 32,949

De-la-go-a Bay \del-ə-'gō-ə\ inlet of Indian ocean S Mozambique

De-la-ware \del-ə-'wa(ə)r, -we(ə)r, -wər\ 1 river 296 m E U.S. flowing S from S.N.Y. into Delaware Bay 2 state E U.S. * Dover *area* 2057, *pop* 548,104 3 city *cen* Ohio NNW of Columbus *pop* 15,008 — **De-la-war-e-an** \del-ə-'war-ē-ən, -'wer-\ *n*

Delaware Bay inlet of the Atlantic between SW N.J. & E Del.

Del City \del\ city *cen* Okla. E of Oklahoma City *pop* 27,133

Delft \delft\ commune SW Netherlands *pop* 83,698

Del-ga-do, Cape \del-'gäd-(ə)l\ cape NE Mozambique

Del-hi \del-ē\ 1 territory N India W of Uttar Pradesh * Delhi *area* 578, *pop* 4,044,338 2 city, its * *pop* 3,772,457 — see NEW DELHI

Dells of the Wisconsin or **Wisconsin Dells** \delz\ gorge of Wisconsin river in S *cen* Wis. N of Baraboo

Del-mar-va \del-'mār-və\ or **Del-mar-via** \-vē-ə\ peninsula E U.S. between Chesapeake & Delaware bays comprising Del. & parts of Md. & Va. — see EASTERN SHORE

Del-men-horst \del-mən-'hōrst\ city NW Germany in Lower Saxony WSW of Bremen *pop* 63,068

De-los \dē-'lās\ or NGk **Dhi-los** \thē-\ island Greece in *cen* Cyclades *area* 2 — **De-li-an** \dē-'lē-ən, 'dēl-yən\ *adj* or *n*

Del-phi \del-'fī\ ancient town *cen* Greece in Phocis on S slope of Mt. Parnassus near present village of **Dhel-foi** \thel-'fē\

Del-ray Beach \del-'rā\ city SE Fla. S of Palm Beach *pop* 19,366

Del Rio \del-'rē-(ə), -'rē-ə\ city S Tex. on Rio Grande *pop* 21,330

Del-ta, The \del-tə\ region NW Miss. between Mississippi & Yazoo rivers

Dem-a-vend \dem-ə-'vend\ or **Dam-a-vand** \dam-ə-'vand\ mountain 18,934 ft N Iran NE of Tehran; highest in Elburz mountains

Dem-e-ra-ra \dem-ə-'rär-ə, -'rar-, -'rer-\ river 200 m Guyana flowing N into the Atlantic

Democratic Kampuchea — see CAMBODIA

Denali — see MCKINLEY (Mount)

Den-bigh \den-bē\ or **Den-bigh-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county N Wales * Ruthin *area* 669

Den-der-mon-de \den-dər-'mān-də\ or **Ter-monde** \te(ə)r-'mō(n)d\ commune NW *cen* Belgium

Den Hel-der \də(n)-'hel-dər\ commune W Netherlands in No. Holland on an outlet from Wadden Zee to North sea *pop* 60,612

Den-i-son \den-ə-'sən\ city NE Tex. on Red river *pop* 24,923

De-niz-li \den-əz-'lē\ city SW Turkey SE of Izmir *pop* 64,331

Den-mark \den-'märk\ or Dan **Dan-mark** \dän-'märk\ 1 country N Europe occupying most of Jutland peninsula & adjacent islands in Baltic & North seas; a kingdom * Copenhagen *area* 16,576, *pop* 4,970,000 2 strait 130 m wide between SE Greenland & Iceland connecting Arctic ocean with the Atlantic

Dent Blanche \dän-'blā'ns\ mountain 14,304 ft S Switzerland in Pennine Alps

Dent du Mi-di \dän-də-mi-'dē\ mountain 10,686 ft SW Switzerland in W Alps

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- Den-ton** \ˈdent-ən\ city N Tex. NW of Dallas *pop* 39,874
- D'En-tre-cas-teaux** \ˈdän-trə-ˈkas-(tə)\ islands SW Pacific N of E tip of New Guinea belonging to Papua New Guinea *area* 1200, *pop* 32,336
- Den-ver** \ˈden-vər\ city * of Colo. *pop* 514,678 — **Den-ver-ite** \-və-rit\ *n*
- De-pew** \di-ˈpyü\ village NW N.Y. E of Buffalo *pop* 22,158
- Dept-ford** \ˈdet-fərd\ former metropolitan borough SE London, England, now part of Lewisham
- Der-be** \ˈdər-(ə)bē\ ancient town S Asia Minor in S Lycaonia on border of Cilicia; exact site unknown
- Der-bent** or **Der-bend** \dər-ˈbent\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in Dagestan on Caspian sea *pop* 61,000
- Der-by** \ˈdər-bē, chiefly U.S. ˈdər-\ borough N cen England in Derbyshire *pop* 219,348
- Der-by-shire** \ˈdər-bē-shi(ə)r, -shər; US also ˈdər-\ or **Derby** county N cen England * Matlock *area* 1016, *pop* 902,820
- Der-na** \ˈde(ə)r-nə\ city & port NE Libya *pop* 26,000
- Derry** — see LONDONDERRY
- Der-went** \ˈdər-wənt\ river 130 m Australia in Tasmania flowing SE into Tasman sea
- Derwent Water** lake NW England in Lake District in Cumbria
- Desaguadero** — see SALADO
- Des-chutes** \dā-ˈshüt\ river 250 m, cen & N Oreg. E of Cascade range flowing N into the Columbia
- Des-er-et** \dez-ə-ˈret\ provisional state of the U.S. S of 42d parallel & W of the Rockies organized 1849 by Mormons; part of it became Utah territory 1850
- Des Moines** \di-ˈmoin\ 1 river 327 m Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi 2 city * of Iowa on Des Moines river *pop* 200,587
- Des-na** \dā-ˈsnä\ river 550 m U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Europe, & N Ukraine flowing S into the Dnieper
- Des Plaines** \des-ˈplānz\ 1 river 150 m NE Ill. flowing S to unite with the Kankakee forming the Illinois 2 city NE Ill. NW of Chicago *pop* 57,239
- Des-sau** \ˈdes-əu\ city E Germany N of Halle *pop* 98,261
- De-troit** \di-ˈtroit\ 1 river 31 m Ont. & SE Mich. connecting Lakes Erie & St. Clair 2 city SE Mich. *pop* 1,511,482 — **De-troit-er** \-ər\ *n*
- Detskoe Selo** — see PUSHKIN
- Deur-ne** \ˈdər-nə\ commune N Belgium, E suburb of Antwerp *pop* 79,106
- Deutsche Demokratische Republik** — see GERMANY
- Deutschland** — see GERMANY
- De-ven-ter** \ˈdā-vən-tər\ commune E Netherlands *pop* 65,319
- Devil Mountain** — see AUYÁN-TEPUÍ
- Devil's Island** or **F Ile du Dia-ble** \el-dē-dyābl\ island French Guiana in the Safety islands group; former penal colony
- Devils Post-pile** \ˈpōst-pīl\ lava formation E cen Calif. SE of Yosemite National Park; feature of **Devils Postpile National Monument** (*area* 1.3)
- Devils Tower** or **Ma-to Teepee** \mät-(ə)ō-\ columnar rock formation NE Wyo. rising 865 ft above base, in **Devils Tower National Monument** (*area* 2)
- Dev-on** \ˈdev-ən\ island N Canada in Franklin District in E Parry islands N of Baffin I. *area* 20,861
- Dev-on-shire** \ˈdev-ən-shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **Devon** county SW England * Exeter *area* 2591, *pop* 928,800
- Dews-bury** \ˈd(y)üz-ber-ē, -b(ə)rē\ borough N England in West Yorkshire S of Leeds *pop* 51,310
- Dezhnev, Cape** — see EAST CAPE
- Dhah-ran** \dā-ˈrān, dā-hə-ˈrān\ town SE Saudi Arabia on Persian gulf near Bahrain islands
- Dhau-la-gi-ri** \daū-lə-ˈgi(ə)r-ē\ mountain 26,810 ft W cen Nepal in the Himalayas
- Di-a-blo, Mount** \dē-ˈāb-(ə)lō, di-ˈab-\ mountain 3849 ft, cen Calif.
- Di-a-man-ti-na**, 1 \di-ə-man-ˈtē-nā\ river 470 m E cen Australia in SW Queensland flowing SW into the Warburton 2 \dē-ə-\ city E Brazil in cen Minas Gerais *pop* 34,267
- Diamond** — see KUMANG
- Diamond Head** promontory Hawaii on Oahu I. in SE Honolulu
- Die-go Gar-cia** \dē-ā-gō-gär-ˈsē-ə\ island in Indian Ocean, chief island of Chagos archipelago
- Dié-go-Sua-rez** \dē-ā-gō-swär-əs\ city & port Madagascar near N tip of island *pop* 40,237
- Dien Bien Phu** \dyen-,byen-ˈfü\ village NW Vietnam
- Di-epe** \dē-ep\ city & port N France N of Rouen *pop* 29,970
- Di-jon** \dē-zhōn\ city E France *pop* 145,357
- Diks-mui-de** or **Dix-mui-de** \dik-ˈsmid-ə\ or **Dix-mude** \dek-smüd\ town W Belgium in West Flanders N of Ieper
- Di-li** \dē-lē\ city & port N Timor, formerly * of Portuguese Timor *pop* 29,312
- Di-mi-trov-grad** \dā-ˈmē-trəf-grad\ city S Bulgaria on Maritsa river ESE of Plovdiv *pop* 44,302
- Di-mi-tro-vo** — see PERNIK
- Di-nar-ic Alps** \dā-nar-ik-\ range of E Alps W Yugoslavia; highest point Djeravica (SW of Pec) 8714 ft
- Din-gle Bay** \dīŋ-gəl-\ inlet of the Atlantic SW Ireland
- Ding-wall** \ˈdīŋ-wōl\ burgh N Scotland NW of Inverness
- Dinosaur National Monument** reservation NW Colo. & NE Utah at junction of Green & Yampa rivers; rich fossil deposits *area* 328
- Di-o-mede** \ˈdi-ə-mēd\ islands in Bering strait comprising **Big Diomedes** (U.S.S.R.) & **Little Diomedes** (U.S.)
- Diospolis** — see THEBES
- Di-re-dawa** \dir-ə-ˈdaū-ə\ city E Ethiopia *pop* 60,925
- Dis-ko** \ˈdis-(ə)kō\ island W Greenland in Davis strait
- Dismal** or **Great Dismal** swamp SE Va. & NE N.C. between Chesapeake Bay & Albemarle Sound *ab* 40 m long, 10 m wide
- District of Co-lum-bia** \kə-ˈlām-bē-ə\ federal district E U.S. coextensive with city of Washington *area* 67, *pop* 756,510
- Distrito Federal** — see FEDERAL DISTRICT
- Diu** \ˈdē-(ə)ü\ district W India, formerly part of Portuguese India, at S end of Kathiawar peninsula *area* 20 — see GOA
- Dix-on** \ˈdik-sən\ city NW Ill. on Rock river *pop* 18,147
- Dixon Entrance** strait between N Queen Charlotte islands, B.C., & Prince of Wales I., Alaska
- Di-yar-ba-kir** \di-(y)är-bä-ˈki(ə)r\ or **Di-ar-bekr** \-ˈbek-ər\ city SE Turkey on the Tigris *pop* 102,653
- Diz** or **Ab-i-Diz** \äb-ə-dēz, ab-ə-ˈdiz\ river 250 m W Iran flowing S to the Karun
- Diz-ful** \diz-ˈfül\ city SW Iran on the Karun *pop* 88,000
- Djailolo** — see HALMAHERA
- Dja-ja, Mount** \jä-yə\ or formerly **Mount Car-stensz** \ˈkär-stənz\ mountain 16,535 ft Indonesia in West Irian in Sudirman Range; highest in New Guinea
- Dja-ja-pu-ra** \jä-yə-pür-ə\ or formerly **Hol-lan-dia** \hä-ˈlan-dē-ə\ or **Ko-ta-ba-ru** \köt-ə-ˈbär-(ə)ü\ or **Su-kar-na-pu-ra** \sü-ˈkär-nə-pür-ə\ city & port Indonesia * of West Irian
- Djakarta** — see JAKARTA
- Djam-bi** or **Jam-bi** \jä-m-bē\ city & port Indonesia in SE cen Sumatra on Hari river *pop* 113,080
- Djawa** — see JAVA
- Djer-ba** or **Jer-ba** \jər-bə, ˈje(ə)r-\ island SE Tunisia in the Mediterranean at entrance to Gulf of Gabes *area* 16, *pop* 62,446
- Dji-bou-ti** \jä-ˈbüet-ē\ 1 or formerly **French Territory of the Afars and the Is-sas** \äf-är(z) . . . ē-ˈsä(z)\ or earlier **French Somaliland** country E Africa on Gulf of Aden; a republic *area* 8880, *pop* 125,000 2 or **Ji-bu-ti** city, its * *pop* 41,536
- Djokjakarta** — see JOGJAKARTA
- Dne-pro-dzer-zhinsk** \ˈnep-(ə)rō-dər-ˈzhin(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Ukraine on the Dnieper W of Dnepropetrovsk *pop* 227,000
- Dne-pro-pe-trovsk** \pə-ˈtrōfsk\ or formerly **Eka-te-ri-no-slav** \i-ˈkat-ə-rē-nə-släf, -släv\ city U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine *pop* 863,000
- Dnie-per** \ˈnē-pər\ river 1400 m U.S.S.R. rising in S Valdai hills & flowing S through Ukraine into Black sea
- Dnies-ter** \ˈnēs-tər\ river 850 m U.S.S.R. rising on N slope of Carpathian mountains & flowing SE into Black sea
- Doberai** — see VOGELKOP
- Do-bru-ja** or **Do-bru-dja** \dō-brə-jä\ region S Europe in Rumania & Bulgaria on Black sea S of the Danube
- Do-de-ca-nese** \dō-dek-ə-nēz, dō-di-kə-, -nēs\ islands Greece in the SE Aegean comprising the Southern Sporades S of Icaria & Samos; belonged to Italy 1923-47 *area* 486 — see RHODES — **Do-de-ca-ne-sian** \dō-dek-ə-nē-zhən, dō-di-kə-, -shən\ *adj* or *n*
- Do-do-na** \dā-ˈdō-nə\ ancient city NW Greece in Epirus
- Dog-ger Bank** \dög-ər-, däg-\ submerged sandbank *ab* 150 m long in North sea *ab* 60 m E of N England
- Do-ha** \dō-(ə)hä\ city & port * of Qatar on Persian Gulf *pop* 95,000
- Dol-gel-lau** \döl-ˈge-(h)lī\ or **Dol-gel-ley** or **Dol-gel-ly** \-ˈge-(h)lē\ town W Wales in Gwynedd, formerly * of Merionethshire
- Dol-lard-des-Or-meaux** \dō-ˈlär-dä-zör-ˈmō\ town Canada in S Que. NW of Montreal *pop* 25,217
- Do-lo-mites** \dō-lə-mits, ˈdäl-ə-\ or **Dolomite Alps** range of E Alps NE Italy between Adige & Piave rivers — see MARMOLADA
- Dol-ton** \ˈdölt-ən\ village NE Ill. S of Chicago *pop* 25,937
- Dôme, Puy de** \pwēd-ə-ˈdōm\ mountain 4805 ft S cen France in Auvergne mountains
- Dom-i-ni-ca** \dām-ə-ˈnē-kə, də-ˈmin-ə-kə\ island Brit. West Indies in the Leeward islands; a republic of the Brit. Commonwealth since 1978 * Roseau *area* 305, *pop* 70,302
- Do-min-i-can Republic** \dā-min-i-kən-\ or formerly **San-to Do-min-go** \sant-əd-ə-ˈmīŋ-(ə)gō\ or **San Domingo** \san-də-\ country West Indies on E Hispaniola; a republic * Santo Domingo *area* 18,700, *pop* 4,190,000 — **Do-min-i-can** \-ˈmin-\ *adj* or *n*
- Don** \ˈdän\ river 1200 m U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing SE & then SW into Sea of Azov
- Donau** — see DANUBE
- Don-cas-ter** \ˈdän-kə-stər\ borough N England in So. Yorkshire *pop* 82,505
- Don-e-gal** \dän-i-ˈgöl, dən-\ county NW Republic of Ireland in Ulster * Lifford *area* 1865, *pop* 108,000
- Donegal Bay** inlet of the Atlantic NW Ireland
- Do-nets** \dā-nets\ river 670 m U.S.S.R. in SE Ukraine & SW Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing SE into the Don
- Donets Basin** or **Don-bass** or **Don-bas** \dän-ˈbas\ region U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine SW of Donets river
- Do-netsk** \dā-netsk\ or formerly **Sta-li-no** \ˈstäl-i-nō, ˈstal-\ or **Sta-lin** \ˈstäl-ən, ˈstal-, -ən\ or **Yu-zov-ka** \yü-zəf-kə\ city U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine in Donets basin *pop* 879,000
- Don-ner** \ˈdän-ər\ mountain pass 7135 ft E Calif. in Sierra Nevada
- Don-ny-brook** \ˈdän-ē-brūk\ city E Ireland in Leinster, SE suburb of Dublin *pop* 37,228
- Door** \ˈdör\ peninsula E Wis. between Green Bay & Lake Michigan
- Doornik** — see TOURNAI
- Dor-ches-ter** \ˈdör-chə-stər, -ches-tər\ borough S England * of Dorset *pop* 19,424
- Dor-dogne** \dör-ˈdōn-(yə)\ river 300 m SW France flowing SW & W to unite with the Garonne forming the Gironde estuary
- Dor-drecht** \ˈdör-drekt\ or **Dordt** or **Dort** \ˈdō(ə)rt\ commune SW Netherlands in So. Holland on the Maas *pop* 88,699
- Dore, Monts** \mōn-ˈdō(ə)r, -ˈdō(ə)r\ mountain group S cen France in Auvergne mountains — see SANCY (Puy de)
- Do-ris** \ˈdör-əs, ˈdör-, ˈdär-\ 1 ancient country cen Greece between Mounts Oeta & Parnassus 2 ancient district SW Asia Minor on coast of Caria
- Dor-noch** \ˈdör-nək, -nək\ royal burgh N Scotland in Highland region N of Inverness
- Dorpat** — see TARTU
- Dor-set** \ˈdör-sət\ or **Dor-set-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ county S England * Dorchester *area* 973, *pop* 361,213
- Dorset, Cape** cape Canada in SW Baffin I. on Foxe peninsula
- Dort-mund** \ˈdō(ə)rt-münt, -mänd\ city W Germany in the Ruhr *pop* 647,000
- Dor-val** \dör-ˈval, -ˈväl\ city Canada in S Que. SW of Montreal *pop* 20,469
- Do-than** \ˈdō-thən\ city SE Ala. *pop* 36,733

Dou-ai or formerly **Dou-ay** \dù-'ā\ city N France S of Lille pop 49,187
Dou-a-la or **Du-a-la** \dù-'āl-ə\ city & port SW Cameroon on Bight of Biafra pop 250,000
Doug-las \dæg-ləs\ borough * of Isle of Man pop 20,385
Dou-ro \dōr-(j)ü, 'dōr-ə\ or Sp **Due-ro** \dwe(ə)r-(j)ō\ river 485 m N Spain & N Portugal flowing W into the Atlantic
Dover \dō-vər\ 1 city * of Del. pop 17,488 2 city SE N.H. pop 20,850 3 town N N.J. NW of Morristown pop 15,039 4 borough SE England in Kent on Strait of Dover pop 34,322
Dover, Strait of or **F Pas de Calais** \pād-(ə)kə-le\ channel between SE England & N France, easternmost section of English channel; 20 m wide at narrowest point
Down \daun\ county SE Northern Ireland * Downpatrick area 952, pop 311,266
Downers Grove \daun-nərz-\ village NE Ill. pop 32,751
Dow-ney \daun-nē\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 88,445
Down-pat-rick \daun-'pa-trik\ urban district SE Northern Ireland * of County Down
Downs \daunz\ 1 two ranges of hills SE England — see NORTH DOWNS, SOUTH DOWNS 2 roadstead in English channel along E coast of Kent protected by the Goodwin Sands
Dra-chen-fels \dräk-ən-felz\ hill 1053 ft W Germany in the Siebengebirge on the Rhine S of Bonn
Dra-cut \drä-kət\ town NE Mass. N of Lowell pop 18,214
Dra-kens-berg \dräk-ən-z-,bærg\ or **Quath-lam-ba** \kwät-'lām-bə\ mountains E Republic of So. Africa & in Lesotho; highest Thabana Ntlenyana 11,425 ft
Drake Passage or **Drake Strait** \dräk\ strait S of So. America between Cape Horn & So. Shetlands
Dram-men \dräm-ən\ city & port SE Norway pop 49,271
Dran-cy \drän-'sē\ commune N France, NE suburb of Paris pop 69,444
Dra-va or **Dra-ve** \dräv-ə\ river 450 m S Austria & N Yugoslavia flowing SE into the Danube
Dren-the or **Dren-te** \dren-tə\ province NE Netherlands * Assen area 1030, pop 366,590
Dres-den \drez-dən\ city E Germany in Saxony pop 500,726
Dri-na \drē-nə\ river 160 m, cen Yugoslavia flowing N along the border between Bosnia & Serbia into the Sava
Dro-ghe-da \drō(i)-əd-ə, 'drōid-ə\ municipal borough E Ireland in County Louth on the Boyne pop 19,744
Drug \drüg\ — see DURG
Drum-mond-ville \dräm-ən-(d)vil\ city Canada in S Que. NE of Montreal pop 31,813
Druz, Jebel (ed) — see JEBEL ED DRUZ
Dry Tor-tu-gas \dōr-'tū-gəz\ island group S Fla. W of Key West; site of Fort Jef-fer-son National Monument \jef-ər-sən\
Du-bai \dū-'bi\ city E Arabia * of Dubai sheikhdom in United Arab Emirates pop 60,000
Du-bawnt \dū-'bont\ 1 lake N Canada in SE Northwest Territories E of Great Slave Lake area 1654 2 river 580 m N Canada flowing NE through Dubawnt Lake to Ba-ker Lake \bā-kər-\ (W expansion of Chesterfield inlet)
Dub-lin \dab-lən\ 1 city cen Ga. pop 15,143 2 or Gael **Baile Atha Cli-ath** \blä-'klē-ə\ county E Ireland in Leinster area 356, pop 849,542 3 or Gael **Baile Atha Cliath** city & county borough & port * of Republic of Ireland & of County Dublin at mouth of the Liffey on Dublin Bay (inlet of Irish sea) pop 568,772 — **Dub-lin-er** \dab-lə-nər\ n
Du-brov-nik \dū-'bröv-nik\ or It **Ra-gu-sa** \rə-'gü-zə\ city & port SW Yugoslavia in Croatia pop 26,000
Du-buque \də-'byük\ city E Iowa on the Mississippi pop 62,309
Dud-ley \däd-lē\ borough W cen England in West Midlands WNW of Birmingham pop 185,535
Duis-burg \dū-'əs-,bærg, 'd(y)üz-, Ger 'dūēs-,bürk\ or formerly **Duisburg-Ham-born** \häm-'bō(ə)r\ city W Germany at junction of Rhine & Ruhr rivers pop 460,500
Du-luth \də-'lūth\ city & port NE Minn. at W end of Lake Superior pop 100,578 — **Du-luth-ian** \-'lū-thē-ən\ adj or n
Dul-wich \däl-ij-, -ich\ a SE district of London, England, in Southwark borough
Dum-bar-ton \dəm-'bärt-'n\ 1 burgh W cen Scotland in Strathclyde pop 25,640 2 or **Dum-bar-ton-shire** \-,shi(ə)r-, -shər\ DUN-BARTON
Dum-fries \dəm-'frēs\ 1 or **Dum-fries-shire** \-'frēs(h)-,shi(ə)r-, -shər\ former county S Scotland * Dumfries area 1073 2 burgh S Scotland * of Dumfries and Galloway pop 29,384
Dumfries and Gal-lo-way \-'gal-ə-,wā\ region S Scotland, established 1975 * Dumfries area 2460, pop 144,000
Du-mont \d(y)ü-'mänt\ borough NE N.J. E of Paterson pop 17,534
Dun-bar-ton \dən-'bärt-'n\ or **Dun-bar-ton-shire** \-,shi(ə)r-, -shər\ former county W cen Scotland * Dumbarton area 244
Dun-can \dəŋ-kən\ city S Okla. pop 19,718
Dun-dalk \dən-'dō(l)k\ urban district & port NE Republic of Ireland on Dundalk Bay * of County Louth pop 21,718
Dun-das \dən-dəs\ town Canada in SE Ont. W of Hamilton pop 17,208
Dun-dee \dən-'dē\ city & port E Scotland * of Tayside on Firth of Tay pop 182,084
Dun-edin \də-'nēd-'n\ 1 city W Fla. N of Clearwater pop 17,639 2 — see EDINBURGH 3 city New Zealand on SE coast of South I. at head of Otago Harbor pop 59,400
Dun-ferm-line \dəm-'fərm-lən\ royal burgh E Scotland in Fife pop 49,882
Dun-kerque or **Dun-kirk** \dən-'kərk, 'dən-\ city & port N France on Strait of Dover pop 27,504
Dun-kirk \dən-'kərk\ city W N.Y. on Lake Erie pop 16,855
Dun Laogh-ai-re \dən-'le(ə)r-ə\ or **Dun-lea-ry** \-'li(ə)r-ē\ or formerly **Kings-town** \kiŋ-'staun\ borough & port E Ireland in Leinster on Dublin Bay pop 52,990
Dun-more \dən-'mō(ə)r-, -mō(ə)r\ borough NE Pa. pop 17,300
Dun-net Head \dən-ət-\ headland N Scotland on N coast W of John o' Groat's; northernmost point of mainland, at 58°50'N

Duns \danz\ burgh SE Scotland in Borders region
Duque de Caxias \dū-kə-də-kə-'shē-əs\ city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state N of city of Rio de Janeiro pop 324,261
Du-ran-go \d(y)ü-'raŋ-(j)gō\ 1 state NW cen Mexico area 42,272, pop 919,381 2 city, its * pop 192,934
Dur-ban \dər-bən\ city & port E Republic of So. Africa in E Natal on Natal Bay pop (with suburbs) 560,100
Durg \dū(ə)rg\ or formerly **Drug** \drüg\ city E cen India in SE Madhya Pradesh E of Nagpur pop 64,132
Dur-ham \dər-əm, 'də-rəm, 'dūr-əm\ 1 city NE cen N.C. NW of Raleigh pop 95,438 2 county N England bordering on North sea area 911, pop 610,900 3 city, its * , S of Newcastle pop 24,744
Dur-res \dūr-əs\ or It **Du-raz-zo** \dū-'rät-(j)sō\ or anc **Ep-i-dam-nus** \ep-ə-'dam-nəs\ or **Dyr-ra-chi-um** \də-'rā-kē-əm\ city & port Albania on Adriatic sea W of Tirane pop 53,160
Du-shan-be \d(y)ü-'sham-bə, -'shām-\ or formerly **Sta-lin-abad** \stäl-i-nə-'bād, 'stal-i-nə-'bād\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia * of Tadzhik Republic pop 374,000
Düs-sel-dorf \d(y)üs-əl-'dōrf, 'dūēs-\ city W Germany on the Rhine N of Cologne * of No. Rhine-Westphalia pop 683,000
Dutch Borneo — see KALIMANTAN
Dutch East Indies NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
Dutch Guiana — see SURINAM
Dutch New Guinea NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA
Dutch West Indies — see NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Dvi-na \də-'vē-'nā\ 1 river 630 m U.S.S.R. rising in Valdai hills & flowing W into Gulf of Riga 2 — see NORTHERN DVINA
Dvina Gulf or **Dvina Bay** or formerly **Gulf of Arch-an-gel** \är-'kän-jəl\ arm of White sea U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Europe
Dvinsk — see DAUGAVPILS
Dyf-ed \däv-ed, -əd\ county SW Wales * Carmarthen area 2226, pop 320,100
Dzardzhikau — see ORDZHONIKIDZE
Dzer-zhinsk \dər-'zhin(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on Oka river W of Gorki pop 221,000
Dzun-gar-ia or **Zun-gar-ia** \d(z)ən-'gar-ē-ə, (d)zün-, -'ger-\ region W China in N Sinkiang N of the Tien Shan
E¹ — see LHOTSE
Ea-gle \ē-gəl\ lake 13 m long N Calif. ENE of Lassen Peak
Eagle Pass city SW Tex. on Rio Grande pop 15,364
Ea-ling \ē-lin\ borough of W Greater London, England pop 299,450
East Anglia \an-'glē-ə\ region E England including Norfolk & Suffolk; one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy — **East Ang-li-an** \-ən\ adj or n
East Antarctica — see ANTARCTICA
East Bengal the part of Bengal now in Bangladesh
East Beskids — see BESKIDS
East-bourne \ēs(t)-,bō(ə)r-, -bō(ə)r\ borough S England in East Sussex on English channel pop 70,495
East Cape or **Cape Dezh-nev** \-,dezh-nē-'ōf, -,desh-, -'ōv\ cape U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Asia, at E end of Chukotski peninsula
East Chicago city NW Ind. SE of Chicago, Ill. pop 46,982
East China sea W Pacific between China (on W), Korea (on N), Japan & Ryukyu islands (on E), & Formosa (on S)
East Cleveland city NE Ohio NE of Cleveland pop 39,600
East Detroit city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop 45,920
Eas-ter \ē-stər\ or **Ra-pa Nui** \rāp-ə-'nū-ē\ or Sp **Is-la de Pas-cua** \ēz-lä-də-'päs-kwə\ island SE Pacific 2000 m W of Chilean coast belonging to Chile area 50
Eastern Ghats \gōts\ chain of mountains SE India extending SW & S from near delta of Mahanadi river in Orissa to W Madras & S Kerala; highest point Mt. Dodabetta (in Nilgiri hills) 8647 ft — see WESTERN GHATS
Eastern Rumelia or **Eastern Roumelia** region S Bulgaria including Rhodope mountains & Maritsa river valley area 12,585
Eastern Samoa — see AMERICAN SAMOA
Eastern Shore region E Md. & E Va. E of Chesapeake Bay; sometimes considered as including Del. — see DELMARVA
Eastern Thrace — see THRACE
East Flanders province NW cen Belgium * Ghent area 1147, pop 1,314,031
East Frisian — see FRISIAN
East Germany the German Democratic Republic — see GERMANY
East Ham \ēst-'ham\ former county borough SE England in Essex, now part of Newham
East Hartford town cen Conn. pop 57,583
East Haven \est-'hā-vən\ town S Conn. SE of New Haven pop 25,120
East Indies, 1 or **East India** southeastern Asia including India, Indochina, Malaya, & Malay archipelago — a chiefly former name 2 the Malay archipelago — **East Indian** adj or n
East Kil-do-nan \kil-'dō-nən\ city Canada in SE Man. NE of Winnipeg pop 30,152
East-lake \ēst-'lāk\ city NE Ohio NE of Cleveland pop 19,690
East Lansing city S Mich. pop 47,540
East Liverpool city E Ohio on the Ohio pop 20,020
East London city & port S Republic of So. Africa in SE Cape of Good Hope on Indian ocean pop 113,746
East Lo-thi-an \lō-'thē-ən\ or **Had-ding-ton** \had-ŋ-tən\ or **Had-ding-ton-shire** \-,shi(ə)r-, -shər\ former county SE Scotland * Haddington area 267 — see LOTHIAN

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- East-main** \ˈēst-mān\ river 375 m Canada in W Que. flowing W into James Bay
- East Malaysia** the parts of Malaysia on the island of Borneo, comprising Sabah and Sarawak
- East Moline** city NW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 20,832
- East-ton** \ˈē-stən\ city E Pa. NE of Allentown pop 30,256
- East Orange** city NE N.J. NW of Newark pop 75,471
- East Pakistan** the former E division of Pakistan comprising the E portion of Bengal — see BANGLADESH
- East Paterson** borough NE N.J. pop 22,749
- East Peoria** city N cen Ill. pop 18,455
- East Point** \ˈēst-pōint\ city NW cen Ga. SW of Atlanta pop 39,315
- East Providence** city E R.I. pop 48,151
- East Prussia** region N Europe bordering on the Baltic E of Pomerania; formerly a province of Prussia, for a time (1919–39) forming an exclave separated from rest of Prussia by Polish Corridor; since 1945 in Poland & U.S.S.R.
- East Punjab** — see PUNJAB
- East Ridge** \ˈēst-rij\ town SE Tenn. SE of Chattanooga pop 21,799
- East Riding** former administrative county N England in SE Yorkshire * Beverley
- East river strait** SE N.Y. connecting Upper New York Bay with Long Island Sound & separating Manhattan I. from Long I.
- East Saint Louis** city SW Ill. pop 69,996
- East Siberian** sea arm of Arctic ocean N of Yakutsk Republic, U.S.S.R., extending from New Siberian islands to Wrangel I.
- East Suffolk** — see SUFFOLK
- East Sussex** \ˈsəs-iks, US also -eks\ county SE England * Lewes area 693, pop 661,100
- Eastview** — see VANIER
- Eau Claire** \ō-ˈkla(ə)r, -ˈkle(ə)r\ city W Wis. pop 44,619
- Eb-bw Vale** \ˈeb-ü-ˈvāl\ town SE Wales in Gwent N of Cardiff pop 26,049
- Eboracum** — see YORK
- Ebro** \ˈā-(j)brō\ river 480 m NE Spain flowing from Cantabrian mountains ESE into the Mediterranean
- Ecbatana** — see HAMADAN
- Ecorse** \ˈē-kōrs\ city SE Mich. SSW of Detroit pop 17,515
- Ec-ua-dor** \ˈek-wə-dō(ə)r\ country W So. America bordering on the Pacific; a republic * Quito area 104,510, pop 6,300,000 — **Ec-ua-dor-an** \ˈek-wə-dōr-ən, -dōr-\ adj or n — **Ec-ua-dor-ian** \-ē-ən\ adj or n
- Edam** \ˈēd-əm, -ē-dam, Du ā-ˈdām\ commune NW Netherlands on the IJsselmeer NNE of Amsterdam pop 18,184
- Ede**, 1 \ˈād-ə\ commune E Netherlands NW of Arnhem pop 71,952 2 \ˈā-dā\ city SW Nigeria NE of Ibadan pop 156,036
- Eden** \ˈēd-ən\ town N N.C. pop 15,871
- Edes-sa** \i-ˈdes-ə\ 1 or **Vo-de-na** \vō-thē-ˈnā\ town N Greece in W Macedonia; ancient * of Macedonian kings pop 16,521 2 — see URFA
- Edfu** — see IDFU
- Edi-na** \i-ˈdī-nə\ village SE Minn. SW of Minneapolis pop 44,046
- Edin-burg** \ˈed-n-, bərg\ city S Tex. NW of Brownsville pop 17,163
- Ed-in-burgh** \ˈed-n-, bə-rə, -b(ə)-rə\ 1 or Gael **Dun-edin** \dā-ˈnēd-ən\ city * of Scotland & of Lothian region on Firth of Forth pop 453,422 2 or **Edinburghshire** — see MIDLOTHIAN
- Edir-ne** \ā-ˈdir-nə\ or formerly **Adri-a-no-ple** \ā-drē-ə-ˈnō-pəl\ city Turkey in Europe on Maritsa river pop 46,091
- Ed-is-to** \ˈed-ə-stō\ river 150 m S S.C. flowing SE into the Atlantic
- Edith Ca-vell, Mount** \-ˈkav-əl, -kə-ˈvel\ mountain 11,033 ft Canada in SW Alta. in Jasper National Park
- Ed-mond** \ˈed-mənd\ city cen Okla. N of Oklahoma City pop 16,633
- Ed-monds** \ˈed-mənd(d)z\ city W Wash. N of Seattle pop 23,998
- Ed-mon-ton** \ˈed-mən-tən\ 1 city Canada * of Alta. on the No. Saskatchewan pop 438,152 2 former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Enfield
- Edo** — see TOKYO
- Edom** \ˈēd-əm\ or **Id-u-maea** or **Id-u-mea** \ij-ə-ˈmē-ə\ ancient country SW Asia S of Judea & the Dead sea
- Ed-ward, Lake** \ˈed-wərd\ lake E Africa SW of Lake Albert on boundary between NE Zaire & SW Uganda area 830
- Ed-wards** \ˈed-wərdz\ plateau 2000–5000 ft SW Tex.
- Efa-te** \ā-ˈfā-tā\ or **Va-té** \Fr vā-tā\ island SW Pacific in cen New Hebrides; chief town Vila (* of New Hebrides) area 200
- Effigy Mounds National Monument** site NE Iowa on the Mississippi including prehistoric mounds area 2
- Ega-di** \ˈeg-əd-ē\ or **Ae-ga-di-an** \ē-ˈgād-ē-ən\ or anc **Ae-ga-tes** \ē-ˈgāt-ēz\ islands Italy off W coast of Sicily area 15
- Eger** \ā-ˈgər\ or Czech **Ohře** \ör-zhə\ river 193 m S Germany & W Czechoslovakia flowing NE into the Elbe
- Eg-mont, Mount** \ˈeg-mänt\ or **Ta-ra-na-ki** \tar-ə-ˈnak-ē, -tär-\ mountain 8260 ft New Zealand in W cen North I.
- Egorevsk** — see YEGOREVSK
- Egypt** \ˈē-jəpt\ or Ar **Misr** \ˈmisr\ country NE Africa bordering on Mediterranean & Red seas * Cairo area 386,198, pop 34,130,000 — see UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
- Ei-fel** \i-ˈfəl\ plateau region W Germany NW of the Moselle & NE of Luxembourg
- Ei-ger** \i-ˈgər\ mountain 13,036 ft W cen Switzerland NE of the Jungfrau
- Eind-ho-ven** \ˈint-, hō-vən, -änt-\ commune S Netherlands in No. Brabant pop 187,930
- Eire** — see IRELAND
- Ei-se-nach** \iz-ˈn-, äk, -äk\ city E Germany in Thuringia W of Erfurt pop 50,777
- Ekaterinburg** — see SVERDLOVSK
- Ekaterinodar** — see KRASNODAR
- Ekaterinoslav** — see DNEPROPETROVSK
- El Aiún** — see AIÚN
- El Alamein** — see ALAMEIN
- Elam** \ˈē-ləm\ or **Su-si-ana** \sü-zē-ˈan-ə, -ˈän-ə, -ˈā-nə\ ancient kingdom SW Asia at head of Persian gulf E of Babylonia * Susa — **Elam-ite** \ˈē-lə-mīt\ adj or n
- Elatea** — see CITHAERON
- Elath** \ˈē-lath\ 1 — see AQABA 2 or **Ei-lat** \ā-ˈlät\ town & port S Israel at head of Gulf of Aqaba
- Ela-zig** \el-ə-ˈzig\ city E cen Turkey in valley of the upper Murat pop 78,605
- El-ba** \ˈel-bə\ island Italy in the Mediterranean between Corsica & mainland; chief town Portoferraio area 86, pop 27,602
- El Bahnasa** — see OXYRHYNCHUS
- El-be** \ˈel-bə, ˈelb\ or Czech **La-be** \lā-be\ river 720 m NW Czechoslovakia & N Germany flowing NW into North sea
- El-bert, Mount** \ˈel-bərt\ mountain 14,431 ft, cen Colo. in Sawatch mountains; highest in Colo. & Rocky mountains
- El Bika** or **El Bekaa** — see BIKA
- El-blag** \ˈel-blōn\ or G **El-bing** \ˈel-biŋ\ city & port N Poland near the Frisches Haff pop 89,800
- El-brus** \ˈel-brüz\ or **El-bo-rus** \ˈel-bə-ˈrüz\ mountain 18,481 ft U.S.S.R. in Kabardino-Balkar Republic; highest in the Caucasus & in Europe
- El-burz** \ˈel-bū(ə)rz\ mountains N Iran parallel with S shore of Caspian sea — see DEMAVEND
- El Ca-jon** \ˈel-kə-ˈhōn\ city SW Calif. E of San Diego pop 52,273
- El Cen-tro** \ˈel-sen-(j)trō\ city S Calif. in Imperial valley pop 19,272
- El Cer-ri-to** \ˈel-sə-ˈrēt-(j)ō\ city W Calif. on San Francisco Bay N of Berkeley pop 25,190
- El-che** \ˈel-(j)chā\ city SE Spain SW of Alicante pop 101,028
- El Do-ra-do** \ˈel-də-ˈrād-(j)ō, -ˈrād-ə\ city S Ark. pop 25,283
- Electric Peak** mountain 11,155 ft S Mont. in Yellowstone National Park; highest in Gallatin range
- El-phan-ta** \ˈel-ə-ˈfant-ə\ or **Gha-ra-pu-ri** \gär-ə-ˈpū(ə)r-ē\ island W India in Bombay harbor
- El-phan-ti-ne** \ˈel-ə-fan-ˈtī-nē, -fən-, -ˈtē-\ island S Egypt in the Nile opposite Aswān
- Eleu-sis** \i-ˈlū-səs\ ancient deme E Greece in Attica NW of Athens; ruins at modern town of **Elev-sis** \ˈel-əf-ˈsēs\ — **Eleu-sin-ian** \ˈel-yū-ˈsin-ē-ən\ adj or n
- Eleu-thera** \i-ˈlū-thə-rə\ island Bahamas E of New Providence I. area 164
- El Faiyūm** or **El Fayum** — see FAIYŪM
- El Fa-sher** \ˈel-fash-ər\ city W Sudan in Darfur pop 46,380
- El Fer-rol** \ˈel-fə-ˈrōl\ or **El Ferrol del Cau-di-illo** \ˈdel-kau-ˈthē-(j)ō, -ˈthēl-(j)ō\ city & port NW Spain on the Atlantic NE of La Coruña pop 87,736
- El-gin**, 1 \ˈel-jən\ city NE Ill. pop 55,691 2 \ˈel-gən\ or **El-gin-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ — see MORAY 3 \ˈel-gən\ royal burgh NE Scotland in Moray district of Grampian region
- El Giza** or **El Gizeh** — see GIZA
- El-gon, Mount** \ˈel-gän\ extinct volcano 14,178 ft E Africa on boundary between Uganda & Kenya NE of Lake Victoria
- El Hamad** — see HAMAD
- El Hasa** — see HASA
- Elis** \ˈē-ləs\ or NGk **Ilia** \ē-ˈlē-ə\ region S Greece in NW Peloponnese S of Achaea bordering on Ionian sea
- Elisabethville** — see LUBUMBASHI
- Elisavetgrad** — see KIROVOGRAD
- Elisavetpol** — see KIROVABAD
- Eliz-a-beth** \i-ˈliz-ə-bəth\ 1 short river SE Va. flowing between cities of Norfolk & Portsmouth into Hampton Roads 2 islands SE Mass. between Buzzards Bay & Vineyard Sound 3 city & port NE N.J. SW of Newark on Newark Bay pop 112,654
- El Jezira** — see GEZIRA
- Elk Grove Village** village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 24,516
- Elk-hart** \ˈel-kärt\ city N Ind. E of So. Bend pop 43,152
- Elk Island National Park** reservation Canada in E cen Alta. area 51
- Ellás** — see GREECE
- Elles-mere** \ˈelz-, mi(ə)r\ island Canada in Franklin District of Northwest Territories W of NW Greenland — see COLUMBIA (Cape)
- Ellice** — see TUVALU
- El-lis** \ˈel-əs\ island SE N.Y. in Upper New York Bay
- El-lo-ra** \ē-ˈlōr-ə, -ˈlör-\ or **Elu-ra** \ˈlūr-ə\ village W India in cen Maharashtra NW of Aurangabad; caves
- El-lo-re** \ē-ˈlō(ə)r, -ˈlō(ə)r\ or **Elu-ru** \ē-ˈlū(ə)r-(j)ü\ city SE India in E Andhra Pradesh N of Masulipatnam pop 132,791
- Ells-worth Land** \ˈelz-(j)wəth\ region W Antarctica on Bellingshausen sea
- El Maghreb al Aqsa** — see MAGHREB
- El Mansūra** — see MANSŪRA
- Elm-hurst** \ˈelm-, hɜrst\ city NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 50,547
- El Minya** — see MINYA
- El-mi-ra** \ˈel-mī-rə\ city S N.Y. pop 39,945
- El Misti** — see MISTI
- El Mon-te** \ˈel-mänt-ē\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 69,837
- El Mor-ro National Monument** \ˈel-mär-(j)ō, -ˈmör-\ reservation W N.Mex. SE of Gallup; rock carvings, pueblo area 1.4
- Elm-wood Park** \ˈelm-, wūd-\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 26,160
- El Obeid** \ˈel-ō-ˈbād\ city cen Sudan in Kordofan pop 66,270
- El Paso** \ˈel-pas-(j)ō\ city Tex. at W tip on Rio Grande pop 322,261 — **El Paso-an** \-pas-ə-wən\ n
- El Sal-va-dor** \ˈel-sal-və-dō(ə)r, -sal-və-\ country Central America bordering on the Pacific; a republic * San Salvador area 8236 pop 3,533,628
- Elsass, Elsass-Lothringen** — see ALSACE, ALSACE-LORRAINE
- El Se-gun-do** \ˈel-sə-ˈgən-(j)dō, -ˈgün-\ city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles pop 15,620
- Elsene** — see IXELLES
- Elsinore** — see HELSINGÖR
- El Uqsor** — see LUXOR
- Ely** \ˈē-lē\ town E England in N cen Cambridgeshire
- Ely, Isle of** district & former administrative county (* Ely) E England in Cambridgeshire — see CAMBRIDGESHIRE
- Elyr-ia** \i-ˈlir-ē-ə\ city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland pop 53,427
- Em-bar-ras** or **Em-bar-rass** \am-, brō\ river 150 m E Ill. flowing SE into the Wabash

Em-den \em-dən\ city & port W Germany at the mouth of the Ems pop 48,098
Emesa — see HOMS
Emilia \ā-mēl-yə\ 1 district N Italy comprising the W part of Emilia-Romagna region 2 — see EMILIA-ROMAGNA
Emilia-Romagna \ā-mēl-yə-rō-mān-yə\ or formerly **Emilia** or **anc Aemilia** \ē-mil-yə\ region N Italy bounded by the Po, the Adriatic, & the Apennines * Bologna area 8546, pop 3,815,254
Emmen \em-ən\ commune NE Netherlands pop 79,707
Emmen-thal or **Emmen-tal** \em-ən-täl\ valley of the upper Emme \em-ə\ or **Emmen** \em-ən\ (river 45 m) cen Switzerland in E Bern canton
Em-poria \em-pōr-ē-ə, -pōr-\ city E cen Kans. pop 23,327
Empty Quarter RUB' AL KHALI
Ems \emz, 'em(p)s\ 1 river 200 m W Germany flowing N into North sea 2 or **Bad Ems** \bāt-\ town W Germany SE of Koblenz
Enchanted Mesa sandstone butte W N.Mex. NE of Acoma
En-der-bury \en-dər-ber-ē\ island (atoll) cen Pacific in the Phoenix islands controlled jointly by U.S. & Great Britain
En-di-cott \en-di-kət, -dä-kät\ mountains N Alaska, the central range of Brooks range
En-field \en-fēld\ 1 town N Conn. pop 46,189 2 borough of N Greater London, England pop 266,788
En-ga-dine \en-gə-dēn\ valley of upper Inn river 60 m long E Switzerland in Graubünden
England \in-glənd also 'in-lənd\ 1 or LL **Anglia** \an-glē-ə\ country S Great Britain; a division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland * London area 50,331, pop 45,870,062 2 England & Wales 3 UNITED KINGDOM
Engle-wood \en-gəl-wūd\ 1 city N cen Colo. S of Denver pop 33,695 2 city NE N.J. on the Hudson pop 24,985
English channel or **F La Manche** \lā-māsh\ channel between S England & N France connecting North sea & Atlantic ocean
Enid \ē-nəd\ city N Okla. pop 44,008
Enisei — see YENISEI
Eni-we-tok \en-i-wē-tāk\ island (atoll) W Pacific in the NW Marshalls
En-na \en-ə\ commune Italy in cen Sicily pop 28,653
En-nis \en-əs\ urban district W Ireland * of County Clare
En-nis-kil-len \en-ə-skil-ən\ or **In-nis-kil-ling** \in-ə-skil-in\ municipal borough SW Northern Ireland * of County Fermanagh
Enns \enz, 'en(t)s\ river 160 m, cen Austria flowing E & N from Styria into the Danube
En-sche-de \en(t)-skə-dā\ commune E Netherlands in Overijssel near German frontier pop 138,064
En-se-na-da \en(t)-sə-nād-ə\ city & port NW Mexico in Baja California Norte on the Pacific SE of Tijuana pop 113,320
En-teb-be \en-teb-ə\ town S Uganda on N shore of Lake Victoria; former * of Uganda
En-ter-prise \ent-ər-prīz\ city SE Ala. pop 15,591
Eolie, Isole — see LIPARI
E1 — see LHOTSE
Eph-e-sus \ef-ə-səs\ ancient city W Asia Minor in Ionia near Aegean coast; its site SSE of Izmir — **Ephe-sian** \i-fē-zhən\ adj or n
Ephra-im \ē-frē-əm\ 1 or **Mount Ephraim** hilly region cen Palestine in N Jordan E of River Jordan 2 — see ISRAEL
Epidamnus — see DURRES
Ep-i-dau-rus \ep-ə-dōr-əs\ ancient town S Greece in Argolis on Saronic gulf
Épi-nal \ā-pi-nāl\ commune NE France on the Moselle SW of Strasbourg pop 36,856
Epi-rus or **Epei-rus** \i-pī-rəs\ or NGk **Ípi-ros** \ē-pē-rós\ region NW Greece bordering on Ionian sea — **Epi-rote** \i-pī-rōt, -rət\ n
Ep-ping Forest \ep-in\ forested region SE England in Essex NE of London & S of town of Epping
Ep-som and Ew-ell \ep-sə-mən-(d)yü-əl\ borough SE England in Surrey SW of London pop 72,054
Equatorial Guinea country W Africa on Bight of Biafra comprising former Spanish Guinea; an independent republic since 1968 * Malabo area 10,831, pop 290,000 — see SPANISH GUINEA
Er-bil \e(ə)-r-bil\ or **Ar-bil** \är-\ or **anc Ar-be-la** \är-bē-lə\ city N Iraq E of Mosul pop 90,320
Er-ci-yas Da-gi \er-jē-(y)äs-dä-(g)ē\ mountain 12,848 ft, cen Turkey; highest in Asia Minor
Er-e-bus, Mount \er-ə-bəs\ volcano 12,450 ft E Antarctica on Ross I. in SW Ross sea
Ere-gli \er-ā-(g)lē\ 1 city S Turkey SSE of Ankara pop 38,362 2 town & port NW Turkey in Asia on Black Sea NW of Ankara pop 18,978
Ere-van — see YEREVAN
Er-furt \e(ə)-r-fərt, -fū(ə)rt\ city E Germany WSW of Leipzig pop 193,997
Erie \i(ə)-r-ē\ 1 city & port NW Pa. on Lake Erie pop 129,231 2 canal 363 m long N N.Y. from Hudson river at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo; built 1817-25; superseded by **New York State Barge Canal** (ab 525 m long)
Erie, Lake lake E cen No. America on boundary between the U.S. & Canada; one of the Great Lakes area 9940
Eriha — see JERICHO
Er-i-trea \er-ə-trē-ə, -trā-\ former country NE Africa bordering on Red sea * Asmara; incorporated (1962) into Ethiopia area 46,000 — **Er-i-tre-an** \-ən\ adj or n
Erivan — see YEREVAN
Er-lang-en \e(ə)-r-lān-ən\ city W Germany in Bavaria NNW of Nuremberg pop 84,619
Er-mou-po-lis or **Her-mou-po-lis** \er-mü-pə-ləs\ or **Her-mop-o-lis** \hər-māp-ə-ləs\ or **Sy-ros** \sī-rās\ town & port Greece on Syros; chief town of the Cyclades
Er Rif or **Er Riff** — see RIF
Erz-ge-bir-ge \erts-gə-bir-gə\ or **Ore mountains** mountain range E cen Germany & NW Czechoslovakia on boundary between Saxony & Bohemia; highest Klinovec (in Czechoslovakia) 4000 ft
Er-zin-can \er-zin-jān\ city E cen Turkey on the Euphrates W of Erzurum pop 45,197

Er-zu-rum \erz-(ə)-rüm, -ərz-\ city NE Turkey in mountains of W Turkish Armenia pop 105,317
Es-bjerg \es-bē-(ə)r(g)\ city & port SW Denmark in SW Jutland peninsula on North sea pop 76,056
Es-ca-na-ba \es-kə-nāb-ə\ city NW Mich. on Green Bay pop 15,368
Escaut — see SCHELDT
Es-con-di-do \es-kən-dēd-(j)ō\ city SW Calif. N of San Diego pop 36,792
Es-dra-el-on, Plain of \ez-drə-ē-lən\ or **Plain of Jez-re-el** \jez-rē-el, -rē(ə)\ plain N Israel NE of Mt. Carmel in valley of the upper Qishon
Esfahan — see ISFAHAN
Esher \ē-shər\ town S England in Surrey SW of London pop 64,186
Esh Sham — see DAMASCUS
Es-kils-tu-na \es-kəl-stü-nə\ city SE Sweden S of Malar Lake pop 67,536
Es-ki-se-hir \es-ki-shə-'hi(ə)r\ or **Es-ki-shehr** \-she(ə)r\ city W cen Turkey on tributary of the Sakarya pop 173,882
España — see SPAIN
Española — see HISPANIOLA
Es-pí-ri-to San-to \ə-spir-ə-tü-'san-(j)tü\ state E Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * Vitória area 16,543, pop 1,597,389
Es-pí-ri-tu San-to \ə-spir-ə-tü-'san-(j)tü\ island SW Pacific in the NW New Hebrides; largest in the group area 1875
Es-qui-line \es-kwə-līn, -lən\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE
Es-sa-oui-ra \es-ə-wir-ə\ or **Mog-a-dor** \mäg-ə-dò(ə)r\ city & port W Morocco on the Atlantic W of Marrakesh pop 26,392
Es-sen \es-ən\ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 705,700
Es-se-qui-bo \es-ə-kē-(j)bō\ river 600 m Guyana flowing N into the Atlantic through a wide estuary
Es-sex \es-iks\ county SE England bordering on North sea & N shore of the Thames; one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy * Chelmsford area 1419, pop 1,397,840
Ess-ling-en \es-liŋ-ən\ city W Germany on the Neckar ESE of Stuttgart pop 85,350
Es Sur — see TYRE
Es-te-rel \es-tə-rel\ forested mountain region SE France on coast between Fréjus & Cannes; highest point 2020 ft
Es-tes Park \es-tēz-\ valley N Colo. in Front range of the Rocky mountains at E border of Rocky Mountain National Park
Es-to-nia \e-'stō-nē-ə, -nyə\ or **Es-tho-nia** \e-'stō-, es-'thō-\ country N Europe bordering on Baltic sea; one of the Baltic Provinces of Russia 1721-1917, an independent republic 1918-40, since 1940 a constituent republic (**Estonian Republic**) of the U.S.S.R. * Tallin area 18,361 pop 1,357,000
Es-to-ri-l \ēsh-tə-'ril\ resort town Portugal on coast W of Lisbon pop 15,740
Es-tre-ma-du-ra \es-trə-mə-'dūr-ə\ 1 region & old province W cen Portugal * Lisbon; SW part included in present Estremadura province 2 or **Ex-tre-ma-du-ra** \ek-strə-\ region & old province W Spain bordering on Portugal; area included in present Cáceres & Badajoz provinces
Ethi-o-pia \ē-thē-'ō-pē-ə\ 1 ancient country NE Africa S of Egypt bordering on Red sea 2 or **Ab-ys-sin-ia** \ab-ə-'sin-yə, -'sin-ē-ə\ country E Africa; formerly an empire, since 1975 a republic * Addis Ababa area 400,000, pop 25,250,000
Et-na or **Aet-na** \et-nə\ volcano 10,902 ft Italy in NE Sicily
Eton \et-n\ town SE cen England in Berkshire
Etru-ria \i-'trūr-ē-ə\ ancient country cen Italy coextensive with modern Tuscany & part of Umbria
Et-trick Forest \e-trik-\ region, formerly a forest & hunting ground, in SE Scotland in Borders region
Eu-boea \yü-'bē-ə\ or **Neg-ro-pont** \neg-rə-pānt\ or NGk **Év-voia** \ev-(j)ä\ island 90 m long E Greece in the Aegean NE of Attica & Boeotia * Chalcis area 1457 — **Eu-boe-an** \yü-'bē-ən\ adj or n
Eu-clid \yü-kləd\ city NE Ohio NE of Cleveland pop 71,552
Eu-ga-ne-an \yü-gā-nē-ən, yü-gə-nē-\ hills NE Italy in SW Veneto between Padua & the Adige
Eu-gene \yü-'jēn\ city W Oreg. on the Willamette pop 76,346
Eu-less \yü-ləs\ village NE Tex. NE of Fort Worth pop 19,316
Eu-pen \oi-pən; ə(r)-pen, œ-\ commune E Belgium E of Liège; formerly in Germany, transferred (with Malmédy) to Belgium 1919
Eu-phra-tes \yü-'frāt-(j)ēz\ river 1700 m SW Asia flowing from E Turkey SW & SE to unite with the Tigris forming the Shatt-al-Arab — see KARA SU
Eur-asia \yü-'rā-zhə, -shə\ continental landmass comprising Asia & Europe
Eure \ər\ river 140 m NW France flowing N into the Seine above Rouen
Eu-re-ka \yü-'rē-kə\ city & port NW Calif. pop 24,337
Eu-ri-pus \yü-'rī-pəs\ or **Ev-ri-pos** \ev-rī-pòs\ or NGk **Evri-pou**
Porth-mós \ev-rē-pū-pōrth-mòs\ narrow strait E Greece between Euboea & mainland
Eu-rope \yür-əp\ 1 continent of the eastern hemisphere between Asia & the Atlantic area ab 3,800,000 2 the European continent as distinguished from the British Isles
Euxine Sea — see BLACK SEA
Ev-ans, Mount \ev-ənz\ mountain 14,260 ft N cen Colo. in Front range WSW of Denver

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Ev-ans-ton \ev-ən(t)-stən\ city NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 79,808
Ev-ans-ville \ev-ən-z-,vil\ city SW Ind. on the Ohio pop 138,764
Ev-er-est, Mount \ev-(ə)-rəst\ or Tibetan **Cho-mo-lung-ma** \chō-mə-'lūŋ-mə\ mountain 29,028 ft S Asia on border between Nepal & Tibet in the Himalayas; highest in the world
Ev-er-ett \ev-(ə)-rət\ 1 city E Mass. N of Boston pop 42,485 2 city NW cen Wash. on Puget Sound N of Seattle pop 53,622
Ev-er-glades \ev-ər-'glādz\ swamp region S Fla. S of Lake Okeechobee; now partly drained; SW part forms **Everglades National Park** (area 2188)
Evergreen Park village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 25,487
Eve-sham \ev-shəm\ borough W cen England in Hereford and Worcester S of Birmingham in **Vale of Evesham**
Évian or **Évian-les-Bains** \ā-vyān-'le-ba\ commune E France on Lake Geneva; health resort
Évo-ra \ev-ə-rā\ city S cen Portugal pop 47,806
Évreux \āv-'rə(r)\ commune N France WNW of Paris pop 42,550
Evros — see MARITSA
Ex-e-ter \ek-sət-ər\ city SW England * of Devonshire pop 95,598
Ex-moor \ek-'smū(ə)r, -smō(ə)r, -smō(ə)r\ moorland SW England in Somerset & Devonshire area 32
Ex-u-ma \ik-'sū-mə, ig-'zū-\ islands in cen Bahamas S of Exuma Sound (SE of New Providence I.); chief island **Great Exuma**
Eyre \a(ə)r, 'e(ə)r\ peninsula Australia in S So. Australia W of Spencer gulf
Eyre, Lake intermittent lake cen Australia in NE So. Australia
Eyzies, Les — see LES EYZIES
Fa-en-za \fā-'en-zə, -'en(t)-sə\ commune N Italy SW of Ravenna pop 54,065
Faer-oe or **Far-oe** \fa(ə)r-(j)ō, 'fe(ə)r-\ islands Denmark in the NE Atlantic NW of the Shetlands * Thorshavn area 540, pop 38,681
Fa-ial or **Fa-yal** \fə-'yāl, fi-'āl\ island cen Azores area 64
Fair-born \fa(ə)r-'bō(ə)rn, 'fe(ə)r-\ city SW cen Ohio NE of Dayton pop 32,267
Fair-fax \fa(ə)r-'faks, 'fe(ə)r-\ city NE Va. W of Alexandria pop 21,970
Fair-field \fa(ə)r-'fēld, 'fe(ə)r-\ 1 city W Calif. NE of Berkeley pop 44,146 2 town SW Conn. SW of Bridgeport pop 56,487
Fair-ha-ven \fa(ə)r-'hā-vən, fe(ə)r-\ town SE Mass. E of New Bedford pop 16,332
Fair Lawn borough NE N.J. NE of Paterson pop 37,975
Fair-mont \fa(ə)r-'mānt, 'fe(ə)r-\ city N W. Va. NNE of Clarksburg pop 26,093
Fair-view Park \fa(ə)r-'vyū, 'fe(ə)r-\ city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland pop 21,681
Fair-weather, Mount \fa(ə)r-'weth-ər, 'fe(ə)r-\ mountain 15,300 ft on boundary between Alaska & B.C.; highest in **Fairweather range** of the Coast ranges
Fai-yūm or **Fa-yum** or **El Faiyūm** or **El Fayum** \('el)-fā-'(y)üm, -(j)fi-\ city N Egypt SSW of Cairo pop 150,900
Faiz-abad \fi-'zə-'bad\ 1 city NE Afghanistan pop 62,853 2 or **Fyz-abad** \fi-\ city N India in Uttar Pradesh pop 83,700
Fa-jar-do \fə-'hārd-(j)ō\ town NE Puerto Rico pop 18,249
Fa-ka-ra-va \fāk-ə-'rāv-ə\ island (atoll) S Pacific, principal island of the Tuamotu archipelago
Fako — see CAMEROON
Fa-laise \fa-'lāz\ town NW France SSE of Caen
Fal-kirk \fōl-(j)kərk\ royal burgh cen Scotland in Central region ENE of Glasgow pop 37,587
Falk-land \fō(l)-klənd\ or Sp **Is-las Mal-vi-nas** \ēz-lāz-māl-'vē-nās\ islands SW Atlantic E of S end of Argentina; a British crown colony * Stanley area 4618, pop 2045
Falkland Islands Dependencies islands & territories in the S Atlantic & in Antarctica administered by the British from Falkland islands, including So. Orkney, So. Sandwich, & So. Shetland islands, So. Georgia I., Antarctic peninsula, & Antarctic archipelago
Fall River \fōl\ city & port SE Mass. pop 96,898
Fal-mouth \fal-məth\ town SE Mass. on Cape Cod pop 15,942
False Bay \fōls\ inlet Republic of So. Africa in SW Cape Province E of Cape of Good Hope
Fal-ster \fāl-stər, 'fōl-\ island Denmark in Baltic sea S of Sjælland
Fa-ma-gus-ta \fām-ə-'güs-tə, 'fam-\ city & port E Cyprus on **Fa-magusta Bay** (inlet of the Mediterranean) pop 42,500
Fan-ning \fan-'iŋ\ island cen Pacific in the Line islands area 15
Far-al-lon \far-ə-'lān\ islands Calif. 27 m W of San Francisco
Far East the countries of E Asia & the Malay archipelago — usu. considered as comprising the Asian countries bordering on the Pacific but sometimes as including also India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Tibet, & Burma — **Far Eastern** adj
Fare-well, Cape \fa(ə)r-'wel, 'fe(ə)r-\ cape Greenland at S tip
Far-go \fär-(j)gō\ city E N. Dak. on Red river pop 53,365
Far-i-bault \far-ə-'bō\ city SE Minn. pop 16,595
Farm-ers Branch \fär-mərz\ city NE Tex. pop 27,492
Far-ming-ton \fär-miŋ-tən\ city NW N. Mex. pop 21,979
Far-ruk-h-abad \fə-'rū-kə-'bad, -bād\ city N India in Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges WNW of Lucknow pop 94,951
Fars \färz, 'färs\ or **Far-si-stan** \fär-si-'stan, -'stän\ region SW Iran, chief city Shiraz, corresponding closely with ancient region of **Per-sis** \pär-səs\
Fársala — see PHARSALUS
Farther India — see INDOCHINA
Fashoda — see KODOK
Fá-ti-ma \fat-ə-mə\ village cen Portugal NNE of Lisbon
Fat-shan \fāt-'shän\ or **Nam-hoi** \nām-'hòi\ city SE China in cen Kwangtung SW of Canton pop 122,500
Fayal — see FAIAL
Fay-ette-ville \fā-ət-'vil, -vəl; 2 is also 'fed-vəl\ 1 city NW Ark. pop 30,729 2 city SE cen N.C. on Cape Fear river pop 53,510
Fear, Cape \fi(ə)r\ cape SE N.C. at mouth of Cape Fear river
Feath-er \feth-ər\ river 100 m N cen Calif. flowing S into the Sacramento
Federal Capital Territory — see AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Federal District or Sp & Port **Dis-tri-to Fe-de-ral** \di-'strē-tō-'feth-ə-'rāl, dish-'trē-tū-\ 1 or **Federal Capital** or Sp **Ca-pi-tal Fe-de-ral** \káp-ə-'tāl-\ district E Argentina largely comprising * city of Buenos Aires area 74, pop 2,972,453 2 district E cen Brazil including * city of Brasília area 2260, pop 544,862 3 district cen Mexico including *, Mexico City area 573, pop 7,005,855 4 district N Venezuela including * city of Caracas area 745, pop 2,009,561
Federated Malay States former Brit. protectorate (1895–1945) comprising the Malay states of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, & Selangor * Kuala Lumpur
Federated Shan States — see SHAN STATE
Fen \fen, 'fən\ river 300 m N China in cen Shansi flowing SSE into Yellow river
Fengtien, 1 — see LIAONING 2 — see MUKDEN
Fer-ga-na or **Fer-gha-na** \fər-'gän-ə\ valley U.S.S.R. in the Tien Shan in Kirgiz, Tadzhik, & Uzbek republics SE of Tashkent
Fer-gu-son \fər-gə-sən\ city E Mo. N of St. Louis pop 28,915
Fer-man-agh \fər-'man-ə\ county SW Northern Ireland * Enniskillen area 653, pop 49,902
Fer-nan-do de No-ro-nha \fər-'nan-(j)dō-də-nə-'rōn-yə\ island Brazil in the Atlantic 300 m NE of city of Natal area 7
Fernando Po or **Fernando Poo** — see BIOKO
Fern-dale \fərn-'dāl\ city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 30,850
Fer-ra-ra \fə-'rār-ə\ commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna NE of Bologna near the Po pop 156,426
Ferro — see HIERRO
Ferrol, El — see EL FERROL
Ferryville — see MENZEL-BOURGUIBA
Fez \fez\ or **Fès** \fes\ city N cen Morocco pop 290,000
Fez-zan \fe-'zan\ region SW Libya, chiefly desert area ab 150,000
Fich-tel-ge-bir-ge \fik-'təl-gə-'bir-gə\ mountains S cen Germany in NE Bavaria; highest Schneeberg 3447 ft
Fie-so-le \fē-'ā-zə-lē, -lā\ or anc **Fae-su-lae** \fē-zə-'lē\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany NE of Florence
Fife \fi\ or **Fife-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ region, formerly a county E Scotland between firths of Tay & Forth * Cupar area 504, pop 337,690
Fi-ji \fē-(j)jē\ islands SW Pacific E of New Hebrides constituting (with Rotuma I.) an independent dominion of Brit. Commonwealth * Suva (on Viti Levu) area 7083, pop 530,000 — **Fi-ji-an** \-ən\ adj or n
Filch-ner Ice Shelf \'filk-nər\ area of shelf ice Antarctica in Weddell sea
Filipinas, República de — see PHILIPPINES
Finch-ley \'finch-lē\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Barnet
Find-lay \fin-(d)lē\ city NW Ohio pop 35,800
Fin-gal's Cave \fin-'gəlz-\ sea cave W Scotland on Staffa I.
Finger Lakes \fin-'gər\ group of long narrow lakes W cen N.Y. comprised of Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Canandaigua, Skaneateles, Owasco, & several smaller lakes
Fin-is-terre, Cape \fin-ə-'ste(ə)r, -'ster-ē\ cape NW Spain on coast of La Coruña province; westernmost point of Spanish mainland, at 9°18'W
Fin-land \fin-'lænd\ or Finn **Suo-mi** \swō-'mē\ country N Europe bordering on Gulf of Bothnia & Gulf of Finland; a republic * Helsinki area 130,165 pop 4,680,000 — **Fin-land-er** n
Finland, Gulf of arm of Baltic sea between Finland & Estonia
Fin-lay \fin-'lē\ river 250 m Canada in N cen B.C. flowing SE to unite with **Pars-nip** \pär-'snəp\ river (145 m) forming the Peace
Fins-bury \finz-'ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē\ former metropolitan borough E cen London, England, now part of Islington
Fin-ster-aar-horn \fin(t)-stər-'är-'hō(ə)rn\ mountain 14,022 ft S Switzerland; highest of the Bernese Alps
Fiord-land \fē-'ō(ə)rd-'land\ mountain region S New Zealand in SW South I.
Fitch-burg \'fich-'bərg\ city N cen Mass. pop 43,343
Fiume — see RIJEKA
Fiu-mi-ci-no \fyū-mə-'chē-(j)nō\ town cen Italy on Tyrrhenian sea SW of Rome & WNW of Ostia
Flag-staff \flag-'staf\ city N cen Ariz. pop 26,117
Flam-bor-ough Head \flam-'bər-ə-, -bə-rə-, -b(ə)-rə-\ promontory NE England on Humberside coast
Flan-ders \flan-'dərz\ or F **Flan-dre** \flāndr\ or Flem **Vlaan-de-ren** \vlān-də-rən\ region W Belgium & N France bordering on North sea; a medieval county * Lille — see EAST FLANDERS, WEST FLANDERS
Flat-head \flat-'hed\ river 250 m SE B.C. & NW Mont. flowing S through **Flathead Lake** (30 m long, in Mont.) into Clark Fork
Flat-tery, Cape \flat-ə-rē\ cape NW Wash. at entrance to Juan de Fuca strait
Flens-burg \frenz-'bərg, 'flen(t)s-'bürk\ city & port W Germany on inlet of the Baltic near Danish border pop 95,488
Fletsch-horn \flech-'hō(ə)rn\ or **Ross-bo-den-horn** \rōs-'bōd-'n-'hō(ə)rn\ mountain 13,127 ft S Switzerland in Pennine Alps S of Simplon Pass
Flin-ders \flin-'dərz\ 1 river 500 m Australia in cen Queensland flowing NW into Gulf of Carpentaria 2 mountain ranges Australia in E So. Australia E of Lake Torrens
Flint \flint\ 1 river 265 m W Ga. flowing S & SW into Lake Seminole 2 city SE cen Mich. pop 193,317 3 or **Flint-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county NE Wales * Mold area 256
Flod-den \flād-'n\ hill N England in N Northumberland near Scottish border
Floral Park village SE N.Y. on E Long I. pop 18,422
Flor-ence \flōr-ən(t)s, 'flār-\ 1 city NW Ala. on the Tennessee pop 34,031 2 city E S.C. pop 25,997 3 or It **Fi-ren-ze** \fē-'rent-sā\ commune cen Italy on the Arno * of Tuscany pop 458,359 — **Flor-en-tine** \flōr-ən-'tēn, 'flār-, -tin\ adj or n
Flo-res \flōr-əs, 'flōr-\ 1 island NW Azores area 57 2 island Indonesia in Lesser Sunda islands area 5509
Flo-ri-a-nó-po-lis \flōr-ē-ə-'nāp-ə-ləs, flōr-\ city S Brazil * of Santa Catarina state on island off coast pop 130,012

Flor-i-da \flôr-əd-ə, 'flär-\ 1 state SE U.S. * Tallahassee area 58,560, pop 6,789,443 2 \flôr-əd-ə, 'flär-; flä-'rēd-ə\ or **N'Ge-la** \en-'gā-lə\ or **Ge-la** \gā-lə\ island W Pacific in SE Solomons N of Guadalcanal — **Flo-rid-i-an** \flä-'rid-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n* — **Flor-i-dan** \flôr-əd-ən, 'flär-\ *adj* or *n*

Florida, Straits of or **Florida Strait** channel between Florida Keys (on NW) & Cuba & Bahamas (on S & E) connecting Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic

Florida Keys chain of islands off the S tip of Florida peninsula

Flo-ris-sant \flôr-ə-sənt, 'flôr-\ city E Mo. NNW of St. Louis pop 65,908

Flush-ing \fləsh-ɪŋ\ 1 section of New York City on Long I. in Queens 2 — see **VLISINGEN**

Fly \fli\ river 650 m S New Guinea flowing SE into Gulf of Papua

Foc-sa-ni \fök-'shän-(ē)\ city E Rumania in S Moldavia pop 39,629

Fog-gia \fō-jə, -(j)ä\ commune SE Italy in Apulia pop 139,117

Foggy Bottom section of Washington, D.C., near the Potomac

Foix \fwä\ region & former province S France in the Pyrenees SE of Gascony

Folke-stone \fök-stən, US also -,stön\ borough SE England in Kent on Strait of Dover pop 43,760

Fond du Lac \fän-d'l-ak, 'fän-jə-lak\ city E Wis. on Lake Winnebago pop 35,515

Fon-se-ca, **Gulf of** \fän-'sā-kə\ or **Fonseca Bay** inlet of the Pacific in Central America in El Salvador, Honduras, & Nicaragua

Fon-taine-bleau \fänt-'n-blō\ commune N France SSE of Paris pop 18,094

Fon-tana \fän-'tan-ə\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 20,673

Foo-chow \fū-'jō, -'chau\ or **Min-how** \min-'hō\ city & port SE China * of Fukien on Min river pop 616,000

For-a-ker, Mount \fôr-i-kər, 'fär-\ mountain 17,395 ft S Alaska in Alaska range SW of Mt. McKinley

Forest Park 1 city N Ga. SE of Atlanta pop 19,994 2 village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 15,472 3 city SW Ohio N of Cincinnati pop 15,139

For-far \fôr-fər\ 1 or **For-far-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ — see **ANGUS** 2 royal burgh E Scotland in Tayside

For-lì \fôr-'lè\ commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna SE of Bologna pop 103,666

For-mo-sa \fôr-'mō-sə, fər-, -zə\ or **Tai-wan** \ti-'wän\ 1 island China off SE coast E of Fukien; belonged to Japan 1895–1945; since 1949 seat of (Nationalist) Republic of China (* Taipei) area 13,900, pop 14,810,929 2 strait between Formosa & China mainland connecting East China & So. China seas — **For-mo-san** \-'mōs-ən, -'mōz-\ *adj* or *n*

For-ta-le-za \fört-'l-ā-zə\ or **Ce-a-rá** \sā-ə-'rā\ city & port NE Brazil on the Atlantic * of Ceará pop 846,069

Fort Bayard — see **CHANKIANG**

Fort Col-lins \käl-ənz\ city N Colo. pop 43,337

Fort-de-France \förd-ə-'frāns\ city French West Indies * of Martinique on W coast pop 96,943

Fort de Kock — see **BUKITTINGGI**

Fort Dodge \dāj\ city NW cen Iowa pop 31,263

Fort Erie \i(ə)r-ē\ town Canada in SE Ont. on Niagara river pop 23,113

Fort Fred-er-ica National Monument \fred-ə-'rē-kə, fre-'drē-\ reservation SE Ga. on W shore of St. Simon I. containing site of fort built by Oglethorpe 1736

Fort George \jō(ə)rj\ river 480 m Canada in cen Que. flowing W into James Bay

Forth \fō(ə)rth, 'fō(ə)rth\ river 114 m S cen Scotland flowing E into Firth of Forth (estuary 48 m long, inlet of North sea)

Fort Jefferson National Monument — see **DRY TORTUGAS**

Fort Knox \nāks\ military reservation N cen Ky. SSW of Louisville; location of U.S. Gold Bullion Depository

Fort-Lamy — see **NDJAMENA**

Fort Lau-der-dale \lōd-ər-dāl\ city SE Fla. pop 139,590

Fort Lee \lè\ borough NE N.J. on the Hudson pop 30,631

Fort Mc-Hen-ry National Monument and Historic Shrine \mə-'ken-rē\ site in Baltimore, Md., of a fort bombarded 1814 by the British

Fort Ma-tan-zas National Monument \mə-'tan-zəs\ reservation ab 15 m SSE of St. Augustine, Fla., containing Fort Matanzas, built ab 1736 by the Spanish

Fort Myers \mī(-ə)rz\ city SW Fla. pop 27,351

Fort Nelson \nel-sən\ river 260 m Canada in NE B.C. flowing NW into Liard river

Fort Peck Reservoir \pek\ reservoir ab 130 m long NE Mont. formed in Missouri river by **Fort Peck Dam**

Fort Pierce \pi(ə)rs\ city E Fla. on the Atlantic pop 29,721

Fort Pu-las-ki National Monument \pə-'las-kē, pyü-\ reservation E Ga. comprising island in mouth of Savannah river, site of a fort built 1829–47 to replace Revolutionary Fort Greene

Fort Randall Dam — see **FRANCIS CASE (Lake)**

Fort Smith \smith\ city NW Ark. on Arkansas river pop 62,802

Fort Sum-ter National Monument \səm(p)-tər\ reservation S.C. at entrance to Charleston harbor containing site of Fort Sumter

Fort Thom-as \tām-əs\ city N Ky. SE of Covington pop 16,338

Fort Union National Monument reservation NE N.Mex. 50 m ENE of Santa Fe containing site of military post 1851–91

Fort Vancouver National Monument site SW Wash. in city of Vancouver of a trading & military post (founded 1825) that was W terminus of the Oregon Trail

Fort Wal-ton Beach \wolt-'n\ city NW Fla. E of Pensacola pop 19,994

Fort Wayne \wān\ city NE Ind. pop 177,671

Fort William — see **THUNDER BAY**

Fort Worth \wərth\ city N Tex. W of Dallas pop 393,476

Fos \fös\ port S France on Gulf of Fos in Rhone delta W of Marseilles

Fos-to-ria \fō-'stör-ē-ə, fä-, -'stör-\ city NW Ohio pop 16,037

Fountain Valley city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 31,826

Four Forest Cantons the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, & Lucerne in cen Switzerland surrounding the Lake of Lucerne

Four Forest Cantons, Lake of the — see **LUCERNE (Lake of)**

Fou-ta Djal-lon or **Fu-ta Jall-lon** \füt-ə-jə-'lōn\ mountain region W Guinea; highest point ab 4200 ft

Fox \fäks\ 1 islands SW Alaska in the E Aleutians — see **UMNAK**, **UNALASKA**, **UNIMAK** 2 river 220 m SE Wis. & NE Ill. flowing S into the Illinois 3 river 175 m E Wis. flowing NE & N through Lake Winnebago into Green Bay

Foxe Basin \fäks\ inlet of the Atlantic N Canada in E. Franklin District W of Baffin I.; connected with Hudson Bay by **Foxe Channel**

Foyle \föi(ə)l\ river ab 20 m N Ireland flowing NE past city of Londonderry to **Lough Foyle** (inlet of the Atlantic 18 m long)

Fra-ming-ham \frā-mɪŋ-'ham\ town E Mass. pop 64,048

France \fran(t)s\ country W Europe between English channel & the Mediterranean; a republic * Paris area 212,659, pop 51,260,000

Franch-e-Com-té \frāsh-kōp-tā\ region & former county & province E France E of the Saône * Besançon — see **BURGUNDY**

Fran-cis Case, Lake \-,fran(t)-səs-'kās\ reservoir ab 100 m long S S.Dak. formed in the Missouri by **Fort Ran-dall Dam** \ran-d'l\

Fran-co-nia \fran-'kō-nē-ə, -nyə\ 1 former duchy in Austrasia 2 region W Germany in N & NW Bavaria — **Fran-co-ni-an** \-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj* or *n*

Frank-fort \frāŋk-fərt\ city * of Ky. pop 21,356

Frank-furt \frāŋk-fərt, 'frāŋk-fü(ə)rt\ or **Frank-fort** \frāŋk-fərt\ 1 or **Frankfurt am Main** \-(j)ām-'mīn\ or **Frankfort on the Main** city W Germany on Main river pop 661,800 2 or **Frankfurt an der Oder** \-,än-də-'rōd-ər\ or **Frankfort on the Oder** city E Germany on Oder river pop 62,011

Frank-lin \frāŋ-klən\ 1 town E cen Mass. SW of Boston pop 17,830 2 district Canada in N Northwest Territories including Arctic islands & Boothia & Melville peninsulas area 541,753

Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake reservoir 151 m long NE Wash. formed in Columbia river by Grand Coulee Dam

Franklin Park village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 20,497

Franks Peak or **Francs Peak** \frāŋ(k)s\ mountain 13,140 ft NW Wyo; highest in Absaroka range

Franz Jo-sef Land \fran(t)s-'jō-zəf-,land also -səf-; frān(t)s-'yō-zəf-,lānt\ archipelago U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, in Arctic ocean N of Novaya Zemlya

Fras-ca-ti \fra-'skāt-ē, frā-\ commune cen Italy in Latium 11 m SE of Rome pop 18,023

Fra-ser \frā-zər, -zhər\ river 850 m Canada in S cen B.C. flowing into Strait of Georgia

Frau-en-feld \fräu(-ə)n-,felt\ commune NE Switzerland * of Thurgau canton pop 17,576

Fred-er-ick \fred-(ə)rik\ city N Md. pop 23,641

Fred-er-ic-ton \fred-(ə)rik-tən\ city Canada * of N.B. on St. John river pop 24,254

Fred-er-iks-berg \fred-(ə)riks-,bærg\ city Denmark on Sjælland I., W suburb of Copenhagen pop 103,621

Free-port \frē-pō(ə)rt, -pō(ə)rt\ 1 city N Ill. W of Rockford pop 27,736 2 village SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 40,374 3 city NW Bahamas on cen Grand Bahama I. pop 25,859

Free-town \frē-taun\ city & port * of Sierra Leone on the Atlantic pop 178,600

Frei-burg \fri-,bü(ə)rg, -,bærg\ or **Freiburg im Breisgau** \im-'bris-gau\ 1 city W Germany at W foot of Black Forest pop 163,500 2 — see **FRIBOURG**

Fré-jus, Mas-sif du \ma-,sēf-də-frā-'zhüs, -'zhüēs\ mountain on border between France & Italy at SW end of Graian Alps

Fre-man-tle \frē-'mant-l\ city Australia in SW Western Australia at mouth of Swan river; port for Perth pop 25,284

Fre-mont \frē-'mānt\ 1 city W Calif. SE of Oakland pop 100,869 2 city E Nebr. pop 22,962 3 city N Ohio pop 18,490

French Community or **F Com-mu-nau-té fran-çaise** \kò-müē-nō-tā-frān-sez\ federation (formed 1958) comprising metropolitan France, its overseas departments & territories, & the former French territories in Africa that on becoming republics chose to maintain their ties with France

French Equatorial Africa or **French Congo** former country W cen Africa N of Congo river comprising a federation of Chad, Gabon, Middle Congo, & Ubangi-Shari territories * Brazzaville

French Guiana country N So. America; an overseas department of France * Cayenne area 34,740, pop 50,000

French Guinea — see **GUINEA**

French India former French possessions in India including Chandernagore (ceded to India 1950) & Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanaon, & Mahé (ceded to India 1954) * Pondicherry

French Indochina — see **INDOCHINA**

French Morocco — see **MOROCCO**

French Polynesia or formerly **French Oceania** islands in S Pacific belonging to France & including Society, Marquesas, Tuamotu, Gambier, & Tubuai groups * Papeete (on Tahiti) pop 120,000

French Somaliland — see **DJIBOUTI**

French Sudan — see **MALI**

French Territory of the Afars and the Issas — see **DJIBOUTI**

French Togo — see **TOGO**

French Union former federation (1946–58) comprising metropolitan France & its overseas departments, territories, & associated states — see **FRENCH COMMUNITY**

French West Africa area W Africa comprising the former French territories of Dahomey, French Guinea, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, & Upper Volta

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French West Indies islands of the West Indies belonging to France & including Guadeloupe, Martinique, Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, St. Barthélemy, & part of St. Martin

Fres-no \ˈfrɛz-(n)ɔ\ city S cen Calif. pop 165,972

Fria, Cape \frɛ-ə\ cape NW South-West Africa on the Atlantic

Fri-bourg \frɛ-ˈbʊ(ə)r\ or **G Frei-burg** \frɛ-ˈbʊ(ə)rg, -bɜrg\ 1 canton W cen Switzerland area 647, pop 180,309 2 commune, its *, SW of Bern pop 39,659

Frid-ley \ˈfrɪd-lɛ\ city SE Minn. N of St. Paul pop 29,233

Friendly — see TONGA

Fries-land \frɛz-lænd, ˈfrɛs-, -lænd\ 1 old region N Europe bordering on North sea 2 province N Netherlands * Leeuwarden area 1431, pop 521,751

Frio, Cape \frɛ-(j)ɔ\ cape SE Brazil E of Rio de Janeiro

Fri-sches Haff \ˈfrɪʃ-əs-häf\ lagoon N Poland & E Soviet Russia, Europe; inlet of Gulf of Danzig

Fri-sian \ˈfrɪz-ən, ˈfrɛ-zhən\ islands NW Europe in North sea including **West Frisian** islands (off N coast of Netherlands), **East Frisian** islands (off NW coast of Germany), & **North Frisian** islands (off coast of Germany & Denmark, including Helgoland & Sylt)

Fri-u-li \frɛ-ə-(j)lɛ, frɛ-ˈü-lɛ\ district N Italy in Friuli-Venezia Giulia on Yugoslav border — **Fri-u-li-an** \frɛ-ˈü-lɛ-ən\ adj or n

Friuli-Ve-ne-zia Giu-lia \-və-net-sɛ-ə-ˈjül-yə\ region N Italy E of Veneto * Udine area 6223, pop 1,225,894

Fro-bi-sheer Bay \frɔ-bi-shɛr-\ inlet of the Atlantic N Canada in Franklin District on SE coast of Baffin I.

Front \ˈfrʌnt\ range of the Rockies extending from cen Colo. N into SE Wyo. — see GRAYS PEAK

Fro-ward, Cape \frɔ-(w)ərd\ headland S Chile on N side of Strait of Magellan; southernmost point of mainland of So. America, at ab 53°54'S lat.

Frun-ze \ˈfrün-zə\ or formerly **Pish-pek** \pɪʃ-ˈpek\ city U.S.S.R. on Chu river * of Kirgiz Republic pop 431,000

Fu-ji \f(y)ü-(j)ɛ\ or **Fu-ji-ya-ma** \f(y)ü-jɛ-(y)äm-ə\ or **Fu-ji-no-ya-ma** \-(j)nō-yäm-ə\ or **Fu-ji-san** \-sän\ mountain 12,388 ft Japan in S cen Honshu; highest in Japan

Fu-kien \f(y)ü-ˈkyen, -kɛ-ˈen\ province SE China bordering on Formosa strait * Foochow area 47,529, pop 17,000,000

Fu-ku-o-ka \f(y)ü-kə-ˈwō-kə\ city & port Japan on N Kyushu on inlet of Tsushima strait pop 825,000

Ful-da \ˈfʊl-də\ city W Germany NE of Frankfurt pop 44,365

Ful-ham \ˈfʊl-əm\ former metropolitan borough SW London, England, now part of Hammersmith

Ful-ler-ton \ˈfʊl-ərt-ən\ city SW Calif. pop 85,826

Fu-na-fu-ti \f(y)ü-nə-ˈf(y)üt-ɛ\ island (atoll) S Pacific in cen Tuvalu islands; contains * of the group

Fun-chal \fün-ˈshäl, ˈfən-\ city & port Portugal * of Madeira I. pop 105,791

Fun-dy, Bay of \ˈfən-dɛ\ inlet of the Atlantic SE Canada between N.B. & N.S.

Fundy National Park reservation SE Canada in N.B. on upper Bay of Fundy area 80

Fur-neaux \ˈfər-(j)nɔ\ islands Australia off NE Tasmania

Fur-ness \ˈfər-nəs\ district N England comprising peninsula in Irish sea in SW Cumbria

Fürth \ˈfʊ(ə)rt, ˈfʊert\ city W Germany NW of Nuremberg pop 94,252

Fu-se \f(y)ü-(j)sä\ city Japan in S Honshu E of Osaka pop 253,000

Fu-shun \f(y)ü-ˈshün\ city NE China in NE Liaoning E of Mukden pop 985,000

Fu-sin \f(y)ü-ˈshin\ city NE China in NE Liaoning WNW of Mukden pop 188,600

Futa Jallon — see FOUTA DJALLON

Fu-tu-na \fə-ˈtū-nə\ 1 or **Hoorn** \hō(ə)rn, ˈhō(ə)rn\ islands SW Pacific NE of Fiji; formerly a French protectorate, since 1959 part of Wallis & Futuna islands territory 2 island SW Pacific in Futuna group 3 island SW Pacific in SE New Hebrides

Fyn \fin\ or **G Fū-nen** \f(y)ü-nən, ˈfū-\ island Denmark in the Baltic between Sjælland & Jutland; chief city Odense area 1149

Fyzabad — see FAIZABAD

Ga-bès \gäb-əs, -es\ city & port SE Tunisia on **Gulf of Gabès** (anc **Syr-tis Mi-nor** \sərt-ə-smi-nər\, arm of the Mediterranean) pop 32,300

Ga-bon \ga-ˈbɔn\ 1 or **Ga-boon** or **Ga-bun** \gə-ˈbün, ga-\ river NW Gabon flowing into the Atlantic through long wide estuary 2 country W Africa on the Atlantic; formerly a territory of French Equatorial Africa, since 1958 a republic * Libreville area 103,089, pop 500,000 — **Gab-o-nese** \gäb-ə-nɛz, -nɛs\ adj or n

Ga-bo-rone \gäb-ə-rɔn\ or formerly **Ga-be-ro-nes** \-rō-nəs\ town * of Botswana

Gad-a-ra \ˈgad-ə-rə\ ancient town Palestine SE of Sea of Galilee — **Gad-a-rene** \ˈgad-ə-rɛn, ˈgad-ə-\ adj or n

Gades or **Gadir** — see Cádiz — **Gad-i-tan** \ˈgad-ə-tən\ adj or n

Gads-den \ˈgad-z-dən\ city NE Ala. on Coosa river pop 53,928

Gadsden Purchase tract of land S of Gila river in present Ariz. & N.Mex. purchased 1853 by the U.S. from Mexico area 29,640

Ga-e-ta \gä-ˈät-ə\ city & port cen Italy in Latium on **Gulf of Gaeta** (inlet of Tyrrhenian sea N of Bay of Naples) pop 22,799

Gaf-sa \ˈgaf-sə\ or anc **Cap-sa** \ˈkap-sə\ oasis W cen Tunisia

Gaines-ville \ˈgānz-vil, -vəl\ 1 city N cen Fla. pop 64,510 2 city N Ga. pop 15,459

Gaird-ner, Lake \ˈga(ə)rd-nər, ˈge(ə)rd-\ salt lake Australia in So. Australia W of Lake Torrens area 1840

Ga-lá-pa-gos islands \gə-ˈláp-ə-gəs, -ˈlap-\ or **Co-lón archipelago** \kə-ˈlɔn-\ island group Ecuador in the Pacific 600 m W of mainland * San Cristóbal area 3029 — see ISABELA

Gal-a-ta \ˈgal-ət-ə\ port & commercial section of Istanbul, Turkey

Ga-la-ti \gə-ˈlät-s(-ɛ)\ or **Ga-lat-z** \ˈgäl-äts\ city E Rumania on the Danube pop 172,687

Ga-la-tia \gə-ˈlā-sh(-ɛ)-ə\ ancient country & Roman province cen Asia Minor in region centered on modern Ankara, Turkey — **Ga-la-tian** \-shən\ adj or n

Gald-hö-pig-gen \ˈgäl-hə(r)-,pɪg-ən\ mountain 8100 ft S cen Norway in Jotunheim mountains

Gales-burg \ˈgä(ə)lz-,bɜrg\ city NW Ill. pop 36,290

Ga-li-cia \gə-ˈlish(-ɛ)-ə\ 1 region E cen Europe including N slopes of the Carpathians & valleys of the upper Vistula, Dniester, Bug, & Seret; former Austrian crown land; belonged to Poland between the two world wars; now divided between Poland & Ukraine 2 region & ancient kingdom NW Spain bordering on the Atlantic — **Ga-li-cian** \-ˈlish-ən\ adj or n

Gal-i-lee \ˈgal-ə-lɛ\ hill region N Israel N of Esdraelon plain — **Gal-i-le-an** \ˈgal-ə-lɛ-ən\ adj or n

Galilee, Sea of or **bib Lake of Gen-nes-a-ret** \gə-ˈnes-ə-ret, -rət\ or **Sea of Ti-be-ri-as** \tɪ-ˈbɪr-ɛ-əs\ or **Sea of Chin-ne-reth** \ˈkin-ə-reth\ or Heb **Yam Kin-ne-ret** \ˈyäm-ˈkin-ə-ret\ lake 14 m long & 8 m wide N Israel on Syrian border traversed by the Jordan; 686 ft below sea level

Gal-la-tin \ˈgal-ət-ən\ 1 mountain range S Mont. — see ELECTRIC PEAK 2 river 125 m SW Mont. — see THREE FORKS

Ga-lli-nas, Point \gə-ˈyɛ-nəs\ cape N Colombia; northernmost point of So. America, at 12°15' N

Gal-lip-o-li \gə-ˈlip-ə-lɛ\ or **Ge-li-bo-lu** \gel-ə-bə-ˈlü\ peninsula Turkey in Europe between the Dardanelles & Saros gulf — see CHERSONESE

Gal-lo-way \ˈgal-ə-wā\ district SW Scotland comprising area formerly in counties of Wigtown & Kirkcudbright — see DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY — **Gal-we-gian** \gal-ˈwɛ-j(-ɛ)-ən\ adj or n

Galt \ˈgɔlt\ former city, Ont., Canada — see CAMBRIDGE

Gal-ves-ton \ˈgal-və-stən\ city SE Tex. on **Galveston Island** (30 m long) at entrance to **Galveston Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico) pop 61,809 — **Gal-ves-to-nian** \gal-və-ˈstō-nɛ-ən, -nyən\ n

Gal-way \ˈgɔl-wā\ 1 county W Ireland in Connacht bordering on the Atlantic area 2293, pop 148,220 2 municipal borough & port, its *, on **Galway Bay** (inlet) pop 26,896

Gam-bia \ˈgam-bɛ-ə\ 1 river 460 m W Africa flowing from Fouta Djallon in W Guinea W through Senegal into the Atlantic in Gam-bia 2 or **The Gambia** country W Africa; a republic in the Brit. Commonwealth * Banjul area 3977, pop 370,000 — **Gam-bi-an** \-bɛ-ən\ adj or n

Gam-bier \ˈgam-bi(ə)r\ islands S Pacific SE of Tuamotu archipelago belonging to France — see MANGAREVA

Gana — see GHANA

Gand — see GHENT

Gan-dhi-na-gar \ˈgən-də-nəg-ər\ town W India N of Ahmadabad * of Gujarat

Gandzha — see KIROVABAD

Gan-ges \ˈgan-jɛz\ river 1550 m N India flowing from the Himalayas SE & E to unite with the Brahmaputra & empty into Bay of Bengal through the vast **Ganges delta** — see HOOGHLY — **Gan-get-ic** \gan-ˈjet-ik\ adj

Gang-tok \ˈgan-täk, ˈgən-\ town NE India * of Sikkim

Gan-nett Peak \ˈgan-ət-\ mountain 13,785 ft, cen Wyo.; highest in Wind River range & in the state

Gar-da, Lake \ˈgärd-ə\ lake 35 m long N Italy between Lombardy & Veneto draining through the Mincio into the Po

Gar-de-na \ˈgär-dɛ-nə\ city SW Calif. S of Los Angeles pop 41,021

Garden City, 1 city SE Mich. SW of Detroit pop 41,864 2 village SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 25,373

Garden Grove city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles pop 122,524

Gard-ner \ˈgärd-nər\ city N cen Mass. pop 19,748

Gar-field \ˈgär-fɛld\ 1 mountain 10,961 ft SW Mont. near Idaho border; highest in Beaverhead & Bitterroot ranges 2 city NE N.J. N of Newark pop 30,722

Garfield Heights city NE Ohio SSE of Cleveland pop 41,417

Ga-ri-glia-no \gär-ɛl-ˈyän-(j)ɔ\ river 100 m, cen Italy in Latium flowing SE & SW into Gulf of Gaeta

Gar-land \ˈgär-lænd\ city NE Tex. NNE of Dallas pop 81,437

Gar-misch-Par-ten-ki-chen \ˈgär-mish-ˈpärt-ən-ki(ə)r-kən\ city W Germany in Bavaria SW of Munich in foothills of the Alps pop 27,367

Gar-mo Peak \ˈgär-(j)mō\ or **Sta-lin Peak** \ˈstäl-ən, ˈstal-, -ɛn\ or since 1961 **Communism Peak** mountain 24,590 ft Soviet Central Asia in SE Tadzhik Republic in the Pamirs; highest in the U.S.S.R.

Ga-ronne \gə-ˈrən, -ˈrɔn\ river 355 m SW France flowing NW to unite with the Dordogne forming Gironde estuary

Gar-ri-son Reservoir \ˈgar-ə-sən\ or **Lake Sak-a-ka-wea** \sak-ə-kə-ˈwɛ-ə\ reservoir 140 m long W N.Dak. formed in the Missouri by the **Garrison Dam**

Gar-tok \ˈgär-täk\ town China in SW Tibet on upper Indus

Gary \ˈga(ə)r-ɛ, ˈge(ə)r-\ city NW Ind. pop 175,415

Gas-co-nade \ˈgas-kə-ˈnād\ river 250 m S cen Mo. flowing NE into the Missouri

Gas-co-ny \ˈgas-kə-nɛ\ or **F Gas-cogne** \gä-skön\ region & former province SW France * Auch

Ga-sher-brum \ˈgəsh-ər-brüm, -brüm\ mountain 26,470 ft N Kashmir in Karakoram range SE of Mt. Godwin Austen

Gas-pé \ˈgas-pä, ˈgas-\ 1 peninsula Canada in SE Que. between mouth of St. Lawrence river & Chaleur Bay 2 city Canada in E Que. pop 17,211 — **Gas-pe-sian** \ga-ˈspɛ-zhən\ adj

Ga-stein or **Bad-ga-stein** \,(bät-)gä-ˈstɪn\ town W cen Austria S of Salzburg

Gas-ti-neau \ˈgas-tə-nō\ channel SE Alaska between Douglas I. & mainland; Juneau is situated on it

Gas-to-nia \ga-ˈstō-nɛ-ə, -nyə\ city S N.C. pop 47,142

Gates-head \ˈgäts-hed\ borough N England in Tyne and Wear county on the Tyne opposite Newcastle pop 94,457

Gath \ˈgath\ city of ancient Philistia ENE of Gaza

Gat-i-neau \ˈgat-ən-ō\ 1 river 240 m Canada in SW Que. flowing S into the Ottawa at Hull 2 town Canada in SW Que. pop 22,321

Ga-tun \gə-ˈtün\ lake Panama Canal Zone formed by the **Gatun Dam** in Chagres river

Gaul \ˈgɔl\ or **L Gal-lia** \ˈgal-ɛ-ə\ ancient country W Europe comprising chiefly the region occupied by modern France & Belgium & at one time including also the Po valley in N Italy — see CISPINE GAUL, TRANSALPINE GAUL

Ga-var-nie \gav-ər-'nē\ waterfall 1385 ft SW France S of Lourdes in the **Cirque de Gavarnie** \si(ə)rk-də-\ (natural amphitheater at head of Gave de Pau) — see PAU (Gave de)

Gave de Pau — see PAU

Gav-ins Point Dam \gav-ənz-\ dam SE S.Dak. & NE Nebr. in the Missouri — see LEWIS AND CLARK

Gäv-le \yev-lə\ city & port E Sweden on Gulf of Bothnia NNW of Stockholm pop 72,987

Ga-ya \gə-'yā\ city NE India in cen Bihar pop 169,464

Ga-za \gāz-ə, 'gaz-, 'gāz-\ or **Ar Ghaz-ze** \gāz-ē\ city S Palestine near the Mediterranean; with surrounding coastal district (**Gaza Strip**, adjoining Sinai peninsula), administered 1949–67 by Egypt, since 1967 by Israel pop 118,300

Ga-zi-an-tep \gāz-ē-(,)ān-'tep\ or formerly **Ain-tab** \in-'tab\ city S Turkey N of Alep, Syria pop 160,152

Gdansk \gə-'dān(t)sk-, '-dān(t)sk\ or **G Dan-zig** \dan(t)-sig-, 'dān(t)-\ city & port N Poland on Gulf of Danzig pop 369,900

Gdyn-ia \gə-'din-ē-\ city & port N Poland on Gulf of Danzig NNW of Gdansk pop 182,400

Gebel Katherina — see KATHERINA (Gebel)

Gebel Musa — see MUSA (Gebel)

Gē-diz \gə-'dēz\ or **Sa-ra-bat** \sār-ə-'bāt\ river 200 m W Turkey in Asia flowing W into Gulf of Izmir

Gee-long \jə-'lōŋ\ city & port SE Australia in S Victoria on Port Phillip Bay SW of Melbourne pop (with suburbs) 104,974

Geel-vink Bay \gā(ə)l-(,)vɪŋk-\ or **Sa-re-ra Bay** \sə-'re-rə-\ inlet Indonesia in N West Irian

Gela — see FLORIDA

Gel-der-land \gel-dər-'land\ province E Netherlands bordering on IJsselmeer * Arnhem area 1965, pop 1,505,760

Gelibolu — see GALLIPOLI

Gel-sen-kir-chen \gel-zən-'ki(ə)r-kən\ city W Germany in the Ruhr W of Dortmund pop 351,000

General San Martín — see SAN MARTÍN

Gen-e-see \jen-ə-'sē\ river 144 m W N.Y. flowing N into Lake Ontario

Gen-e-va \jə-'nē-və\ 1 city cen N.Y. on Seneca Lake pop 16,793

2 or **F Ge-nève** \zhə-'nev\ or **G Genf** \genf\ canton SW Switzerland area 107, pop 331,599 3 or **F Genève** or **G Genf** city, its *, at SW tip of Lake Geneva on the Rhone pop 169,500 — **Gen-e-ve** \jen-ə-'vēz-, '-vēs\ adj or n

Geneva, Lake of or **Lake Le-man** \lē-'mən, 'lem-ən, lə-'man\ lake 45 m long on border between SW Switzerland & E France; traversed by the Rhone

Gennesaret, Lake of — see GALILEE (Sea of)

Gen-oa \jen-ə-wə\ or **It Ge-no-va** \je-nō-'vā\ or **anc Gen-ua** \jen-yə-wə\ commune & port NW Italy * of Liguria at foot of the Apennines & at head of **Gulf of Genoa** (arm of Ligurian sea) pop 842,303 — **Gen-o-ese** \jen-ə-'wēz-, '-wēs\ adj or n — **Gen-o-ve** \-ə-'vēz-, '-vēs\ adj or n

Gen-tof-te \gen-'təf-tə\ city Denmark on Sjælland I., N suburb of Copenhagen pop 77,970

George \jō(ə)rj\ river 345 m Canada in NE Que. flowing N into Ungava Bay

George, Lake, 1 lake 14 m long NE Fla. in course of St. Johns river WNW of Daytona Beach 2 lake 33 m long E N.Y. S of Lake Champlain

Georges Bank \jō(ə)r-jəz-\ submerged sandbank E of Mass.

George-town \jō(ə)rj-'taun\ 1 section of Washington, D.C., in W part of the city 2 town Canada in SE Ont. W of Toronto pop 17,053 3 city & port * of Guyana on the Atlantic pop 162,000

George Town — see PINANG

Geor-gia \jōr-jə\ 1 state SE U.S. * Atlanta area 58,876, pop 4,589,575 2 or **Geor-gian Republic** \jōr-jən-\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. S of Caucasus mountains bordering on Black sea; an ancient & medieval kingdom * Tiflis area 26,875, pop 4,688,000

Georgia, Strait of channel 150 m long NW Wash. & SW B.C. between S Vancouver I. & mainland NW of Puget Sound

Georgian Bay inlet of Lake Huron, Canada, in SE Ont.

Georgian Bay Islands National Park reservation SE Canada including Flowerpot I. SE of Manitoulin I. & a group of small islands N of Midland, Ont. area 5.4

Ge-ra \ger-ə\ city E Germany ESE of Erfurt pop 111,188

Ger-la-cho-v-ka \ge(ə)r-lə-'kōf-kə-, '-kōv-\ mountain 8737 ft E Czechoslovakia in Tatra mountains; highest in Carpathians

German East Africa former country E Africa comprising Tanganyika & Ruanda-Urundi (now Rwanda & Burundi); a German protectorate 1885–1920

Ger-ma-nia \jər-'mā-nē-ə-, -nyə\ 1 region of ancient Europe E of the Rhine & N of the Danube 2 region of Roman Empire just W of the Rhine in what is now NE France & part of Belgium & the Netherlands

German ocean — see NORTH SEA

German Southwest Africa — see SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Ger-man-town \jər-mən-'taun\ a NW section of Philadelphia, Pa.

Ger-ma-ny \jərm-(ə)-nē\ or **G Deutsch-land** \dōich-'lān\ former country cen Europe bordering on North & Baltic seas, since 1949, divided into two republics: **Federal Republic of Germany** or **Bun-des-re-pu-blik Deutschland** \bun-dəs-'rā-pū-'blēk-\ to the W (* Bonn, area 96,000 pop 60,650,599) & **German Democratic Republic** or **Deutsche De-mo-kra-tische Re-pu-blik** \dōi-chə-'dā-mō-'krāt-ish-ə-'rā-pū-'blēk\ to the E (* East Berlin area 41,804, pop 17,068,318)

Ger-mis-ton \jər-mə-stən\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal E of Johannesburg pop 214,393

Ge-ro-na \hā-'rō-nə, jə-\ 1 province NE Spain in NE Catalonia area 2264, pop 414,397 2 commune, its * pop 50,338

Get-tys-burg National Military Park \get-ēz-'bərg\ reservation S Pa. near borough of Gettysburg including site of battle 1863

Ge-zi-ra or **Je-zi-ra** or **El Jezira** \el-(,)jə-'zir-ə\ district E cen Sudan between the Blue Nile & White Nile

Gha-da-mes \gə-'dam-əs-, '-dām-\ oasis & town NW Libya in Tripolitania near Algerian border

Gha-gha-ra \gäg-ə-'rā\ or **Gog-ra** \gäg-rə-, -rā\ river 570 m S cen Asia flowing S from SW Tibet through Nepal into the Ganges in N India

Gha-na \gän-ə, 'gan-ə\ 1 or **Ga-na** ancient empire W Africa in what is now W Mali; flourished 4th–13th centuries 2 or formerly **Gold Coast** country W Africa bordering on Gulf of Guinea; a republic within Brit. Commonwealth; formerly (as Gold Coast) a Brit. territory comprising Gold Coast colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories, & Togoland trust territory * Accra area 91,843, pop 8,860,000 — **Gha-na-ian** \gä-'nā-(y)ən, ga-, '-nī-ən\ adj or n — **Gha-nian** \gän-ē-ən, 'gän-yən, 'gan-\ adj or n — **Gha-nese** \gä-'nēz, ga-, '-nēs\ adj

Gharapuri — see ELEPHANTA

Ghar-da-ia \gär-'dī-ə\ commune N cen Algeria pop 30,167

Ghats — see EASTERN GHATS, WESTERN GHATS

Ghazal, Bahr el — see BAHR EL GHAZAL

Ghaz-ni \gāz-nē\ city E cen Afghanistan; once * of a Muslim kingdom extending from the Tigris to the Ganges pop 43,423

Ghazze — see GAZA

Ghent \gent\ or **Flem Gent** \gent\ or **F Gand** \gän\ city NW cen Belgium * of East Flanders pop 151,614

Giant's Causeway formation of prismatic basaltic columns Northern Ireland on N coast of Antrim

Gib-e-on \gib-ē-ən\ city of ancient Palestine NW of Jerusalem — **Gib-e-on-ite** \-ə-'nīt\ n

Gi-bral-tar \jə-'bröl-tər\ town & port on Rock of Gibraltar; a Brit. colony area 2.5, pop 26,833 — **Gi-bral-tar-ian** \jə-'bröl-'ter-ē-ən, jib-'röl-, '-tar-\ n

Gibraltar, Rock of or **anc Cal-pe** \kal-(,)pē\ headland on S coast of Spain at E end of Strait of Gibraltar; highest point 1396 ft — see PILLARS OF HERCULES

Gibraltar, Strait of passage between Spain & Africa connecting the Atlantic & Mediterranean ab 8 m wide at narrowest point

Gies-sen \ges-'sən\ city W Germany N of Frankfurt pop 74,380

Gi-fu \gē-(,)fū\ city Japan in cen Honshu pop 393,000

Gi-jón \hē-'hōn\ city & port NW Spain in Oviedo province on Bay of Biscay pop 148,784

Gila \hē-lə\ river 630 m N.Mex. & Ariz. flowing W into the Colorado

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument reservation SW N.Mex. including cliff-dweller ruins

Gilbert — see KIRIBATI — **Gil-bert-ese** \gil-bər-'tēz-, '-tēs\ n

Gil-bert and El-lice \el-əs\ island group W Pacific SSE of the Marshalls; until 1976 comprising a Brit. colony; now divided into the independent countries of Kiribati and Tuvalu

Gil-boa, Mount \gil-'bō-ə\ mountain 1696 ft N Palestine W of the Jordan & S of Valley of Jezreel

Gil-e-ad \gil-ē-əd\ mountainous region of Palestine E of Jordan river; now in Jordan — **Gil-e-ad-ite** \-ē-ə-'dīt\ n

Gil-git \gil-gət\ 1 district NW Kashmir 2 town NW Kashmir on Gilgit river

Gil-ling-ham \jil-ɪŋ-əm\ borough SE England in Kent pop 86,714

Gin-za \gin-zə-, -zā\ shopping street & entertainment district in downtown Tokyo, Japan

Gi-re-sun \gir-ə-'sūn\ or **Ke-ra-sun** \ker-ə-\ city & port NE Turkey on Black sea 70 m W of Trabzon pop 25,331

Girgenti — see AGRIGENTO

Gi-ronde \jə-'ränd, zhə-, zhē-rōnd\ estuary 45 m W France formed by junction of the Garonne & the Dordogne & flowing NW into Bay of Biscay

Gis-borne \giz-bərn-, -bō(ə)rn\ borough & port New Zealand on E North I. pop 26,500

Gi-za or **Gi-zeh** \gē-zə\ or **El Giza** or **El Gizeh** \el-\ city N Egypt on W bank of the Nile near Cairo pop 711,900

Glac Bay \glās\ town Canada in NE N.S. on Cape Breton I. pop 22,440

Glacier Bay \glā-shər-\ inlet SE Alaska at S end of St. Elias range in **Glacier Bay National Monument** (area 4381)

Glacier National Park, 1 reservation NW Mont. (area 1602) adjoining Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada (area 203), and with it forming **Wa-ter-ton-Glacier International Peace Park** \wət-ərt-'n-, 'wāt-\ 2 reservation W Canada in SE B.C. in Selkirk mountains W of Yoho National Park area 521

Glad-beck \glät-'bek, 'glad-\ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 82,810

Glades \glādz\ EVERGLADES

Glad-stone \glad-'stōn\ city W Mo. N of Kansas City pop 23,128

Gla-mor-gan \glə-'mōr-gən\ or **Gla-mor-gan-shire** \-,shi(ə)r-, -shər\ former county SE Wales * Cardiff area 813 — see MID GLAMORGAN, SOUTH GLAMORGAN, WEST GLAMORGAN

Gla-rus \glār-əs\ or **F Gla-ris** \glā-'rēs\ 1 canton E cen Switzerland area 267, pop 38,155 2 commune, its *

Glas-gow \glas-(,)kō, 'glas-(,)gō, 'glaz-(,)gō\ city & port S cen Scotland on the Clyde * of Strathclyde pop 896,958 — **Glas-we-gian** \glas-'wē-jən\ n

Glas-ton-bury \glas-tən-'ber-ē\ 1 town cen Conn. SE of Hartford pop 20,651 2 borough SW England in Somerset

Glatzer Neisse — see NEISSE

Glen Canyon Dam \glen\ dam N Ariz. in Glen Canyon of Colorado river forming **Lake Pow-ell** \pau-(ə)l\ (chiefly in SE Utah)

Glen-coe \glen-'kō\ valley W Scotland SE of Loch Leven

Glen Cove \glen-'kōv\ city SE N.Y. on NW Long I. pop 25,770

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- Glen-dale** \ˈɡlən-dāl\ 1 city cen Ariz. NW of Phoenix pop 36,228 2 city SW Calif. NE of Los Angeles pop 132,752
- Glen-do-ra** \ˈɡlən-dōr-ə, -dōr-\ city SW Calif. ENE of Los Angeles pop 31,349
- Glen El-lyn** \ˈɡle-nel-ən\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 21,909
- Glen More** — see GREAT GLEN
- Glens Falls** \ˈɡlɛnz\ city E N.Y. S of Lake George pop 17,222
- Glen-view** \ˈɡlɛn-vyū\ village NE Ill. pop 24,880
- Glit-ter-tind** \ˈɡlɪt-ər-tɪn\ mountain 8110 ft S cen Norway in Jotunheim mountains; highest in Scandinavia
- Gli-wi-ce** \ˈɡli-vēt-sə\ or **G Glei-witz** \ˈɡli-(j)vits\ city SW Poland in Silesia W of Katowice pop 167,800
- Glom-ma** \ˈɡlō-mä, ˈɡlām-ə\ river 185 m E Norway flowing S into the Skagerrak
- Glossa, Cape** — see LINGUETTA (Cape)
- Glouces-ter** \ˈɡlās-tər, ˈɡlōs-\ 1 city NE Mass. on Cape Ann pop 27,941 2 or **Glouces-ter-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ county SW cen England area 1020, pop 485,400 3 borough, its *, on the Severn pop 90,134
- Glov-ers-vil-le** \ˈɡlɒv-ər-z-,vil\ city E N.Y. pop 19,677
- Gnossus** — see KNOSSOS
- Goa** \ˈɡō-ə\ or **Port Gôa** district W India on Malabar Coast, with Daman & Diu forming a Union Territory; before 1962 belonged to Portugal * Pangim area 1301, pop 626,978 — see PORTUGUESE INDIA — **Go-an** \ˈɡō-ən\ adj or n — **Goa-nese** \ˈɡō-ə-nēz, -nēs\ adj
- Go-bi** \ˈɡō-(j)bē\ desert E cen Asia in Mongolia & China area ab 500,000
- Go-da-va-ri** \ˈɡə-däv-ə-rē\ river 900 m, cen India flowing SE across the Deccan into Bay of Bengal
- Go-des-berg** \ˈɡōd-əs-,bærg, -be(ə)rg\ or **Bad Godesberg** \ˈbät-\ commune W Germany on the Rhine S of Bonn pop 73,512
- Godt-haab** \ˈɡɔt-,høb, ˈgät-\ town * of Greenland on SW coast
- God-win Aus-ten** \ˈɡəd-wə-nò-stən, -näs-tən\ or **K²** \ˈkā-tü\ or **Dap-sang** \ˈdap-saŋ, ˈdæp-səŋ\ mountain 28,250 ft N Kashmir in Karakoram range; 2d highest mountain in the world
- Go-ge-bic** \ˈɡō-ˈgē-bik\ iron range N Wis. & NW Mich.
- Gogra** — see GHAGHARA
- Goi-â-nia** or formerly **Goy-a-nia** \ˈɡoi-ˈan-ē-ə\ city SE cen Brazil * of Goiás pop 345,085
- Goi-ás** or **Goi-az** or **Goy-az** \ˈɡoi-ˈäs\ state SE cen Brazil * Goiânia area 244,330, pop 2,989,414
- Gokcha** — see SEVAN
- Go-lan Heights** \ˈɡō-län, -lən-\ hilly region between NE Israel & SW Syria NE of Sea of Galilee
- Gol-con-da** \ˈgäl-ˈkän-də\ ruined city cen India in W Andhra Pradesh W of Hyderabad * (1512-1687) of Golconda kingdom
- Gold Coast**, 1 region W Africa on N shore of Gulf of Guinea between the Ivory Coast (on W) & the Slave Coast (on E) 2 — see GHANA 3 former Brit. colony in S Gold Coast region * Accra; now part of Ghana
- Golden Chersonese** — see CHERSONESE
- Golden Gate** strait 2 m wide W Calif. connecting San Francisco Bay with Pacific ocean
- Golden Horn** inlet of the Bosphorus, Turkey in Europe; harbor of Istanbul
- Golden Valley** village E Minn. W of Minneapolis pop 24,246
- Golds-boro** \ˈɡɔl(d)z-,bər-ə, -bæ-rə\ city E cen N.C. pop 26,810
- Golgotha** — see CALVARY
- Go-mel** \ˈɡō-məl, ˈgō-\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Belorussia pop 272,000
- Go-mor-rah** \ˈɡə-mär-ə, -mör-\ city of ancient Palestine in the plain of the Jordan
- Go-nâve, Gulf of** \ˈɡō-näv\ arm of Caribbean sea on W coast of Haiti
- Gon-dar** \ˈgän-dər, -där\ city NW Ethiopia N of Lake Tana * of Amhara & former * of Ethiopia pop 35,331
- Good Hope, Cape of** \ˈɡud-ˈhöp\ cape S Republic of So. Africa in SW Cape Province W of False Bay, at 34°21'S — see CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
- Good-win Sands** \ˈɡud-wən-\ shoals SE England in Strait of Dover off E coast of Kent — see DOWNS
- Go-rakh-pur** \ˈɡör-ək-,pü(ə)r, ˈgör-\ city NE India in E Uttar Pradesh N of Banaras pop 241,000
- Go-ri-zia** \ˈɡə-rēt-sē-ə\ commune NE Italy in Venetia on Isonzo river pop 43,663
- Gor-ki** or **Gor-ky** or **Gor-kiy** \ˈgör-kē\ or formerly **Nizh-ni Nov-gorod** \ˈnɪzh-nē-ˈnäv-gə-räd\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, at confluence of Oka & Volga rivers pop 1,170,000
- Gör-litz** \ˈgər-lɪts, -ləts\ city E Germany on the Neisse pop 87,308
- Gor-lov-kä** \ˈgör-löf-kä, -löv-\ city U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine in the Donets basin N of Donetsk pop 335,000
- Gor-no-Al-tai** \ˈgör-(j)nō-al-ti\ or formerly **Oi-rot** \ˈoi-rät\ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in SE Altai Territory in Altai mountains * Gorno-Altai (formerly Oirot-Tura) area 35,800, pop 168,000
- Gor-no-Ba-dakh-shan** \ˈgör-(j)nō-bäd-ˈäk-shän\ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in SE Tadzhik Republic in the Pamirs * Khorog area 25,784, pop 98,000
- Go-shen** \ˈɡō-shən\ 1 city N Ind. pop 17,171 2 district of ancient Egypt E of Nile delta
- Gos-port** \ˈɡäs-pō(ə)rt, -pō(ə)rt\ borough S England in Hampshire on Portsmouth harbor pop 75,947
- Gö-te-borg** \ˈyæ(r)t-ə-bör-ē\ or **Goth-en-burg** \ˈgäth-ən-,bærg\ city & port SW Sweden pop 446,875
- Go-tha** \ˈgöt-ə, ˈgō-thə\ city W Germany W of Erfurt pop 57,328
- Got-land** or **Gott-land** \ˈgät-land, -lænd\ island Sweden in the Baltic off SE coast; chief town Visby area 1167, pop 54,093
- Göt-ting-en** \ˈgə(r)t-ɪŋ-ən, ˈget-\ city W Germany SSW of Brunswick pop 114,000
- Gott-wal-dov** \ˈgät-vəl-dóf, -döv\ or formerly **Zlin** \zə-ˈlən\ city cen Czechoslovakia in SE Moravia pop 64,499
- Gou-da** \ˈɡäud-ə, ˈgüd-\ commune SW Netherlands pop 45,990
- Gow-er** \ˈɡäw(-ə)r\ peninsula S Wales W of Swansea
- Gra-ham Land** \ˈgrā-əm, ˈgra(-ə)m\ 1 — see ANTARCTIC 2 the N section of the Antarctic peninsula
- Gra-hams-town** \ˈgrā-əmz-,taün, ˈgra(-ə)mz-\ city S Republic of So. Africa in SE Cape Province ENE of Port Elizabeth pop 37,600
- Gra-ian Alps** \ˈgrā-(y)ən-, ˈgrī-ən-\ section of W Alps S of Mont Blanc on border between France & Italy — see GRAN PARADISO
- Grain coast** \ˈgrān\ region W Africa in Liberia bordering on Gulf of Guinea
- Gram-pi-an** \ˈgram-pē-ən\ 1 hills cen Scotland between the Lowlands & the Great Glen — see NEVIS (Ben) 2 region NE cen Scotland, established 1975 * Aberdeen area 3360, pop 447,935
- Gra-na-da** \ˈgrā-näd-ə\ 1 city SW Nicaragua on NW shore of Lake Nicaragua pop 51,363 2 medieval Moorish kingdom S Spain 3 province S Spain in Andalusia bordering on the Mediterranean area 4928, pop 733,375 4 city, its *, in the Sierra Nevada pop 158,477
- Gran-by** \ˈgran-bē\ city Canada in S Que. pop 34,385
- Gran Chaco** — see CHACO
- Grand**, 1 river 260 m SW Mich. flowing N & W into Lake Michigan 2 river 300 m NW Mo. flowing SE into the Missouri 3 river 140 m W Mo. flowing SE into Lake of the Ozarks 4 river 200 m N S.Dak. flowing E into the Missouri 5 the Colorado river from its source to junction with Green river in SE Utah — a former name 6 — see NEOSHO 7 canal ab 1000 m long E China from Hangchow to Tientsin
- Grand Atlas** — see ATLAS
- Grand Bahama** island Bahamas, NW island of group area 430
- Grand Bank** or **Grand Banks** shoals in W Atlantic SE of Nfld.
- Grand Canary** or **Sp Gran Ca-na-ria** \ˈgrän-kə-när-yä\ island Spain in the Canaries; chief city Las Palmas area 523
- Grand Canyon** gorge of the Colorado NW Ariz. extending from mouth of the Little Colorado W to the Grand Wash Cliffs; over 1 m deep; area largely comprised in **Grand Canyon National Park** (at E end area 1008) & **Grand Canyon National Monument** (to the W area 306) — see MARBLE CANYON
- Grand Canyon of the Snake** — see HELLS CANYON
- Grand Cayman** — see CAYMAN
- Grand Cou-lee** \ˈkü-lē\ valley E Wash. extending SSW from S wall of canyon of the Columbia where it turns W in forming the Big Bend
- Grand Coulee Dam** dam NE cen Wash. in the Columbia — see FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LAKE
- Grande, Rio**, 1 \ˈrē-ō-ˈgrand(-ē) also ˈrī-ō-ˈgrand\ river U.S. & Mexico — see RIO GRANDE 2 \ˈrē-ō-ˈgran-də, -dē\ river 680 m E Brazil in Minas Gerais flowing W to unite with the Paranaíba forming the Paraná
- Grande Soufrière** — see SOUFRIÈRE
- Grande-Terre** \ˈgran-ˈte(ə)r\ island French West Indies constituting the E portion of Guadeloupe area 220
- Grand Falls** — see CHURCHILL FALLS
- Grand Forks** city E N.Dak. on Red river pop 39,008
- Grand Island** city SE cen Nebr. on the Platte pop 31,269
- Grand Junction** city W Colo. on the Colorado pop 20,170
- Grand Lac** — see TONLE SAP
- Grand Ma-nan** \mə-ˈnan\ island 20 m long Canada in N.B. at entrance to Bay of Fundy
- Grand'Mère** \ˈgrän-ˈme(ə)r\ city Canada in S Que. NNW of Trois-Rivières pop 17,137
- Grand Mesa** mountain ab 10,000 ft W Colo. near junction of Colorado & Gunnison rivers; summit area ab 53
- Grand Prairie** city NE cen Tex. W of Dallas pop 50,904
- Grand Rapids** city SW Mich. pop 197,649
- Grand Te-ton** \ˈtē-tän, ˈtēt-ən\ mountain 13,766 ft W Wyo.; highest in Teton range
- Grand Teton National Park** reservation NW Wyo. including Jackson Lake & main part of Teton range
- Grand Traverse Bay** \-trav-ərs-\ inlet of Lake Michigan in Mich. on NW coast of lower peninsula
- Grand Turk** — see TURKS AND CAICOS
- Grand-view** \ˈgran(d)-vyū\ city W Mo. pop 17,456
- Grange-mouth** \ˈgränj-məth, -maüth\ burgh & port cen Scotland in Central region on Firth of Forth pop 24,572
- Granicus** — see KOCABAS
- Granite City** city SW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 40,440
- Granite Peak** mountain 12,799 ft S Mont. NE of Yellowstone National Park in Beartooth range (spur of Absaroka range); highest point in state
- Gran Pa-ra-di-so** \ˈgran-,par-ə-ˈdē-(j)zō\ mountain 13,324 ft NW Italy in NW Piedmont; highest in Graian Alps
- Gras-mere** \ˈgras-mi(ə)r\ lake 1 m long NW England in Cumbria in Lake District
- Grasse** \ˈgras, ˈgräs\ commune SE France W of Nice pop 30,907
- Grau-bün-den** \ˈgräu-bin-dən, -bün-, -buen-\ or **F Gri-sons** \grē-zō\ canton E Switzerland * Chur area 2744, pop 162,086
- Graudenz** — see GRUDZIADZ
- Gravenhage, 's** — see HAGUE (The)
- Graves-end** \ˈgräv-zend\ borough SE England in Kent on Thames estuary pop 54,044
- Grays Harbor** \ˈgrāz\ inlet of the Pacific W Wash.
- Grays Peak** mountain 14,274 ft, cen Colo.; highest in Front range
- Graz** \ˈgräts\ city S Austria * of Styria on the Mur pop 253,800
- Great Abaco** — see ABACO
- Great Australian Bight** wide bay on S coast of Australia
- Great Barrier Reef** coral reef 1250 m long Australia off NE coast of Queensland
- Great Basin** region W U.S. between Sierra Nevada & Wasatch mountains including most of Nev. & parts of Calif., Idaho, Utah, Wyo. & Oreg. & having no drainage to ocean; contains many isolated mountain ranges (the **Basin ranges**)
- Great Bear** lake Canada in N Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories area 12,000
- Great Bend** city W cen Kans. pop 16,133

Great Britain \ˈbrɪt-ən\ or **Britain**, 1 island W Europe comprising England, Scotland, & Wales area 88,745, pop 53,821,364 2 UNITED KINGDOM
Great Crosby — see CROSBY
Great Dismal — see DISMAL
Great Dividing Range mountain system E Australia extending from Cape York peninsula to S Victoria &, interrupted by Bass strait, into Tasmania — see KOSCIUSKO (Mount)
Greater Antilles \an-ˈtīl-ēz\ group of islands in the West Indies including Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, & Puerto Rico
Greater Khingan — see KHINGAN
Greater London metropolitan county SE England comprising City of London & 32 surrounding boroughs area 620, pop 7,379,014
Greater Manchester metropolitan county NW England * Manchester area 498, pop 2,730,000
Greater Sunda — see SUNDA
Greater Walachia — see MUNTENIA
Great Exuma — see EXUMA
Great Falls, 1 or **Great Falls of the Potomac** waterfall 35 ft in the Potomac ab 15 m above Washington 2 city W cen Mont. on Missouri river WSW of the **Great Falls of the Missouri** pop 60,091
Great Glen \ˈɡlen\ or **Glen More** \ɡlen-ˈmō(ə)r, -ˈmō(ə)r\ valley ab 50 m long N Scotland running SW to NE & connecting Loch Linnhe & Moray firth — see CALEDONIAN CANAL
Great Inagua — see INAGUA
Great Kabylia — see KABYLIA
Great Karroo — see KARROO
Great Lakes, 1 chain of five lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, & Ontario) cen No. America in the U.S. & Canada 2 group of lakes E cen Africa including Lakes Rudolf, Albert, Victoria, Tanganyika, & Malawi
Great Namaqualand — see NAMAQUALAND
Great Ouse — see OUSE
Great Plains elevated plains region W cen U.S. & W Canada E of Rocky mountains & chiefly W of 100th meridian extending from NE B.C. & NW Alta. SE & S to include the Llano Estacado of N.Mex. & Tex.
Great Rift valley \ˈrɪft\ depression SW Asia & E Africa extending with several breaks from valley of the Jordan S to cen Mozambique
Great Saint Bernard \ˌsænt-bər-ˈnɑrd\ mountain pass 8111 ft through Pennine Alps between Switzerland & Italy
Great Salt lake ab 70 m long N Utah having strongly saline waters & no outlet
Great Salt Lake desert flat barren region NW Utah
Great Sand Dunes National Monument reservation S Colo. on W slope of Sangre de Cristo mountains area 56
Great Slave, 1 lake NW Canada in S Mackenzie District receiving Slave river on S & draining into the Mackenzie on W area 11,170 2 — see SLAVE
Great Smoky mountains on N.C.-Tenn. boundary partly in **Great Smoky Mountains National Park** (area 720) — see CLINGMANS DOME
Great Yarmouth — see YARMOUTH
Greece \ˈɡrēs\ or **Gk Hel-las** \ˈhel-əs\ or **NGk El-lás** \e-ˈlās\ country S Europe at S end of Balkan peninsula; a republic * Athens area 50,147, pop 8,850,000
Gree-ley \ˈgrē-lē\ city N Colo. pop 38,902
Green \ˈɡrēn\ 1 river 730 m W U.S. flowing from Wind River range in W Wyo. S into the Colorado in SE Utah 2 mountains E No. America in the Appalachian system extending from S Que. S through Vt. into W Mass. — see MANSFIELD (Mount)
Green Bay, 1 inlet of NW Lake Michigan 120 m long in NW Mich. & NE Wis. 2 city NE Wis. on Green Bay pop 87,809
Green-belt \ˈɡrēn-,bēlt\ city cen Md. NE of Washington, D.C. pop 18,199
Green-dale \ˈɡrēn-,dāl\ village SE Wis. SW of Milwaukee pop 15,089
Green-field \ˈɡrēn-,fēld\ 1 town NW Mass. on the Connecticut pop 18,116 2 city SE Wis. near Milwaukee pop 24,424
Greenfield Park town Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 15,348
Green-land \ˈɡrēn-lənd, -ˌlænd\ 1 island in N Atlantic off NE No. America belonging to Denmark * Godthaab area 839,800, pop 46,331 2 sea arm of Arctic ocean between Greenland and Spitsbergen — **Green-land-er** \-lən-dər, -ˌlən-ə\ n
Gree-nock \ˈɡrēn-ək\ burgh & port SW Scotland in Strathclyde on Firth of Clyde pop 69,004
Greens-boro \ˈɡrēnz-,bər-ə, -ˌbər-ə\ city N cen N.C. pop 144,076
Greens-burg \ˈɡrēnz-,bɜrg\ city SW Pa. pop 15,870
Green-ville \ˈɡrēn-,vil, -vəl\ 1 city W Miss. on the Mississippi pop 39,648 2 city E N.C. pop 29,063 3 city NW S.C. pop 61,208 4 city NE Tex. NE of Dallas on the Sabine pop 22,043
Green-wich, 1 \ˈɡrēn-ich, ˈɡrēn-,wich, ˈɡrɪn-,wich\ town SW Conn. on Long Island Sound pop 59,755 2 \ˈɡrɪn-ij, ˈɡrēn-, -ich\ borough of E Greater London, England pop 216,441
Green-wich Village \ˈɡrēn-ich-, ˈɡrɪn-, -ij-\ section of New York City in Manhattan on lower W side
Green-wood \ˈɡrēn-,wud\ 1 city W Miss. pop 22,400 2 city W S.C. pop 21,069
Gre-na-da \ˈɡrē-nād-ə\ island Brit. West Indies in S Windward islands; with S Grenadines, independent member of Brit. Commonwealth since 1974 * St. George's area 133, pop 87,300
Gren-a-dines \ˈɡrēn-ə-ˈdēnz\ islands Brit. West Indies in cen Windwards between Grenada & St. Vincent; divided administratively between Grenada & St. Vincent
Gre-no-ble \ˈɡrē-nō-bəl, -ˈnobl\ city SE France pop 161,616
Gret-na \ˈɡrēt-nə\ city SE La. S of New Orleans pop 24,875
Grey-lock, Mount \ˈɡrā-,læk\ mountain 3505 ft NW Mass.; highest in Berkshire hills & in state
Grif-fith \ˈɡrɪf-ən\ city W cen Ga. pop 22,734
Grif-fith \ˈɡrɪf-əth\ town NW Ind. S of Hammond pop 18,168
Grims-by \ˈɡrɪmz-bē\ 1 town Canada in SE Ont. E of Hamilton pop 15,770 2 borough E England in Humberside near mouth of the Humber pop 95,685

Grin-del-wald \ˈɡrɪn-dəl-,wöld, -ˌvält\ valley & village cen Switzerland in Bern canton in the Bernese Alps E of Interlaken
Gri-qua-land West \ˈɡrɪk-wə-,land\ district NW Republic of So. Africa in N Cape of Good Hope N of Orange river; chief town Kimberley
Gris-Nez, Cape \ˈɡrē-nā\ headland N France projecting into Strait of Dover
Grisons — see GRAUBÜNDEN
Grod-no \ˈɡrəd-(j)nō, ˈgrəd-\ city U.S.S.R. in W Belorussia on Neman river pop 132,000
Gro-ning-en \ˈɡrō-nɪŋ-ən\ 1 province NE Netherlands area 866, pop 517,305 2 city, its * pop 168,256
Grosse Pointe Park \ˈɡrōs-,pɔɪnt-\ city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop 15,585
Grosse Pointe Woods \ˈɡrōs-,pɔɪnt-\ city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop 21,878
Gross-glock-ner \ˈɡrōs-ˈgläk-nər\ mountain 12,457 ft SW Austria, highest in the Hohe Tauern & in Austria
Gros Ventre \ˈɡrō-,vənt\ river 100 m W Wyo. flowing W into the Snake
Grot-on \ˈɡrät-ən\ town SE Conn. E of New London pop 38,523
Groves \ˈɡrōvz\ city SE Tex. NE of Port Arthur pop 18,067
Groz-ny or Groz-nyy \ˈɡrōz-nē, ˈgrāz-\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Caucasus mountains pop 341,000
Gru-dziadz \ˈɡrui-jō(n)ts\ or **Grau-denz** \ˈɡraü-,den(t)s\ city N Poland on the Vistula NE of Bydgoszcz pop 75,500
Gua-da-la-jara \ˈɡwād-ə-lə-ˈhār-ə\ 1 city W cen Mexico * of Jalisco pop 1,196,218 2 province E cen Spain in NE New Castile area 4676, pop 147,732 3 commune, its * pop 31,917
Gua-dal-ca-nal \ˈɡwād-əl-kə-nəl, ˈɡwād-ə-kə-\ island W Pacific in the SE Solomons area 2500, pop 23,922 — see HONIARA
Gua-dal-qui-vir \ˈɡwād-əl-ˈkwiv-ər, -ki-ˈvi(ə)r\ river 374 m S Spain flowing W & SW into Gulf of Cádiz
Gua-da-lupe \ˈɡwād-əl-üp\ 1 mountains S N.Mex. & W Tex., the S extension of Sacramento mountains; highest point **Guadalupe Peak** 8751 ft (highest in Tex.) in **Guadalupe Mountains National Park** (in Tex. area 127) 2 river 300 m SE Tex. flowing SE into San Antonio river
Gua-da-lupe Hi-dal-go \ˈɡwād-əl-üp(-ē)-hi-ˈdal-(j)gō\ 1 former city cen Mexico N of Mexico City now part of city of Gustavo A. Madero 2 GUSTAVO A. MADERO
Gua-de-loupe \ˈɡwād-əl-üp\ two islands, Basse-Terre (or Guadeloupe proper) & Grande-Terre, in French West Indies in cen Leeward islands; an overseas department of France * Basse-Terre (on Basse-Terre I.) area 583, pop 327,000
Gua-di-a-na \ˈɡwād-ē-ˈän-ə, -ˈan-\ river 515 m Spain & Portugal flowing W & S into Gulf of Cádiz
Guai-rá Falls \ˈɡwi-,rā-\ or **Se-te Que-das** \ˌsāt-ə-ˈkā-thəsh\ cataract in gorge of the Alto Paraná on Brazil-Paraguay boundary; total descent 374 ft
Guam \ˈɡwäm\ island W Pacific in S Marianas belonging to U.S. * Agaña area 212, pop 84,996 — **Gua-ma-ni-an** \ˈɡwä-mā-nē-ən\ adj or n
Gua-na-ba-coa \ˈɡwän-ə-bə-ˈkō-ə\ city W Cuba E of Havana pop (municipality) 203,010
Gua-na-ba-ra Bay \ˈɡwän-ə-ˈbar-ə, -ˈbär-ə\ or **Rio de Janeiro Bay** inlet of Atlantic ocean SE Brazil
Gua-na-jua-to \ˈɡwän-ə-(h)wät-(j)ō\ 1 state cen Mexico area 11,804, pop 2,285,249 2 city, its * pop 65,258
Guan-tá-na-mo \ˈɡwän-ˈtän-ə,mō\ city SE Cuba NW of **Guan-tánamo Bay** (inlet of the Caribbean; site of U.S. naval station) pop (municipality) 238,700
Gua-po-ré \ˈɡwäp-ə-ˈrā\ 1 or **Ité-nez** \ē-ˈtā-nēs\ river 950 m W Brazil & NE Bolivia flowing NW to the Mamoré 2 — see RONDÓNIA
Guar-da-fui, Cape \ˈɡ(w)ärd-əf-ˈwē, -ə-ˈfü-ē\ cape NE Somalia at entrance to Gulf of Aden
Guá-ri-co \ˈɡwä-r-i-,kō\ river 225 m W Venezuela flowing SW & S into the Apure
Gua-te-ma-la \ˈɡwät-ə-ˈmäl-ə\ 1 country Central America S of Mexico bordering on the Pacific & the Caribbean; a republic area 42,042, pop 5,350,000 2 or **Guatemala City** city, its * pop 730,991 — **Gua-te-ma-lan** \-ˈmäl-ən\ adj or n
Gua-via-re \ˈɡwäv-ˈyär-ē\ river 650 m Colombia flowing E into the Orinoco
Gua-ya-ma \ˈɡwä-ˈyäm-ə\ town SE Puerto Rico pop 20,318
Gua-ya-quil \ˈɡwä-ˈkē(ə)l, -ˈkil\ city & port W Ecuador on Guayas river 40 m from **Gulf of Guayaquil** (inlet of the Pacific) pop 738,591
Gua-yas \ˈɡwä-əs\ river ab 100 m W Ecuador forming delta in Gulf of Guayaquil
Guay-mas \ˈɡwi-məs\ city & port NW Mexico in Sonora on Gulf of California pop 60,981
Guay-na-bo \ˈɡwi-ˈnāb-(j)ō\ city NE cen Puerto Rico pop 55,310
Guelph \ˈɡwelf\ city Canada in SE Ont. pop 60,087
Guern-sey \ˈɡɜrn-zē\ island English channel in the Channel islands * St. Peter Port area 25, pop 46,182
Guere-ro \ˈɡə-ˈre(ə)r-(j)ō\ state S Mexico bordering on the Pacific * Chilpancingo area 24,885, pop 1,573,098
Gui-a-na \ˈɡē-ˈan-ə, -ˈän-ə; ɡi-ˈan-ə\ region N So. America bordering on the Atlantic & bounded on W & S by the Orinoco, the Negro, & the Amazon; includes Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, & adjoin-

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ä cot, cart	à F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
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ing parts of Brazil & Venezuela — **Gui-a-nan** \-ən\ *adj or n* — **Gui-a-nese** \gi-ə-'nēz, gē-ə-, -'nēs\ *adj or n*
Gui-enne or **Guy-enne** \gwē-'(y)en\ region & former province SW France bordering on Bay of Biscay * Bordeaux — see AQUITAINE
Guinea \-gin-ē\ or **F Gui-née** \gē-nā\ 1 region W Africa bordering on the Atlantic from Gambia (on N) to Angola (on S) 2 or formerly **French Guinea** republic W Africa bordering on the Atlantic; formerly a territory of French West Africa * Conakry area 108,455, pop 4,010,000 — **Guin-ean** \-gin-ē-ən\ *adj or n*
Guinea, Gulf of arm of the Atlantic W cen Africa; includes bights of Benin & Biafra
Guin-ea-Bis-sau \-gin-ē-bis-'au\ or formerly **Por-tu-guese Guinea** \pōr-chə-'gēz-, pōr-, -'gēs- republic W Africa S of Senegal; until 1974 a Pg. colony * Bissau area 13,948, pop 530,000
Gui-púz-coa \gē-'pūs-kə-wə\ province N Spain; one of the Basque provinces * San Sebastian area 728, pop 631,003
Gu-jar-at or **Gu-je-rat** \gūj-ə-'rāt, gūj-ə-\ 1 region W India where Gujarati is spoken 2 state W India N & E of Gulf of Cambay * Gandhinagar area 72,226, pop 26,660,929
Guj-ran-wala \gūj-rən-'wāl-ə, gūj-\ city NE Pakistan N of Lahore pop 289,000
Gulf-port \-gəlf-pō(ə)rt, -pō(ə)rt\ city & port SE Miss. pop 40,791
Gulf Stream warm current in N Atlantic flowing from Gulf of Mexico NE along U.S. coast to Nantucket & thence to Brit. Isles
Gum-ti \-gūm(p)-tē\ river 500 m N India flowing SE into the Ganges
Gun-ni-son \-gən-ə-sən\ river 150 m W cen Colo. flowing W & NW into the Colorado — see BLACK
Gun-tur \gūn-'tū(ə)r\ city E India in cen Andhra Pradesh W of Masulipatnam pop 273,385
Gur-gan \gūr-'gän\ or **As-ter-abad** \-as-t(ə)-rə-'bad, -bād\ city N Iran near SE coast of Caspian sea pop 55,000
Gus-ta-vo A. Ma-de-ro \gə-'stāv-(j)ō-'ā-mə-'de(ə)r-(j)ō\ city cen Mexico in Federal District N of Mexico City pop 1,182,895
Guy-ana \gi-'an-ə\ or formerly **British Guiana** country N So. America on Atlantic coast; a republic within Brit. Commonwealth since 1970 * Georgetown area 83,000 pop 740,000 — **Guy-a-nese** \gi-ə-'nēz, -'nēs\ *adj or n*
Gwa-dar or **Gwa-dur** \gwād-ər\ town & port SW Pakistan on Arabian sea; until 1958 belonged to Sultan of Oman
Gwa-li-or \gwāl-ē-ō(ə)r\ 1 former state N cen India * Lashkar; part of Madhya Pradesh since 1956 2 city N cen India in NW Madhya Pradesh SSE of Agra pop (including adjacent city of Lash-kar) 369,121
Gwent \-gwent\ county SE Wales * Cwmbran area 531, pop 440,500
Gwyn-edd \-gwin-eth\ county NW Wales * Caernarvon area 1493, pop 223,500
Gyor \jər\ or **G Raab** \rāp\ city NW Hungary pop 100,065
Haar-lem \här-ləm\ city W Netherlands * of No. Holland pop 172,588
Haar-lem-mer-meer \här-lə-mər-'me(ə)r\ commune W Netherlands pop 58,966
Habana — see HAVANA
Hack-en-sack \-hak-ən-'sak\ city NE N.J. pop 35,911
Hack-ney \-hak-nē\ borough of N Greater London, England pop 216,659
Had-ding-ton \-had-ɪŋ-tən\ 1 or **Had-ding-ton-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ — see EAST LOTHIAN 2 royal burgh Scotland in Lothian
Ha-dhra-maut or **Ha-dra-maut** \häd-rə-'maut\ region S Arabia bordering on Arabian sea E of Aden in People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; chief city Mukalla area 58,500
Hadrumetum — see SOUSSE
Hae-ju \hī-(j)ū\ city N Korea on inlet of Yellow sea S of Pyongyang pop 70,000
Ha-gen \häg-ən\ or **Hagen in West-fa-len** \-in-'vest-'fāl-ən\ city W Germany ENE of Düsseldorf pop 201,500
Ha-gers-town \hā-gərz-'taun\ city N Md. pop 35,862
Hague, The \thə-'häg\ or **D's Gra-ven-ha-ge** \s(k)räv-ən-'häg-ə\ city SW Netherlands in So. Holland near coast of North sea; de facto * of the Netherlands pop 557,114
Haichow — see SINHAILIEN
Haidarabad — see HYDERABAD
Hai-fa \hī-fə\ city & port NW Israel pop 214,500
Haikow — see HOIHOW
Hai-nan \hī-'nän\ 1 island SE China in Kwangtung in So. China sea area 13,000 2 strait between Hainan I. & Luichow peninsula connecting Gulf of Tonkin with So. China sea
Hai-naut \hā-'nō\ 1 medieval county in Low Countries SE of Flanders in modern SW Belgium & N France 2 province SW Belgium * Mons area 1436, pop 1,330,789
Hai-phong \hī-'fōŋ\ city & port N Vietnam in Tonkin in delta of Red river pop 182,490
Hai-ti or formerly **Hay-ti** \hāt-ē\ 1 — see HISPANIOLA 2 country West Indies on W Hispaniola; a republic * Port-au-Prince area 10,714, pop ab 4,970,000
Ha-ko-da-te \hāk-ə-'dāt-ē\ city & port Japan in SW Hokkaido on Tsugaru strait pop 247,000
Halab or **Haleb** — see ALEPPO
Hal-ber-stadt \hāl-bər-'s(h)tāt\ city E Germany SE of Brunswick pop 46,774
Ha-le-a-ka-la Crater \hāl-ē-'āk-ə-'lā\ crater of dormant volcano 10,023 ft Hawaii in E Maui I.; 2720 ft deep, 20 m in circumference; in Haleakala National Park (area 33)
Hal-fa-ya Pass \hal-'fi-ə-\ pass NW Egypt through hills near Mediterranean coast
Hali-car-nas-sus \hal-ə-kär-'nas-əs\ ancient city SW Asia Minor in SW Caria on Aegean sea
Hali-fax \hal-ə-'faks\ 1 city & port Canada * of N.S. pop 122,035 2 borough N England in West Yorkshire pop 91,171
Hal-lan-dale \hal-ən-'dāl\ city SE Fla. S of Fort Lauderdale pop 23,849
Hal-le \hāl-ə\ city E Germany on Saale river NW of Leipzig pop 261,190

Hall-statt \höl-'stat, 'hāl-'s(h)tät\ village W cen Austria on shore of **Hall-stät-ter Lake** \höl-'stet-ər, 'hāl-'s(h)tet-\
Hal-ma-hera \hal-mə-'her-ə, 'hāl-\ or **Djai-lo-lo** \ji-'lō-(j)lō\ island E Indonesia in Moluccas; largest in group area 6928
Halm-stad \halm-'stä(d)\ city & port SW Sweden pop 46,723
Häl-sing-borg \hel-siŋ-'bō(ə)rg, 'hel-siŋ-'bör-ē\ city & port SW Sweden on Öresund opposite Helsingör, Denmark pop 82,137
Hal-tom City \höl-təm-\ village N Tex. NE of Fort Worth pop 28,127
Halys — see KIZILIRMAK
Ha-ma \ham-'ä\ or **bib Ha-math** \hā-'math\ city W Syria on the Orontes pop 137,000
Ha-mad or **El Hamad** \-(el)-hə-'mad\ the SW portion of Syrian desert
Ha-ma-dan \ham-ə-'dan, -'dän\ or **anc Ec-bat-a-na** \ek-'bat-'n-ə\ city W Iran WSW of Tehran pop 124,167
Ha-ma-ma-tsu \hām-ə-'mät-(j)sü\ city Japan in S Honshu SE of Nagoya near Pacific coast pop 425,000
Ham-burg \ham-'bærg; 'hām-'bü(ə)rg\ city & port W Germany on the Elbe 90 m from its mouth; since 1948 a state of the Federal Republic of Germany area 288, pop 1,818,600 — **Ham-burg-er** \-bær-gər, -bür-\ n
Ham-den \ham-dən\ town S Conn. N of New Haven pop 49,357
Ha-meln \hām-əl-n\ city W Germany in Lower Saxony SW of Hannover pop 46,986
Ham-hung \hām-'hūŋ\ city N Korea NW of Hungnam near coast pop 125,000
Ha-mi \hā-'mē\ or **Qo-mul** \kō-'mül\ oasis W China in E Sinkiang NE of Takla Makan desert
Ham-il-ton \ham-əl-tən, -əlt-'n\ 1 city SW Ohio N of Cincinnati pop 67,865 2 town & port * of Bermuda pop 2,127 3 — see CHURCHILL 4 city & port Canada in SE Ont. on Lake Ontario pop 309,173 5 borough New Zealand on cen North I. pop 71,600
Hamilton, Mount mountain 4209 ft W Calif. E of San Jose
Hamilton Inlet inlet of the Atlantic 150 m long (with Lake Melville) Canada in SE Labrador
Hamm \hām, 'ham\ city W Germany on the Lippe SSE of Münster pop 84,266
Ham-mer-fest \ham-ər-'fest, 'hām-\ town & port N Norway on island in Arctic ocean; northernmost town in Europe, at 70°38'N
Ham-mer-smith \ham-ər-'smith\ borough of SW Greater London, England pop 184,935
Ham-mond \ham-ənd\ city NW Ind. SE of Chicago pop 107,790
Hamp-shire \ham(p)-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **Hants** \han(t)s\ county S England on English channel * Winchester area 1457, pop 1,434,700
Hamp-stead \ham(p)-stəd, -sted\ former metropolitan borough NW London, England, now part of Camden
Hamp-ton \ham(p)-tən\ city & port SE Va. E of Newport News on Hampton Roads pop 120,779
Hampton Roads channel SE Va. through which the James & Elizabeth rivers flow into Chesapeake Bay
Ham-tramck \ham-'tram-ik\ city SE Mich. within city of Detroit pop 27,245
Han \hän\ 1 river 900 m E cen China in Shensi & Hupei flowing SE into the Yangtze 2 river 220 m, cen Korea flowing W & NW into Yellow sea
Han Cities WUHAN
Han-ford \han-fərd\ city S cen Calif. SE of Fresno pop 15,179
Hang-chow \han-'chāu, 'hän-'jō\ city E China * of Chekiang at head of **Hangchow Bay** (inlet of East China sea) pop 784,000
Hanka — see KHANKA
Han-ko \han-'kō\ or **Sw Hangö** \hän-'ə(r)\ town & port SW Finland on Hanko (Hangö) peninsula in the Baltic SE of Turku
Han-kow \han-'kau, -'kō; 'hän-'kō\ former city E cen China — see WUHAN
Han-ni-bal \han-ə-bəl\ city NE Mo. on the Mississippi pop 18,609
Han-no-ver or **Han-o-ver** \han-'ō-vər, 'han-ə-vər, G hä-'nō-vər, -'nō-fər\ city W Germany WNW of Brunswick pop 519,700
Ha-noi \ha-'nōi, hə-, hä-\ city * of Vietnam in Tonkin on Red river; formerly * of French Indochina & of No. Vietnam pop 414,600
Han-o-ver \han-'ō-vər, 'han-ə-vər\ borough S Pa. SW of York pop 15,623
Han-yang \hän-'yän\ former city E cen China — see WUHAN
Ha-rap-pa \hə-'rap-ə\ locality W Pakistan in Indus valley NE of Multan; center of a prehistoric civilization
Ha-rar \här-ər\ city E Ethiopia E of Addis Ababa pop 45,033
Har-bin \här-bən, här-'bin\ or **Pink-kiang** \bin-'jē-'än\ city NE China * of Heilungkiang on Sungari river pop 1,552,000
Har-in-gey \har-ɪŋ-'gä\ borough of N Greater London, England pop 236,956
Ha-ri Rud \har-ē-'rüd\ or **He-ri Rud** \her-\ or **anc Ari-us** \ar-ē-əs, 'er-, ə-'rī-əs\ river 700 m NW Afghanistan, NE Iran, & S Turkmen Republic flowing W & N into Kara Kum desert
Har-lech \här-lək, -lək\ village NW Wales on Cardigan Bay
Har-lem \här-ləm\ 1 river channel SE N.Y. NE of Manhattan I.; with Spuyten Duyvil Creek, connects Hudson & East rivers 2 section of New York City in NE Manhattan bordering on Harlem & East rivers 3 HAARLEM — **Har-lem-ite** \-lə-'mīt\ n
Har-lin-gen 1 \här-lən-jən\ city S Tex. NNW of Brownsville pop 33,503 2 \-liŋ-ən\ town & port N Netherlands in Friesland
Har-ney Lake \här-nē\ intermittent salt lake SE Oreg. in **Harney basin** (depression, area 2500)
Harney Peak mountain 7242 ft SW S.Dak.; highest in Black hills & in state
Harpers Fer-ry National Historical Park \här-pərz-'fer-ē\ historical site Md.-W.Va. at town of Harpers Ferry, W.Va., at junction of Shenandoah & Potomac rivers area 1530
Har-per Woods \här-pər-\ city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop 20,186
Harris — see LEWIS WITH HARRIS
Har-ris-burg \har-əs-'bærg\ city * of Pa. pop 68,061
Har-ro-gate \har-ə-gət, -gāt\ borough N England in No. Yorkshire N of Leeds pop 62,290

Har-row \ˈhɑr-(j)ə\ borough of NW Greater London, England *pop* 202,718
Hart-ford \ˈhɑrt-fərd\ city * of Conn. *pop* 158,017
Hart-le-pool \ˈhɑrt-lē-pūl\ borough N England in Cleveland on North sea *pop* 96,898
Har-vard, Mount \ˈhɑr-vərd\ mountain 14,420 ft, *cen* Colo. in Collegiate range of Sawatch mountains SE of Mt. Elbert
Har-vey \ˈhɑr-vē\ city NE Ill. S of Chicago *pop* 34,636
Har-wich \ˈhɑr-ij-, -ich, US also ˈhɑr-(j)wich\ borough SE England in Essex on North sea
Ha-ry-a-na or **Ha-ri-a-na** \hə-rē-ˈān-ə\ state NW India in E Punjab formed 1966 from southern part of former state of Punjab * Chandigarh *area* 17,010, *pop* 9,971,165
Harz \ˈhɑrts\ mountains *cen* Germany between Elbe & Leine rivers — see BROCKEN
Ha-sa or **El Hasa** \(el-)ˈhas-ə\ region NE Saudi Arabia in E Nejd bordering on Persian gulf
Has-selt \ˈhäs-əlt\ commune NE Belgium * of Limburg *pop* 39,673
Has-tings \ˈhā-stinz\ 1 city S Nebr. *pop* 23,580 2 borough SE England in East Sussex on Strait of Dover *pop* 72,169
Ha-tay \hə-ˈtā\ district S Turkey E of Gulf of Iskenderun
Hat-ter-as \ˈhɑt-ə-rəs, ˈhɑ-trəs\ island N.C. between Pamlico sound & Atlantic ocean; a long barrier island, mostly in **Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area** (*area* 39)
Hatteras, Cape cape N.C. on SE Hatteras I.
Hat-ties-burg \ˈhɑt-ēz-,bərg\ city SE Miss. *pop* 38,277
Hau-ra-ki Gulf \həu-,rak-ē-, -rāk-\ inlet of the Pacific N New Zealand on N coast of North I.
Haute-Volta — see UPPER VOLTA
Ha-vana or **Ha-bana** \hə-ˈvæn-ə\ or Sp **La Ha-ba-na** \lä-(ä-)ˈvān-ə\ city & port * of Cuba on Gulf of Mexico *pop* 990,000 — **Ha-van-an** \hə-ˈvæn-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Hav-ant and Wa-ter-loo \ˈhäv-ənt-ˈn-,wət-ər-ˈlū-, -wät-\ town S England in Hampshire NE of Portsmouth *pop* 108,999
Ha-vel \ˈhäf-əl\ river 225 m E Germany flowing SW through Berlin into the Elbe
Hav-er-ford-west \ˈhäv-ər-fərd-ˈwest, ˈhär-fərd-\ borough & port SW Wales in Dyfed
Ha-ver-hill \ˈhäv-(ə-)rəl\ city NE Mass. *pop* 46,120
Ha-ver-ing \ˈhäv-(ə-)rɪŋ\ borough of NE Greater London, England *pop* 246,778
Havre — see LE HAVRE
Ha-waii \hə-ˈwä-(j)yē, -ˈwī-(j)yē, -ˈwō-(j)yē, -ˈwä-yə, -ˈwō-yə, -ˈwī-(j)yə\ 1 or **Ha-wai-i-an islands** \hə-,wä-yən-, -ˈwī-(j)yən-, -ˈwō-yən-\ or formerly **Sand-wich islands** \ˈsæn-(d)wich-\ group of islands *cen* Pacific belonging to U.S. 2 island SE Hawaii, largest of the group; chief city Hilo *area* 4021 3 state of the U.S. comprising Hawaiian islands except Midway islands; annexed 1898, a territory 1900–59 * Honolulu *area* 6450, *pop* 768,561
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park reservation Hawaii including Mauna Loa & Kilauea volcanoes on Hawaii I. *area* 344
Ha-wash \ˈhā-,wəsh\ or **Awash** \ˈā-\ river 500 m E Ethiopia flowing NE into the desert
Hawke Bay \ˈhøk\ inlet of the S Pacific N New Zealand on SE coast of North I.
Haw-thorne \ˈhō-,thò(ə)rən\ 1 city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles *pop* 53,304 2 borough NE N.J. N of Paterson *pop* 19,173
Hay \ˈhā\ river 530 m Canada in N Alta. & SW Mackenzie District flowing NE into Great Slave Lake
Hayes \ˈhāz\ 1 river 300 m Canada in E Man. flowing NE into Hudson Bay 2 or **Hayes and Har-ling-ton** \ˈhär-lɪŋ-tən\ former urban district SE England in Middlesex, now part of Hillingdon
Hays \ˈhāz\ city NW *cen* Kans. *pop* 15,396
Hayti — see HAITI
Hay-ward \ˈhā-wərd\ city W Calif. SE of Oakland *pop* 93,058
Haz-el Park \ˈhā-zəl-\ city SE Mich. N of Detroit *pop* 23,784
Haz-le-ton \ˈhā-zəl-tən\ city E Pa. S of Wilkes-Barre *pop* 30,426
Heard \ˈhərd\ island S Indian ocean SE of Kerguelen, at 53°10'S, 74°10'E; claimed by Australia
Heb-ri-des \ˈheb-rə-,dēz\ or **Western islands** W Scotland in the Atlantic divided by Little Minch into **Inner Hebrides** (near the mainland) & **Outer Hebrides** (to NW) *area* 2900, *pop* 60,000 — see LEWIS WITH HARRIS, WESTERN ISLES — **Heb-ri-de-an** \ˈheb-rə-ˈdē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
He-bron \ˈhē-brən\ or anc **Kir-jath-ar-ba** \kər-jath-ˈār-bə, ki(ə)r-\ city *cen* Palestine SSW of Jerusalem in modern Jordan *pop* 38,300
Hec-ate \ˈhek-ət\ strait Canada in W B.C., inlet of the Pacific between Queen Charlotte islands & the coast
Heer-len \ˈhe(ə)r-lən\ commune SE Netherlands in Limburg NE of Maastricht *pop* 75,147
Hei-del-berg \ˈhīd-əl-,bərg, -be(ə)rg\ city W Germany on the Neckar SE of Mannheim *pop* 122,000
Heil-bronn \ˈhī(ə)l-,brän, hīl-ˈbrön\ city W Germany on the Neckar N of Stuttgart *pop* 98,481
Hei-lung-kiang \ˈhā-ˈlūŋ-jē-ˈāŋ\ 1 — see AMUR 2 province NE China in N Manchuria bordering on the Amur * Harbin *area* 178,996, *pop* 21,000,000
He-jaz or **He-djaz** \hej-ˈaz, hij-\ region W Saudi Arabia on Red sea; a viceroyalty * Mecca *area* 150,000, *pop* 2,000,000
Hek-la or **Hec-la** \ˈhek-lə\ volcano 4747 ft SW Iceland
Hel-e-na \ˈhel-ə-nə\ city * of Mont. *pop* 22,730
Hel-go-land \ˈhel-gō-,land\ or **Hel-i-go-land** \ˈhel-ə-gō-,land, -ˈlānt\ island NW Germany in North sea, in No. Frisian islands
Hel-i-con \ˈhel-ə-,kän, -i-kən\ mountain 5735 ft E *cen* Greece in SW Boeotia near Gulf of Corinth
He-li-op-o-lis \hē-lē-ˈāp-ə-ləs\ 1 — see BAALBEK 2 ancient ruined city N Egypt S of modern Cairo 3 ancient ruined city NE of modern Cairo
Hellas — see GREECE
Hel-les, Cape \ˈhel-(j)ēz\ headland Turkey in Europe at S tip of Gallipoli peninsula
Hellespont, Hellespontus — see DARDANELLES

Hell Gate a narrow part of East river in New York City between Long I. & Manhattan I.
Hells Canyon \ˈhelz\ or **Grand Canyon of the Snake** canyon of Snake river on Idaho-Oreg. border
Hel-mand or **Hel-mund** \ˈhel-mənd\ river 650 m SW Afghanistan flowing SW & W into a morass on Iranian border
Hel-mond \ˈhel-,mōnt\ commune S Netherlands *pop* 57,889
Helm-stedt \ˈhelm-,s(h)tet\ city *cen* Germany E of Brunswick on border between East and West Germany *pop* 27,267
Hel-sing-ör \ˈhel-sɪŋ-ər\ or **El-si-nore** \ˈel-sə-,nō(ə)r, -nō(ə)r\ city & port Denmark on N Sjælland I. *pop* 30,211
Hel-sin-ki \ˈhel-sɪŋ-kē, hel-\ or Sw **Hel-sing-fors** \ˈhel-sɪŋ-,fö(ə)rz\ city & port * of Finland on Gulf of Finland *pop* 529,091
Hel-vel-lyn \ˈhel-ˈvel-ən\ mountain 3118 ft NW England in Cumbria SW of Ullswater
Helvetia — see SWITZERLAND
Hemp-stead \ˈhem(p)-,sted, -stəd\ village SE N.Y. on Long I. *pop* 39,411
Hen-der-son \ˈhen-dər-sən\ 1 city NW Ky. *pop* 22,976 2 city S Nev. *pop* 16,395
Hen-don \ˈhen-dən\ former urban district SE England in Middlesex, now part of Barnet
Heng-e-lo \ˈheŋ-ə-,lō\ commune E Netherlands in Overijssel *pop* 69,618
Heng-yang \ˈheŋ-ˈyāŋ\ city SE *cen* China in SE Hunan on the Siang *pop* 235,000
Hen-ley \ˈhen-lē\ or **Henley on Thames** borough SE *cen* England in Oxfordshire W of London *pop* 31,744
Hen-lo-pen, Cape \ˈhen-ˈlō-pən\ headland SE Del. at entrance to Delaware Bay
Hen-ry, Cape \ˈhen-rē\ headland SE Va. S of entrance to Chesapeake Bay
Heraklion — see CANDIA
He-rat \he-ˈrät, hə-\ or anc **Ar-ia** \ˈar-ē-ə, ˈer-; ə-ˈrī-ə\ city NW Afghanistan on the Hari Rud *pop* 101,579
Her-cu-la-ne-um \ˈhər-kyə-ˈlä-nē-əm\ ancient city S Italy in Campania on Tyrrhenian sea SE of Naples; destroyed A.D. 79 by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
Her-e-ford \ˈher-ə-fərd, U.S. also ˈhər-fərd\ 1 or **Her-e-ford-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county W England on Welsh border *area* 842 2 borough W England in Hereford and Worcester *pop* 46,503
Hereford and Wor-ces-ter \ˈwüs-tər\ county W England * Worcester *area* 1516, *pop* 585,900
Her-ford \ˈhe(ə)r-fō(ə)rt\ city W Germany in North Rhine-Westphalia NE of Bielefeld *pop* 67,377
Heri Rud — see HARI RUD
He-ri-sau \ˈher-ə-,zau\ commune NE Switzerland * of Appenzell Outer Rhodes canton
Her-mon, Mount \ˈhər-mən\ mountain 9232 ft on border between Syria & Lebanon; highest in Anti-Lebanon mountains
Hermopolis or **Hermouópolis** — see ERMOÚPOLIS
Her-mo-sa Beach \ˈhər-,mō-sə-\ city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles *pop* 17,412
Her-mo-sillo \er-mə-ˈsē-(j)yō\ city NW Mexico * of Sonora on Sonora river *pop* 206,663
Her-ne \ˈhe(ə)r-nə\ city W Germany in the Ruhr *pop* 101,500
Herst-mon-ceux or **Hurst-mon-ceux** \ˈhərs(t)-mən-ˈsü\ village S England in East Sussex NE of Eastbourne
Her-ten \ˈhe(ə)rt-ən\ city W Germany in North Rhine-Westphalia N of Essen *pop* 52,258
Hert-ford \här-fərd also ˈhərt-, US also ˈhərt-\ 1 or **Hert-ford-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ county SE England *area* 631, *pop* 941,700 2 borough, its *, N of London *pop* 20,379
Hertogenbosch, s — see 'S HERTOGENBOSCH
Her-ze-go-vi-na \ˈhert-sə-gō-ˈvē-nə, ˈhərt-\ or Serb **Her-ce-go-vi-na** \ˈkert-sə-gō-ˈvē-nə\ region W *cen* Yugoslavia S of Bosnia & NW of Montenegro; now part of Bosnia and Herzegovina republic — **Her-ze-go-vi-nian** \ˈhert-sə-gō-ˈvē-nē-ən, ˈhərt-, -nyən\ *n*
Hesse \ˈhes, ˈhes-ē\ or G **Hes-sen** \ˈhes-ən\ 1 region SW Germany N of Baden-Württemberg divided into **Hesse-Darmstadt** (in the S) & **Hes-se-Cas-sel** \ˈkas-əl, ˈkäs-\ (in the N), the latter being united with Prussia in 1866 as part of the province of **Hesse-Nassau** along with the duchy of Nassau & the city of Frankfurt 2 state of the Weimar Republic, equivalent to Hesse-Darmstadt 3 state of the Bonn Republic, including larger part of Hesse-Darmstadt & part of Hesse-Nassau * Wiesbaden *area* 8148, *pop* 5,441,300
Hes-ton and Isle-worth \ˈhes-tə-nə-ˈnī-zəl-(j)wəth, ˈhes-ˈn-ə-ˈnī-\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Hounslow
Hi-a-le-ah \hī-ə-ˈlē-ə\ city SE Fla. N of Miami *pop* 102,297
Hib-bing \ˈhib-ɪŋ\ village NE Minn. *pop* 16,104
Hibernia — see IRELAND
Hi-bok-hi-bok \hē-,bòk-ˈhē-,bòk\ volcano 5620 ft S Philippines on Camiguin I.
Hick-o-ry \ˈhik-(ə-)rē\ city W *cen* N.C. *pop* 20,569
Hi-dal-go \hid-ˈal-(j)gō\ state *cen* Mexico * Pachuca *area* 8057, *pop* 1,156,177
Hierosolyma — see JERUSALEM
Hier-ro \ˈye(ə)r-(j)ō\ or formerly **Fer-ro** \ˈfe(ə)r-(j)ō\ island Spain, westernmost of the Canary islands *area* 107
High Atlas — see ATLAS
High-land \ˈhī-lənd\ town NW Ind. S of Hammond *pop* 24,947

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Highland Park, 1 city NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 32,263 2 city SE Mich. within city of Detroit pop 35,444
High-lands \hi-lən(d)z\ 1 the chiefly mountainous N part of Scotland N of a line connecting Firth of Clyde & Firth of Tay 2 region N Scotland, established 1975 * Inverness area 9813, pop 176,000
Highlands of Navesink — see NAVESINK HIGHLANDS
Highlands of the Hudson hilly region SE N.Y. on both sides of the Hudson; includes Storm King 1340 ft
High Plains the Great Plains esp. from Nebr. southward
High Point \hi-'pɔɪnt\ city N cen N.C. SW of Greensboro pop 63,204
High Sierra the Sierra Nevada (in Calif.)
High Tatra — see TATRA
High Wyc-ombe \wik-əm\ borough SE cen England in Buckinghamshire WNW of London pop 59,298
Hiiumaa — see KHIUMA
Hil-des-heim \hil-dəs-'hīm\ city W Germany SSE of Hannover pop 96,018
Hilling-don \hil-ɪŋ-dən\ borough of W Greater London, England pop 234,718
Hi-lo \hē-(l)ō\ city & port Hawaii in E Hawaii I. pop 26,353
Hil-ver-sum \hil-vər-səm\ city cen Netherlands in No. Holland SE of Amsterdam pop 100,098
Hi-ma-chal Pra-desh \hi-'mäch-əl-prə-'desh, -'dāsh\ territory NW India NW of Uttar Pradesh * Simla area 21,629, pop 3,424,332
Hi-ma-la-ya \him-ə-'lā-ə, hə-'mäl-(ə-)yā\ mountains S Asia on border between India & Tibet & in Kashmir, Nepal, & Bhutan — see EVEREST — **Hi-ma-la-yan** \him-ə-'lā-ən, hə-'mäl-(ə-)yən\ adj
Hi-me-ji \hi-'mej-ē\ city Japan in W Honshu pop 405,000
Hindenburg — see ZABRZE
Hin-du Kush \hin-(d)ü-'kūsh, -'kəsh\ or anc **Cau-ca-sus In-di-cus** \kō-kə-sə-'sin-di-kəs\ mountain range cen Asia SW of the Pamirs on border of Kashmir & in Afghanistan — see TIRICH MIR
Hin-du-stan or **Hin-do-stan** \hin-(d)ü-'stan, -də-, -'stän\ 1 region N India N of the Deccan including the plain drained by the Indus, the Ganges, & the Brahmaputra 2 the subcontinent of India 3 the Republic of India
Hing-ham \hiŋ-əm\ town E Mass. SE of Boston pop 18,845
Hins-dale \hinz-'dāl\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 15,918
Hip-po \hip-(d)ō\ or **Hippo Re-gi-us** \-'rē-j(ē-)əs\ ancient city N Africa S of modern Bône, Algeria; chief town of Numidia
Hi-ro-sa-ki \hi-'rō-sə-kē, hir-ə-'sāk-ē\ city Japan in N Honshu SW of Aomori pop 160,000
Hi-ro-shi-ma \hir-ə-'shē-mə, hə-'rō-shə-mə\ city & port Japan in SW Honshu on Inland sea pop 549,000
His-pa-nia \his-'pān-ē-ə, -'pān-yə, -'pan-\ the Iberian peninsula
His-pa-ni-o-la \his-pān-'yō-lə\ or Sp **Es-pa-ñi-o-la** \es-'pān-'yō-lə\ or formerly **Hai-ti** \hāt-ē\ or **San-to Do-min-go** \sant-əd-ə-'mɪŋ-(d)gō\ or **San Domingo** \san-də-\ island West Indies in the Greater Antilles; divided between Haiti (on W) & Dominican Republic (on E) area 29,979
His-sar-lik \his-ər-'lik\ site of ancient Troy NW Turkey in Asia 4 m SE of mouth of the Dardanelles
Hi-va Oa \hē-və-'ō-ə\ island S Pacific in SE Marquesas area 154
Hi-was-see \hi-'wäs-ē\ river 150 m E U.S. flowing from NE Ga. WNW through W N.C. into the Tennessee in Tenn.
Ho-bart, 1 \hō-bärt\ city NW Ind. pop 21,485 2 \-,bärt\ city & port Australia * of Tasmania pop (with suburbs) 123,500
Hobbs \hābz\ city SE N.Mex. pop 26,025
Ho-bo-ken \hō-'bō-kən\ 1 city NE N.J. N of Jersey City pop 45,380 2 commune N Belgium, suburb of Antwerp pop 33,278
Ho Chi Minh City \hō-(d)chē-'min-, -(d)shē-\ or formerly **Sai-gon** \sī-'gān, 'sī-\ city & port S Vietnam; formerly * of So. Vietnam pop 1,681,893
Höch-städt \hə(r)k-s(h)tet, 'hœk-shtet\ town W Germany in Bavaria on the Danube NE of Ulm
Ho-dei-da \hō-'dād-ə\ city & port W Yemen Arab Republic pop 40,000
Hod-me-zo-va-sar-hely \hōd-mə-zə(r)-'vāsh-ər-,hā\ city SE Hungary NE of Szeged near Tisza river pop 52,797
Hof \hōf, 'hōf\ city W Germany in Bavaria on the Saale NE of Bayreuth pop 54,964
Ho-fei \hə-'fā\ or **Lu-chow** \lü-'jō\ city E China * of Anhwei W of Nanking pop 304,000
Hoff-man Estates \hāf-mən, 'hōf-\ village NE Ill. pop 22,238
Ho-fuf \hū-'fuf, hō-\ city NE Saudi Arabia in E Nejd; chief town of Hasa region pop 100,000
Hoggar — see AHAGGAR
Ho-hen-zol-lern \hō-ən-'zäl-ərən\ region SW Germany, formerly a province of Prussia — see WÜRTTEMBERG
Ho-he Tau-ern \hō-ə-'tau-(ə)rn\ range of the E Alps W Austria between Carinthia & Tirol — see GROSSGLOCKNER
Hoi-how \hōi-'hau, 'hi-'hō\ or **Hai-kow** \hi-'kau, -'kō\ city & port SE China in Kwangtung on NE Hainan I. pop 135,300
Hok-kai-do \hə-'kīd-(d)ō\ or **Ye-zo** \yez-(d)ō\ island N Japan N of Honshu area 30,077
Hol-born \hō(l)-bərən\ former metropolitan borough W cen London, England, now part of Camden
Hol-guín \hōl-'gēn\ city E Cuba pop (municipality) 350,250
Hol-land \hāl-ənd\ 1 city W Mich. on Lake Michigan pop 26,337 2 medieval county of Holy Roman Empire bordering on North sea, now forming No. & So. Holland provinces of the Netherlands 3 — see NETHERLANDS — **Hol-lander** \-ən-dər\ n
Holland, Parts of district & former administrative county E England in SE Lincolnshire * Boston area 420
Hollandia — see DIAJAPURA
Hol-ly-wood \hāl-ē-'wud\ 1 section of Los Angeles, Calif. NW of the downtown district 2 city SE Fla. N of Miami pop 106,873
Hol-stein \hōl-'stīn, -'stēn\ region NW Germany S of Jutland peninsula adjoining Schleswig; once a duchy of Denmark, became a part of Prussia 1866 — see SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
Hol-ston \hōl-'stən\ river 140 m E Tenn. flowing SW to unite with the French Broad forming the Tennessee

Ho-ly \hō-lē\ 1 or **Lin-dis-farne** \lin-dəs-'fārn\ island N England off NE coast of Northumberland; connected to mainland at low tide 2 or **Holy-head** \hāl-ē-'hed\ island NW Wales in St. George's channel off W coast of Anglesey
Holy Cross, Mount of the mountain 14,005 ft NW cen Colo. in Sawatch range
Holy-head \hāl-ē-'hed\ urban area & port NW Wales in Gwynedd on Holy I.
Holy Land PALESTINE
Holy Loch inlet of Firth of Clyde W Scotland on NW shore of the firth opposite mouth of Clyde river
Hol-yoke \hōl-'yōk\ city SW Mass. pop 50,112
Homb-burg \hām-'bərg, -bū(ə)rg\ or **Bad Homburg** \('bāt-\ city W Germany N of Frankfurt pop 40,485
Homestead National Monument site SE Nebr. W of Beatrice of first homestead entered under General Homestead Act of 1862
Home-wood \hōm-'wud\ 1 city cen Ala. pop 21,245 2 village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 18,871
Homs \hōmz, 'hōm(p)s\ 1 or formerly **Leb-da** \leb-də\ town & port Libya ESE of Tripoli 2 or anc **Em-e-sa** \em-ə-sə\ city W Syria pop 136,474
Ho-nan \hō-'nan\ province E cen China * Chengchow area 64,479, pop 50,000,000
Hon-du-ras \hän-'d(y)ūr-əs\ country Central America bordering on the Caribbean & the Pacific; a republic * Tegucigalpa area 59,160, pop 2,580,000 — **Hon-du-ran** \-ən\ adj or n — **Hon-du-ra-ne-an** or **Hon-du-ra-ni-an** \hän-d(y)ūr-ā-nē-ən\ adj or n
Honduras, Gulf of inlet of the Caribbean between S Belize, E Guatemala, & N Honduras
Hon-fleur \ōn-'flər\ town & port N France on Seine estuary
Hong Kong or **Hong-kong** \hāŋ-'kāŋ, -'kän; 'hōŋ-'kōŋ, -'kōŋ\ 1 Brit. crown colony on SE coast of China E of mouth of Pearl river including Hong Kong I., Kowloon peninsula & adjacent area (New Territories) on mainland, & nearby islands * Victoria area 391, pop 3,950,000 2 — see VICTORIA
Ho-ni-a-ra \hō-nē-'ār-ə\ town W Pacific * of Solomon islands on Guadalcanal I.
Ho-no-lu-lu \hän-'l-'ü-(d)lū, hōn-'l-\ city & port * of Hawaii on Oahu I. pop 324,871 — **Ho-no-lu-lan** \-'ü-lən\ n
Hon-shu \hän-(d)shū\ or **Hon-do** \-(d)ō\ island Japan, chief island of the group area 88,000
Hood, Mount \hūd\ mountain 11,245 ft NW Oreg. in Cascade range; highest point in state
Hood Canal inlet of Puget Sound 80 m long W Wash. along E shore of Olympic peninsula
Hoo-ghly or **Hu-gli** \hū-'glē\ river 120 m E India flowing S into Bay of Bengal; most westerly channel of the Ganges in its delta
Hook of Holland \hūk-\ headland SW Netherlands in So. Holland on coast SW of The Hague
Hoorn — see FUTUNA
Hoo-sac \hū-'sək, -sik\ mountain range NW Mass. & SW Vt., a southern extension of Green mountains
Hoo-ver Dam \hū-vər-\ or **Boul-der Dam** \bōl-dər-\ dam 726 ft high in Colorado river between Nev. & Ariz. — see MEAD (Lake)
Ho-pat-cong, Lake \hə-'pat-'kän, -'kän\ lake 8 m long N N.J.
Ho-pei or **Ho-peh** \hō-'pā\ or formerly **Chih-li** \chē-'lē\ province NE China * Shihkiachwang area 84,865, pop 47,000,000
Hope-well \hōp-'wel, -wəl\ city SE Va. pop 23,471
Hop-kins-ville \hāp-'känz-'vil\ city SW Ky. pop 21,250
Hor \hō(ə)r\ mountain 4430 ft SW Jordan
Ho-reb \hōr-'eb, 'hōr-\ or **Si-nai** \sī-'nī also -nē-'ī\ mountain where according to the Bible the Law was given to Moses; thought to be in the Gebel Musa on Sinai peninsula
Hor-muz or **Or-muz** \('h)ör-'məz, ('h)ör-'müz\ 1 ancient town S Iran on **Strait of Hormuz** (strait connecting Persian gulf & Gulf of Oman) 2 island SE Iran in Strait of Hormuz
Horn \hō(ə)rn\ or **North Cape** cape NW Iceland
Horn, Cape headland S Chile on Horn I. in Tierra del Fuego; southernmost point of So. America, at 55°59'S
Horn-church \hō(ə)rn-'chərch\ former urban district SE England in Essex, now part of Havering
Horn of Africa the easternmost projection of Africa S of Gulf of Aden including Somalia & SE Ethiopia; its E tip is Cape Guardafui
Hor-sens \hōrs-'nz, -'n(t)s\ city & port Denmark pop 35,621
Hos-pi-ta-let \('h)ās-'pit-'l-'et\ city NE Spain in Barcelona province, SW suburb of Barcelona pop 206,512
Hot Springs city W cen Ark. adjoining **Hot Springs National Park** (reservation containing numerous hot mineral springs area 5.5) pop 35,631
Hou-ma \hō-mə, 'hü-\ city SE La. pop 30,922
Houns-low \haunz-(d)lō\ borough of SW Greater London, England pop 206,182
Hou-sa-ton-ic \hü-sə-'tän-ik, hü-zə-\ river 148 m W Mass. & W Conn. flowing from Berkshire hills S into Long Island Sound
Hous-ton \('h)yü-'stən\ city & port SE Tex. NW of Galveston; connected with Galveston Bay by ship canal pop 1,232,802 — **Hous-ton-ian** \('h)yü-'stō-nē-ən, -nyən\ n — **Hous-ton-ite** \('h)yü-'stō-nīt\ n
Hove \hōv\ borough S England in East Sussex on English channel, W suburb of Brighton pop 72,659
Ho-ven-weep National Monument \hō-vən-'wēp\ site SE Utah & SW Colo. of prehistoric pueblos & cliff dwellings
How-rah \hau-'rə\ city E India in West Bengal on the Hooghly opposite Calcutta pop 599,740
Hra-dec Kra-lo-ve \('h)räd-'ets-'kräl-ə-'vā\ or G **Kö-nig-grätz** \kā-nig-'grāts, 'kə(r)n-ig-\ city W Czechoslovakia pop 66,744
Hsiang — see SIANG
Hsin-chu \shin-'chü\ city & port China in NW Formosa on coast SW of Taipei pop 201,678
Hua-lla-ga \wä-'yäg-ə\ river 700 m N cen Peru flowing N into the Marañón
Huam-bo \('h)wäm-(d)bō\ or formerly **No-va Lis-boá** \nō-və-lēzh-'bō-ə\ city Angola in W cen highlands pop 49,823
Huang — see YELLOW

Huas-ca-rán \wäs-kä-'rän\ or **Huas-cán** \wä-'skän\ mountain 22,205 ft W Peru; highest in the country
Hu-bli-Dhar-war \hüb-lē-'där-'wār\ city SW India in W Karnataka pop 222,775
Hud-ders-field \häd-ärz-'fēld\ borough N England in West Yorkshire NE of Manchester pop 130,964
Hud-son \häd-sən\ 1 river 306 m E N.Y. flowing from Adirondack mountains S into New York Bay 2 town E cen Mass. pop 16,084 3 bay inlet of the Atlantic in N Canada; an inland sea 850 m long 4 strait 450 m long NE Canada between S Baffin I. & N Que. connecting Hudson Bay with the Atlantic — **Hud-so-ni-an** \häd-'sō-nē-ən\ adj
Hue or **F Hué** \('h)wā, h(y)ü-'ā\ city & port cen Vietnam in Annam; formerly * of Annam pop 156,537
Huel-vä \('h)wēl-vä\ 1 province SW Spain in Andalusia on Gulf of Cádiz area 3913, pop 397,683 2 city, its * pop 96,689
Hues-ca \('h)wēs-kä\ 1 province NE Spain in Aragon area 5848, pop 222,238 2 commune, its * pop 33,185
Hu-he-hot \hü-(Q)hā-'hōt\ or **Kwei-sui** \gwā-'swā\ or **Ku-ku-Kho-to** \kü-(Q)kü-'kōt-(Q)ō, -hōt-\ city N China * of Inner Mongolia E of Paotow pop 314,000
Hui-la \('h)wē-(Q)lä\ volcano 18,700 ft SW cen Colombia
Hull \həl\ 1 city Canada in SW Que. on Ottawa river opposite Ottawa, Ont. pop 63,580 2 or **Kings-ton upon Hull** \kīŋ(k)-stən\ city & borough & port N England in Humberside pop 285,472
Hum-ber \həm-bər\ estuary 40 m E England formed by the Ouse & the Trent & flowing E & SE into North sea
Hum-ber-side \həm-bər-'sīd\ county E England; area formerly in Yorkshire * Kingston upon Hull area 1356, pop 848,800
Hum-boldt \həm-'bōlt\ 1 river 290 m N Nev. flowing W & SW into Rye Patch reservoir & formerly into Humboldt Lake 2 glacier NW Greenland 3 bay NW Calif. on which Eureka is situated
Humboldt Lake or **Humboldt Sink** intermittent lake 20 m long W Nev. formerly receiving Humboldt river; has no outlet
Hum-phreys, Mount \həm(p)-frēz\ mountain peak 12,633 ft N cen Ariz. — see SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS
Hu-nan \hü-'nän\ province SE cen China * Changsha area 81,274, pop 38,000,000
Hun-ga-ry \həŋ-g(ə)-rē\ or **Hung Ma-gyar-or-szag** \mäj-'är-'ör-säg\ country cen Europe; formerly a kingdom, since 1946 a republic * Budapest area 35,912, pop 10,360,000
Hung-nam \hūŋ-'näm\ city & port N Korea on Sea of Japan pop 143,600
Hung-shui \hūŋ-'shwā\ river 800 m S China flowing from E Yunnan E to unite with the Yü in E Kwangsi forming West river
Hung-tze \hūŋ-'(d)zə\ lake 65 m long E China in W Kiangsu; traversed by Yellow river
Hun-ter \hənt-ər\ river 287 m SE Australia in E New So. Wales flowing E into the Pacific
Hun-ting-don \hənt-īŋ-dən\ 1 or **Hun-ting-don-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **Huntingdon and Peter-bor-ough** \pēt-ər-'bər-ə, -bər-ə, -b(ə)-rə\ or **Hunts** \hən(t)s\ former county E cen England * Huntingdon and Godmanchester area 486; since 1974 part of Cambridgeshire 2 or **Huntingdon and God-man-ches-ter** \gäd-mən-'ches-tər\ borough E cen England in Cambridgeshire pop 16,540
Hun-ting-ton \hənt-īŋ-tən\ 1 city NE Ind. pop 16,217 2 city W W.Va. on the Ohio pop 74,315
Huntington Beach city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 115,960
Huntington Park city SW Calif. S of Los Angeles pop 33,744
Hunts-ville \hən(t)s-'vil, -vəl\ 1 city N Ala. pop 137,802 2 city E Tex. N of Houston pop 17,610
Hun-za \hūn-'zə\ district NW Jammu & Kashmir N of Hunza river * Baltit area 8000
Hu-on Gulf \hyü-'än\ inlet of Solomon sea on SE coast of North-East New Guinea S of Huon peninsula
Hu-pei or **Hu-peh** \hü-'pā\ province E cen China * Wuhan area 72,394, pop 32,000,000
Hu-ron, Lake \hyür-ən, 'hyü(ə)r-'än, or without h\ lake E cen No. America between the U.S. & Canada; one of the Great Lakes area 23,010
Hurst \hərst\ city NE Tex. NE of Fort Worth pop 27,215
Hurstmonceux — see HERSTMONCEUX
Hutch-in-son \häch-ə(n)-sən\ city cen Kans. pop 36,885
Hutt \hət\ urban area New Zealand on S North I. pop 122,000
Huy \('h)wē\ commune E Belgium SW of Liège
Huy-ton with Ro-by \hit-'n-with-'rō-bē, -with-\ town NW England in Lancashire E of Liverpool pop 66,629
Hwai \('h)wā\ river 600 m E China flowing from S Honan E into Hungtze Lake
Hwai-nan \('h)wā-'nän\ or formerly **Show-hsien** \shō-'shē-'en\ city E China in N cen Anhwei SW of Pengpu pop 286,900
Hwaining — see ANKING
Hwang Ho — see YELLOW
Hwang Pu or **Whang-poo** \('h)wäng-'pü\ river 70 m E China flowing E & N past Shanghai into the Yangtze
Hy-bla \hi-'blä\ ancient town in Sicily on S slope of Mt. Etna
Hydaspes — see JHELMUM
Hy-der-abad \hid-(ə)rā-'bad, -bäd\ 1 former state S cen India in the Deccan * Hyderabad 2 or **Hai-dar-abad** city S cen India * of Andhra Pradesh pop 1,316,802 3 city S Pakistan in Sind on the Indus pop 698,000
Hy-dra \hi-'drä\ or NGk **Idhra** \ēth-'rā\ island Greece in S Aegean sea off E coast of Peloponnesus area 20 — **Hy-dri-ot** \hi-'drē-ət, -drē-'ät\ or **Hy-dri-ote** \-'ōt, -ət\ n
Hydraotes — see RAVI
Hy-ères \ē-'e(ə)r, 'ye(ə)r\ 1 islands (F **Îles d'Hyères** \ēl-dē-'e(ə)r, ēl-'dye(ə)r\ in the Mediterranean off SE coast of France 2 commune SE France on Côte d'Azur E of Toulon pop 34,875
Hy-met-tus \hi-'met-əs\ mountain ridge 3370 ft, cen Greece E & SE of Athens — **Hy-met-ti-an** \-'met-ē-ən\ adj
Hyr-ca-nia \('h)är-'kā-nē-ə\ province of ancient Persia on SE coast of Caspian sea NE of Media & NW of Parthia — **Hyr-ca-ni-an** \-nē-ən\ adj

la-si \yāsh(-ē)\ or **Jas-sy** \yās-ē\ city NE Rumania pop 179,405
Iba-dan \i-'bād-'n, -'bād-\ city SW Nigeria pop 745,756
Iber-ia \i-'bir-ē-ə\ 1 ancient Spain 2 the Iberian peninsula 3 ancient region S of the Caucasus W of Colchis in modern Georgia
Iber-i-an \-ē-ən\ peninsula SW Europe between the Mediterranean & the Atlantic occupied by Spain & Portugal
Ibi-cuí \ē-bi-'kwē\ river 400 m S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul flowing W into the Uruguay
Ibiza — see IVIZA
Içá — see PUTUMAYO
Icar-ia \i-'ker-ē-ə, -'kar-; ik-'er-, -'ar-\ or NGk **Ika-ria** \ē-kä-'rē-ə\ island Greece in Southern Sporades WSW of Samos area 99 — **Icar-i-an** \i-'ker-ē-ən, -'kar-; ik-'er-, -'ar-\ adj or n
Icel — see MERSIN
Iceland \i-'sländ, 'i-sland\ or Dan **Is-land** \ē-'slän\ or Icelandic **Is-land** \ē-'slänt\ island between the Arctic & the Atlantic SE of Greenland; a republic formerly (1380–1944) belonging to Denmark, later (1918–44) an independent kingdom in personal union with Denmark * Reykjavik area 39,709, pop 210,000 — **Iceland-er** \i-'slän-dər, 'i-slän-\ n
Ichang \ē-'chän\ city cen China in W Hupei pop 160,000
Ichi-ka-wa \i-'chē-'kā-wä\ city Japan in SE Honshu E of Tokyo pop 261,055
Iconium — see KONYA
Ida \id-ə\ 1 or NGk **Idhi** \ē-'thē\ mountain 8195 ft Greece in cen Crete; highest on island 2 or Turk **Kaz Da-gi** \küz-dä-'(g)ē\ mountain 5810 ft NW Turkey in Asia SE of ancient Troy
Ida-ho \id-ə-'hō\ state NW U.S. * Boise area 83,557, pop 712,567 — **Ida-ho-an** \id-ə-'hō-ən\ adj or n
Idaho Falls city SE Idaho on the Snake pop 35,776
Id-fu \id-(Q)fū\ or **Ed-fu** \ed-\ city S Egypt on Nile pop 27,300
Idumaea or **Idumea** — see EDOM — **Id-u-mae-an** or **Id-u-me-an** \ij-ə-'mē-ən\ adj or n
Ie-per \yā-pər\ or F **Ypres** \ēpr-\ commune NW Belgium in West Flanders pop 18,696
Ife \ē-(Q)fā\ city SW Nigeria NE of Ibadan pop 154,589
If-ni \if-nē\ territory SW Morocco; administered by Spain 1934–69 * Sidi Ifni area 741
Igua-çu or **Iguas-su** or Sp **Igua-zú** \ē-gwä-'sü\ river 380 m S Brazil in Paraná state flowing W into the Alto Paraná; contains **Iguaçu Falls** (waterfall over 2 m wide composed of numerous cataracts averaging 200 ft in height)
Ijs-sel or **Ijs-sel** or **Ys-sel** \i-'səl\ river 70 m E Netherlands flowing out of Rhine river N into IJsselmeer
Ijs-sel-meer \i-'səl-'mē(ə)r\ or **Lake Ijs-sel** \i-'səl\ freshwater lake N Netherlands separated from North sea by a dike & bordered by reclaimed lands; part of former Zuider Zee (inlet of North sea)
Île-de-France \ēl-də-frāns\ region & former province N cen France bounded on N by Picardy, on E by Champagne, on S by Orléanais, & on W by Normandy * Paris
Île du Diable — see DEVIL'S ISLAND
Îles de la Société — see SOCIETY
Îles du Vent — see WINDWARD
Îles sous le Vent — see LEEWARD
Il-ford \il-'fərd\ former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Redbridge
Il-fra-combe \il-frə-'kūm\ town SW England in Devonshire on Bristol channel
Ili \ē-'lē\ river 800 m, cen Asia flowing from W Sinkiang, China, W & NW into Lake Balkhash in Kazakhstan
Ili-a — see ELIS
Il-i-am-na \il-ē-'am-nə\ 1 lake 80 m long SW Alaska NE of Bristol Bay 2 volcano 10,085 ft NE of Iliamna Lake
Ilion or **Ilium** — see TROY — **Il-i-an** \il-ē-ən\ adj or n
Illam-pu \ē-'(y)äm-(Q)pü\ 1 or **So-ra-ta** \sə-'rät-ə\ massif in the Andes W Bolivia E of Lake Titicaca — see ANCOHUMA 2 peak 20,867 ft in the Illampu massif
Ill-i-ma-ni \ē-(y)ä-'mān-ē\ mountain 21,201 ft Bolivia E of La Paz
Il-li-nois \il-ə-'noi also -'nōiz\ 1 river 273 m Ill. flowing SW into the Mississippi 2 state cen U.S. * Springfield area 56,400, pop 11,113,976 — **Il-li-nois-an** \il-ə-'nōi-ən, -'nōiz-'n\ adj or n
Il-lyr-ia \il-'ir-ē-ə\ ancient region S Europe in Balkan peninsula bordering on the Adriatic — **Il-lyr-ic** \-'lir-ik\ adj
Il-lyr-i-cum \il-'ir-i-kəm\ province of Roman Empire in Illyria
Il-men \il-mən\ lake U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Lake Ladoga
Ilo-ilo \ē-lä-'wē-(Q)lō\ city Philippines on Panay I. pop 201,000
Im-per-ia \im-'pir-ē-ə, -'per-\ commune & port NW Italy in Liguria SW of Genoa pop 39,307
Im-pe-ri-al \im-'pir-ē-əl\ valley U.S. & Mexico in SE Calif. & NE Baja California in Colorado desert; most of area below sea level
Imperial Beach city SW Calif. S of San Diego pop 20,244
Imp-hal \imp-'həl\ city NE India * of Manipur pop 67,717
Im-roz \im-'rōz\ or Gk **Im-bros** \im-brəs, 'ēm-vrəs\ island Turkey in the NE Aegean W of Gallipoli peninsula area 110
Ina-gua \in-'ag-wä\ two islands in the SE Bahamas: **Great Inagua** (50 m long) & **Little Inagua** (8 m long)
In-chon \in-'chän\ or **Che-mul-po** \jə-'mül-(Q)pō\ city & port S Korea W of Seoul pop 525,072
In-de-pen-dence \in-də-'pen-dən(t)s\ city W Mo. pop 111,662
In-dia \in-dē-ə\ 1 peninsula region (often called a subcontinent) S Asia S of the Himalayas between Bay of Bengal & Arabian sea occupied by India, Pakistan & Bangladesh & formerly often con-

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sidered as also including Burma (but not Ceylon) **2** those parts of India until 1947 under Brit. rule or protection together with Baluchistan & the Andaman & Nicobar islands &, prior to 1937, Burma **3** or **Indian Union** or **Bharat** \bər-ət, 'bər-ət\ country comprising major portion of peninsula; a republic within the Brit. Commonwealth; until 1947 a part of the Brit. Empire * New Delhi area 1,265,093 pop 550,570,000

In-di-an \in-dē-ən\ **1** ocean E of Africa, S of Asia, W of Australia & Tasmania, & N of Antarctica area 28,925,000 **2** — see THAR

Indiana \in-dē-ən-ə\ **1** state E cen U.S. * Indianapolis area 36,291, pop 5,193,669 **2** borough W cen Pa. pop 16,199 — **In-dian-an** \-ən-ən\ *adj* or *n* — **In-dian-i-an** \-ən-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Indiana Harbor harbor district in East Chicago, Ind., on Lake Michigan

In-di-a-nap-o-lis \in-dē-ə-'nap-(ə-)ləs\ city * of Ind. pop 744,624

Indian river lagoon 165 m long E Fla. between mainland & coastal islands

Indian States or **Native States** former semi-independent states of the Indian Empire ruled by native princes subject to varying degrees of Brit. authority — see BRITISH INDIA

Indian Territory former territory S U.S. in present state of Okla.

In-dies \in-(d)ēz\ **1** EAST INDIES **2** WEST INDIES

In-di-gir-ka \in-də-'gi(ə)r-kə\ river 850 m U.S.S.R. in NE Yakutsk Republic flowing N into East Siberian sea

In-do-chi-na \in-(d)ō-'chī-nə\ **1** or **Farther India** peninsula SE Asia; includes Burma, Democratic Kampuchea, Laos, Malay peninsula, Thailand, & Vietnam **2** or **French Indochina** former country SE Asia comprising Annam, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos, & Tonkin * Hanoi

In-do-ne-sia \in-də-'nē-zhə, -shə\ **1** country SE Asia in Malay archipelago comprising Sumatra, Java, S & E Borneo, Celebes, Timor, W New Guinea, the Moluccas, & many adjacent smaller islands; a republic since 1949; formerly (as **Netherlands East Indies**) an overseas territory of the Netherlands * Jakarta area 575,450, pop 124,890,000 **2** the Malay archipelago

In-dore \in-'dō(ə)r, -'dō(ə)r\ **1** former state cen India in Narbada valley * Indore; area now in Madhya Pradesh **2** city NW cen India in W Madhya Pradesh pop 494,664

In-dus \in-dəs\ river 1800 m S Asia flowing from Tibet NW & SSW through Pakistan into Arabian sea

In-gle-wood \in-'gəl-'wud\ city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles pop 89,985

In-gol-stadt \in-'gəl-'s(h)tät\ city W Germany in Bavaria N of Munich pop 70,841

Ink-ster \in(k)-stər\ village SE Mich. W of Detroit pop 38,595

In-land \in-'land, -lənd\ sea inlet of the Pacific 240 m long SW Japan between Honshu on E & N, Kyushu on W, & Shikoku on S

Inland Empire region NW U.S. between Cascade range & Rocky mountains in E Wash., N Idaho, NW Mont., & NE Oreg.

Inn \in\ river 320 m flowing from SE Switzerland NE through Austria into the Danube in Germany — see ENGADINE

Inner Hebrides — see HEBRIDES

Inner Mongolia region N China in SE Mongolia & W Manchuria * Huhehot area 454,633, pop 13,000,000

Inniskilling — see ENNISKILLEN

Inns-bruck \inz-'brük, 'in(t)s-\ city W Austria pop 112,824

Inside Passage or **Inland Passage** protected shipping route from Puget Sound, Wash., to Skagway, Alaska, following channels between mainland & coastal islands

In-ter-la-ken \int-ər-'lāk-ən\ commune W cen Switzerland in Bern canton on the Aare between Lake of Thun & Lake of Brienz

International Zone — see MOROCCO

Inu-vik \in-'ü-vik\ town NW Canada in NW Mackenzie District

In-ver-car-gill \in-vər-'kär-gəl\ borough New Zealand on S coast of South I. pop 46,700 — see BLUFF

In-ver-ness \in-vər-'nes\ **1** or **In-ver-ness-shire** \-nes(h)-shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county NW Scotland area 4211 **2** burgh NW Scotland * of Highland region pop 34,870

Io-an-ni-na \yō-'än-ē-(n)ä\ or **Yan-ni-na** \yän-ē-(n)ä\ city NW Greece in N Epirus pop 39,814

Io-na \i-'ō-nə\ island Scotland in S Inner Hebrides off SW tip of Mull I. area 6

Io-nia \i-'ō-nē-ə\ ancient region W Asia Minor bordering on the Aegean W of Lydia & Caria — **Io-ni-an** \-nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Ionian, **1** sea arm of the Mediterranean between SE Italy & W Greece **2** islands W Greece in Ionian sea

Io-wa \i-'ə-wə\ **1** river 291 m Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi **2** state cen U.S. * Des Moines area 56,290, pop 2,825,041 — **Io-wan** \-wən\ *adj* or *n*

Iowa City city E Iowa pop 46,850

Ipin \e-'pin, -'pən\ or formerly **Sü-chow** \s(h)ü-'jō, 'sü-'chau\ or **Sui-fu** \swā-'fū\ city cen China in S Szechwan pop 177,500

Ipiros — see EPIRUS

Iphoh \e-(p)ō\ city Federation of Malaysia in Perak pop 125,766

Ipsambul — see ABU SIMBEL

Ips-wich \ip-(s)wich\ **1** city E Australia in SE Queensland SW of Brisbane pop 54,500 **2** borough SE England * of Suffolk pop 122,814

Iqui-que \i-'kē-kē\ city & port N Chile on the Pacific pop 65,288

Iqui-tos \i-'kēt-(j)ōs\ city NE Peru on the Amazon pop 74,000

Iraklion — see CANDIA

Iran \i-'ran, -'rān; i-'ran\ or esp formerly **Per-sia** \pər-'zhə, esp Brit -shə\ country SW Asia bordering in N on Caspian sea & in S on Persian Gulf & Gulf of Oman; an Islamic republic since 1979, formerly a kingdom * Tehran area 628,000, pop 29,780,000 — **Irani** \-ran-ē, -'rān-\ *adj* or *n*

Iraq \i-'rāk, -'rak\ **1** or **Irak** country SW Asia in Mesopotamia; a republic since 1958, formerly a kingdom * Baghdad area 171,555, pop 9,750,000 **2** — see ARAK — **Iraqi** \-rāk-ē, -'rak-\ *adj* or *n*

Ire-land \i(ə)r-lənd\ **1** or **L Hi-ber-nia** \hī-'bər-nē-ə\ island W Europe in the Atlantic, one of the Brit. Isles area 32,375; divided between Republic of Ireland & Northern Ireland **2** or **Republic of Ireland** or **Irish Republic** or **Ei-re** \ar-ə, 'ar-ē, 'er-, 'ār-, 'ir-\ country occupying major portion of island; a republic since 1949; a

division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland 1801–1921 & (as **Irish Free State**) a dominion of the Brit. Commonwealth 1922–37 * Dublin area 26,602, pop 2,970,000 **3** — see NORTHERN IRELAND

Irian — see NEW GUINEA

Irian Barat — see WEST IRIAN

Irish sea arm of the Atlantic between Great Britain & Ireland

Ir-kutsk \i(ə)r-'kütsk, 'ər-\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Angara near Lake Baikal pop 451,000

Iron Gate \i(ə)rn-\ gorge 2 m long of the Danube at place where it cuts around end of Transylvanian Alps on border between Rumania & Yugoslavia

Iron-ton \i-rən-tən, 'irnt-'n\ city SE Ohio on the Ohio pop 15,030

Ir-ra-wad-dy \ir-ə-'wäd-ē\ river 1350 m Burma flowing S into Bay of Bengal through several mouths

Ir-tysh or **Ir-tish** \i(ə)r-'tish, 'ər-\ river 2200 m, cen Asia flowing from Altai mountains in Sinkiang, China, NW & N into the Ob in U.S.S.R.

Irún \ē-'rūn\ commune N Spain in Guipúzcoa E of San Sebastián near French border pop 45,060

Ir-ving \ər-viŋ\ city NE Tex. W of Dallas pop 97,260

Ir-ving-ton \-tən\ town NE N.J. WSW of Newark pop 59,743

Is-a-bela \iz-ə-'bel-ə\ or **Al-be-marle** \al-bə-'mār\ island Ecuador; largest of the Galápagos area 1650

Isar \ē-'zär\ river 219 m W Europe flowing from Tirol, Austria, NW through Bavaria, Germany, into the Danube

Isau-ria \i-'sör-ē-ə\ ancient district in E Pisidia S Asia Minor on N slope of W Taurus mountains — **Isau-ri-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Is-chia \is-'kē-ə\ island Italy in Tyrrhenian sea WSW of Naples area 18

Ise Bay \ē-'sā-\ inlet of the Pacific S Japan on S coast of Honshu

Iseo, Lake \ē-'zā-(j)ō\ lake 14 m long N Italy in Lombardy NW of Bergamo

Isère \ē-'ze(ə)r\ river 150 m SE France flowing from Graian Alps WSW into the Rhone

Iser-lohn \ē-'zər-'lōn, 'ē-zər-\ city W Germany in Ruhr valley SE of Dortmund pop 57,615

Is-fa-han \is-fə-'hän, -'han\ or **Es-fa-han** \es-\ or **Is-pa-han** \is-pə-\ city W cen Iran; former * of Persia pop 424,045

Ishim \i-'shim\ river 1330 m U.S.S.R. flowing from N Kazakh Republic N into the Irtysh

Isis \i-'səs\ the Thames river, England, at & above Oxford

Is-ken-de-run \is-'ken-də-'rūn\ or **Is-ken-de-ron** \-'rān\ or formerly **Al-ex-an-dret-ta** \al-ig-(j)zan-'dret-ə, 'el-\ city & port S Turkey on Gulf of Iskenderun (inlet of the Mediterranean) pop 69,382

Is-lam-abad \is-'lām-ə-'bād, iz-'lām-ə-'bād\ city * of Pakistan in NE Pakistan in Murree hills NE of Rawalpindi pop 250,000

Island or **Island** — see ICELAND

Is-lay \i-(j)lā, -lā\ island Scotland in S Inner Hebrides area 234

Isle au Haut \i-lə-'hō(t), 'ē-lə-'hō\ island Me. at entrance to Penobscot Bay — see ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Isle of Ely — see ELY (Isle of)

Isle of Man — see MAN (Isle of)

Isle of Pines **1** — see YOUTH (Isle of) **2** — see KUNIE

Isle of Wight — see WIGHT (Isle of)

Isle Royale \i(ə)l-'rōi-(ə)l\ island Mich. in NW Lake Superior in **Isle Royale National Park** (area 209)

Is-ling-ton \iz-liŋ-'tən\ borough of N Greater London, England pop 199,129

Is-ma-ilia \iz-mā-ə-'lē-ə\ city NE Egypt on the Suez canal pop 167,500

Ison-zo \ē-'zōn(t)-(j)sō\ river 75 m NW Yugoslavia & NE Italy flowing S into Gulf of Trieste

Is-par-ta \is-(j)pär-'tä\ city SW Turkey N of Antalya pop 42,901

Is-ra-el \iz-rē-əl\ **1** ancient kingdom Palestine comprising the lands occupied by the Hebrew people; established ab 1025 B.C.; divided ab 933 B.C. into a S kingdom (Judah) & a N kingdom (Israel) **2** or **Northern Kingdom** or **Ephra-im** \ē-frē-əm\ the N portion of the Hebrew kingdom after the division * Samaria **3** country Palestine bordering on the Mediterranean; a republic established 1948 * Jerusalem area 7993, pop 3,010,000 — see PALESTINE

Is-sus \is-əs\ ancient town S Asia Minor N of modern Iskenderun, Turkey

Is-syk Kul \is-ik-'kəl\ lake 115 m long U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in NE Kirgiz Republic area 2250

Is-tan-bul \is-təm-'bül, -tām-, -tam-, -tän-\ or formerly **Con-stanti-no-ple** \kän-'stant-'n-ō-pəl\ or anc **By-zan-ti-um** \bə-'zan-sh(ē)əm, -zant-ē-əm\ city NW Turkey on the Bosphorus & Sea of Marmara; former * of Turkey & of Ottoman Empire pop 1,742,978

Ister — see DANUBE

Is-tria \is-trē-ə\ peninsula NW Yugoslavia in Croatia & Slovenia projecting into the N Adriatic — **Is-tri-an** \-trē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Italian East Africa former territory E Africa comprising Eritrea, Ethiopia, & Italian Somaliland

Italian Somaliland former Italian colony E Africa bordering on Indian ocean * Mogadiscio (Mogadishu) area 194,000; since 1960 part of Somalia

It-a-ly \it-'l-ē\ or **It Ita-lia** \ē-'tāl-yə\ or **L Ita-lia** \ə-'tāl-yə, i-\ **1** peninsula 760 m long S Europe projecting into the Mediterranean between Adriatic & Tyrrhenian seas **2** country comprising the peninsula of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, & numerous other islands; a republic since 1946, formerly a kingdom * Rome area 119,764, pop 54,080,000

Itas-ca, Lake \i-'tas-kə\ lake NW cen Minn.; generally considered as source of the Mississippi

Iténez — see GUAPORÉ

Ith-a-ca \ith-i-kə\ **1** city S cen N.Y. on Cayuga Lake pop 26,226 **2** or NGK **Ithá-ki** \ē-'thāk-ē\ island W Greece in the Ionian islands NE of Cephalonia area 36 — **Ith-a-can** \ith-i-kən\ *adj* or *n*

Itsukushima — see MIYAJIMA

It-u-raea or **It-u-rea** \ich-ə-'rē-ə\ ancient country NE Palestine S of Damascus — **It-u-rae-an** or **It-u-re-an** \-rē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Iva-no-Fran-kovsk \i-,văn-ə-frăn-'kôfsk\ or formerly **Sta-ni-slav** \stan-ə-'slaf, -'slav\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Ukraine pop 105,000
Iva-no-vo \i-'văn-ə-və\ or formerly **Ivanovo Voz-ne-sensk** \-vâz-nə-'sen(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, WNW of Gorki pop 419,000
Ivi-za or **Sp Ibi-za** \ē-'vê-thə, -'bê-\ island Spain in the Balearics SW of Majorca area 230
Ivory Coast or **Côte d'Ivoire** \kôt-dēv-'wâr\ 1 region W Africa bordering on the Atlantic W of the Gold Coast 2 country W Africa including the Ivory Coast & its hinterland; a republic; formerly a territory of French West Africa * Abidjan area 127,520, pop 4,420,000 — **Ivo-ry Coast-er** \iv-(ə)rē-'kô-stər\ n
Iwo \ē-(j)wō\ city SW Nigeria NE of Ibadan pop 188,506
Iwo Ji-ma \ē-(j)wō-'jē-mə\ island Japan in W Pacific in the Volcano islands 660 nautical m S of Tokyo area 8
Ix-elles \ēk-'sel\ or **Flem El-se-ne** \el-sə-nə\ commune cen Belgium in Brabant; suburb of Brussels pop 88,970
Iza-bal \ē-zə-'bäl, -sə-\ lake 25 m long E Guatemala
Izal-co \i-'zal-(j)kō, ē-'säl-\ volcano 7828 ft W El Salvador
Izhevsk \ē-,zhəfsk\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe * of Udmurt Republic pop 422,000
Iz-ma-il or **Rum Is-ma-il** \iz-mā-'ē(ə)\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Ukraine on the Danube delta pop 63,000
Iz-mir \iz-'mi(ə)r\ or **Smyr-na** \smər-nə\ city & port W Turkey in Asia on an inlet of the Aegean pop 411,626
Iz-mit or **Iz-mid** \iz-'mit\ or anc **As-ta-cus** \as-tə-kəs\ or **Nic-o-me-dia** \nik-ə-'mēd-ē-ə\ city & port NW Turkey in Asia on Gulf of Izmit (E arm of Sea of Marmara) pop 89,547
Iz-nik \iz-'nik\ lake 14 m long NW Turkey in Asia S of E arm of Sea of Marmara
Iz-tac-ci-huatl or **Ix-ta-ci-huatl** \ēs-(j)tä(k)-'sē-,wät-'l\ extinct volcano 17,343 ft S Mexico N of Popocatepetl
Ja-bal-pur \jəb-əl-pū(ə)r\ or **Jub-bul-pore** \jəb-əl-pō(ə)r, -pō(ə)r\ city cen India in cen Madhya Pradesh pop 419,462
Jack-son \jak-sən\ 1 city S Mich. pop 45,484 2 city * of Miss. on Pearl river pop 153,968 3 city W Tenn. pop 39,996
Jackson Hole valley NW Wyo. E of Teton range & partly in Grand Teton National Park; contains **Jackson Lake** (reservoir)
Jack-son-ville \jak-sən-,vil\ 1 city cen Ark. NE of Little Rock pop 19,832 2 city NE Fla. near mouth of the St. Johns pop 528,865 3 city W cen Ill. pop 20,553 4 city E N.C. SW of New Bern pop 16,021
Jadotville — see LIKASI
Ja-én \hä-'än\ 1 province S Spain in N Andalusia area 5203, pop 661,146 2 commune, its * pop 78,156
Jaf-fa \jaf-ə, 'yaf-ə\ or **Jop-pa** \jöp-ə\ or **Ya-fo** \yä-'fō\ former city W Israel, since 1950 a S section of Tel Aviv
Jaff-na \jäf-nə\ city N Sri Lanka on Palk strait pop 101,700
Jagannath — see PURI
Jain-tia \jint-ē-ə\ hills E India in N cen Assam E of Khasi hills
Jai-pur \ji-,pū(ə)r\ 1 former state NW India; now part of Rajasthan 2 city, its *, now * of Rajasthan pop 548,684
Ja-kar-ta or **Dja-kar-ta** \jə-'kärt-ə\ or formerly **Ba-ta-via** \bə-'tā-vē-ə\ city & port * of Indonesia in NW Java pop 2,906,533
Ja-la-pa \hə-'läp-ə\ city E Mexico * of Veracruz pop 127,081
Ja-lis-co \hə-'lis-(j)kō\ state W cen Mexico * Guadalajara area 31,149, pop 3,322,750
Jal-u-it \jal-(y)ə-wət\ island (atoll) 38 m long & 21 m wide W Pacific, in Ralik chain of the Marshalls
Ja-mai-ca \jə-'mā-kə\ island West Indies in the Greater Antilles; a dominion of Brit. Commonwealth since 1962; formerly a Brit. colony * Kingston area 4411, pop 1,900,000 — **Ja-mai-can** \kən\ adj or n
Jamaica Bay inlet SE N.Y. in SW Long I.
Jambi — see DJAMBI
James \jämz\ 1 or **Da-ko-ta** \də-'kôt-ə\ river 710 m N. & S.Dak. flowing S to the Missouri 2 river 340 m Va. flowing E into Chesapeake Bay at Hampton Roads
James Bay the S extension of Hudson Bay 280 m long & 150 m wide Canada between NE Ont. & W Que.
James-town \jäm-,staun\ 1 city SW N.Y. pop 39,795 2 city E cen N.D. pop 15,385 3 ruined village E Va. SW of Williamsburg on James river; first permanent English settlement in America (1607)
Jam-mu \jäm-(j)ü\ 1 district N India (subcontinent) S of Kashmir in valley of the upper Chenab 2 city S of Srinagar, winter * of Jammu & Kashmir pop 135,522
Jammu and Kashmir — see KASHMIR
Jam-na-gar \jäm-'næg-ər\ or **Na-va-na-gar** \nä-və-'næg-ər\ city W India in W Gujarat on Gulf of Kutch pop 207,199
Jam-shed-pur \jäm-,shed-,pū(ə)r\ city E India in S Bihar SE of Ranchi pop 414,330
Ja-mu-na \jäm-ə-nə\ the lower Brahmaputra
Janes-ville \jänz-,vil\ city S Wis. SE of Madison pop 46,426
Ja-nic-u-lum \jə-'nik-yə-ləm\ hill in Rome, Italy, on right bank of the Tiber opposite the Seven Hills — see AVENTINE
Jan Ma-yen \yän-'mī-ən\ island in Arctic ocean E of Greenland & NNE of Iceland belonging to Norway area 147
Ja-pan \jə-'pan, ji-, ja-\ or **Jap Nip-pon** \nip-'än\ or **Ni-hon** \nē-'hōn\ country E Asia comprising Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, & other islands in the W Pacific; a constitutional monarchy * Tokyo area 146,690, pop 104,660,000
Japan, Sea of arm of the N Pacific W of Japan
Ja-pu-rá \zhäp-ə-'rā\ river 1750 m S Colombia & NW Brazil flowing SE into the Amazon
Jar-vis \jär-vəs\ island cen Pacific in the Line islands; claimed by the U.S.
Jas-per National Park \jas-pər\ reservation W Canada in W Alta. on E slopes of the Rockies NE of Banff National Park area 4200
Jassy — see IASI
Ja-va \jäv-ə, 'jav-ə\ or Indonesian **Dja-wa**, 1 island Indonesia SE of Sumatra; chief city Jakarta area 51,007, pop 78,201,001 2 sea arm of the Pacific bounded on S by Java, on W by Sumatra, on N by Borneo, & on E by Celebes

Java Head cape Indonesia at W end of Java on Sunda strait
Ja-va-ri \zhäv-ə-'rē\ or **Sp Ya-va-ri** \yäv-ə-'rē\ or formerly **Ya-ca-ra-na** \yäk-ə-'rän-ə\ river 650 m Peru & Brazil flowing NE on the boundary & into the Amazon
Jaxartes — see SYR DARYA
Jean-nette \jə-'net\ city SW Pa. pop 15,209
Jebel, Bahr el — see BAHR EL GHAZAL
Je-bel ed Druz \jeb-ə-,led-'drüz\ or **Jebel Druz** region S Syria E of Sea of Galilee on border of Jordan
Jebel Musa — see MUSA (Jebel)
Jebel Toubkal — see TOUBKAL (Jebel)
Jed-burgh \jed-b(ə)rə\ royal burgh SE Scotland in Borders region
Jef-fer-son \jef-ər-sən\ river 250 m SW Mont. — see THREE FORKS
Jefferson, Mount mountain 10,495 ft NW Oreg. in Cascades
Jefferson City city * of Mo. on the Missouri pop 32,407
Jef-fer-son-ville \jef-ər-sən-,vil\ city S Ind. pop 20,008
Je-hol \jə-'hōl, 'rō-'hō\ 1 former province NE China * Chengteh; divided 1955 among Hopei, Liaoning, & Inner Mongolia 2 — see CHENGTEH
Je-mappes \zhə-'map\ commune SW Belgium W of Mons
Je-na \yā-nə, -(j)nä\ city E Germany E of Erfurt pop 88,346
Jen-nings \jen-ɪnz\ city E Mo., N suburb of St. Louis pop 19,379
Je-qui-ti-nho-nha \zhə-,kēt-ə-'n(y)ōn-yə\ river 500 m E Brazil flowing NE into the Atlantic
Jerba — see DJERBA
Je-rez \hə-'räs\ or **Je-rez de la Fron-te-ra** \hə-'rez-də-lə-,frən-'ter-ə\ or formerly **Xe-res** \sher-ēz\ city SW Spain NE of Cádiz pop 147,633
Jer-i-cho \jer-i-,kō\ 1 or **Ar Eri-ha** \ə-'rē-ə\ town W Jordan 5 m NW of Dead sea 2 ancient Palestinian city near site of modern Jericho
Jer-sey \jər-zē\ 1 island English channel in the Channel islands * St. Helier area 45 2 NEW JERSEY — **Jer-sey-an** \-ən\ n — **Jer-sey-ite** \-it\ n
Jersey City city & port NE N.J. pop 260,545
Je-ru-sa-lem \jə-'rü-s(ə)-ləm, -'rüz-(ə)-ləm\ or anc **Hi-ero-sol-y-ma** \hi-(ə)-rō-'säl-ə-mə\ city cen Palestine NW of Dead sea; divided since 1948 between Jordan (old city) & Israel (new city) * of Israel since 1950 & formerly * of ancient kingdoms of Israel & Judah pop 283,100
Jer-vis Bay \jär-vəs-\ inlet of the Pacific SE Australia on SE coast of New So. Wales on which is situated district (area 28) that is part of Australian Capital Territory
Jesselton — see KOTA KINABALU
Jewel Cave National Monument limestone cave SW S.Dak.
Jewish Autonomous Region or **Bi-ro-bi-dzhan** \bir-ō-bi-'jän\ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on the Amur * Birobidzhan area 14,085, pop 173,000
Jezira — see GEZIRA
Jez-re-el \jez-rē-,el, -rē(ə)\ ancient town cen Palestine in Samaria NW of Mt. Gilboa in Valley of Jezreel; now in N Israel
Jezreel, Plain of the Plain of Esdraelon
Jezreel, Valley of the E end of the Plain of Esdraelon
Jhan-si \jän(t)-sē\ city N India in S Uttar Pradesh SW of Kanpur pop 181,904
Jhe-lum \jā-ləm\ or anc **Hy-das-pes** \hī-'das-(j)pēz\ river 450 m NW India (subcontinent) flowing from Kashmir S & SW into the Chenab
Jibuti — see DJIBOUTI
Jid-da \jid-ə\ or **Jed-da** \jed-ə\ city W Saudi Arabia in Hejaz on Red sea; port for Mecca pop 194,000
Jin-ja \jin-jə\ city & port SE Uganda on Lake Victoria pop 47,298
João Pes-soa \zhwau(m)-pə-'sō-ə\ or formerly **Pa-ra-i-ba** \par-ə-'ē-bə\ city NE Brazil * of Paraíba pop 189,096
Jodh-pur \jäd-pər, -pū(ə)r\ 1 or **Mar-war** \mär-,wār\ former state NW India bordering on Thar desert & Rann of Kutch; since 1949 part of Rajasthan state 2 city, its * pop 275,893
Jod-rell Bank \jäd-rəl-\ locality W England in NE Cheshire near Macclesfield
Jog-ja-kar-ta or **Jok-ja-kar-ta** or **Djok-ja-kar-ta** \jök-jə-'kärt-ə\ city Indonesia in S Java pop 312,698
Jo-han-nes-burg \jō-'han-əs-,bərg, -'hän-\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal in cen Witwatersrand pop 595,083
John Day \jän-'dä\ river 281 m N Oreg. flowing W & N into the Columbia
John o' Groat's \jän-ə-'grōts\ or **John o' Groat's House** locality N Scotland; popularly considered the northernmost point of mainland of Scotland & Great Britain — see DUNNET HEAD
John-son City \jän(t)-sən-\ 1 village S N.Y. NW of Binghamton pop 18,025 2 city NE Tenn. pop 33,770
John-ston \jän(t)-stən, -sən\ 1 island (atoll) cen Pacific 700 m SW of Honolulu, Hawaii; belongs to the U.S. 2 town S R.I. NW of Providence pop 22,037
Johns-town \jän-,staun\ city SW cen Pa. pop 42,476
Jo-hore \jə-'hō(ə)r, -'hō(ə)r\ state Malaysia in Peninsular Malaysia at S end of Malay peninsula * Johore Bahru area 7321, pop 1,273,990
Johore Bah-ru \-bär-(j)ü\ city S Federation of Malaysia * of Johore on an inlet opposite Singapore I. pop 135,936
Join-vi-le or formerly **Join-vil-le** \zhoin-'vê-lē\ city S Brazil NNW of Florianópolis pop 88,647
Jo-li-et \jō-lē-'et, chiefly by outsiders jäl-ē-\ city NE Ill. SW of Chicago pop 80,378

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- Jo-liette** \zhō-lē-'et\ city Canada in S Que. pop 20,127
Jo-lo \hō-'lō\ or **Su-lu** \sü-'(l)ü\ island S Philippines, chief island of Sulu archipelago area 345
Jones-boro \jōnz-'bər-ə, -bər-rə\ city NE Ark. pop 27,050
Jön-kö-ping \yō(r)n-'chə(r)p-ŋ\ city S Sweden at S end of Lake Vatter pop 55,372
Jon-quière \zhōn-'kē-'e(ə)r\ city Canada in S cen Que. pop 28,430
Jop-lin \jāp-'lən\ city SW Mo. pop 39,256
Joppa — see JAFFA
Jor-dan \jōrd-'n\ 1 river 45 m, cen Utah flowing from Utah Lake N into Great Salt Lake 2 river 200 m NE Palestine flowing from Anti-Lebanon mountains S through Sea of Galilee into Dead sea 3 or formerly **Trans-jor-dan** \(')tran(t)s-, (')tranz-\ or officially **Hash-em-ite Kingdom of Jordan** \hash-ə-'mit\ country SW Asia in NW Arabia * Amman area 37,737, pop 2,380,000 — **Jor-da-ni-an** \jōr-'dā-nē-ən\ adj or n
Josh-ua Tree National Monument \jāsh-(ə)-wə\ reservation S Calif. N of Salton sea containing unusual desert flora area 1025
Jo-tun-heim \yōt-'n-'hām\ or Norw **Jo-tun-hei-men** \-hā-mən\ mountains S cen Norway — see GLITTERTIND
Juan de Fu-ca \, (h)wān-də-'fyū-kə\ strait 100 m long between Vancouver I., B.C., & Olympic peninsula, Wash.
Juan Fer-nán-dez \, (h)wān-fər-'nan-dəs\ group of three islands SE Pacific 400 m W of Chile; belongs to Chile area 70
Juan-les-Pins \zhwān-'lā-'pa\ town SE France on Cap d'Antibes
Juárez — see CIUDAD JUÁREZ
Ju-ba \jū-'bā\ river 1000 m E Africa flowing from S Ethiopia S through Somalia into Indian ocean
Jubbulpore — see JABALPUR
Juby, Cape — see YUBI (Cape)
Jú-car \hü-'kär\ river 300 m E Spain flowing S & E into the Mediterranean S of Valencia
Ju-dah \jüd-ə\ ancient kingdom S Palestine * Jerusalem — see ISRAEL
Ju-dea or **Ju-daea** \jü-'dē-ə, -'dā-\ ancient region Palestine constituting the S division (Judah) of the country under Persian, Greek, & Roman rule — **Ju-de-an** or **Ju-dae-an** \-ən\ adj or n
Juggernaut — see PURI
Jugoslavia — see YUGOSLAVIA — **Jugoslav** or **Jugoslavian** adj or n
Juiz de Fo-ra \zhwēzh-də-'fōr-ə, -'fōr-\ city E Brazil in S Minas Gerais pop 194,135
Ju-juy \hü-'hwē\ city NW Argentina N of Tucumán pop 44,188
Ju-lian Alps \jül-yən-\ section of E Alps NW Yugoslavia N of Istrian peninsula; highest peak Triglav 9393 ft
Julian Venetia — see VENEZIA GIULIA
Jul-lun-dur \jəl-ən-dər\ city NW India in Punjab pop 288,694
Jum-na \jəm-nə\ river 860 m N India in Uttar Pradesh flowing from the Himalayas S & SE into the Ganges
Junction City city NE cen Kans. pop 19,018
Ju-neau \jü-'(n)ō, jü-'\ city & port * of Alaska in SE coastal strip pop 6050
Jung-frau \yūŋ-'fraü\ mountain 13,642 ft SW cen Switzerland in Bernese Alps between Bern & Valais cantons
Ju-ni-ata \jü-nē-'at-ə\ river 150 m S cen Pa. flowing E into the Susquehanna
Ju-nín \hü-'nēn\ 1 city E Argentina 150 m W of Buenos Aires pop 53,489 2 town cen Peru at S end of Lake Junín (25 m long)
Ju-ra \jür-ə\ 1 mountains France & Switzerland extending 200 m along the boundary; highest Crête de la Neige (in France) 5652 ft 2 island 24 m long W Scotland in the Inner Hebrides S of Mull
Juramento — see SALADO
Ju-ruá \zhür-(ə)-'wä\ river 1200 m NW cen So. America flowing from E cen Peru NE into the Solimões in NW Brazil
Ju-rue-na \zhür-(ə)-'wā-nə\ river 600 m W cen Brazil flowing N to unite with the São Manuel forming the Tapajoz
Jut-land \jət-'lænd\ or Dan **Jyl-land** \yuel-'án, 'yœl-\ 1 peninsula N Europe projecting into North sea & comprising mainland of Denmark & N portion of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany 2 the mainland of Denmark
K² — see GODWIN AUSTEN
Kaapland — see CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
Kaapstad — see CAPE TOWN
Kab-ar-din-i-an Republic \kab-ər-'din-ē-ən-\ or **Kab-ar-di-no-Bal-kar-i-an Republic** \kab-ər-'dē-(n)ō-bəl-'kar-ē-ən-, -bal-, -'ker-\ or **Kabardino-Bal-kar Republic** \-bəl-'kär, -'bal-\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slopes of the Caucasus * Nalchik area 4600, pop 539,000 — **Kabardinian** adj or n
Ka-bul \káb-'əl, kə-'bül\ 1 river 360 m Afghanistan & N Pakistan flowing E into the Indus 2 city * of Afghanistan on Kabul river pop 307,338 — **Ka-buli** \káb-ə-(l)ē, kə-'bü-lē\ adj or n
Kab-we \káb-(l)wā\ or formerly **Bro-ken Hill** \brō-'kən-\ city cen Zambia pop 49,000
Ka-by-lia \kə-'bī-lē-ə, -'bil-ē-\ mountainous region N Algeria on coast E of Algiers; comprises two areas: **Great Kabylia** (to W) & **Little Kabylia** (to E)
Ka-desh-bar-nea \kā-'desh-'bär-nē-ə\ ancient town S Palestine SW of Dead sea; exact location uncertain
Kadiak — see KODIAK
Ka-di-koy \käd-i-'koi\ or anc **Chal-ce-don** \kal-sə-'dän, kal-'sēd-'n\ former city Asia on the Bosphorus; now a district of Istanbul
Ka-di-jev-ka or **Ka-di-ev-ka** \kə-'dē-(y)əf-kə\ city U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine in Donets basin pop 137,000
Kae-song \kā-'sōŋ\ city N Korea SE of Pyongyang pop 265,000
Kaf-fe-klub-ben \käf-ə-'klüb-ən, -'kləb-\ island in Arctic ocean off N coast of Greenland; northernmost point of land in the world, at 83°40'N
Kaf-frar-ia \kə-'frar-ē-ə, kə-, -'frer-\ region Republic of So. Africa in E Cape Province S of Natal & bordering on Indian ocean
Kafiristan — see NURISTAN
Ka-fue \kə-'fü-ē\ river 500 m Zambia flowing into the Zambezi
Ka-ge-ra \kə-'ger-ə\ river 430 m Burundi, Rwanda, & NW Tanganyika flowing N & E into Lake Victoria on Uganda border
Ka-go-shi-ma \käg-ə-'shē-mə, kə-'gō-shə-\ city & port S Japan in S Kyushu on **Kagoshima Bay** (inlet of the Pacific) pop 407,000
Ka-hoo-la-we \kā-'hō-'lā-vē, -wē\ island Hawaii SW of Maui area 45
Kai-bab \kī-'bab\ plateau N Ariz. N of Grand Canyon extending into SW Utah
Kai-e-teur Falls \kī-ə-'tū(ə)r-, kī-'chū(ə)r-\ waterfall 741 ft high & 350 ft wide cen Guyana in Potaro river
Kai-feng \kī-'fəŋ\ city E cen China in NE Honan pop 299,100
Kai-lua \kī-'lü-ə\ city Hawaii in NE Oahu pop 33,783
Kair-ouan \ker-'wän\ or **Kair-wan** \kī(ə)r-'wän\ city NE Tunisia pop 46,199
Kai-sers-lau-tern \kī-zər-z-'laüt-ərŋ\ city W Germany W of Ludwigshafen pop 99,917
Ka-ki-na-da or **Coc-a-na-da** \kāk-ə-'näd-ə\ city & port E India in NE Andhra Pradesh on Bay of Bengal pop 149,146
Ka Lae \kā-'lā-ə\ or **South Cape** or **South Point** headland Hawaii, southernmost point of Hawaii I.
Kalaeloa Point — see BARBERS POINT
Kal-a-ha-ri \kal-ə-'hām\ desert region S Africa N of Orange river & S of Lake Ngami in Botswana & NW Republic of So. Africa
Ka-la-ma-ta \kal-ə-'mät-ə\ or NGK **Ka-lā-mai** \kə-'lām-ē\ city & port S Greece in SW Peloponnesus pop 39,346
Kal-a-ma-zoo \kal-ə-mə-'zü\ city SW Mich. pop 85,555
Ka-lat or **Khe-lat** \kə-'lät\ region NW Pakistan including S & cen Baluchistan; a former princely state * **Kalat**
Kal-gan \kal-'gan\ or **Chang-kia-kow** \jāŋ-jē-'ä-'kō\ city NE China in NW Hopei NW of Peking pop 229,300
Kal-goor-lie \kal-'gü(ə)r-lē\ town Australia in S cen Western Australia
Kalhu — see CALAH
Ka-li-ma \kə-'lī-mə\ or formerly **Al-bert-ville** \al-'ber-'v(ə)l, 'al-bərt-'vil\ city & port E Zaire on Lake Tanganyika pop 86,687
Ka-li-man-tan \kal-ə-'man-'tan, käl-ə-'mān-'tān\ 1 BORNEO — its Indonesian name 2 the S & E part of Borneo belonging to Indonesia; formerly (as **Dutch Borneo**) part of Netherlands India
Ka-li-nin \kə-'lī-nən, -'lēn-yən\ or formerly **Tver** \tə-'v(ə)r\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 345,000
Ka-li-nin-grad \kə-'lī-n(y)ən-'grad\ or G **Kö-nigs-berg** \kā-nigz-'bərg, 'kə(r)n-igz-, -be(ə)rg\ city & port U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Europe, near the Frisches Haff; formerly * of East Prussia pop 297,000
Ka-lisz \käl-'ish\ commune cen Poland W of Lodz pop 81,200
Kal-mar \käl-'mār, 'kal-\ city & port SE Sweden pop 38,912
Kal-myk Republic \, (k)al-'mik-\ autonomous republic of the U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on NW shore of Caspian sea W of the Volga * Elista area 29,417, pop 268,000
Ka-lu-ga \kə-'lü-gə\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Oka WNW of Tula pop 211,000
Ka-ma \kām-ə\ river 1200 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing SW into the Volga S of Kazan
Ka-ma-ku-ra \kə-'māk-ə-'rā, kām-ə-'kūr-ə\ city Japan in SE Honshu on Sagami sea S of Yokohama pop 135,000
Kam-chat-ka \kam-'chat-kə\ peninsula 750 m long U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Asia, between Sea of Okhotsk & Bering sea
Ka-met \kām-ət\ mountain 25,447 ft N India in Uttar Pradesh in the NW Himalayas
Kam-loops \kam-'lups\ city Canada in S B.C. pop 26,168
Kam-pa-la \kām-'pāl-ə\ city * of Uganda N of Lake Victoria pop 331,889
Kampuchea, Democratic — see CAMBODIA
Kan \gän\ river 350 m SE China in Kiangsi flowing N through Poyang Lake into the Yangtze
Ka-nan-ga \kə-'nāŋ-gə\ or formerly **Lu-lua-bourg** \lü-'lü-ə-'bü(ə)r(g)\ city S cen Zaire pop 428,960
Kananur — see CANNANORE
Ka-na-wha \kə-'nō-(w)ə\ river 97 m W W.Va. flowing NW into the Ohio
Ka-na-za-wa \kə-'nāz-ə-wə, kan-ə-'zā-wə\ city & port Japan in W cen Honshu near Sea of Japan pop 342,000
Kan-chen-jun-ga \kan-'chən-'jəŋ-gə, -'jün-\ or **Kang-chen-jun-ga** \kan-'chən-\ or **Kin-chin-jun-ga** \kin-'chən-\ mountain 28,146 ft Nepal & Sikkim in the Himalayas; 3d highest in world
Kan-chi-pu-ram \kän-'chē-pə-rəm\ or **Con-jee-ve-ram** \kən-'jē-və-rəm\ city SE India in N Tamil Nadu SW of Madras pop 92,714
Kan-da-har \kan-də-'här\ city SE Afghanistan pop 130,212
Kand-la \kən-dlə\ town & port W India in Gujarat near E end of Gulf of Kutch
Kan-dy \kan-dē\ city W cen Sri Lanka ENE of Colombo pop 78,000
Kane Basin \kän\ section of the passage between NW Greenland & Ellesmere I. N of Baffin Bay
Ka-ne-o-he \kän-ē-'ō-ē, -'ō-(l)hā\ city Hawaii in E Oahu on **Kane-ohe Bay** (inlet) pop 29,903
Kan-i-a-pis-kau \kan-ē-ə-'pis-(l)kō\ river 575 m Canada in N Que. flowing N to unite with the Larch forming the **Kok-so-ak** \kāk-sə-'wak\ river (85 m flowing into Ungava Bay)
Kan-ka-kee \kan-kə-'kē\ 1 river 225 m Ind. & Ill. flowing SW & W to unite with the Des Plaines forming the Illinois 2 city NE Ill. on the Kankakee pop 30,944
Ka-no \kän-(l)ō\ city N cen Nigeria pop 351,175
Ka-noya \kə-'noi-ə\ city Japan in S Kyushu pop 66,995
Kan-pur \kän-'pū(ə)r\ or **Cawn-pore** \kōn-'pō(ə)r, -'pō(ə)r\ city N India in S Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges pop 1,197,255
Kan-sas \kan-zəs\ 1 or **Kaw** \kō\ river 169 m E Kans. flowing E into the Missouri — see SMOKY HILL 2 state cen U.S. * Topeka area 82,264, pop 2,249,071 — **Kan-san** \kan-zən\ adj or n
Kansas City, 1 city NE Kans. adjacent to Kansas City, Mo. pop 168,213 2 city W Mo. pop 507,087
Kan-su \kan-'sü, 'gän-\ province N cen China * Lanchow area 137,104, pop 13,000,000
Kanto Plain — see KWANTO PLAIN
Kao-hsiung \kau-'shē-'üŋ, 'gau-\ city & port China in SW Formosa pop 784,502
Kaolan — see LANCHOW

Ka-pi-da-gi \kăp-ē-dā-(g)ē\ or *anc* **Cyz-i-cus** \ˈsiz-i-kəs\ peninsula NW Turkey in Asia projecting into Sea of Marmara
Ka-ra, 1 \kär-ə\ sea arm of Arctic ocean off coast of N U.S.S.R. E of Novaya Zemlya 2 — see MESTA
Ka-ra-cha-ye-vo-Cher-kess \kär-ə-ˈchi-ə-vō-cher-ˈkes\ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus area 5442, pop 345,000 * Cherkessk
Ka-ra-chi \kə-ˈräch-ē\ city & port S Pakistan pop 3,060,000
Karafuto — see SAKHALIN
Ka-ra-gan-da \kär-ə-gən-ˈdä\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Kazakhstan pop 522,000
Ka-ra-Kal-pak Republic \kär-ə-kal-ˈpak\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in NW Uzbek Republic SE of Lake Aral * Nukus area 61,600, pop 702,000
Kar-a-ko-ram or **Kar-a-ko-rum** \kär-ə-ˈkōr-əm, -ˈkōr-\ mountain system S cen Asia in N Kashmir & NW Tibet on Sinkiang border; westernmost system of the Himalaya complex, connecting the Himalayas with the Pamirs — see GODWIN AUSTEN
Karakoram Pass or **Karakorum Pass** mountain pass 18,290 ft NE Kashmir through Karakoram range
Kar-a-ko-rum \-əm\ ruined city Outer Mongolia on the upper Orkhon * of Mongol Empire
Ka-ra Kum \kär-ə-ˈküm\ desert U.S.S.R. in Turkmen Republic S of Lake Aral between the Caspian sea & the Amu Darya area 110,000
Karashahr — see YENCHI
Ka-ra Su \kär-ə-ˈsü\ the Euphrates above its junction with the Murat in E cen Turkey
Kar-ba-la \kär-bə-lə\ or **Ker-bə-la** \kär-bə-lə\ city cen Iraq SSW of Baghdad pop 83,301
Ka-re-lia or **Ca-re-lia** \kə-ˈrē-lē-ə, -ˈrēl-yə\ 1 region NE Europe between Gulf of Finland & White sea in the U.S.S.R. & Finland 2 or **Ka-re-lian Republic** \-rē-lē-ən-, -ˈrēl-yən-\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, in Karelia region; formerly (1940–56), as the **Ka-re-lo-Finnish Republic** \kə-ˈrē-(l)ō-, constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. * Petrozavodsk area 68,900, pop 714,000
Ka-re-lian \-rē-lē-ən-, -ˈrēl-yən-\ isthmus U.S.S.R. in Karelia between Gulf of Finland & Lake Ladoga
Ka-ri-ba \kə-ˈrē-bə\ lake 165 m long SE Zambia & N Rhodesia formed in the Zambezi by **Kariba Dam**
Ka-ri-kal \kär-ə-ˈkäl\ 1 territory of former French India S of Pondicherry; incorporated 1954 in India area 52 2 city & port, its *, on Bay of Bengal pop 22,252
Kar-kheh or **Ker-kheh** \kär-ˈkə\ or *anc* **Cho-as-pes** \kō-ˈas-(l)pēz\ river 340 m flowing from W Iran S & W into marshlands E of the Tigris in SE Iraq
Karl-Marx-Stadt — see CHEMNITZ
Kar-lo-vy Va-ry \kär-lə-vē-ˈvār-ē\ or **Carls-bad** or **G Karls-bad** \ˈkär(ə)lz-bad, -ˈbät\ city NW Czechoslovakia in NW Bohemia NNW of Plzen pop 45,310
Karls-kro-na \kär-l-ˈskrū-nə\ city & port SE Sweden on Baltic sea pop 36,236
Karls-ru-he \kär-lz-rü-ə\ city W Germany in Baden-Württemberg on the Rhine pop 256,200 — **Karls-ru-her** \-rū-ər\ n
Karl-stad \kär(ə)l-stä(d)\ city SW Sweden pop 54,072
Kar-nak \kär-ˈnak\ town S Egypt on the Nile N of Luxor on N part of site of ancient Thebes
Kar-na-ta-ka \kär-ˈnät-ə-kə\ or formerly **My-sore** \mī-ˈsō(ə)r, -ˈsō(ə)r\ state SW India * Bangalore area 74,326, pop 29,224,046
Kar-pa-thos or **Car-pa-thos** \kär-pə-ˈthäs\ or *It* **Scar-pan-to** \ˈskär-pən-tō\ island Greece in the S Dodecanese area 118
Kar-roo or **Ka-roo** \kə-ˈrū\ plateau region W Republic of So. Africa W of Drakensberg mountains divided into **Little**, or **Southern**, **Karoo** (in S Cape Province); **Great**, or **Central**, **Karoo** (in S cen Cape Province); and **Northern**, or **Upper**, **Karoo** (in N Cape Province, Orange Free State, & W Transvaal)
Kars \ˈkärz, ˈkärs\ city NE Turkey pop 41,376
Karst — see KRAS
Ka-run \kə-ˈrūn\ river 450 m W Iran flowing into Shatt-al-Arab
Ka-sai \kə-ˈsā\ 1 river 1200 m N Angola & W Zaire flowing N & W into the Congo 2 region S cen Zaire
Ka-shan \kə-ˈshän\ city cen Iran N of Isfahan pop 62,000
Kash-gar \ˈkash-gär\ city W China in SW Sinkiang pop 175,000
Kash-garia — see CHINESE TURKISTAN
Kash-mir \ˈkash-mi(ə)r, ˈkash-, kash-, kash-\ or formerly **Cash-mere**, 1 mountainous region N India (subcontinent) W of Tibet & SW of Sinkiang; includes valley (**Vale of Kashmir**) watered by Jhelum & Kishenganga rivers 2 or **Jam-mu and Kashmir** \ˈjəm-(l)ü\ state N India including Kashmir region & Jammu (to the S); claimed also by Pakistan; summer * Srinagar, winter * Jammu area 92,780, pop 4,615,176
Kas-kas-kia \kə-ˈskas-kē-ə\ river 300 m SW Ill. flowing SW into the Mississippi
Kas-sa-la \ˈkas-ə-lə\ city NE Sudan pop 81,230
Kas-sel or **Cas-sel** \ˈkas-əl, ˈkäs-\ city W Germany WNW of Erfurt pop 213,100
Kas-ser-ine Pass \kas-ə-rēn-\ mountain pass cen Tunisia
Ka-stel-lor-i-zon \käs-tə-ˈlör-ə-zän\ or *It* **Ca-stel-lo-ri-zo** \käs-tə-ˈlör-ə-zō\ or **Cas-tel-ros-so** \käs-tel-ˈrös-(l)ō\ island Greece in the E Dodecanese off SW coast of Turkey area 4
Kastro — see MYTILENE
Ká-stron \ˈkäs-trōn\ 1 town Greece on Lemnos 2 — see CHIOS
Kastrop-Rauxel — see CASTROP-RAUXEL
Ka-tah-din, Mount \kə-ˈtäd-ˈn\ mountain 5268 ft N cen Me.; highest point in state
Katanga — see SHABA
Katar — see QATAR
Kath-er-i-na, Ge-bel \jeb-əl-kath-ə-ˈrē-nə\ or **Mount Kath-er-ine** \ˈkath-(ə)rən\ mountain 8652 ft NE Egypt on Sinai peninsula; highest in the Gebel Musa
Ka-thi-a-war \kät-ē-ə-ˈwār\ peninsula W India in Gujarat between Gulf of Kutch & Gulf of Cambay

Kat-mai, Mount \ˈkat-mī\ volcano 6715 ft S Alaska in Aleutian range at NE end of Alaska peninsula
Katmai National Monument reservation S Alaska including Mt. Katmai & Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes area 4363
Kat-man-du or **Kath-man-du** or **Khat-man-du** \ˈkat-man-ˈdü, -mən-\ city * of Nepal pop 121,019
Ka-to-wi-ce \kät-ə-ˈvēt-sə\ city S Poland in Silesia pop 295,600
Kat-rine, Loch \ˈka-trən\ lake 9 m long cen Scotland in Central region E of Loch Lomond
Ka-tsi-na \ˈkät-si-nə\ city N Nigeria * of old kingdom of Katsina pop 104,996
Kat-te-gat \ˈkat-i-gat\ arm of North sea between Sweden & Jutland peninsula of Denmark
Kau-ai \ˈkau-ī\ island Hawaii WNW of Oahu area 551
Kau-nas \ˈkau-nəs, -ˈnäs\ or *Russ* **Kov-no** \ˈkòv-(l)nō\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Lithuania on Neman river; a former (1918–40) * of Lithuania pop 306,000
Ka-vál-la \kə-ˈval-ə, -ˈvāl-\ city & port NE Greece in Macedonia on coast pop 46,679
Kaveri — see CAUVERY
Kaw — see KANSAS
Ka-wa-gu-chi \kə-wə-ˈgü-chē, kə-ˈwäg-ü-(l)chē\ city Japan in E Honshu N of Tokyo pop 294,000
Ka-war-tha Lakes \kə-wör-thə-\ group of lakes Canada in SE Ont. E of Lake Simcoe; traversed by Trent canal system
Ka-wa-sa-ki \kə-wə-ˈsāk-ē\ city Japan in E Honshu on Tokyo Bay, S suburb of Tokyo pop 932,000
Kay-se-ri \kī-zə-ˈrē\ or *anc* **Ca-e-sa-rea** \sē-zə-ˈrē-ə, sez-ə-, ses-ə-\ or **Maz-a-ca** \ˈmaz-ə-kə\ or **Caesarea Mazaca** city cen Turkey in Asia at foot of Erciyas Dag; chief city of ancient Cappadocia pop 126,653
Kazakh-stan or **Kazak-stan** \kə-zak-ˈstan; kə-zäk-ˈstän, kə-\ or **Kazakh Republic** \kə-zak-, -zäk-\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia extending from Caspian sea to Altai mountains * Alma-Ata area 1,047,930, pop 12,850,000
Kazan, 1 \kə-ˈzan\ river 455 m Canada flowing through a series of lakes into Baker Lake 2 \kə-ˈzan, -ˈzän-(yə)\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe * of Tatar Republic pop 869,000
Kazan Retto — see VOLCANO ISLANDS
Kaz-bek or **Kas-bek** \káz-ˈbek\ mountain 16,541 ft U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in cen Caucasus mountains
Kaz Dag — see IDA
Kaz-vin or **Qaz-vin** \kaz-ˈvën\ city NW Iran S of Elburz mountains & NW of Tehran pop 92,000
Ke-a-la-ke-kua Bay \kə-ˈäl-ə-kə-kü-ə-\ inlet of the Pacific Hawaii in W Hawaii I. on Kona coast W of Mauna Loa
Kear-ney \ˈkär-nē\ city S cen Nebr. on the Platte pop 19,181
Kear-ny \ˈkär-nē\ town NE N.J. N of Newark pop 37,585
Kecs-ke-met \ˈkech-kə-mät\ city cen Hungary pop 77,484
Ked-ah \ˈked-ə\ state Malaysia in N Peninsular Malaysia bordering on Strait of Malacca * Alor Star area 3660, pop 955,374
Kedron — see KIDRON
Keeling — see COCOS
Kee-lung \ˈkē-lūn\ city & port China in N Formosa pop 317,780
Keene \ˈkēn\ city SW N.H. pop 20,467
Kee-wa-tin \kē-ˈwāt-ˈn\ district Canada in E Northwest Territories N of Manitoba & Ontario & including the islands in Hudson Bay area 218,460
Kefallinia — see CEPHALONIA
Kef-la-vík \ˈkyeb-lə-vēk, ˈkef-\ town SW Iceland WSW of Reykjavík
Keigh-ley \ˈkēth-lē-sic\ borough N England in West Yorkshire, NW of Leeds pop 55,263
Kej-im-ku-jik National Park \kej-(ə)mə-ˈkü-jik\ reservation Canada in SW N.S. area 150
Ke-lan-tan \kə-ˈlan-tan\ state Malaysia in N Peninsular Malaysia on So. China sea * Kota Bharu area 5746, pop 680,626
Kel-ler-wand \ˈkel-ər-vānt\ or **Mon-te Co-glians** \mōnt-ē-kōl-ˈyän(t)s\ mountain 9217 ft on Austria-Italy border; highest in the Carnic Alps
Ke-low-na \kə-ˈlō-nə\ city Canada in S B.C. pop 19,412
Keltsy — see KIELCE
Ke-mé-ro-vo \ˈkem-ə-rə-və, -ˈrō-və, -ˈrə-vō\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in Kuznetsk basin on the Tom pop 385,000
Ke-nai \ˈkē-nī\ peninsula S Alaska E of Cook inlet
Ken-dal \ˈken-dəl\ borough NW England in Cumbria pop 21,572
Ken-il-worth \ˈken-ˈl-wərth\ town cen England in Warwickshire pop 20,121
Ke-ni-tra \kə-ˈnē-trə\ or formerly **Port Lyau-tey** \pör-lē-ō-ˈtā, -ˈō-\ city N Morocco NE of Rabat pop 130,000
Ken-more \ˈken-mō(ə)r, -ˈmō(ə)r\ village W N.Y. pop 20,980
Ken-ne-bee \ˈken-i-bek, ˈken-i-\ river 164 m S Me. flowing S from Moosehead Lake into the Atlantic
Kennedy, Cape — see CANAVERAL (Cape)
Kennedy, Mount mountain 13,095 ft NW Canada in Yukon Territory in St. Elias range SE of Mt. Logan near Alaska border
Ken-ner \ˈken-ər\ city SE La. W of New Orleans pop 29,858
Ken-ne-saw Mountain \ken-ə-sō-\ mountain 1809 ft NW Ga. NW of Atlanta
Ken-ne-wick \ˈken-ə-wik\ city SE Wash. pop 15,212
Ke-no-sha \kə-ˈnō-shə\ city SE Wis. S of Racine pop 78,805

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Ken-sing-ton and Chel-sea \ˈken-sɪŋ-tən-ən-ˈchel-sē, ˈken(t)-sɪŋ-royal borough of W Greater London, England *pop* 184,392; includes former boroughs of Kensington & Chelsea

Kent \ˈkent\ 1 city NE Ohio SE of Cleveland *pop* 28,183 2 city W Wash. S of Seattle *pop* 21,510 3 county SE England bordering on Strait of Dover; one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy * Maidstone *area* 1441, *pop* 1,440,800 — **Kent-ish** \ˈkent-ɪʃ\ *adj*

Ken-tucky \kən-ˈtæk-ē\ 1 river 259 m N cen Ky. flowing NW into the Ohio 2 state E cen U.S. * Frankfort *area* 40,395, *pop* 3,219,311 — **Ken-tucki-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj or n*

Kent-wood \ˈkent-wúd\ city SW Mich. *pop* 20,310

Ke-nya \ˈken-yə, ˈkē-n\ 1 extinct volcano 17,040 ft, cen Kenya near equator 2 republic E Africa S of Ethiopia bordering on Indian ocean; member of Brit. Commonwealth, formerly Brit. crown colony & protectorate * Nairobi *area* 224,960, *pop* 11,690,000 — **Ke-nyan** \-yən\ *adj or n*

Ke-os \ˈkē-əs\ or **Kea** \ˈkē-ə\ or **Ce-os** \ˈsē-əs\ island Greece in NW Cyclades; chief town Kea *area* 67

Ker-a-la \ˈker-ə-lə\ state SW India bordering on Arabian sea * Trivandrum *area* 15,035, *pop* 21,280,397

Kerasun — see GİRESUN

Kerbela — see KARBALA

Kerch \ˈke(ə)rç\ 1 peninsula U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, projecting E from the Crimea 2 strait between Kerch peninsula & Taman peninsula connecting Sea of Azov & Black Sea 3 city & port in the Crimea on Kerch strait *pop* 128,000

Ker-gue-len \ˈkər-gə-lən, ˈker-gə-ˈlen\ 1 archipelago S Indian ocean belonging to France *area* 7000 2 island in the archipelago

Ke-rin-tji \kə-ˈrin-čē\ volcano 12,484 ft Indonesia in W cen Sumatra; highest on the island

Kerkheh — see KARKHEH

Kérkira or Kórkyra — see CORFU

Kerk-ra-de \ˈke(ə)r-krād-ə\ commune SE Netherlands *pop* 48,150

Ker-mad-ec \(\)kər-ˈmad-ək\ islands SW Pacific ab 500 m NE of New Zealand; belong to New Zealand *area* 13

Ker-man \kər-ˈmān, ke(ə)r-ˈ\ 1 or **anc Car-ma-nia** \kär-ˈmā-nē-ə, -nyə\ region SE Iran bordering on Gulf of Oman & Persian gulf S of ancient Parthia 2 or **anc Car-ma-na** \kär-ˈmān-ə, -ˈman-, -ˈmān- city SE cen Iran in NW Kerman region *pop* 88,000

Ker-man-shah \ˈker-ˈmān-ˈshā, -ˈshō\ city W Iran *pop* 187,930

Kern \kərn\ river 150 m S cen Calif. flowing SW into Buena Vista reservoir

Ker-ry \ˈker-ē\ county SW Ireland in Munster * Tralee *area* 1815, *pop* 112,941

Ker-u-len \ˈker-ə-lən\ river 650 m E Mongolia flowing S & E into the Argun in Manchuria

Kes-te-ven, Parts of \ke-ˈstē-vən\ district & former administrative county E England in SW Lincolnshire * Sleaford *area* 724

Kes-wick \ˈkez-ɪk\ town NW England in Cumbria in Lake District N of Derwent Water

Ket-ter-ing \ˈket-ə-rɪŋ\ city SW Ohio S of Dayton *pop* 69,599

Keu-ka \ˈkyü-kə, kə-ˈyü-\ lake 18 m long W cen N.Y.; one of the Finger Lakes

Kew \kyü\ 1 city SE Australia in S Victoria, NE suburb of Melbourne *pop* 32,816 2 parish S England in Surrey, now in the Greater London borough of Richmond upon Thames

Ke-wa-nee \ki-ˈwān-ē\ city NW Ill. *pop* 15,762

Ke-wee-naw \ˈkē-wə-nō\ peninsula NW Mich. projecting from upper Mich. peninsula into Lake Superior W of Keweenaw Bay

Key Lar-go \ˈlār-(j)gō\ island S Fla. in the Florida Keys

Key West \ˈwest\ city SW Fla. on Key West I. at W end of Florida Keys *pop* 27,563

Kha-ba-rovsk \kə-ˈbär-əfsk\ 1 territory U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on Sea of Okhotsk & Bering sea *area* 965,400, *pop* 1,346,000 2 city, its *, on the Amur *pop* 437,000

Kha-kass \kə-ˈkas\ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in SW Krasnoyarsk Territory N of the Sayan mountains * Abakan *area* 24,000, *pop* 446,000

Khalkidiki — see CHALCIDICE

Khalkis — see CHALCIS

Khan-ba-lik \kän-bä-ˈlĕk\ ancient city * of China under the Mongols, corresponding to modern Peking

Khaniá — see CANEA

Khan-ka \ˈkən-kə\ or **Han-ka** \ˈhən-kə\ lake E Asia between Maritime Territory, U.S.S.R., & Heilungkiang, China *area* 1700

Khan Tengri — see TENGRI KHAN

Kha-rag-pur \ˈkär-əg-pū(ə)r, ˈkər-\ city E India in SW West Bengal WSW of Calcutta *pop* 165,925

Khar-kov \ˈkär-kōf, -kōv, -kəf\ city U.S.S.R. in NE Ukraine on edge of Donets Basin *pop* 1,223,000

Khar-toum or Khar-tüm \kär-ˈtüm\ city * of Sudan at junction of the White Nile & Blue Nile *pop* 194,000

Khartoum North city cen Sudan *pop* 39,082

Kha-si \ˈkäs-ē\ hills E India in NW cen Assam

Kha-tan-ga \kə-ˈtān-gə, -ˈtāŋ-\ river 800 m U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Asia, in NE Krasnoyarsk Territory flowing N into Laptev sea

Khatmandu — see KATMANDU

Khelat — see KALAT

Kher-son \ke(ə)r-ˈsōn\ city & port U.S.S.R. in S Ukraine on the Dnieper near its mouth *pop* 261,000

Khing-an \ˈshɪŋ-ˈän\ mountains NE China divided into the Greater Khingan (running N-S in NE Inner Mongolia) & the Lesser Khingan (extending NW-SE in Heilungkiang)

Khios — see CHIOS

Khirbat Qumran — see QUMRAN

Khi-u-ma \ˈkē-ə-mä\ or Estonian **Hii-u-maa** \ˈhē-ə-mä\ island U.S.S.R. in Estonia in Baltic sea N of Sarema I. *area* 371

Khi-va \ˈkē-və\ 1 or **Kho-rezm** \kə-ˈrez-əm\ oasis U.S.S.R. in Uzbekistan on the lower Amu Darya 2 or **Khwa-razm** \kwə-ˈraz-əm, kwä-\ former khanate cen Asia including Khiva oasis 3 city in the oasis, * of the khanate *pop* 22,000

Khmer Republic — see CAMBODIA

Khor-ram-shahr \kór-əm-ˈshär, ˈkär-\ city & port W Iran in Khuzistan on Shatt-al-Arab NNW of Abadan *pop* 90,000

Kho-tan \ˈkō-tän\ town & oasis W China in SW Sinkiang on S edge of the Takla Makan at foot of Kunlun mountains *pop* 50,000

Khu-ra-san \kür-ə-ˈsän\ or **Khor-a-san** \kór-ə-ˈsän, ˈkär-\ region NE Iran; chief city Meshed

Khu-zi-stan \kü-zi-ˈstän, -ˈstan\ region SW Iran bordering on Persian gulf; chief city Khorramshahr

Khy-ber \ˈki-bər\ mountain pass 33 m long on border between Afghanistan & Pakistan in Safed Koh range WNW of Peshawar

Kia-mu-sze \jē-ˈä-mü-ˈsü\ city NE China in NE Heilungkiang on the Sungari *pop* 146,000

Kiang-si \jē-ˈän-ˈsē\ province SE China * Nanchang *area* 63,629, *pop* 22,000,000

Kiang-su \jē-ˈän-ˈsü\ province E China bordering on Yellow sea * Nanking *area* 41,699, *pop* 47,000,000

Kiangtu — see YANGCHOW

Kiao-chow Bay \jē-ˈäu-ˈjō\ inlet of Yellow sea E China in E Shantung *area* 200

Ki-bo \ˈkē-(j)bō\ mountain peak 19,340 ft Tanzania in NE Tanganyika; highest peak of Kilimanjaro & highest point in Africa

Kid-der-min-ster \ˈkid-ər-min(t)-stər\ borough W cen England in Hereford and Worcester SW of Birmingham *pop* 47,255

Kid-ron \ˈkid-rən, ˈki-drən\ or **Ked-ron** \ˈked-rən\ valley cen Palestine between Jerusalem & Mount of Olives; source of stream (Kidron) flowing E to Dead sea

Kiel \ˈkē(ə)l\ 1 city & port N Germany * of Schleswig-Holstein on SE coast of Jutland peninsula *pop* 269,200 2 ship canal 61 m N Germany across base of Jutland peninsula connecting Baltic sea & North sea

Kiel-ce \ˈkē-elt-(j)sā\ or Russ **Kelt-sy** \ˈkelt-sē\ city S Poland S of Warsaw *pop* 121,200

Ki-ev or Ki-yev \ˈkē-(y)ef, -(y)ev, -(y)əf\ city U.S.S.R. * of Ukraine on the Dnieper *pop* 1,632,000

Ki-ga-li \ki-ˈgäl-ē\ city E cen Africa * of Rwanda *pop* 60,000

Kiklādhes — see CYCLADES

Ki-lau-ea \ˈkē-läu-ˈä-\ volcanic crater 2 m wide Hawaii on Hawaii I. in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on E slope of Mauna Loa

Kil-dare \kil-ˈda(ə)r, -ˈde(ə)r\ county E Ireland in Leinster * Naas *area* 654, *pop* 71,522

Kil-i-man-ja-ro \kil-ə-mən-ˈjār-(j)ō, -ˈjār-\ mountain Tanzania in NE Tanganyika near Kenya border — see KIBO

Kil-ken-ny \kil-ˈken-ē\ 1 county SE Ireland in Leinster *area* 796, *pop* 61,811 2 municipal borough, its *

Kil-lar-ney, Lakes of \kil-ˈär-nē\ three lakes SW Ireland in County Kerry

Kill Dev-il \ˈkil-dev-əl\ hill E N.C. near village of **Kit-ty Hawk** \ˈkit-ē-hök\ on sand barrier opposite Albemarle Sound; included in Wright Brothers National Memorial

Kil-leen \kil-ˈēn\ city cen Tex. N of Austin *pop* 35,507

Kil-lie-cran-kie \kil-ē-ˈkran-kē\ mountain pass cen Scotland in Tayside in the SE Grampians NW of Pitlochry

Kill Van Kull \kil-(j)van-ˈkəl, -vən-\ channel between N.J. & Staten I., N.Y., connecting Newark Bay & Upper New York Bay

Kil-mar-nock \kil-ˈmār-nək\ burgh SW Scotland in Strathclyde *pop* 48,785

Kim-ber-ley \ˈkim-bər-lē\ city Republic of So. Africa in N Cape of Good Hope WNW of Bloemfontein *pop* 96,200

Kim-ber-leys \-lēz\ plateau region N Western Australia N of 19°30'S lat.

Kin-a-ba-lu or Kin-a-bu-lu \kin-ə-bä-ˈlū\ mountain 13,455 ft N cen No. Borneo in Crocker range; highest in Borneo I.

Kin-car-dine \kin-ˈkär-d-ēn\ or **Kin-car-dine-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **The Mearns** \ˈmærnz, ˈme(ə)rnz\ former county E Scotland bordering on North sea * Stonehaven *area* 382

Kinchin-junga — see KANCHENJUNGA

Ki-nesh-ma \ˈkē-nish-mə\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Moscow *pop* 94,000

King George's Falls — see AUGHRABIES FALLS

King-man \ˈkiŋ-mən\ reef cen Pacific at N end of Line islands enclosing deep lagoon

King's — see OFFALY

Kings Canyon National Park \ˈkiŋz-\ reservation SE cen Calif. in the Sierra Nevada N of Sequoia National Park *area* 719

King's Lynn \ˈkiŋz-ˈlin\ or **Lynn or Lynn Re-gis** \-rē-jəs\ borough E England in Norfolk near the Wash *pop* 30,102

Kings Mountain ridge N.C. & S.C. SW of Gastonia, N.C.

Kings Peak mountain 13,528 ft NE Utah in Uinta mountains; highest point in state

Kings-port \ˈkiŋz-pō(ə)rt, -pō(ə)rt\ city NE Tenn. *pop* 31,938

Kings-ton \ˈkiŋ-stən\ 1 city SE N.Y. on the Hudson *pop* 25,544 2 borough E Pa. SW of Scranton *pop* 18,325 3 city Canada in SE Ont. on Lake Ontario near head of St. Lawrence river; * of Canada 1841-44 *pop* 59,047 4 or **Kingston upon (or on) Thames** royal borough of SW Greater London, England * of Surrey *pop* 140,210 5 city & port * of Jamaica on **Kingston Harbor** (inlet of the Caribbean) *pop* 117,400

Kingston upon Hull — see HULL

Kings-town \ˈkiŋ-staun\ 1 town & port * of St. Vincent and the Grenadines on St. Vincent I. at head of Kingstown Bay 2 — see DUN LAOGHAIRE

Kings-ville \ˈkiŋz-vil, -vəl\ city S Tex. *pop* 28,711

Kinmen — see QUEMOY

Kinneret, Yam — see GALILEE (Sea of)

Kin-ross \kin-ˈrōs\ or **Kin-ross-shire** \-rōs(h)-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county E cen Scotland * Kinross *area* 82

Kin-sha-sa \kin-ˈshäs-ə\ or formerly **Lé-o-pold-ville** \ˈlē-ə-pōld-vil, ˈlā-\ city * of Zaire on Congo river at outlet of Stanley Pool *pop* 1,288,122

Kin-ston \ˈkin(t)-stən\ city E N.C. *pop* 22,309

Kin-tyre \kin-ˈti(ə)r\ or **Can-tyre** \kan-\ peninsula 40 m long SW Scotland between the Atlantic & Firth of Clyde; terminates in **Mull of Kintyre** \məl-\ (cape in No. channel)

Kioga — see KYOGA

Kir-giz Republic or **Kir-ghiz Republic** \('ki(ə)r-gēz-\ or **Kir-gi-zia** or **Kir-ghi-zia** \ki(ə)r-gē-z(h)ē-ə, -zhə\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia on China border NE of Tadzhikistan * **Frunze** area 76,100, pop 2,933,000

Ki-ri-bati \('kir-ə,bas-[sic] \ or formerly **Gil-bert** \('gil-bərt\ islands W Pacific SSE of the Marshalls; a Brit. territory 1976-79; became an independent member of Brit. Commonwealth 1979 * **Tarawa** area 102, pop 44,200

Ki-rik-ka-le \kə-'rik-ə,lə\ city cen Turkey E of Ankara pop 57,668

Ki-rin \('kē-'rin\ 1 province NE China in E Manchuria * **Changchun** area 72,201, pop 17,000,000 2 or formerly **Yung-ki** \('yūŋ-'jē\ city NE China in Kirin E of Changchun pop 568,000

Kirjath-arba — see **HEBRON**

Kirk-caldy \('kər-'kō(l)d-ē, -'kād-\ royal burgh & port E Scotland in Fife on Firth of Forth N of Edinburgh pop 52,097

Kirk-cud-bright \('kər-'kü-brē\ or **Kirk-cud-bright-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county S Scotland * **Kirkcudbright**

Kirk-land \('kər-'klənd\ city W Wash. NE of Seattle pop 15,249

Kirk-pat-rick, Mount \kər-'pa-trik\ mountain 14,800 ft E Antarctica in Queen Alexandra Range S of Ross sea

Kirks-ville \('kərks-'vil\ city NE Mo. pop 15,560

Kir-kuk \ki(ə)r-'kük\ city NE Iraq SE of Mosul pop 175,303

Kirk-wall \('kər-'kwōl\ burgh & port N Scotland * of Orkney, on Mainland I.

Kirk-wood \('kər-'kwūd\ city E Mo. W of St. Louis pop 31,890

Ki-rov \('kē-'rōf, -'rōv, -'rəf\ or formerly **Vyat-ka** \vē-'at-kə, -'āt-\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe pop 332,000

Ki-ro-və-bad \ki-'rō-və-'bad\ or formerly **Gan-dzha** \gän-'jə\ or **Eli-sa-vet-pol** \i-'liz-ə-'vet-'pōl\ city U.S.S.R. in W Azerbaidzhan pop 190,000

Ki-ro-vo-grad \ki-'rō-və-'grad\ or formerly **Zi-nov-ievsk** \zə-'nōv-'yefsk\ or **Eli-sa-vet-grad** \i-'liz-ə-'vet-'grad\ city U.S.S.R. in S cen Ukraine pop 189,000

Ki-ru-na \('kē-'rə-'nä\ city N Sweden in Lapland pop 28,942

Ki-san-ga-ni \kē-'sən-'gän-ē\ or formerly **Stan-ley-ville** \stan-'lē-'vil\ city NE Zaire on Congo river pop 229,596

Kish \('kish\ ancient city of Sumer & Akkad E of site of Babylon

Ki-shi-nev \('kish-ə-'nev, -'nev\ or Rum **Chi-si-nau** \kē-'shi-'nau\ city U.S.S.R. * of Moldavia pop 357,000

Kishm — see **QISHM**

Kishon — see **QISHON**

Kis-ka \('kis-kə\ island SW Alaska in Rat group of the Aleutians

Kis-ma-yu \kis-'mi-(j)ü\ city & port S Somalia pop 17,872

Kis-sim-mee \kis-'im-ē\ river 150 m S cen Fla. flowing SSE from Lake Tohopekaliga through **Lake Kissimmee** (12 m long) into Lake Okeechobee

Kistna — see **KRISHNA**

Ki-su-mu \ki-'sü-(j)mü\ city W Kenya on Lake Victoria pop 30,700

Ki-ta-kyu-shu \kē-'tä-kē-'ü-(j)shü\ city & port Japan in N Kyushu formed 1963 by amalgamation of former cities of Kokura, Moji, Tobata, Wakamatsu, & Yahata pop 1,050,000

Kitch-e-ner \('kich-(ə)nər\ city Canada in SE Ont. pop 111,804

Kithairón — see **CITHAERON**

Ki-thi-ra or **Ky-the-ra** \('kē-thə-(j)rä\ or **Cy-the-ra** \sə-'thir-ə, si-\ or **It Ce-ri-go** \cher-'i-gō\ island W Greece, southernmost of the Ionian islands * **Kithira** area 110

Kit-i-mat \('kit-ə-'mat\ river ab 50 m W Canada in NW B.C. flowing to Douglas channel (inlet of the Pacific)

Kit-ta-tin-ny Mountain \kit-ə-'tin-ē-\ ridge E U.S. in the Appalachians extending from SE N.Y. through NW N.J. into E Pa.

Kit-tery Point \kit-ə-'rē-\ cape Me. at S tip

Kitt Peak \('kit\ mountain 6875 ft S Ariz. SW of Tucson

Kitty Hawk — see **KILL DEVIL**

Kitz-bü-hel \('kits-'byü(-ə)l, -'bü(-ə)l\ resort town W Austria in the Tirol

Ki-vu, Lake \('kē-(j)vü\ lake 60 m long & 30 m wide E Zaire in Great Rift valley N of Lake Tanganyika area 1025

Ki-zil Ir-mak \kə-'zil-i(ə)r-'mäk\ or **anc Ha-lys** \hā-'ləs\ river 600 m N cen Turkey flowing W & NE into Black sea

Kjö-len \('chə(r)l-ən\ mountains on border between NE Norway & NW Sweden; highest Kebnekaise (in Sweden) 6963 ft

Kla-gen-furt \('kläg-ən-'fū(ə)rt\ city S Austria * of Carinthia WSW of Graz pop 73,156

Klaipeda — see **MEMEL**

Klam-ath \('klam-əth\ 1 river 250 m S Oreg. & NW Calif. flowing from Upper Klamath Lake SW into the Pacific 2 mountains S Oreg. & NW Calif. in the Coast ranges; highest Mt. Eddy (in Calif.) 9038 ft

Klamath Falls city SW Oreg. pop 15,775

Kleve — see **CLEVES**

Klon-dike \('klän-'dik\ 1 river 90 m Canada in cen Yukon Territory flowing W into the Yukon 2 the Klondike river valley

Klu-ane National Park \klü-'ān-\ reservation Canada in SW Yukon Territory area 8000

Kly-az-ma \klē-'az-mə\ river 425 m U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing E to join the Oka W of Gorki

Knok-ke \kə-'näk-ə\ town NW Belgium NNE of Bruges

Knos-sos or **Cnos-sus** \('kə-'näs-əs\ or **Gnos-sus** \('gə-'näs-əs\ ruined city * of ancient Crete near N coast SE of modern Candia

Knox-ville \('näks-'vil, -'vəl\ city E Tenn. pop 174,587

Knud Ras-mus-sen Land \('nüd-'räs-'müs-'n, 'ras-mə-sən\ region N & NW Greenland NE of Baffin Bay

Ko-ba-rid \('kō-bə-'rēd\ or **It Ca-po-ret-to** \kap-ə-'ret-(j)ō, 'kəp-\ village NW Yugoslavia on the Isonzo NE of Udine, Italy

Ko-be \('kō-bē, -'bā\ city & port Japan in S Honshu on Osaka Bay pop 1,267,000

Köbenhavn — see **COPENHAGEN**

Ko-blenz or **Co-blenz** \('kō-'blen(t)s\ city W Germany SSE of Cologne at confluence of the Rhine & the Moselle pop 105,700

Koca — see **XANTHUS**

Ko-ca-bas \('kō-jə-'bāsh\ or **anc Gra-ni-cus** \grä-'ni-kəs\ river ab 30 m NW Turkey in Asia flowing NE to Sea of Marmara

Ko-chi \('kō-chē\ city & port Japan in S Shikoku pop 249,000

Ko-di-ak \('kōd-ē-'ak\ or **Ka-diak** \kəd-'yak, -'yäk\ island S Alaska in Gulf of Alaska E of Alaska peninsula area 3465

Ko-dok \('kōd-'äk\ or formerly **Fa-sho-da** \fə-'shōd-ə\ town SE Sudan on the White Nile

Koedoes — see **KUDUS**

Ko-fu \('kō-(j)fū\ city Japan in S cen Honshu pop 184,000

Ko-ha-la \('kō-'hāl-ə\ mountains Hawaii in N Hawaii I.; highest ab 5500 ft

Ko-hi-ma \('kō-'hē-mə\ town NE India * of Nagaland

Koi — see **RED**

Koil — see **ALIGARH**

Ko-kand \('kō-'kand\ 1 region & former khanate U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in E Uzbekistan 2 city in Kokand region SE of Tashkent pop 133,000

Ko-kiu or **Ko-chiu** \('gō-jē-'ō\ city S China in SE Yunnan S of Kunming pop 159,700

Ko-ko-mo \('kō-kə-'mō\ city N cen Ind. pop 44,042

Koko Nor — see **TSINGHAI**

Koksoak — see **KANIAPISKAU**

Kola \('kō-lə\ peninsula 250 m long & 150 m wide U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, between Barents & White seas

Ko-lar Gold Fields \('kō-'lär\ city S India in SE Karnataka pop 167,610

Kol-ha-pur \('kō-lə-'pū(ə)r\ city W India in SW Maharashtra SSE of Bombay pop 252,109

Kolmar — see **COLMAR**

Köln — see **COLOGNE**

Ko-ly-ma or **Ko-li-ma** \kə-'lē-mə\ 1 river 1110 m U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from Kolyma range NE into East Siberian sea 2 mountain range Soviet Russia, Asia, in NE Khabarovsk Territory parallel to coast of Penzhinskaya Bay

Ko-man-dor-skie \käm-'ən-'dör-skē\ or **Com-mander** \kə-'man-dər\ islands U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, in Bering sea E of Kamchatka peninsula area 850

Ko-ma-ti \kə-'mät-ē\ river 500 m S Africa flowing from N Drakensberg mountains in NE Republic of So. Africa E & N into Delagoa Bay in S Mozambique

Ko-mi Republic \('kō-mē\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Europe, W of N Ural mountains * **Syktvykar** area 145,221, pop 965,000

Ko-mo-do \kə-'mōd-(j)ō\ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas E of Sumbawa I. & W of Flores I. area 185

Kom-so-molsk \käm(p)-sə-'mōlsk\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, in S Khabarovsk Territory on the Amur pop 218,000

Ko-na \('kō-nə\ coast region Hawaii in W Hawaii I.

Konakry — see **CONAKRY**

Königgrätz — see **HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ**

Königsberg — see **KALININGRAD**

Kon-kan \('kän-'kan\ region W India in W Maharashtra bordering on Arabian sea & extending from Bombay S to Goa

Konstanz — see **CONSTANCE**

Kon-ya or **Kon-ia** \('kōn-'yā\ or **anc Ico-ni-um** \i-'kō-nē-əm\ city SW cen Turkey pop 157,934

Ko-o-lau \('kō-ə-'lä-(j)ü\ mountains Hawaii in E Oahu; highest peak Konahuanui 3105 ft

Koo-te-nai or (in Canada) **Koo-te-nay** \('küt-'n-ā, -'n-ē\ river 407 m SW Canada & NW U.S. in B.C., Mont., & Idaho flowing through **Kootenay Lake** (65 m long, in B.C.) into the Columbia

Kootenay National Park reservation Canada in SE B.C. including section of the upper Kootenay area 587

Ko-per \('kō-'pe(ə)r\ or **Ko-par** \-'pär\ or **It Ca-po-dis-tria** \kap-ə-'dis-trē-ə, 'kəp-ə-'des-\ town & port Yugoslavia at N end of Istrian peninsula SSW of Trieste

Ko-peysk or **Ko-peisk** \('kō-'pāsk\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, SE of Chelyabinsk pop 156,000

Kor-do-fan \('kōrd-ə-'fan\ region cen Sudan W & N of the White Nile; chief city El Obeid

Ko-rea \kə-'rē-ə, esp South ('kō-\ 1 peninsula 600 m long & 135 m wide E Asia between Yellow sea & Sea of Japan 2 strait 120 m wide between S Korea & SW Japan connecting Sea of Japan & Yellow sea 3 or **Jap Cho-sen** \('chō-'sen\ country coextensive with Korea peninsula; once a kingdom & (1910-1945) a Japanese dependency * Seoul; divided 1948 at 38th parallel into republics of **North Korea** (* **Pyongyang** area 47,839, pop 14,280,000) & **South Korea** (* **Seoul** area 37,427, pop 31,920,000)

Korea Bay arm of Yellow sea between Liaotung peninsula & NW Korea

Kórinthos — see **CORINTH**

Kort-rijk \('kört-'rik\ or **Cour-trai** \kür-'trā\ commune NW Belgium in West Flanders on the Lys NNE of Lille pop 45,138

Kos or **Cos** \('kās, 'kōs\ 1 island Greece in the Dodecanese area 111, pop 19,987 2 chief town on the island

Kos-ci-us-ko \('kāz-ē-'əs-(j)kō\ mountain 7316 ft SE Australia in SE New So. Wales; highest in Great Dividing range & Australia

Ko-si-ce \('kō-shə-'sā\ city E Czechoslovakia pop 119,757

Ko-stro-ma \käs-'trə-'mä\ city U.S.S.R. in N cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 223,000

Kotabaru — see **DJAJAPURA**

Ko-ta Bha-ru \('kōt-ə-'bär-(j)ü\ city Malaysia in N Peninsular Malaysia * of Kelantan pop 55,052

Ko-ta Kin-a-ba-lu \('kōt-ə-'kin-ə-bə-'lü\ or formerly **Jes-sel-ton** \jes-'əl-tən\ city & port Malaysia * of Sabah pop 41,830

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Ko-tor \kō-tō(ə)r\ or **It Cat-ta-ro** \kāt-ə-rō\ town & port SE Yugoslavia in Montenegro on an inlet of the Adriatic

Kottbus — see COTTBUS

Kot-ze-bue Sound \kāt-si-byü-\ arm of Chuckchee sea NW Alaska NE of Bering strait

Kovno — see KAUNAS

Kowait — see KUWAIT

Kow-loon \kau-lün\ 1 peninsula SE China in Hong Kong colony opposite Hong Kong I. 2 city on Kowloon peninsula pop 715,440

Koy-u-kuk \ki-ə-kək\ river 425 m N cen Alaska flowing from Brooks range SW into the Yukon

Ko-zhi-kode \kō-zhə-kōd\ or **Cal-i-cut** \kal-i-kət\ city & port SW India on Malabar coast in Kerala pop 330,225

Kozlov — see MICHURINSK

Kra, Isthmus of \krä\ isthmus S Thailand in N cen Malay peninsula; 40 m wide at narrowest part

Krak-a-toa \krak-ə-tō-ə\ or **Krak-a-tau** or **Krak-a-tao** \-tāu\ island & volcano Indonesia between Sumatra & Java

Kra-kow or **Cra-cow** \kräk-əu, 'kräk-, -(j)ō, Pol 'kräk-üf\ city S Poland on the Vistula pop 570,700

Kras \kräs\ or **G Karst** \kärst\ or **It Car-so** \kär-(j)sō\ limestone plateau NW Yugoslavia NE of Istrian peninsula

Kras-no-dar \kras-nə-där\ 1 territory U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus region area 32,800, pop 4,511,000 2 or formerly **Eka-te-ri-no-dar** \i-kat-ə-rē-nə-där\ city, its *, on Kuban river pop 465,000

Kras-no-yarsk \kras-nə-yärsk\ 1 territory U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Asia, extending along valley of the Yenisei from Arctic ocean to Sayan mountains area 928,000, pop 2,962,000 2 city, its *, on the upper Yenisei pop 648,000

Kre-feld \krä-felt\ or formerly **Krefeld-Uer-ding-en** \-ürd-īn-ən, -'uer-\ city W Germany on the Rhine WSW of Essen pop 226,800

Krim — see CRIMEA

Krish-na \krish-nə\ or formerly **Kist-na** \kist-nə\ river 800 m S India flowing from Western Ghats E into Bay of Bengal

Kristiania — see OSLO

Kris-tian-sand \kris(h)-chən-san(d)\ city & port SW Norway on the Skagerrak SW of Oslo pop 56,152

Kris-tian-sund \-sün(d)\ city & port W Norway pop 18,621

Krti — see CRETE

Kri-voy Rog or **Kri-voi Rog** \kriv-oi-rōg, -rōk\ city U.S.S.R. in SE cen Ukraine NE of Odessa pop 573,000

Kron-shtadt or **Kron-stadt** \krōn-stat, krän-'s(h)tät\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on island in E Gulf of Finland W of Leningrad pop 45,000

Kru-ger National Park \krü-gər\ game reserve NE Republic of So. Africa in E Transvaal on Mozambique border area 8652

Kru-gers-dorp \krü-gərz-dōrp, 'krü-ərz-\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal W of Johannesburg pop 100,500

Krung Thep — see BANGKOK

K2 — see GODWIN AUSTEN

Kua-la Lum-pur \kwäl-ə-lüm-pù(ə)r, -ləm-\ city * of Malaysia in Peninsular Malaysia pop 451,728

Kuang-chou — see CANTON

Ku-ban \kü-'ban, -bän\ river 512 m U.S.S.R. flowing from the Caucasus N & W into Sea of Azov

Ku-ching \kü-chīn\ city & port Malaysia * of Sarawak pop 63,491

Ku-dus or **D Koe-does** \kü-d,üs\ city Indonesia in cen Java NE of Semarang pop 74,911

Ku-fra or **Cu-fra** \kü-frä\ group of five oases SE Libya

Kui-by-shev or **Kuy-by-shev** \kwē-bə-shef, 'kü-ē-bə-, -shev\ or formerly **Sa-ma-ra** \sə-mär-ə\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in valley of the Volga pop 1,047,000

Ku-ke-naam \kü-kə-näm\ or **Cu-que-nán** \kü-kə-nän\ 1 mountain 8620 ft on border between Guyana & Venezuela near Roraima 2 waterfall 2000 ft on this mountain

Kuku-Khoto — see HUHEHOT

Ku-la Gulf \kü-lə-\ body of water 17 m long in the Solomons between New Georgia & adjacent islands

Kul-dja \kül-(j)ä\ city W China in NW Sinkiang pop 160,000

Kum \küm\ river 247 m S Korea flowing into Yellow sea

Ku-ma-mo-to \küm-ə-mōt-(j)ō\ city Japan in W Kyushu pop 435,000

Ku-ma-si or **Coo-mas-sie** \kü-mäs-ē, -mas-\ city S cen Ghana in Ashanti pop 281,600

Kum-chon \küm-chän\ city S Korea NW of Taegu pop 51,300

Kum-gang \küm-gän\ or **Di-a-mond** \di-(ə)mənd\ mountains NE cen Korea; highest 5374 ft

Kunene — see CUNENE

Ku-nie \kün-(j)ä\ or **Isle of Pines** island SW Pacific in New Caledonia territory SE of New Caledonia I. area 58

Kun-lun or **Kuen-lun** \kün-lün\ mountains W China extending from the Pamirs & Karakoram range E along N edge of Tibetan plateau to SE Tsinghai — see ULUGH MUZTAGH

Kun-ming \kün-mīn\ or formerly **Yun-nan** \yü-'nän\ or **Yun-nan-fu** \-fü\ city S China * of Yunnan pop 1,700,000

Kun-san \gün-sän\ city & port S Korea on Yellow sea at mouth of Kum river pop 112,453

Kun-tse-vo \kün(t)-sə-vō\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, SW suburb of Moscow pop 129,000

Ku-pre-a-nof \kü-prē-an-ōf\ island SE Alaska in E Alexander archipelago

Ku-ra \kə-rä, 'kür-ə\ river 825 m W Asia in Transcaucasia flowing from NE Turkey ESE through Georgia & Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R., into Caspian sea

Kur-di-stan \kürd-ə'stan, kərd-\ region SW Asia chiefly in E Turkey, NW Iran, & N Iraq

Ku-re \k(y)ü(ə)r-ē, 'kü-(j)rä\ 1 or **Ocean** island cen Pacific in Hawaii, westernmost of the Leewards 2 city & port Japan in SW Honshu on Inland sea SSE of Hiroshima pop 237,000

Kurg — see COORG

Kur-gan \kü(ə)r-'gan, -'gän\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Chelyabinsk pop 240,000

Ku-ria Mu-ria \k(y)ür-ē-ə-m(y)ür-ē-ə\ islands in Arabian sea off SW coast of Oman belonging to Oman area 28

Ku-ril or **Ku-rile** \kyü(ə)r-ēl, kyü-rē(ə)l\ islands U.S.S.R. in the Pacific between S Kamchatka & NE Hokkaido, Japan; belonged 1875-1945 to Japan area 3960

Kur-land or **Cour-land** \kü(ə)r-lənd\ region U.S.S.R. in W Latvia bordering on the Baltic & Gulf of Riga

Kurland Gulf inlet of the Baltic W U.S.S.R. on border between Lithuania & Soviet Russia area 625

Kur-nool \kər-nül\ city S India in W Andhra Pradesh SSW of Hyderabad pop 164,248

Kursk \kü(ə)rsk\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Europe, on Seim river pop 284,000

Kush — see CUSH

Kus-ko-kwim \kəs-kə-kwim\ river 550 m SW Alaska flowing SW into Kuskokwim Bay (inlet of Bering sea)

Ku-tah-ya \kü-tä-yə\ city W cen Turkey pop 49,301

Kut-al-lma-ra \küt-al-ə-mär-ə\ or **Al-Kut** \al-'küt\ city SE cen Iraq on the Tigris SE of Baghdad pop 42,116

Kutch or **Cutch** \kəch\ former principality & state W India N of Gulf of Kutch * Bhuj; now part of Gujarat

Kutch, Gulf of inlet of Arabian sea W India N of Kathiawar

Kutch, Rann of \rən-\ salt marsh in S Pakistan & W India stretching in an arc from the mouths of the Indus to the head of Gulf of Kutch

Ku-wait or **Ku-weit** or **Ko-wait** \kə-wät\ or **Al Kuwait** \al-\ 1 country SW Asia in Arabia at head of Persian Gulf; a sheikhdom, before 1961 under Brit. protection area 6178, pop 830,000 2 city & port, its * pop 80,008 — **Ku-waiti** \-wät-ē\ adj or n

Kuz-netsk \küz-'netsk\ city U.S.S.R. in SE cen Soviet Russia, Europe, E of Penza pop 79,000

Kuznetsk Basin or **Kuz-bass** or **Kuz-bas** \küz-bas\ basin of Tom river U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Asia, extending from Novokuznetsk to Tomsk

Kwa-ja-lein \kwä-jə-lən, -län\ island (atoll) 78 m long W Pacific in Ralik chain of the Marshalls; encloses lagoon (area 650)

Kwan-do \kwän-(j)dō\ river 600 m S Africa flowing from cen Angola SE & E into the Zambezi just above Victoria Falls

Kwangchow — see CANTON

Kwang-cho-wan \gwän-'jō-wän, 'kwän-\ former territory SE China in Kwangtung on Luichow peninsula; leased 1898-1946 to France * Fort Bayard area 325

Kwang-ju \gwän-(j)ü, 'kwän-\ city SW Korea NE of Mokpo pop 502,753

Kwan-si \gwän-'sē, 'kwän-\ or **Kwangsi-Chu-ang Region** \-chü-'än\ region & former province S China W of Kwangtung * Nanning area 85,096

Kwang-tung \gwän-'dün, 'kwän-, -tün\ province SE China bordering on So. China sea & Gulf of Tonkin * Canton area 89,344, pop 40,000,000

Kwan-to Plain \kwän-(j)tō-\ or **Kan-to Plain** \kän-\ or **Tokyo Plain** region Japan in E cen Honshu; Tokyo is situated on it

Kwan-tung \gwän-'dün, 'kwän-, -tün\ former territory NE China in S Manchuria at tip of Liaotung peninsula; leased to Russia 1898-1905, to Japan 1905-45, & to Russia again 1945-55; included cities of Port Arthur & Dairen area 1444

Kwei \gwä, 'kwä\ river 200 m SE China in E Kwangsi flowing S into West river

Kwei-chow \gwä-'jō, 'kwä-\ province S China S of Szechwan * Kweiyang area 67,181, pop 17,000,000

Kwei-lin \gwä-'lin, 'kwä-\ city S China in NE Kwangsi on the Kwei pop 235,000

Kweisui — see HUHEHOT

Kwei-yang \gwä-'yän, 'kwä-\ or **Kwei-chu** \-jü\ city S China * of Kweichow pop 1,500,000

Kyo-ga or **Kio-ga** \kē-'ō-gə\ lake cen Uganda N of Lake Victoria traversed by the Victoria Nile area 1000

Kyongsong — see SEOUL

Kyo-to \kē-'ōt-(j)ō\ city Japan in W cen Honshu NNE of Osaka; formerly (794-1869) * of Japan pop 1,422,000

Kythera — see KITHIRA

Kyu-shu \kē-'ü-(j)shü\ island S Japan S of W end of Honshu area 16,240

Laaland — see LOLLAND

Labe — see ELBE

Lab-ra-dor \lab-rə-dō(ə)r\ 1 peninsula E Canada between Hudson Bay & the Atlantic; divided between Que. & Nfld. 2 the section of the peninsula belonging to Nfld. area 101,881 3 sea arm of the Atlantic between Labrador & Greenland — **Lab-ra-dor-ean** or **Lab-ra-dor-ian** \lab-rə-dör-ē-ən, -dör-\ adj or n

La-bu-an \lə'bü-ən\ island Sabah off W coast pop 14,904

Lac-ca-dive \lak-ə-dēv, -div\ islands India in Arabian sea N of Maldive islands

Laccadive, Min-i-coy, and Amin-di-vi Islands \min-i-kōi, əm-ən-dē-vē\ or since 1973 **Lak-shad-weep** \lak-'shād-wēp\ territory India comprising the Laccadive group * Kavaratti area 11, pop 31,798

Lacedaemon — see SPARTA — **Lac-e-dae-mo-nian** \las-əd-i-'mō-nē-ən, -nyən\ adj or n

La Chaux-de-Fonds \lä-shöd-ə-'fōn\ commune W Switzerland in Neuchâtel canton in Jura mountains WNW of Bern pop 42,347

La-chine \lə-'shēn\ city Canada in S Que. above the **Lachine rapids** on the St. Lawrence SW of Montreal pop 44,423

La-chish \lä-kish\ ancient city S Palestine W of Hebron

Lach-lan \läk-lən\ river 800 m SE Australia in cen New So. Wales flowing W into the Murrumbidgee

Lack-a-wan-na \lak-ə-wän-ə\ city W N.Y. pop 28,657

La-co-nia \lə-'kō-nē-ə, -nyə\ ancient country S Greece in SE Peloponnesus bordering on the Aegean & the Mediterranean * Sparta — **La-co-nian** \-nē-ən, -nyən\ adj or n

Laconia, Gulf of inlet of the Mediterranean on S coast of Greece in Peloponnesus between capes Matapan & Malea

La Co-rú-ña \lák-ə-rün-yə\ 1 province NW Spain in Galicia bordering on the Atlantic area 3051, pop 1,004,188 2 or **Co-run-na** \kə-rən-ə\ commune & port, its * pop 224,055

La Crosse \lə-kròs\ city W Wis. pop 51,153

La-dakh \lə-dāk\ district N India in E Kashmir on border of Tibet * Leh area 45,762 — **La-dakhi** \-dāk-ē\ adj or n

Lad-o-ga \lad-ə-gə, 'lād-\ lake 130 m long & 75 m wide U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Gulf of Finland area 7000; largest in Europe

Ladrone — see MARIANA

La-dy-smith \lād-ē-smith\ city E Republic of So. Africa in W Nat. pop 27,900

Lae \lā-ā\ city Papua New Guinea on SE coast on Huon Gulf pop 24,339

La-fay-ette \laf-ē-et, 'lāf-, 'lāf-\ 1 city W Calif. E of Berkeley pop 20,484 2 city W cen Ind. pop 44,955 3 city S La. pop 68,908

La-fleche \lə-flesh\ city Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 15,113

La-gash \lā-gash\ ancient city of Sumer between the Euphrates & the Tigris at modern village of Telloh \te-'lō\ in S Iraq

Lagoa dos Patos — see PATOS (Lagoa dos)

La-gos \lā-gās\ city & port * of Nigeria on an offshore island in Bight of Benin & on mainland opposite pop 875,417

La Gou-lette \lā-gū-'let\ city N Tunisia on Bay of Tunis; port for Tunis pop 31,830

La Grange \lə-grānj\ 1 city W Ga. pop 23,301 2 village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 16,773

La Grange Park village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 15,626

La Granja — see SAN ILDEFONSO

La Guai-ra \lə-gwī-rə\ city N Venezuela on the Caribbean; port for Caracas pop 20,497

Laguna Madre — see MADRE (Laguna)

La Habana — see HAVANA

La Ha-bra \lə-hāb-rə\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 41,350

La Hague, Cape \lə-hāg, -häg\ or **F Cap de la Hague** \káp-də-lā-äg\ headland NW France at tip of Cotentin peninsula projecting into English channel

La Hogue \lə-hōg\ roadstead NW France in English channel off E coast of Cotentin peninsula

La-hon-tan, Lake \lə-hānt-ən\ prehistoric lake NW Nev. & NE Calif.

La-hore \lə-'hō(ə)r, -'hò(ə)r\ city Pakistan in E Punjab province near the Ravi pop 1,823,000

Lah-ti \lāt-ē\ city S Finland NNE of Helsinki pop 89,360

La Jol-la \lə-'hói-ə\ a NW section of San Diego, Calif.

Lake Charles \chär(ə)lz\ city SW La. pop 77,998

Lake District area NW England in S Cumbria & NW Lancashire containing many lakes & peaks

Lake Forest city NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 15,642

Lake-land \lā-klənd\ city cen Fla. E of Tampa pop 41,550

Lake-wood \lā-kwüd\ 1 city SW Calif. NE of Long Beach pop 82,973 2 city N cen Colo. W of Denver pop 92,787 3 city NE Ohio on Lake Erie W of Cleveland pop 70,173

Lake Worth \wəth\ city SE Fla. on Lake Worth (lagoon) S of West Palm Beach pop 23,714

Lakshadweep — see LACCADIVE, MINICOY, AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

La L-neá \lā-'lē-nē-ə\ commune SW Spain on Bay of Algeciras N of Gibraltar pop 57,127

La Man-cha \lə-'mān-chə, -'man-\ region S cen Spain in S New Castile — **Man-che-gan** \man-'chē-gən\ adj or n

La Marque \lə-'mārk\ city SE Tex. SE of Houston pop 16,131

Lam-ba-ré-né \lām-bə-'rā-nē, -rə-'nā\ city W Gabon, Africa pop 17,770

Lam-beth \lām-bəth, -beth\ borough of S Greater London, England pop 302,616

La Me-sa \lə-'mā-sə\ city SW Calif. NE of San Diego pop 39,178

La-mia \lə-'mē-ə\ city E cen Greece NW of Thermopylae pop 38,495

La Mi-ra-da \lām-ə-'rād-ə\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 30,808

Lam-mer-muir \lām-ər-myū(ə)r\ or **Lam-mer-moor** \-,mü(ə)r\ hills SE Scotland in Lothian & Borders regions — see SAYS LAW

Lam-pe-du-sa \lām-pə-'dü-sə, -zə\ island Italy in the Pelagian islands

La-nai \lə-'nā\ island Hawaii W of Maui area 141

Lan-ark \lan-ərk\ 1 or **Lan-ark-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county S cen Scotland; chief city Glasgow area 892 2 burgh cen Scotland in Strathclyde SE of Glasgow

Lan-ca-shire \lan-kə-shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **Lan-cas-ter** \lan-kə-stər\ county NW England bordering on Irish sea * Preston area 1174, pop 1,370,100

Lan-cas-ter \lan-kə-stər; 'lan-, 'kas-tər, 'lan-\ 1 city S cen Ohio SE of Columbus pop 32,911 2 city SE Pa. pop 57,690 3 city NW England in Lancashire pop 49,525 — **Lan-cas-tri-an** \lan-'kas-trē-ən, lan-\ adj or n

Lan-chow \lān-'jō\ or **Kao-lan** \kau-'lān\ city N cen China * of Kansu pop 1,500,000

Landes \lān(n)d\ coastal region SW France on Bay of Biscay between Gironde estuary & the Adour

Lands End or Land's End \lan(d)-'zend\ cape SW England at SW tip of Cornwall; extreme W point of England, at 5°41'W

Lang-dale Pikes \lan-'dāl-\ two mountain peaks NW England in Cumbria in Lake District

Lan-gue-doc \lan-gə-'dāk, 'lān(ŋ)-gə-'dòk\ region & former province S France extending from Auvergne to the Mediterranean ** Toulouse & Montpellier

Lanka — see CEYLON

Lans-dale \lanz-'dāl\ borough SE Pa. NW of Philadelphia pop 18,451

Lan-sing \lan(t)-sin\ 1 village NE Ill. SSE of Chicago pop 25,805 2 city * of Mich pop 131,546

Lan-tao \lān-'dau\ island Hong Kong colony W of Hong Kong I. area 58

La-nús \lə-'nūs\ city E Argentina S of Buenos Aires pop 375,428

La-od-i-cea \lā-äd-ə-'sē-ə\ 1 ancient city W cen Asia Minor in Phrygia 2 — see LATAKIA — **La-od-i-ce-an** \-'sē-ən\ adj or n

Laoighis \lāsh, 'lēsh\ or **Leix** \lāsh, 'lēsh\ or formerly **Queen's** county cen Ireland in Leinster * Maryborough area 664, pop 45,349

Laon \lān\ commune N France NE of Paris pop 26,316

Laos \laüs, 'lā-ās, 'lā-(j)ös\ country SE Asia; a republic, until 1975 a kingdom; formerly a state of French Indochina; * Vientiane area 91,482, pop ab 3,030,000

La Pal-ma \lə-'pāl-mə\ island Spain in Canary islands; chief town Santa Cruz de la Palma area 280

La Paz \lə-'paz, -'pāz, -'päs\ 1 city, administrative * of Bolivia E of Lake Titicaca at altitude of 11,910 ft, pop 525,000 2 town W Mexico * of Baja California Sur on La Paz Bay (inlet of Gulf of California)

Lap-land \lap-,land, -lənd\ region N Europe above the arctic circle in N Norway, N Sweden, N Finland, & Kola peninsula of the U.S.S.R. — **Lap-land-er** \-,lan-dər, -lən-\ n

La Pla-ta \lə-'plāt-ə\ city E Argentina SE of Buenos Aires pop 337,060

La Plata Peak \lə-,plat-ə\ mountain 14,340 ft, cen Colo. in Sawatch mountains

La Porte \lə-'pō(ə)rt, -'pō(ə)rt\ city N Ind. pop 22,140

Lap-tev \lap-,tef, -tef\ or formerly **Nor-den-skjöld** \-'nörd-ən-shöld, -shöld, -sheld\ sea arm of Arctic ocean U.S.S.R. between Taimyr peninsula & New Siberian islands

La Pu-en-te \lāp-ü-'ent-ē\ city SW Calif. ESE of Los Angeles pop 31,092

L'Aquila — see AQUILA

Lar-a-mie \lar-ə-mē\ 1 river 200 m N Colo. & SE Wyo. flowing N & NE into the No. Platte 2 city SE Wyo. pop 23,143

Larch \lärch\ river 270 m Canada in W Que. flowing NE to unite with the Kaniapiskau forming the Koksoak

La-re-do \lə-'rād-(j)ō\ city S Tex. on Rio Grande pop 69,024

Lar-go \lär-(j)gō\ town W Fla. S of Clearwater pop 22,031

La-ris-sa \lə-'ris-ə\ city N cen Greece in E Thessaly pop 72,762

Lar-i-stan \lar-ə-'stan\ region S Iran bordering on Persian gulf

La Ro-chelle \lär-ə-'shel\ city & port W France pop 73,347

Lar-vik \lär-vik\ town & port SE Norway

La-Salle \lə-'sal\ city Canada in S Que. on the St. Lawrence SSW of Montreal pop 72,912

Las-caux \lə-'skō\ cave SW cen France SE of Périgueux near town of Montignac

Las Cru-cés \lä-'skrü-səs\ city S N.Mex. pop 37,857

La Se-re-na \läs-ə-'rā-nə\ city N cen Chile pop 48,647

La-shio \lə-'shō\ town E cen Burma

Lashkar — see GWALIOR

Las Pal-mas \lä-'spāl-məs\ 1 province Spain comprising the E Canary islands area 1279, pop 579,710 2 city & port, its *, in NE Grand Canary I. pop 235,061

La Spe-zia or Spezia \lā-'spet-sē-ə\ city & port NW Italy in Liguria pop 112,245

Lassa — see LHASA

Las-sen Peak or Mount Lassen \las-ən\ volcano 10,453 ft N Calif. at S end of Cascade range; central feature of **Lassen Volcanic National Park** (area 161)

Las Vegas \läs-'vā-gəs\ city SE Nev. pop 125,787

Lat-a-kia \lat-ə-'kē-ə\ 1 region NW Syria bordering on the Mediterranean 2 or anc **La-od-i-cea** \lā-äd-ə-'sē-ə\ city & port, its chief town, on the Mediterranean pop 126,000

Latin America, 1 Spanish America & Brazil 2 all of the Americas S of the U.S. — **Latin-American** adj — **Latin American** n

La-tium \lā-sh(ē)-əm\ or It **La-zio** \lät-sē-,ō\ region cen Italy bordering on Tyrrhenian sea & traversed by the Tiber * Rome

Lat-via \lat-vē-ə\ country N cen Europe bordering on the Baltic; an independent republic 1918-40, since 1940 a constituent republic (**Lat-vi-an Republic** \lat-vē-ən-\) of the U.S.S.R. * Riga area 25,200, pop 2,365,000

Laun-ces-ton \lön(t)-sə-stən, 'län(t)-\ city & port Australia in N Tasmania pop (with suburbs) 36,620

Lau-rel \lör-əl, 'lär-\ city SE Miss. pop 24,145

Lau-ren-tian \lō-'ren-chən\ or **Lau-ren-tide** \lör-ən-,tid, 'lär-\ hills Canada in S Que. N of the St. Lawrence on S edge of Laurentian Highlands

Laurentian Highlands or Laurentian Upland or Canadian Shield plateau region E Canada & NE U.S. extending from Mackenzie basin E to Davis strait & S to S Que., S Ont., NE Minn., N Wis., NW Mich., & NE N.Y. including the Adirondacks

Lau-ri-um \lör-ē-əm, 'lär-\ mountain SE Greece at SE tip of Attica

Lau-sanne \lō-'zän, -'zan\ commune W Switzerland * of Vaud canton on Lake of Geneva pop 138,300

Lausitz — see LUSATIA

Lausitzer Neisse — see NEISSE

Lava Beds National Monument reservation N Calif. SE of Lower Klamath Lake area 72

La-val \lə-'val\ city Canada in S Que. NW of Montreal pop 220,010

La Vendée — see VENDÉE

Lawn-dale \lön-,dāl, 'län-\ city SW Calif. SSW of Los Angeles pop 24,825

Law-rence \lör-ən(t)s, 'lär-\ 1 town cen Ind. NE of Indianapolis pop 16,646 2 city NE Kans. WSW of Kansas City pop 45,698 3 city NE Mass. pop 66,915

Law-ton \löt-ən\ city SW Okla. pop 74,470

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Lay-san \lī-,sän\ island Hawaii in the Leewards *ab* 750 *m* NW of Niihau I.

Leam-ing-ton \lēm-īn-tən\ or **Royal Leamington Spa** borough S cen England in Warwickshire *pop* 44,989

Leav-en-worth \lēv-ən-,wərth\ city NE Kans. on the Missouri NW of Kansas City *pop* 25,147

Leb-a-non, 1 \lēb-ə-nən\ city SE cen Pa. E of Harrisburg *pop* 28,572 2 \-nən, -nən\ or **anc Lib-a-nus** \līb-ə-nəs\ mountains Lebanon running parallel to coast W of Bika valley; highest point Dahr el Qadib 10,131 *ft* 3 \-nən, -nən\ country SW Asia bordering on the Mediterranean; a republic since 1944, formerly (1920–44) a French mandate * Beirut *area* 4105, *pop* 2,870,000 — **Leb-a-nese** \lēb-ə-'nēz, -'nēs\ *adj* or *n*

Lebda — see HOMS

Le Bour-get \lə-,būr-'zhā\ commune N France, NE suburb of Paris

Lec-ce \lā-chē, 'lēch-ē\ commune SE Italy in Apulia *pop* 81,048

Lec-co \lā-(,)kō, 'lēk-(,)ō\ commune N Italy in Lombardy on SE arm (Lake Lecco) of Lake Como *pop* 51,991

Lech \l'ek, 'l'ek\ river 177 *m* Austria & Germany flowing from the Vorarlberg N into the Danube

Le-do \l'ed-(,)ō, 'lād-\ town NE India in NE Assam

Leeds \l'ēdz\ city N England in West Yorkshire *pop* 494,971

Lee's Summit \l'ēz-\ city W Mo. SE of Kansas City *pop* 16,230

Leeu-war-den \lā-,vārd-'n\ commune N Netherlands * of Friesland *pop* 88,668

Lee-ward \l'ē-wārd\ 1 island chain cen Pacific extending 1250 *m* WNW from main islands of the Hawaiian group; includes Nihoa, Necker, Laysan, Midway, & Kure islands 2 or **F lles sous le Vent** \ēl-sū-lə-vān\ islands S Pacific, W group of the Society islands 3 islands West Indies in the N Lesser Antilles extending from Virgin islands (on N) to Dominica (on S) 4 former colony Brit. West Indies in the Leewards including territories of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, & Montserrat

Leg-horn \l'eg-(h)ō(ə)r\ or **It Li-vor-no** \lē-'vōr-(,)nō\ commune & port cen Italy in Tuscany on Tyrrhenian sea *pop* 173,317

Leh \lā\ town E Kashmir on the Indus * of Ladakh

Le Ha-vre \lə-'hāv-rə\ or **Havre** or formerly **Le Ha-vre-de-Grâce** \lə-'hāv-rəd-ə-'grās, -'hāv-də-\ city & port N France on English channel on N side of Seine estuary *pop* 199,509

Le-high \l'ē-,hī\ river 100 *m* E Pa. flowing SW & SE into the Delaware

Leh-man Caves \l'ē-mən-\ limestone caverns E Nev. on E slope of Wheeler Peak in **Lehman Caves National Monument** (*area* 1)

Leices-ter \l'es-tər\ city cen England * of Leicestershire *pop* 283,549

Leices-ter-shire \l'es-tər-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **Leicester** \l'es-tər\ county cen England * Leicester *area* 986, *pop* 829,800

Lei-den or **Ley-den** \l'id-'n, Du usu 'lā-yə\ city W Netherlands in So. Holland on a branch of the lower Rhine *pop* 101,878

Leie — see LYS

Lei-ne \l'i-nə\ river 119 *m* W cen Germany

Lein-ster \l'en(t)-stər\ province E Ireland *area* 7580, *pop* 1,494,544

Leip-zig \l'ip-sig, -sik\ or **Leip-sic** \-sik\ city E Germany in Saxony SSW of Berlin *pop* 587,761

Lei-ria \lā-'rē-ə\ town W cen Portugal SSW of Coimbra

Leith \l'ēth\ port section of Edinburgh, Scotland, on Firth of Forth

Lei-tha \l'i-(,)tā\ river 112 *m* E Austria & NW Hungary flowing SE into the Raba

Lei-trim \l'ē-trəm\ county NW Ireland in Connacht * Carrick on Shannon *area* 589, *pop* 28,313

Leix — see LAOIGHIS

Lei-xōes \lā-'shōi'sh\ town NW Portugal on the Atlantic; port for Oporto

Lek \l'ek\ river 40 *m* Netherlands flowing W into the Atlantic; the N branch of the lower Rhine

Le Maine — see MAINE

Leman, Lake — see GENEVA (Lake)

Le Mans \lə-'mān\ city NW France *pop* 143,246

Le Marche — see MARCHES

Lemberg — see LVOV

Lem-nos \l'em-,nās, -nəs\ or NGk **Lim-nos** \lēm-,nōs\ island Greece in the Aegean ESE of Chalcidice peninsula; chief town Kástron *area* 175

Le-na \l'ē-nə, 'lā-\ river 3000 *m* U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from mountains W of Lake Baikal NE & N into Laptev sea through wide delta

Len-in-grad \l'en-ən-,grad\ or formerly (1703–1914) **Saint Peters-burg** \sānt-'pēt-ərz-,bərg, sāt-\ or (1914–24) **Pet-ro-grad** \p'e-trə-,grad\ city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, at E end of Gulf of Finland * of Russian Empire 1712–1917, *pop* 3,513,000 — **Len-in-grad-er** \l'en-ən-,grad-ər\ *n*

Le-nin Peak \l'en-ən-, 'lān-, -'ēn-\ mountain 23,386 *ft* on border between Kirgiz & Tadzhik republics; highest in Trans Alai range

Lens \lāns\ city N France SW of Lille *pop* 41,874

Leom-in-ster \l'em-ən-stər\ city cen Mass. N of Worcester *pop* 32,939

Le-on \lā-'ōn\ 1 or **León de los Al-da-mas** \-də-,lō-,sal-'dām-əs\ city cen Mexico in Guanajuato *pop* 453,976 2 city W Nicaragua *pop* 90,897 3 region & ancient kingdom NW Spain W of Old Castile 4 province NW Spain in N León region *area* 5936, *pop* 648,721 5 city, its * *pop* 105,235

Le-o-ne, Mon-te \l'mōn-tē-lā-'ō-nē\ mountain 11,684 *ft* on border between Switzerland & Italy SW of Simplon Pass; highest in Lepontine Alps

Le-o-pold II, Lake \l'ē-ə-,pōld, 'lā-\ lake 90 *m* long W Zaire

Léopoldville — see KINSHASA

Lepanto — see NÁVPAKTOS

Lepanto, Gulf of — see CORINTH (Gulf of)

Le-pon-tine Alps \li-,pān-,tīn-, 'lep-ən-\ range of cen Alps on border between Switzerland & Italy — see LEONE (Monte)

Lep-tis Mag-na \lep-tə-'smag-nə\ ancient seaport N Africa near present-day Homs

Lé-ri-da \lā-rəd-ə, 'ler-əd-\ 1 province NE Spain in NW Catalonia *area* 4690, *pop* 347,015 2 commune, its * *pop* 90,884

Ler-wick \l'ər-(,)wik, 'le(ə)r-\ burgh & port N Scotland * of Shetland on Mainland I.

Les-bos \l'ez-,bās, -bəs\ or **Myt-i-le-ne** \mit-'l-ē-nē\ or NGk **Lés-vos** \l'ez-,vōs\ or **Mi-ti-lī-ni** \mit-'l-ē-nē\ island Greece in the Aegean off NW coast of Turkey *area* 623

Les Ey-zies \lā-zā-'zē\ commune SW cen France SE of Périgueux

Le-so-tho \lə-'sō-(,)tō\ or formerly **Ba-su-to-land** \bə-'sūt-ə-,land\ country S Africa surrounded by Republic of So. Africa; a constitutional monarchy, in Brit. Commonwealth * Maseru *area* 11,716, *pop* 930,000

Lesser An-ti-les \an-'til-ēz\ islands in the West Indies including Virgin, Leeward, & Windward islands, Trinidad, Barbados, Tobago, & islands in the S Caribbean N of Venezuela

Lesser Armenia region S Turkey corresponding to ancient Cilicia

Lesser Khingan — see KHINGAN

Lesser Slave \slāv\ lake Canada in cen Alta. draining through the Lesser Slave river to the Athabasca *area* 461

Lesser Sunda — see SUNDA

Leth-bridge \l'eth-(,)bri\ city Canada in S Alta. *pop* 41,217

Le-ti-cia \lə-'tē-sē-ə\ town SE Colombia on the Amazon on Colombia-Peru border

Letzeburg — see LUXEMBOURG

Leu-cas \lū-kās\ or **Leu-ca-dia** \lū-'kād-ē-ə\ or NGk **Lev-kás** \l'ef-'kās\ island Greece in Ionian islands at entrance to Ambracian Gulf *area* 111

Leuc-tra \lūk-trə\ ancient village Greece in Boeotia SW of Thebes

Leuven — see LOUVAIN

Le-val-lois-Per-ret \lə-'val-,wā-pə-'rā\ commune N France on the Seine, NW suburb of Paris *pop* 59,941

Le-vant \lə-'vant\ the countries bordering on the E Mediterranean — **Le-van-tine** \l'ev-ən-,tīn, -tēn, lə-'van-\ *adj* or *n*

Levant States — see SYRIA

Le-ven, Loch \l'ē-vən\ 1 inlet of Loch Linnhe W Scotland in Highland region 2 lake 4 *m* long E Scotland SSE of Perth

Le-ver-ku-sen \lā-vər-'küz-'n\ city W Germany on the Rhine SE of Düsseldorf *pop* 110,800

Lé-vis \l'ē-vəs\ city Canada in S Que. *pop* 16,597

Lew-es \lū-əs\ 1 the upper Yukon river S of its junction with the Pelly 2 borough S England * of East Sussex on the Ouse S of London

Lew-is and Clark \lū-ə-sən-'klārk\ 1 lake 30 *m* long SE S.Dak. & NE Nebr. formed by Gavins Point Dam 2 or **Mor-ri-son Cave** \mōr-ə-sən-, 'mār-\ cavern cen Mont. WNW of Bozeman

Lew-i-sham \lū-ə-shəm\ borough of SE Greater London, England *pop* 264,800

Lew-is-ton \lū-ə-stən\ 1 city NW Idaho on Wash. border *pop* 26,068 2 city SW Me. on the Androscoggin opposite Auburn *pop* 41,779

Lew-is with Har-ris \lū-ə-swəth-'har-əs, -swəth-\ island NW Scotland in the Outer Hebrides divided administratively into **Lewis** (in the N; chief town & port Stornoway) & **Harris** (in the S); largest of the Hebrides, in Western Isles regional division *area* 770

Lex-ing-ton \l'ek-sīn-tən\ 1 city N cen Ky. ESE of Frankfort *pop* 108,137 2 town NE Mass. NW of Boston *pop* 31,886 3 city N cen N.C. *pop* 17,205

Leyden — see LEIDEN

Ley-te \lāt-ē\ island Philippines in the Visayans S of Samar; chief town Tacloban *area* 2785

Leyte Gulf inlet of the Pacific in Philippines E of Leyte & S of Samar

Ley-ton \lāt-'n\ former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Waltham Forest

Lha-sa or **Las-sa** \lās-ə, 'las-\ city SW China in Tibet *pop* 175,000

Lho-tse \l'hlōt-'sā\ or **E'** \l'ē-'wən\ mountain 27,923 *ft* in Mt. Everest massif S of Mt. Everest; 4th highest in the world

Liao \l'ē-'au\ river 700 *m* NE China flowing into Gulf of Liaotung

Liao-ning \l'ē-'au-'nīn\ or formerly **Feng-tien** \fəŋ-tē-'en\ province NE China in S Manchuria * Mukden *area* 58,301, *pop* 28,000,000

Liao-si \l'ē-'au-'shē\ former province (1948–54) NE China in S Manchuria bordering on Gulf of Liaotung * Chinchow *area* 2500

Liao-tung \l'ē-'au-'dūn\ peninsula NE China in S Liaoning between Korea Bay & Gulf of Liaotung (arm of Po Hai)

Liao-yang \l'ē-'au-'yāŋ\ city NE China in cen Liaoning NE of Anshan *pop* 250,000

Liao-yüan \l'ē-'au-'yü-'ān\ city NE China in W Kirin S of Changchun on the Liao *pop* 123,100

Li-ard \l'ē-ərd\ river 755 *m* W Canada flowing from Stikine mountains in Yukon Territory E & N into the Mackenzie

Libanus — see LEBANON

Li-be-rec \līb-ə-,rets\ city W Czechoslovakia in N Bohemia *pop* 72,640

Li-be-ria \li-'bir-ē-ə\ country W Africa; a republic * Monrovia *area* 43,000, *pop* 1,570,000 — **Li-be-ri-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Lib-er-ty \līb-ərt-ē\ or **Bed-loe's** \bēd-,lōz\ island SE N.Y. in Upper New York Bay; comprises **Statue of Liberty National Monument**

Li-bre-ville \l'ē-brə-,vil, -vē(ə)\ city & port * of Gabon at mouth of Gabon river *pop* 57,000

Lib-ya \līb-ē-ə\ 1 the part of Africa N of the Sahara between Egypt & Syrtis Major (Gulf of Sidra) — an ancient name 2 northern Africa W of Egypt — an ancient name 3 or **Socialist People's Lib-y-an Arab Jama-hi-ri-ya** \līb-ē-ən... ,gām-ə-'hi(ə)r-ē-ə, 'zhām-\ country N Africa bordering on the Mediterranean; a colony of Italy 1912–43, an independent kingdom 1951–69, a republic since 1969 * Tripoli *area* 679,358, *pop* 2,010,000

Lib-y-an \līb-ē-ən\ desert N Africa W of the Nile in Libya, Egypt, & Sudan

Lich-field \l'ich-,fēld\ city W cen England in Staffordshire *pop* 22,672

Lick-ing \l'ik-īŋ\ river 350 *m* NE Ky. flowing NW into the Ohio

Li-di-ce \l'id-ə(t)-sē, -sā\ village W Czechoslovakia in W cen Bohemia WNW of Prague

Li-do \l'ed-(,)ō\ island Italy in the Adriatic separating Lagoon of Venice & Gulf of Venice

Liech-ten-stein \ˈlik-tən-s(h)tiːn\ country W Europe between Switzerland & Austria bordering on the Rhine; a principality * Vaduz area 62, pop 20,000 — **Liech-ten-stein-er** \-s(h)tiːn-ər\ *n*

Li-ège \lē-ˈezh, -ˈāzh\ or **Flem Luik** \ˈlik\ 1 province E Belgium area 1525, pop 1,019,309 2 city, its * pop 148,599

Lie-pa-ja \lē-ˈep-ə-yə, -ˈep-ä-yə\ or **G Li-bau** \lē-ˈbaʊ\ city & port U.S.S.R. in W Latvia on the Baltic pop 88,000

Lif-fey \ˈlif-ē\ river 50 m E Ireland flowing into Dublin Bay

Lif-ford \ˈlif-ərd\ town NW Republic of Ireland in Ulster * of County Donegal

Li-gu-ria \lə-ˈgyūr-ē-ə\ region NW Italy bordering on Ligurian sea * Genoa — **Li-gu-ri-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj or n*

Ligurian sea arm of the Mediterranean N of Corsica

Li-ka-si \li-ˈkäs-ē\ or formerly **Ja-dot-ville** \zhad-ō-ˈvē(ə)l, zha-ˈdō-vil\ city SE Zaire in SE Shaba pop 146,394

Lille \ˈlē(ə)\ or formerly **Lisle** \ˈlē(ə)l, ˈli(ə)\ city N France; medieval * of Flanders pop 190,546

Li-long-we \li-ˈlōŋ-(w)ā\ city * of Malawi

Li-ma, 1 \ˈli-mə\ city NW Ohio pop 53,734 2 \ˈlē-mə\ city * of Peru E of Callao pop 2,541,300

Li-may \lē-ˈmī\ river 250 m W Argentina flowing out of Lake Nahuel Huapi & joining the Neuquén forming the Negro

Lim-burg \ˈlim-bərg\ 1 region W Europe E of the Meuse including parts of present Limburg province, Netherlands, & Limburg province, Belgium 2 province NE Belgium * Hasselt area 929, pop 656,477 3 province SE Netherlands * Maastricht area 851, pop 998,570

Lime-house \ˈlim-ˈhəʊs\ district E London, England, in Tower Hamlets on N bank of the Thames

Lim-er-ick \ˈlim-(ə)rik\ 1 county SW Ireland in Munster area 1037, pop 140,370 2 city & county borough & port, its *, on the Shannon pop 57,137

Limnos — see LEMNOS

Li-moges \lē-ˈmōzh, -ˈmōzh\ city SW cen France pop 132,935

Li-món or **Puer-to Limón** \ˈpwert-ō-li-ˈmōn\ city & port E Costa Rica on the Caribbean pop 22,555

Li-mou-sin \lē-ˈmū-ˈzɑːn\ region & former province S cen France W of Auvergne * Limoges

Lim-po-po \lim-ˈpō-(p)ō\ or **Croc-o-dile** \ˈkrāk-ə-dil\ river 1000 m S Africa flowing from Transvaal, Republic of So. Africa, into Indian ocean in Mozambique

Li-na-res \li-ˈnār-əs\ commune S Spain N of Jaén pop 31,878

Lin-coln \ˈlin-kən\ 1 city cen Ill. pop 17,582 2 city * of Nebr. pop 149,518 3 town N R.I. pop 16,182 4 city E England * of Lincolnshire in Parts of Lindsey pop 74,207

Lincoln Park city SE Mich. SW of Detroit pop 52,984

Lin-coln-shire \ˈlin-kən-shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **Lincoln** county E England * Lincoln area 2272, pop 519,500

Lin-den \ˈlin-dən\ city NE N.J. SSW of Elizabeth pop 41,409

Lin-den-hurst \ˈlin-dən-ˈhərst\ village SE N.Y. in cen Long I. pop 28,338

Lin-des-nes \ˈlin-də-snäs\ or **The Naze** \ˈnāz\ cape Norway at S tip projecting into North sea

Lindisfarne — see HOLY

Lind-sey, Parts of \ˈlin-zē\ district & former administrative county E England in N Lincolnshire * Lincoln area 1520

Line \ˈlin\ islands Kiribati in cen Pacific S of Hawaii formerly divided between the U.S. (Kingman Reef & Palmyra) & Great Britain (Washington, Fanning, & Christmas)

Lin-ga-yen Gulf \ˈlin-gə-yen-\ inlet of So. China sea Philippines in NW Luzon

Lin-guet-ta, Cape \ˈlin-ˈgwet-ə\ or **Cape Glos-sa** \ˈgläs-ə\ or **anc Ac-ro-ce-rau-nia** \ak-rō-sə-ˈrō-nē-ə\ cape SW Albania projecting into Strait of Otranto

Lin-kö-ping \ˈlin-ˈchə(r)p-ɪŋ\ city SE Sweden pop 80,760

Lin-lith-gow \ˈlin-ˈliθ-(g)ō\ 1 or **Lin-lith-gow-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ — see WEST LOTHIAN 2 burgh SE Scotland in Lothian region W of Edinburgh

Linn-he, Loch \ˈlin-ē\ inlet of the Atlantic on W coast of Scotland extending NE from head of Firth of Lorne

Linz \ˈlin(t)s, ˈlinz\ city N Austria on the Danube pop 205,808

Li-ons, Gulf of \ˈli-ənz\ or **F Golfe du Lion** \gōlf-dū-lyōn\ arm of the Mediterranean on S coast of France

Lip-a-ri \ˈlip-ə-rē\ 1 or **Ae-o-lian islands** \ē-ˈō-lē-ən, -ˈōl-yən\ or **It Iso-le Eo-lie** \ē-zə-lā-ā-ˈō-lē-ā\ islands Italy in SE Tyrrhenian sea off NE Sicily area 45 — see STROMBOLI 2 or **anc Lip-a-ra** \ˈlip-ə-rə\ island, chief of the Lipari group

Li-petsk \ˈlē-petsk\ city U.S.S.R. in S cen Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Voronezh pop 290,000

Lip-pe \ˈlip-ə\ 1 river 150 m W Germany flowing from Teutoburger Wald W into the Rhine 2 former principality & state Germany between Teutoburger Wald & the Weser * Detmold

Li-ri \ˈli-rē\ river 100 m, cen Italy flowing into Gulf of Gaeta

Lis-bon \ˈliz-bən\ or **Port Lis-boá** \lēzh-ˈvō-ə\ city & port * of Portugal on estuary of the Tagus pop 830,600 — **Lis-bo-an** \liz-ˈbō-ən\ *n*

Lis-burne, Cape \ˈliz-bərn\ cape NW Alaska projecting into Arctic ocean near W end of Brooks range

Li-sieux \lēz-ˈyæ(r), -ˈyœ\ city NW France E of Caen pop 23,830

Lith-u-a-nia \ˈliθ-(y)ə-ˈwā-nē-ə, -nyə\ or **Lith Lie-tu-va** \lē-ˈe-tù-ˈvā\ country N cen Europe bordering on the Baltic; remnant of a medieval principality extending from Baltic sea to Black sea; a republic 1918-40, since 1940 a constituent republic (**Lithuanian Republic**) of the U.S.S.R. * Vilnius area 31,200, pop 3,129,000

Little Abaco — see ABACO

Little Bighorn river 80 m N Wyo. & S Mont. flowing N into the Bighorn

Little Colorado river 300 m NE Ariz. flowing NW into the Colorado

Little Diomedé — see DIOMEDE

Little Inagua — see INAGUA

Little Kabylia — see KABYLIA

Little Karroo — see KARROO

Little Minch — see MINCH

Little Missouri river 560 m W U.S. flowing from NE Wyo. N into the Missouri in W N.Dak.

Little Namaqualand — see NAMAQUALAND

Lit-tle Rock \ˈlit-ˈl-rāk\ city * of Ark. on Arkansas river pop 132,483

Little Saint Bernard mountain pass 7177 ft over Savoy Alps between France & Italy S of Mont Blanc

Lit-tle-ton \ˈlit-əl-tən\ town N cen Colo. S of Denver pop 26,466

Little Walachia — see OLTEANIA

Liuchiu — see RYUKYU

Liu-chow \lē-ˈü-ˈjō\ city S China in cen Kwangsi pop 158,800

Liv-er-more \ˈliv-ər-mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ city W Calif. SE of Oakland pop 37,703

Liv-er-pool \ˈliv-ər-pül\ city & port NW England in Merseyside on Mersey estuary pop 606,834 — **Liv-er-pud-li-an** \ˈliv-ər-ˈpəd-lē-ən\ *adj or n*

Liv-ing-stone \ˈliv-ɪŋ-stən\ city S Zambia on the Zambezi near Victoria Falls pop 41,000

Livingstone Falls rapids in lower Congo river W equatorial Africa below Stanley Pool; a series of cascades dropping ab 900 ft in 220 m

Li-vo-nia \lə-ˈvō-nē-ə, -nyə\ 1 region cen Europe bordering on the Baltic in Latvia & Estonia 2 city SE Mich. W of Detroit pop 110,109 — **Li-vo-nian** \-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj or n*

Livorno — see LEGHORN

Lizard Head or **Lizard Point** headland SW England in S Cornwall at S tip of the **Lizard** (peninsula projecting into English channel); extreme S point of Great Britain, at 49°57'30"N, 5°12'W

Lju-blja-na \lē-ˈü-blē-ˈän-ə\ city NW Yugoslavia * of Slovenia on the Sava pop 172,000

Llan-ber-is \(\h)lan-ˈber-əs\ village NW Wales in Gwynedd near Snowdon at entrance to **Pass of Llanberis** (1169 ft)

Llan-drin-dod Wells \(\h)lan-ˈdrin-dod\ town E Wales * of Powys

Llan-dud-no \(\h)lan-ˈdid-(n)ō, -ˈdəd-\ town NW Wales on coast of Gwynedd pop 19,009

Lla-nel-li or **Lla-nel-ly** \hla-ˈne-hlē, (\h)la-ˈnel-ē\ borough & port S Wales in Dyfed pop 26,320

Llan-gef-ni \(\h)lan-ˈgev-nē\ town NW Wales in Gwynedd on Anglesey I.

Llan-es-ta-ca-do \ˈlan-(j)ō-es-tə-ˈkäd-(j)ō, ˈlän-\ or **Staked Plain** \ˈstāk(t)-\ plateau region SE N.Mex. & NW Tex.

Llu-llai-lla-co \yü-yi-ˈyäk-(j)ō\ volcano 22,057 ft N Chile in Andes mountains on Argentina border SE of Antofagasta

Loanda — see LUANDA

Lo-an-ge \lō-ˈan-gə\ or **Port Lu-an-gue** \lü-ˈan-gə\ river 425 m NE Angola & SW Congo flowing N into the Kasai

Lo-bi-to \lō-ˈbēt-(j)ō\ city & port W Angola pop 97,758

Lo-bos, Point \ˈlō-bəs\ 1 promontory Calif. in San Francisco on S side of entrance to the Golden Gate 2 promontory Calif. on the Pacific SW of Monterey

Lo-car-no \lō-ˈkär-(j)nō\ commune SE cen Switzerland in Ticino canton on N shore of Lake Maggiore

Loch-gilp-head \läk-ˈgilp-hed\ burgh W Scotland on Loch Fyne

Lock-port \ˈläk-pō(ə)rt, -pō(ə)rt\ city W N.Y. NE of Buffalo pop 25,399

Lo-cris \ˈlō-kras, ˈläk-ras\ region of ancient Greece N of Gulf of Corinth — **Lo-cri-an** \ˈlō-kre-ən, ˈläk-rē-\ *adj or n*

Lod — see LYDDA

Lo-di, 1 \ˈlōd-ı\ city cen Calif. SSE of Sacramento pop 28,691 2 \ˈlōd-ı\ borough NE N.J. SE of Paterson pop 25,213 3 \ˈlōd-(j)ē\ commune N Italy in Lombardy SE of Milan pop 42,577

Lodz \ˈluj, ˈlädz\ city cen Poland WSW of Warsaw pop 751,300

Lo-fo-ten \ˈlō-fōt-ən\ island group Norway off NW coast SW of Vesterålen area 475

Lo-gan \ˈlō-gən\ city N Utah pop 22,333

Logan, Mount mountain 19,850 ft Canada in SW Yukon Territory; highest in St. Elias & Coast ranges & in Canada & 2d highest in No. America

Lo-gans-port \ˈlō-gən-spō(ə)rt, -spō(ə)rt\ city N cen Ind. NNW of Kokomo pop 19,255

Lo-gro-ño \lə-ˈgrōn-(j)ō\ 1 province N Spain in NE Old Castile area 1946, pop 235,713 2 commune, its *, on the Ebro pop 84,456

Loire \lə-ˈwār\ river 625 m, cen France flowing from the Massif Central NW & W into Bay of Biscay

Lol-land \ˈläl-ənd\ or **Laa-land** \ˈlō-län\ island Denmark in the Baltic S of Sjælland area 477

Lo-ma-mi \lō-ˈmäm-ē\ river 900 m, cen Zaire flowing N into Congo river

Lo-mas \ˈlō-mäs\ or **Lo-mas de Za-mo-ra** \-,mäz-də-zə-ˈmör-ə, -ˈmör-\ city E Argentina SW of Buenos Aires pop 275,219

Lom-bard \läm-ˈbärd\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 35,977

Lom-bar-dy \-,bärd-ē, -bärd-\ or **It Lom-bar-dia** \läm-bär-ˈdē-ə\ region N Italy chiefly N of Po river * Milan

Lom-blen \läm-ˈblen\ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sunda E of Flores area 468

Lom-bok \läm-ˈbäk\ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sunda E of Bali; chief town Mataram area 1825

Lo-mé \lō-ˈmā\ city & port * of Togo pop 94,800

Lo-mi-ta \lō-ˈmēt-ə\ city SW Calif. S of Los Angeles pop 19,784

Lo-mond, Ben \ben-ˈlō-mənd\ mountain 3192 ft S cen Scotland on E side of Loch Lomond

Lomond, Loch lake 24 m long S cen Scotland area 27

Lom-poc \läm-ˈpōk\ city SW Calif. W of Santa Barbara pop 25,284

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th	this	ü	loot	ù	foot	ue	G füllen	ü	F rue	
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- Lon-don** \ˈlɒn-dən\ 1 city Canada in SE Ont. on the Thames *pop* 223,222 2 city & port SE England formerly constituting an administrative county * of United Kingdom; comprises City of London & 12 inner boroughs of Greater London *area* 117, *pop* 2,723,483 3 or **City of London** or **anc Lon-din-i-um** \lən-ˈdīn-ē-əm, lən-ˈ\ city within Greater London, England, on the Thames *area* 675 acres, *pop* 4234 4 **GREATER LONDON** — **Lon-don-er** \-də-nər\ *n*
- Lon-don-der-ry** \lən-dən-ˈder-ē, ˈlən-dən-,\ or **Der-ry** \ˈder-ē\ 1 county NW Northern Ireland *area* 804, *pop* 182,173 2 county borough & port, its *, on the Foyle *pop* 51,617
- Long Beach** 1 city & port SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles *pop* 358,633 2 city SE N.Y. on island S of Long I. *pop* 33,127
- Long Branch** city E cen N.J. on the Atlantic *pop* 31,774
- Long-ford** \ˈlɒŋ-fərd\ 1 county E cen Ireland in Leinster *area* 403, *pop* 28,227 2 urban district, its *
- Long Island** island 118 m long SE N.Y. S of Conn. *area* 1401
- Long Island City** section of New York City in NW Queens
- Long Island Sound** inlet of the Atlantic between Conn. & Long I.
- Long-mead-ow** \ˈlɒŋ-ˈmed-(,)ō, -ə(-w)\ town SW Mass. S of Springfield *pop* 15,630
- Long-mont** \ˈlɒŋ-ˈmɒnt\ city N Colo. N of Denver *pop* 23,209
- Longs Peak** \ˈlɒŋz-ˈ\ mountain 14,255 ft N cen Colo. in Front range in Rocky Mountain National Park
- Lon-gueuil** \lɒŋ-ˈgā(ə)l\ city Canada in S Que. E of Montreal *pop* 97,590
- Long-view** \ˈlɒŋ-vyū\ 1 city NE Tex. *pop* 45,547 2 city SW Wash. on the Columbia *pop* 28,373
- Long Xuyen** \lɔŋ-ˈswē-ən\ city S Vietnam in SW Cochinchina on S side of Mekong delta *pop* 47,401
- Lookout, Cape** cape E N.C. on the Atlantic SW of Cape Hatteras
- Lookout Mountain** ridge 2126 ft SE Tenn., NW Ga., & NE Ala. near Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Lo-rain** \lə-ˈrān, lō-ˈ\ city N Ohio on Lake Erie W of Cleveland *pop* 78,185
- Lor-ca** \ˈlɔr-kə\ commune SE Spain SW of Murcia *pop* 60,609
- Lord Howe** \lɔ(ə)rd-ˈhaʊ\ island Australia in Tasman sea 436 m ENE of Sydney belonging to New So. Wales *area* 5
- Lo-re-to** \lə-ˈrāt-(,)ō, -ret-ˈ\ commune cen Italy in the Marches S of Ancona
- Lo-rient** \lɔr-ē-ˈān\ commune & port NW France in Brittany on Bay of Biscay *pop* 66,444
- Lorne, Firth of** \ˈlɔ(ə)rn\ or **Firth of Lorn** strait W Scotland between E Mull I. & mainland
- Lor-raine** \lə-ˈrān, lō-ˈ\ or G **Lo-thring-en** \ˈlō-trɪŋ-ən\ region & former duchy NE France around upper Moselle & Meuse rivers; remnant (Upper Lorraine) of medieval kingdom of **Lo-tha-rin-gia** \lō-thə-ˈrɪn-j(ē)ə\ including also territory to N (Lower Lorraine) between the Rhine & the Scheldt — see ALSACE-LORRAINE
- Los Al-tos** \lō-ˈsɒl-təs\ city W Calif. SSE of Palo Alto *pop* 24,956
- Los An-ge-les** \lō-ˈsɒn-jə-ləs also -ˈsɒŋ-g(ə)-ləs\ city & port SW Calif. on the Pacific *pop* 2,816,061
- Los An-ge-les** \lō-ˈsɒŋ-hā-lās\ city S cen Chile *pop* 41,719
- Los Gat-os** \lɔs-ˈgət-əs\ city W Calif. S of San José *pop* 23,735
- Lot** \ˈlɒt, ˈlɒt\ river 300 m S France flowing W into the Garonne
- Lo-thi-an** \ˈlō-thē-ən\ region S Scotland bordering on Firth of Forth, established 1975 * Edinburgh *area* 678, *pop* 758,500; formerly divided into three counties (the **Lothians**): East Lothian, Midlothian, & West Lothian
- Lough-bor-ough** \ˈlɒf-bər-ə, -bə-rə, -b(ə)-rə\ borough cen England in Leicestershire S of Nottingham *pop* 45,863
- Lou-ise, Lake** \lū-ˈēz\ lake W Canada in SW Alta. in Banff National Park
- Lou-i-si-ade** \lū-ˈē-zē-ˈād, -ˈad\ archipelago in Solomon sea SE of New Guinea; belongs to Papua New Guinea
- Lou-i-si-ana** \lū-ˈē-zē-ˈan-ə, lū-ˈə-zē-, lū-zē-ˈ\ state S U.S. * Baton Rouge *area* 48,523, *pop* 3,643,180 — **Lou-i-si-an-an** \-ˈan-ən\ *adj* or *n* — **Lou-i-si-an-ian** \-ˈan-ē-ən, -ˈan-yən\ *adj* or *n*
- Louisiana Purchase** region W cen U.S. between the Mississippi & the Rockies purchased (1803) from France *area* 885,000
- Lou-is-ville** \lū-i-,vil, -vəl\ city N Ky. on the Ohio *pop* 361,472
- Loup** \ˈlup\ river 70 m (290 m with longest headstream, the Middle Loup) E cen Nebr. flowing E into the Platte
- Lourdes** \ˈlū(ə)rd(z)\ commune SW France on the Gave de Pau SSW of Tarbes *pop* 17,939
- Laurenço Marques** — see MAPUTO
- Louth** \ˈlaʊθ\ county E Ireland in Leinster bordering on Irish sea * Dundalk *area* 317, *pop* 74,899
- Lou-vain** \lū-ˈvaɪ\ or Flem **Leu-ven** \ˈlə(r)v-ən\ city cen Belgium in Brabant E of Brussels *pop* 32,419
- Love-land** \ˈlɒv-lænd\ city N Colo. N of Denver *pop* 16,220
- Low** — see TUAMOTU
- Low Countries** region W Europe bordering on North sea & comprising modern Belgium, Luxembourg, & the Netherlands
- Low-ell** \ˈlō-əl\ city NE Mass. NW of Boston *pop* 94,239
- Lower California** — see BAJA CALIFORNIA
- Lower Canada** the chiefly French province of Canada 1791–1841 corresponding to modern Quebec — see UPPER CANADA
- Lower Klamath** lake N Calif. on Oreg. border SSE of Upper Klamath Lake (in Oreg.)
- Lower Saxony** or G **Nie-der-sach-sen** \nēd-ər-ˈzäk-sən\ state of the Bonn Republic W Germany bordering on North sea * Han-nover *area* 18,289, *pop* 7,067,200 — see SAXONY
- Lowes-toft** \ˈlō-stɒf(t), -stɒft\ borough & port E England in East Suffolk on North sea *pop* 52,182
- Low-lands** \ˈlō-lən(d)z, -lan(d)z\ the cen & E part of Scotland lying between the Highlands & the Southern Uplands
- Loyalty** islands SW Pacific E of New Caledonia; a dependency of New Caledonia *area* 800, *pop* 11,409
- Lo-yang** \ˈlō-ˈyāŋ\ city E China in N Honan in Yellow river basin *pop* 171,200
- Lu-a-la-ba** \lū-ə-ˈlāb-ə\ river 400 m SE Zaire flowing N to join the **Lu-a-pu-ia** \-ˈpū-lə\ (350 m, outlet of Lake Bangweulu) forming the Congo
- Lu-an-da** \lū-ˈan-də\ or **Lo-an-da** \lō-ˈ\ city & port * of Angola *pop* 475,328
- Luang Pra-bang** \lū-ˈāŋ-prə-ˈbāŋ\ city NW Laos on the Mekong NNW of Vientiane *pop* 25,000
- Luangue** — see LOANGE
- Lub-ock** \ˈlɒb-ək\ city NW Tex. *pop* 149,101
- Lü-beck** \ˈlū-,bek, ˈlū-ˈ\ city & port N Germany NE of Hamburg *pop* 242,900
- Lu-blin** \ˈlū-blən, -,blēn\ city E Poland SE of Warsaw *pop* 238,600
- Lu-bum-ba-shi** \lū-būm-ˈbāsh-ē\ or formerly **Elis-a-beth-ville** \i-ˈliz-ə-bəth-,vil\ city SE Zaire in SE Shaba *pop* 318,000
- Lucania** — see BASILICATA
- Lu-ca-nia, Mount** \lū-ˈkā-nē-ə, -nyə\ mountain 17,150 ft Canada in SW Yukon Territory in St. Elias range N of Mt. Logan
- Luc-ca** \ˈlū-kə\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany NW of Florence *pop* 91,401
- Lu-cerne** \lū-ˈsərn\ or G **Lu-zern** \lüt-ˈse(ə)rn\ 1 canton cen Switzerland *area* 579, *pop* 289,641 2 commune, its *, on Lake of Lucerne *pop* 73,000
- Lucerne, Lake of** or **Lake of the Four Forest Cantons** lake 24 m long cen Switzerland *area* 44
- Lu-chow** \ˈlū-ˈjō\ 1 city S cen China in SE Szechwan on the Yang-tze SW of Chungking *pop* 225,000 2 — see HOFEI
- Luck-now** \ˈlɒk-,naʊ\ city N India ESE of Delhi * of Uttar Pradesh *pop* 783,718
- Lü-de-ritz** \ˈlūd-ə-rəts\ town & port SW South-West Africa
- Lu-dhi-a-na** \lūd-ē-ˈān-ə\ city NW India in Punjab SE of Amritsar *pop* 337,664
- Lud-low** \ˈlud-(,)lō\ town SW Mass. NE of Springfield *pop* 17,580
- Lud-wigs-burg** \ˈlüt-vɪgz-,bū(ə)rg, ˈlūd-ˈ\ city SW Germany in Baden-Württemberg N of Stuttgart *pop* 78,812
- Lud-wigs-ha-fen** \ˈlüt-vɪgz-ˈhäf-ən, ˈlūd-ˈ\ city W Germany on the Rhine opposite Mannheim *pop* 174,000
- Luf-kin** \ˈlɒf-kən\ city E Tex. NNE of Houston *pop* 23,049
- Lu-ga-no** \lū-ˈgän-(,)ō\ commune S Switzerland in Ticino canton on Lake Lugano *pop* 22,280
- Lugano, Lake** lake on border between Switzerland & Italy E of Lake Maggiore *area* 19
- Lugansk** — see VOROSHILOVGRAD
- Lu-go** \ˈlū-(,)gō\ 1 province NW Spain in NE Galicia on Bay of Biscay *area* 3814, *pop* 415,052 2 commune, its * *pop* 63,830
- Lui-chow** \ˈlū-ˈjō\ peninsula SE China in Kwangtung between So. China sea & Gulf of Tonkin
- Luik** — see LIÈGE
- Lu-lea** \ˈlū-lə-,ō, -lē-,ō\ city & port N Sweden near head of Gulf of Bothnia *pop* 57,838
- Lu-le-bur-gaz** \lū-lə-bür-ˈgäz\ city cen Turkey in Europe *pop* 25,667
- Luluabourg** — see KANANGA
- Lum-ber-ton** \ˈlɒm-bərt-ən\ city S N.C. *pop* 16,961
- Lund** \ˈlʌnd, ˈlʌnd\ city SW Sweden NE of Malmö *pop* 54,410
- Lun-dy** \ˈlʌn-dē\ island SW England at mouth of Bristol channel off coast of Devon *area* 2
- Lü-ne-burg** \ˈlū-nə-,bū(ə)rg, ˈlū-ˈ\ city W Germany SE of Hamburg & NE of Lüneburg Heath or G **Lü-ne-bur-ger Hei-de** \-,bür-gər-,hīd-ə\ (tract of moorland 50 m long) *pop* 59,728
- Lü-nen** \ˈlū-nən, ˈlū-ˈ\ city W Germany S of Münster *pop* 72,207
- Lu-né-ville** \ˈlū-nə-,vil\ city NE France on the Meurthe SE of Nancy *pop* 23,177
- Lungki** — see CHANGCHOW
- Lungkiang** — see TSITSIHAR
- Lu-ray** \ˈlū-,rā, lū-ˈ\ caverns N Va. in Blue Ridge mountains
- Lu-ri-stan** \ˈlūr-ə-,stan, -stān\ region W Iran; chief town Burujird
- Lu-sa-ka** \lū-ˈsāk-ə\ city * of Zambia *pop* 238,200
- Lu-sa-tia** \lū-ˈsā-sh(ē)-ə\ or G **Lau-sitz** \ˈlaʊ-(,)zɪts\ region E Germany NW of Silesia between Elbe & Oder rivers
- Lushun** — see PORT ARTHUR
- Lusitania** — see PORTUGAL — **Lu-si-ta-ni-an** \lū-sə-ˈtā-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj* or *n*
- Lü-ta** or **Lü-da** \ˈlū-dä\ or **Port Arthur-Dairen** municipality NE China in Liaoning including cities of Dairen & Port Arthur & adjacent *area* *pop* 4,000,000
- Lutetia** — see PARIS
- Lu-ton** \ˈlüt-ən\ borough SE cen England in SE Bedfordshire *pop* 161,178
- Lützen** \ˈlüt-sən, ˈlüt-ˈ\ town E Germany in Saxony SW of Leipzig
- Lux-em-bourg** or **Lux-em-burg** \ˈlɒk-səm-,bɜrg, ˈlʊk-səm-,bū(ə)rg\ or **Let-ze-burg** \ˈlet-sə-,bū(ə)rg\ 1 province SE Belgium * Arlon *area* 1705, *pop* 219,186 2 country W Europe between Belgium, France, & Germany; a grand duchy *area* 999, *pop* 339,484 3 city, its * *pop* 77,463 — **Lux-em-bourger** or **Lux-em-burger** \-,bɜrg-, -būr-ˈ\ *n* — **Lux-em-bourgian** or **Lux-em-burgian** \lɒk-səm-ˈbɜrg-ən, lʊk-səm-ˈbūr-ˈ\ *adj*
- Lux-or** \ˈlɒk-,sɔ(ə)r, ˈlʊk-ˈ\ or Ar **El Uq-sor** \e-ˈlʊk-,sū(ə)r\ city S Egypt on the Nile on S part of site of ancient Thebes *pop* 84,600
- Lu-zon** \lū-ˈzən\ island N Philippines, chief island of the group *area* 40,420, *pop* 16,669,724
- Lvov** \lə-ˈvɒf, -ˈvɒv\ or Pol **Lwów** \lə-ˈvüf, -ˈvüv\ or G **Lem-berg** \ˈlem-,bɜrg, -ˈbe(ə)rg\ city U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine *pop* 238,600
- Ly-all-pur** \ˈli-əl-,pū(ə)r\ city NE Pakistan W of Lahore *pop* 854,000
- Ly-ca-bet-tus** or Gk **Ly-ka-bet-tos** \lik-ə-ˈbet-əs, lī-kə-ˈ\ mountain 909 ft in NE part of Athens, Greece
- Ly-ca-o-nia** \lik-ə-ˈō-nē-ə, lī-kā-, -nyə\ ancient region & Roman province SE cen Asia Minor N of Cilicia
- Ly-cia** \ˈlish-(ē)-ə\ ancient region & Roman province SW Asia Minor on coast SE of Caria — **Ly-cian** \-(ē)-ən\ *adj* or *n*
- Lyd-da** \ˈlid-ə\ or **Lod** \ˈlɒd\ city cen Israel *pop* 29,300
- Lyd-ia** \ˈlid-ē-ə\ ancient country W Asia Minor bordering on the Aegean * Sardis — **Lyd-ian** \-ən\ *adj* or *n*
- Lyn-brook** \ˈlin-,brūk\ village SE N.Y. on Long I. *pop* 23,776
- Lynch-burg** \ˈlinch-,bɜrg\ city S cen Va. on the James *pop* 54,083
- Lynd-hurst** \ˈlɪnd-,hɜrst\ city NE Ohio E of Cleveland *pop* 19,749
- Lynn** \ˈlin\ 1 city NE Mass. NE of Boston *pop* 90,294 2 or **Lynn Regis** — see KING'S LYNN

Lynn Canal narrow inlet of the Pacific 80 m long SE Alaska extending N from Juneau
Lynn-wood \lin-'wüd\ city W Wash. N of Seattle pop 16,919
Lynd-wood \lin-'wüd\ city SW Calif. S of Los Angeles pop 43,353
Ly-on-nais or **Ly-o-nais** \lě-ə-'nā\ former province SE cen France NE of Auvergne & W of the Saône & the Rhone * Lyons
Ly-ons \lě-'ōn, 'lī-ənz\ or **Lyon** \lyōn\ or *anc* **Lug-du-num** \lūg-'dū-nəm, 'lāg-\ city SE cen France pop 527,800
Lys \lēs\ or **Leie** \lā-ə, 'lī-ə\ river 120 m France & Belgium flowing NE into the Scheldt
Lyt-tel-ton \lit-'tēn\ borough New Zealand on South I.; port for Christchurch, on Port Lyttelton (inlet)
Maa-rian-ha-mi-na \mār-yan-'ham-ə-'nā\ or *Swed.* **Ma-rie-hamn** \mā-'rē-'ham-ən\ seaport SW Finland * of Ahvenanmaa
Maas — see MEUSE
Maas-tricht or **Maes-tricht** \mās-'trikt\ commune SE Netherlands on the Meuse * of Limburg pop 98,927
Mc-Al-es-ter \mā-'kal-ə-'stər\ city E cen Okla. pop 18,802
Mc-Al-len \mā-'kal-ən\ city S Tex. CNW of Brownsville pop 37,636
Ma-ca-o or **Ma-cau** \mā-'kau\ 1 island SE China in Kwangtung in Si delta W of Hong Kong 2 Portuguese colony comprising peninsula on SE Macao I. & adjacent islands area 6, pop 314,000 3 city & port, its * pop 161,252 — **Mac-a-nese** \mak-ə-'nēz, '-nēs\ n
Ma-ca-pá \mak-ə-'pā\ city & port N Brazil * of Amapá pop 87,755
Macassar — see MAKASSAR
Mac-cles-field \mak-əl-z-'fēld\ borough W England in E Cheshire SSE of Manchester pop 44,240
Mac-don-nell ranges \mak-'dān-'nē\ series of mountain ridges cen Australia in S Northern Territory; highest point Mt. Ziel 4955 ft
Mac-e-do-nia \mas-ə-'dō-nyā, '-nē-ə\ 1 region S Europe in Balkan peninsula in NE Greece, SE Yugoslavia, & SW Bulgaria including territory of ancient kingdom of Macedonia (or **Mac-e-don** \mas-əd-ən, -ə-'dān\ * Pella) 2 the Yugoslav section of Macedonia; a federated republic * Skopje area 10,229, pop 1,647,104
Ma-cei-ó \mas-ā-'ō\ city NE Brazil * of Alagoas pop 221,250
Mac-gil-li-cud-dy's Reeks \mā-'gil-ə-'kəd-ēz-'rēks\ mountain range SW Ireland in County Kerry — see CARRANTUOHILL
Ma-chu Pic-chu \māch-(jū)-'pēk-(jū)-'chü\ site SE Peru of ancient Inca city on a mountain NW of Cuzco
Macias Nguema Biyogo — see BIKO
Mc-Kees-port \mā-'kēz-'pō(ə)rt, '-pō(ə)rt\ city SW Pa. S of Pittsburgh pop 37,977
Mac-ken-zie \mā-'ken-zē\ 1 river 1120 m NW Canada flowing from Great Slave Lake NW into Beaufort sea; sometimes considered to include the Finlay, Peace, & Slave rivers (total length 2635 m) 2 mountain range NW Canada in the Rockies in Yukon Territory & Mackenzie District 3 district Canada in W Northwest Territories in basin of Mackenzie river area 493,225
Mack-i-nac \mak-ə-'nak, '-nō\ or formerly **Mich-i-li-mack-i-nac** \mish-ə-'lē-\ island N Mich. in Straits of Mackinac
Mack-i-nac, Straits of \mak-ə-'nō\ channel N Mich. connecting Lakes Huron & Michigan; 4 m wide at narrowest point; site of Mackinac bridge connecting upper & lower peninsulas of Mich.
Mc-Kin-ley, Mount \mā-'kin-lē\ or **De-na-li** \dā-'nāl-ē\ mountain 20,320 ft, cen Alaska in Alaska range; highest in U.S. & No. America; in **Mount McKinley National Park** (area 3030)
Mc-Kin-ney \mā-'kin-ē\ city NE Tex. N of Dallas pop 15,193
Mc-Mur-do Sound \mak-'mārd-ō-\ inlet of W Ross sea Antarctica between Ross I. & coast of Victoria Land
Ma-comb \mā-'kōm\ city W Ill. SW of Peoria pop 19,643
Ma-con \mā-'kən\ city cen Ga. pop 122,423
Ma-con \mā-'kōn\ city E cen France pop 33,445
Mac-quar-rie \mā-'kwār-ē\ river 750 m SE Australia in E cen New So. Wales flowing NNW to Darling river
Mac-tan \mak-'tān\ island S cen Philippines off E coast of Cebu
Mad-a-gas-car \mad-ə-'gas-kər\ island W Indian ocean off SE coast of Africa; formerly a French territory; became (1958) a republic of the French Community as the **Mal-a-gasy Republic** \mal-ə-'gas-ē-\ or since 1975 **Democratic Republic of Madagascar** * Antananarivo area 226,657, pop 6,750,000 — **Mad-a-gas-can** \mad-ə-'gas-kən\ adj or n
Ma-dei-ra \mā-'dir-ə, '-der-ə\ 1 river 2100 m W Brazil formed at Bolivian border by confluence of Mamoré & Beni rivers & flowing NE to the Amazon 2 islands in N Atlantic N of the Canaries belonging to Portugal * Funchal area 302, pop 268,700 3 island, chief of group area 285 — **Ma-dei-ran** \-'dir-ən, '-der-\ adj or n
Ma-de-ra \mā-'der-ə\ city S cen Calif. NW of Fresno pop 16,044
Ma-dhya Bha-rat \mād-yā-'bār-ət\ former state cen India; a union of 20 states including Gwalior, Indore, & Malwa formed 1948; became part of Madhya Pradesh 1956
Madhya Pra-desh \prā-'desh, '-dāsh\ state cen India * Bhopal area 171,201, pop 41,449,729 — see CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, MADHYA BHARAT
Mad-i-son \mad-ə-'sən\ 1 river 180 m SW Mont. — see THREE FORKS 2 borough N N.J. SE of Morristown pop 16,710 3 city * of Wis. pop 173,258
Madison Heights city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 38,599
Mad-i-son-ville \mad-ə-'sən-'vil\ city W Ky. pop 15,332
Ma-dras \mā-'dras, '-drās\ 1 — see TAMIL NADU 2 city & port * of Tamil Nadu pop 2,086,036
Ma-dre, La-gu-na \lā-'gū-nā-'mād-rē\ inlet of Gulf of Mexico S Tex. between Padre I. & mainland
Ma-dre de Dios \mād-rē-'dād-ē-'ōs\ river 900 m rising in SE Peru & flowing E into the Beni in Brazil
Ma-drid \mā-'drid\ 1 province cen Spain in NW New Castile area 3084, pop 3,792,561 2 city, its * & * of Spain pop 2,939,175 — **Mad-ri-le-nian** \mad-rā-'lē-nē-ən, '-nyən\ adj or n
Ma-du-ra or **D Ma-doe-ra** \mā-'dūr-ə\ island Indonesia off coast of NE Java area (with adjacent islands) 2113 — **Mad-u-rese** \mad-ə-'rēz, 'maj-, '-rēs\ adj or n
Ma-du-rai \mād-ə-'ri\ or **Mad-u-ra** \maj-ə-'rā\ city S India in S Tamil Nadu pop 493,842
Maeander — see MENDERES

Maf-e-king \maf-ə-'kiŋ\ town S Republic of So. Africa in N Cape Province near W Transvaal border
Ma-fia \māf-ē-ə, 'maf-\ island Tanzania in Indian ocean S of Zanzibar area 170
Ma-ga-dan \māg-ə-'dan, '-dān\ city & port U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, on N shore of Sea of Okhotsk pop 92,000
Magallanes — see PUNTA ARENAS
Mag-da-la \mag-dā-'lā\ 1 ancient city N Palestine on W shore of Sea of Galilee N of Tiberias 2 town N cen Ethiopia
Mag-da-len \mag-dā-'lən\ or **F Iles de la Ma-de-leine** \ēl-dā-lā-mād-(ə)-lən\ islands Canada in Que. in Gulf of St. Lawrence between Nfld. & P.E.I. area 102, pop 13,151
Mag-da-le-na \mag-dā-'lā-nā, '-lē-\ river 1000 m Colombia flowing N into the Caribbean
Mag-de-burg \māg-dā-'bū(ə)rg, 'mag-dā-'bərg\ city E Germany on the Elbe WSW of Berlin pop 269,031
Ma-ge-lang \māg-ə-'lāŋ\ city Indonesia in cen Java pop 94,089
Ma-gel-lan, Strait of \mā-'jel-ən, chiefly Brit -'gel-\ strait 370 m long at S end of So. America between mainland & Tierra del Fuego archipelago
Mageröy — see NORTH CAPE
Mag-gio-re, Lake \mā-'jōr-ē, '-jōr-\ lake 40 m long N Italy & S Switzerland traversed by the Ticino
Ma-ghreb or **Ma-ghrib** \māg-rəb\ 1 northwestern Africa &, at time of the Moorish occupation, Spain; now considered as including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, & sometimes Libya 2 or **El Ma-ghreb al Aq-sa** \el-'māg-rə-bā-'lāk-sā\ MOROCCO — **Ma-ghre-bi** or **Ma-ghri-bi** \māg-rə-bē\ adj or n — **Ma-ghreb-i-an** \mā-'greb-ē-ən\ or **Ma-ghrib-i-an** \-'grib-\ adj or n
Mag-na Grae-cia \mag-nā-'grē-shā\ the ancient Greek colonies in S Italian peninsula including Tarentum, Sybaris, Crotona, Hera-clea, & Neapolis
Magnesia — see MANISA
Mag-ni-to-gorsk \mag-'nēt-ə-'gōrsk\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, on Ural river pop 364,000
Magyarország — see HUNGARY
Ma-hal-la el Ku-bra \mā-'hal-ə-el-'kū-brā\ city N Egypt in Nile delta NE of Tanta pop 255,800
Ma-ha-na-di \mā-'hān-əd-ē\ river 512 m E India flowing into Bay of Bengal in Orissa through several mouths
Ma-ha-rash-tra \mā-'hā-'rāsh-trā\ 1 region W cen India S of the Narbada; the original home of the Marathas 2 state W India bordering on Arabian sea formed 1960 from SE part of former Bombay state * Bombay area 118,717 pop 50,295,081
Ma-hé \ma-'hā\ 1 island in Indian ocean, chief of the Seychelles group 2 or formerly **May-ya-li** \mi-'yāl-ē\ city SW India in N Kerala NW of Kozhikode; a settlement of French India until 1954 pop 18,298
Ma-hón \mā-'hōn\ or **Port Ma-hon** \mā-'hōn\ city & port Spain on Minorca I. pop 19,279
Ma-hone Bay \mā-'hōn-\ inlet of the Atlantic E Canada in S N.S. SW of Halifax
Maid-en-head \mād-'n-'hed\ borough S England in Berkshire on the Thames W of London pop 45,306
Maid-stone \mād-'stən, '-stōn\ borough SE England * of Kent on the Medway ESE of London pop 70,918
Mai-kop \mi-'kōp\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe * of Adygei Autonomous Region pop 111,000
Main \mān\ river 305 m W Germany rising in N Bavaria in the Fichtelgebirge & flowing W into the Rhine
Maine \mān\ 1 state NE U.S. * Augusta area 33,215, pop 992,048 2 or **Le Maine** \lə-\ region & former province NW France S of Normandy * Le Mans 3 — see MAYENNE
Main-land \mān-'land, '-lānd\ 1 Honshu, the chief island of Japan 2 or **Po-mo-na** \pō-'mō-nā\ island N Scotland, largest of the Orkneys 3 island N Scotland, largest of the Shetlands
Mainz \mān-'ts\ or **F Ma-yence** \mā-'yāns\ city W Germany on the Rhine * of Rhineland-Palatinate pop 174,100
Ma-jor-ca \mā-'jōr-kā, '-yōr-\ or Sp **Ma-llor-ca** \mā-'yōr-kā\ island Spain, largest of the Balearic islands; chief city Palma area 1405 — **Ma-jor-can** \-'jōr-kən, '-yōr-\ adj or n
Ma-jun-ga \mā-'jūŋ-gā\ city & port NW Madagascar pop 53,993
Ma-kā-lu \mak-ə-'lū\ mountain 27,824 ft in the Himalayas in NE Nepal SE of Mt. Everest; 5th highest in world
Ma-ka-ri-ka-ri \mā-'kār-i-'kār-ē\ large salt basin S Africa in NE Botswana
Ma-kas-sar or **Ma-kas-ar** or **Ma-cas-sar** \mā-'kas-ər\ 1 or since 1973 **Ujung Pan-dang** \ū-'jūŋ-(j)ān-'dāŋ\ city & port Indonesia in SW Celebes pop 384,159 2 strait Indonesia between E Borneo & W Celebes
Ma-ka-tāa \mā-'kā-'tā-ə\ island S Pacific in NW Tuamotu archipelago area 8
Ma-ke-ev-ka or **Ma-ke-yev-ka** \mā-'kā-(y)əf-kā\ city U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine in Donets basin NE of Donetsk pop 393,000
Ma-khach-ka-la \mā-'käch-kā-'lā\ or formerly **Pe-trovsk** \pē-'trōfsk\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Caspian * of Dagestan pop 186,000
Ma-kin \māk-ən, 'mā-kən\ or **Bu-ta-ri-ta-ri** \bū-'tār-ē-'tār-ē\ island (atoll) W Pacific at N end of Kiribati area 4
Makira — see SAN CRISTOBAL
Makka — see MECCA
Mal-a-bar \mal-ə-'bār\ coast region SW India on Arabian sea in Karnataka & Kerala states

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Ma-la-bo \mä-'lä-(b)ō\ or formerly **San-ta Isabel** \,san-tə-'iz-ə-bel\ city * of Equatorial Guinea on Macías Nguema Biyogo I. pop 37,152

Ma-lac-ca or **Ma-lak-ka** \mə-'lak-ə, -'lāk-\ 1 state Malaysia on W coast of Peninsular Malaysia area 633, pop 403,722 2 city, its * pop 86,357 — **Ma-lac-can** \-ən\ adj

Malacca, Strait of channel 500 m long between S Malay peninsula & island of Sumatra

Má-la-ga \mal-ə-gə\ 1 province S Spain in Andalusia area 2812, pop 867,330 2 city & port, its * pop 321,622

Malagasy Republic — see MADAGASCAR

Malai-ta \mə-'lāt-ə\ island SW Pacific in the SE Solomon islands NE of Guadalcanal area 2500, pop 50,661

Ma-lang \mə-'lāŋ\ city Indonesia in E Java S of Surabaya pop 341,452

Ma-lar \mä-'lär\ or **Mä-lar-en** \mä-'lär-ən\ lake SE Sweden extending from Baltic sea 70 m inland

Mal-a-spi-na \mal-ə-'spē-nə\ glacier S Alaska SE of Mt. St. Elias

Ma-la-tya \mä-'lā-'tyä\ or anc **Mel-i-te-ne** \mel-ə-'tē-nē\ city E Turkey NE of Gaziantep pop 104,428

Ma-la-wi \mə-'lā-wē, -'lāw-ē\ or formerly **Ny-asa-land** \nī-'as-ə-land, nē-\ country SE Africa bordering on Lake Malawi; formerly a Brit. protectorate; independent member of Brit. Commonwealth since 1964; a republic since 1966 * Lilongwe area 37,374, pop 4,550,000 — **Ma-la-wi-an** \-ən\ adj or n

Malawi, Lake or Lake Ny-asa \nī-'as-ə, nē-\ lake SE Africa in Great Rift valley in Malawi, Mozambique, & Tanzania

Ma-lay \mə-'lā, 'mā-(l)ä\ 1 archipelago SE Asia including Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, & Timor; usu. considered as including also the Philippines & sometimes New Guinea 2 peninsula 700 m long SE Asia divided between Thailand & Malaysia 3 sea SE Asia surrounding the Malay archipelago

Ma-laya \mə-'lā-ə, mā-\ 1 the Malay peninsula 2 BRITISH MALAYA 3 or **Federation of Malaya** former country SE Asia; a Brit. dominion 1957–63, since 1963 a territory (now called **Peninsular Malaysia**) of Malaysia * Kuala Lumpur area 50,690, pop 8,980,000

Ma-lay-sia \mə-'lā-zh(ē)-ə, -sh(ē)-ə\ 1 the Malay archipelago 2 or **Federation of Malaysia** country SE Asia, a union of Malaya, Sabah (No. Borneo), Sarawak, & (until 1965) Singapore; a limited constitutional monarchy in Brit. Commonwealth * Kuala Lumpur area 128,703 pop 10,650,000 — **Ma-lay-sian** \mə-'lā-zhən, -shən\ adj or n

Mal-den \mól-dən\ 1 city E Mass. N of Boston pop 56,127 2 island cen Pacific, one of the Line islands; once claimed by U.S. & United Kingdom; now part of Kiribati

Mal-dive \mól-dēv, -dīv- also 'mal-, -div\ islands in Indian ocean S of the Laccadives; a sultanate under Brit. protection until 1965; now **Republic of Maldives** * Male area 115, pop 114,469 — **Mal-div-i-an** \mól-'div-ē-ən, mal-\ adj or n

Ma-le \mäl-ē\ island (atoll), chief of the Maldives

Ma-lea, Cape \mə-'lē-ə\ cape S Greece at extremity of E peninsula of the Peloponnesus

Malgache, République — see MADAGASCAR

Mal-heur \mal-'hū(ə)r\ lake SE Oreg. in Harney basin

Ma-li \mäl-ē, 'mal-ē\ 1 federation 1959–60 of Senegal & Sudanese Republic 2 or formerly **Sudanese Republic** country W Africa in W Sahara & Sudan regions; a republic; before 1958 constituted **French Sudan** (a territory of France) * Bamako area 461,389, pop 5,140,000 — **Ma-li-an** \-ē-ən\ adj or n

Malines — see MECHLIN

Mal-in Head \mal-ən-\ cape Republic of Ireland in County Donegal; northernmost tip of Ireland

Mal-mé-dy \mal-mə-'dē\ commune E Belgium SE of Liège; formerly in Germany, transferred (with Eupen) to Belgium 1919

Malmö \mal-mə(r)\ city & port SW Sweden on Öresund opposite Copenhagen, Denmark pop 258,311

Mal-ta \mól-tə\ or anc **Mel-i-ta** \mel-ət-ə\ 1 or **Mal-tese islands** \mól-tēz, -tēs-\ group of islands in the Mediterranean S of Sicily; a dominion of Brit. Commonwealth since 1964 * Valletta area 122, pop 330,000 2 island, chief of the group area 95

Maluku — see MOLUCCAS

Mal-vern \mó(l)-vərn\ hills W England in Hereford and Worcester; highest point 1395 ft

Malvinas, Islas — see FALKLAND

Ma-mar-o-neck \mə-'mar-ə-nek, -nik\ village SE N.Y. NE of New Rochelle pop 18,909

Mam-be-ra-mo \mam-bə-'räm-(j)ō\ river 500 m West New Guinea flowing NW into the Pacific

Mam-moth Cave \mam-əth-\ limestone caverns SW cen Ky. in **Mammoth Cave National Park** (area 79)

Ma-mo-ré \mām-ə-'rā\ river 1200 m Bolivia flowing N to unite with the Beni on Brazilian border forming the Madeira

Man, Isle of \man\ or anc **Mo-na-pia** \mə-'nā-pē-ə\ or **Mo-na** \mō-nə\ island Brit. Isles in Irish sea; a possession of the Brit. Crown; has own legislature & laws * Douglas area 221, pop 49,743 — **Manx-man** \man(k)-smən\ n

Ma-na-do or **Me-na-do** \mə-'näd-(j)ō\ city & port Indonesia in NE Celebes I. on Celebes sea pop 129,912

Ma-na-gua \mə-'näg-wə\ 1 lake 38 m long W Nicaragua draining S through Tipitipa river to Lake Nicaragua 2 city * of Nicaragua on Lake Managua pop 262,047

Ma-na-ma \mə-'nam-ə\ city * of Bahrain pop 89,728

Ma-na-us \mə-'naüs\ or **Ma-ná-os** \-'naüs\ city W Brazil * of Amazonas on the Negro 12 m from its junction with the Amazon pop 303,155

Mancha, La — see LA MANCHA

Manche, La — see ENGLISH CHANNEL

Man-ches-ter \man-'ches-tər, -chə-stər\ 1 town cen Conn. E of Hartford pop 47,994 2 city S N.H. on the Merrimack pop 87,754 3 city NW England pop 541,468 — see GREATER MANCHESTER — **Man-cu-nian** \man-'kyū-nē-ən, -nyən\ adj or n

Man-chu-kuo \man-'chü-'kwō, man-'chü-\ former country (1931–45) E Asia in Manchuria & E Inner Mongolia * Changchun

Man-chu-ria \man-'chür-ē-ə\ region NE China E of the Great Khingan mountains & S of the Amur including Heilungkiang, Kirin, & Liaoning provinces & part of Inner Mongolia — **Man-chu-rian** \-ē-ən\ adj or n

Man-da-lay \man-də-'lā\ city cen Burma pop 195,348

Man-ga-ia \män-'(g)ī-ə\ island S Pacific in SE Cook islands; completely encircled by reef area 25

Man-ga-lore \man-gə-'lō(ə)r, -lō(ə)r\ city S India in Karnataka on Malabar coast W of Bangalore pop 171,759

Man-ga-re-va \män-(g)ə-'rā-və\ island S Pacific, chief of the Gambier islands area 7

Man-hat-tan \man-'hat-ən, mən-\ 1 city NE cen Kans. on Kansas river pop 27,575 2 island 13 m long SE N.Y. on New York Bay 3 borough of New York City comprising Manhattan I., several small adjacent islands, & a small area (Marble Hill) on mainland pop 1,524,541 — **Man-hat-tan-ite** \-it\ n

Manhattan Beach city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles pop 35,352

Ma-ni-hi-ki \män-ə-'hē-kē\ 1 — see NORTHERN COOK 2 island, chief of the Northern Cook group; an atoll

Ma-nila \mə-'nil-ə\ city & port * of the Philippines on W coast of Luzon on **Manila Bay** (inlet of So. China sea) pop 1,499,000

Man-i-pur \man-ə-'pū(ə)r, mən-\ 1 river 210 m NE India & W Burma flowing into the Chindwin 2 territory NE India between Assam & Burma * Imphal area 8628, pop 1,069,555

Ma-ni-sa or **Ma-nis-sa** \män-ə-'sā\ or anc **Mag-ne-sia** \mag-'nē-shə, -zhə\ city W Turkey NE of Izmir pop 69,711

Man-i-to-ba \man-ə-'tō-bə\ province S cen Canada * Winnipeg area 251,000, pop 988,000 — **Man-i-to-ban** \-bən\ adj or n

Manitoba, Lake lake 120 m long Canada in S Man. area 1817

Man-i-tou-lin \man-ə-'tü-lən\ island 80 m long Canada in Ont. in Lake Huron area 1068

Man-i-to-woc \man-ət-ə-'wäk\ city E Wis. pop 33,430

Ma-ni-za-les \man-ə-'zäl-əs, -'zäl-\ city W cen Colombia in Cauca valley pop 267,543

Man-ka-to \man-'kāt-(j)ō\ city S Minn. pop 30,895

Man-nar, Gulf of \mə-'när\ inlet of Indian ocean between Sri Lanka & S tip of India S of Palk strait

Mann-heim \man-'hīm, 'män-\ city W Germany at confluence of the Rhine & the Neckar pop 328,000

Mans-field \man(t)s-'feld, 'manz-\ 1 town cen Conn. pop 19,994 2 city N cen Ohio pop 55,047 3 borough N cen England in Nottinghamshire N of Nottingham pop 57,598

Mansfield, Mount mountain 4393 ft N Vt.; highest in Green mountains & in state

Man-sû-ra or **El Mansûra** \,el-man-'sür-ə\ city N Egypt in Nile delta pop 212,300

Man-tua \manch-(ə)-wə, 'mant-ə-wə\ or **Man-to-va** \män-tə-və\ commune N Italy in Lombardy WSW of Venice pop 66,089 — **Man-tu-an** \manch-(ə)-wən, 'mant-ə-wən\ adj or n

Ma-nua \mə-'nü-ə\ islands SW Pacific in American Samoa E of Tutuila area 22

Ma-nus \män-əs\ island SW Pacific in Admiralty islands; largest of group area 600

Man-za-la, Lake \man-'zäl-ə\ or anc **Ta-nis** \tā-nəs\ lagoon N Egypt in Nile delta W of N entrance of Suez canal

Man-za-ni-llo \man-zə-'nē-(j)ō\ 1 city & port E Cuba on the Caribbean pop (municipality) 183,900 2 city & port SW Mexico in Colima pop 29,347

Mao-ke \mau-'kā\ or formerly **Snow** \snō\ mountains West Irian; include Sudirman & Djawidjaja ranges — see DJADJA (Mount)

Maple Heights city NE Ohio SE of Cleveland pop 34,093

Ma-ple-wood \mā-pəl-'wüd\ village SE Minn. pop 25,222

Ma-pu-to \mä-'pü-(j)ō\ or formerly **Lou-ren-ço Mar-ques** \lə-'ren(t)-(j)sō, mär-'kes, -'märk(s)\ city & port * of Mozambique on Delagoa Bay pop 383,775

Ma-quo-ke-ta \mə-'kō-kət-ə\ river 150 m E Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi

Mar-a-cai-bo \mar-ə-'kī-(j)bō\ city NW Venezuela on channel between Lake Maracaibo & Gulf of Venezuela pop 625,101

Maracaibo, Gulf of — see VENEZUELA (Gulf of)

Maracaibo, Lake the S extension of Gulf of Venezuela in NW Venezuela area 6300

Maracanda — see SAMARKAND

Ma-ra-cay \mär-ə-'kī\ city N Venezuela WSW of Caracas pop 185,655

Marais des Cygnes \merd-ə-'zēn\ river 150 m E Kans. & W Mo. flowing into the Osage

Ma-ra-nhão \mar-ən-'yaũ\ state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * São Luís area 133,674, pop 2,883,211

Ma-ra-nón \mär-ən-'yōn\ river 800 m N Peru flowing from the Andes NNW & E to join the Ucayali forming the Amazon

Ma-ras or Mar-ash \mə-'rāsh\ city S cen Turkey pop 63,284

Mar-a-thon \mar-ə-'thän, -thən\ 1 plain E Greece in Attica NE of Athens on the Aegean 2 ancient town on the plain

Marble Canyon canyon of Colorado river N Ariz. just above the Grand Canyon, sometimes considered its upper portion; in **Marble Canyon National Monument** (area 42)

Mar-ble-head \mär-bəl-'hed, mär-bəl-\ town E Mass. NE of Lynn on Massachusetts Bay pop 21,295

Mar-burg \mär-'bü(ə)rg, -bərg\ city W Germany in Hesse N of Frankfurt pop 51,070

March \mārch\ 1 or **Mo-ra-va** \mör-ə-və\ river 180 m, cen Czechoslovakia in Moravia flowing S into the Danube 2 town E England in Cambridgeshire in Isle of Ely

Marche \mārsh\ region & former province cen France NW of Auvergne * Guéret

March-es \mär-'chəz\ or **Le Mar-que** \lä-'mär-(j)kā\ region cen Italy on the Adriatic NW of Abruzzi * Ancona

Mar-cus \mär-'kəs\ island W Pacific E of the Bonin islands, belonging to Japan; occupied 1945–68 by U.S. area 1

Mar-cy, Mount \mär-'sē\ mountain 5344 ft NE N.Y.; highest in Adirondack mountains & in state

Mar del Pla-ta \mär-'del-'plät-ə\ city & port E Argentina SSE of Buenos Aires pop 211,365

Mare \ˈma(ə)r, ˈme(ə)r\ island W Calif. in San Pablo Bay
Ma-rem-ma \mə-ˈrem-ə\ low-lying district W Italy on Tyrrhenian coast in SW Tuscany; formerly swampland
Ma-ren-go \mə-ˈren-(j)gō\ village NW Italy in SE Piedmont SE of Alessandria
Mar-eo-tis, Lake \ˈmar-ē-ˈōt-əs\ or **Ar Mar-yūt** \mər-ˈyūt\ lake N Egypt in Nile delta; Alexandria is situated between it & the Mediterranean
Ma-reth \ˈmār-əth, ˈmar-\ town SE Tunisia SSE of Gabes
Mar-ga-ri-ta \ˈmār-gə-ˈrēt-ə\ island N Venezuela in the Caribbean, chief of the **Neu-va Es-par-ta** \nū-ā-və-es-ˈpärt-ə\ group; chief town & port **Porlamar area** 444
Mar-gate \ˈmār-gāt, -gət\ borough SE England in Kent on coast of Isle of Thanet *pop* 50,145
Ma-ri-ana \ˈmar-ē-ˈan-ə, ˈmer-\ or formerly **La-drone** \lə-ˈdrōn\ islands W Pacific S of Bonin islands; except Guam, a Japanese mandate 1919-45 & 1947-76 in Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the U.S.; voted (1976) for commonwealth status *area* (excluding Guam) 184, *pop* 9640
Ma-ri-a-nao \ˈmār-ē-ˈnau\ city W Cuba, W suburb of Havana *pop* (municipality) 350,260
Ma-ri-an-ske Laz-ne \ˈmār-ē-ˈän(t)-skə-ˈlāz-nə\ or **G Ma-ri-en-bad** \mə-ˈrē-ən-bad, -bät\ town W Czechoslovakia in NW Bohemia NE of Plzen
Ma-ri-as \mə-ˈrī-əs, -əz\ 1 river 250 m NW Mont. flowing SE to the Missouri 2 mountain pass 5213 ft NW Mont. in Lewis range at SE corner of Glacier National Park
Ma-ri-bor \ˈmār-i, bō(ə)r\ city NW Yugoslavia *pop* 97,167
Ma-rie Byrd Land \mə-ˈrē-ˈbärd-\ or **Byrd Land** region W Antarctica E of Ross Ice Shelf & Ross sea
Ma-rie Ga-lante \mə-ˈrē-gə-ˈlānt\ island E West Indies in the Leewards; a dependency of Guadeloupe *area* 60, *pop* 16,341
Ma-ri-et-ta \ˈmar-ē-ˈet-ə, ˈmer-\ 1 city NW Ga. NW of Atlanta *pop* 27,216 2 city SE Ohio *pop* 16,861
Ma-rin-du-que \ˈmar-ən-ˈdü-(j)kā, ˈmār-\ island Philippines in Sibuyan sea S of Luzon; chief town Boac *area* 355
Ma-ri-on \ˈmer-ē-ən, ˈmar-\ 1 city N cen Ind. *pop* 39,607 2 city E Iowa NE of Cedar Rapids *pop* 18,028 3 city cen Ohio *pop* 38,646
Ma-ri Republic \ˈmār-ē\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Europe * Ioshkar Ola *area* 8900, *pop* 685,000
Maritime Alps section of the W Alps SE France & NW Italy extending to the Mediterranean; highest point Punta Argentera 10,814 ft
Maritime Provinces or **Maritimes** the Canadian provinces of N.B., N.S., & P.E.I. — see ATLANTIC PROVINCES
Maritime Territory or **Russ Pri-mor-ye** \prē-ˈmōr-yə\ territory U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on Sea of Japan * Vladivostok *area* 64,900, *pop* 1,722,000
Ma-rit-sa \mə-ˈrēt-sə\ or **NGk Ev-ros** \ˈev-rōs\ or **Turk Me-ric** \mə-ˈrēch\ river 320 m S Europe flowing from W Rhodope mountains in S Bulgaria E & S through Thrace into the Aegean
Mariupol — see ZHDANOV
Mar-ken \ˈmār-kən\ island W Netherlands in SW Lake IJssel
Mark-ham \ˈmār-kəm\ 1 village NE Ill. SW of Chicago *pop* 15,987 2 town Canada in SE Ont. NE of Toronto *pop* 36,684 3 river 200 m E New Guinea flowing S & SE into Solomon sea
Markham, Mount mountain 14,275 ft Antarctica in Queen Elizabeth Range W of Ross Ice Shelf
Mari \ˈmār(ə)\ city W Germany in the Ruhr *pop* 75,905
Marl-bor-ough or **Marl-boro** \ˈmār-l, bər-ə, ˈmōl-, -bə-rə, -brə\ city E Mass. E of Worcester *pop* 27,936
Mar-ma-ra, Sea of or **Sea of Mar-mo-ra** \ˈmār-mə-rə\ or **anc Pro-pon-tis** \prə-ˈpānt-əs\ sea NW Turkey connected with Black Sea by the Bosphorus & with Aegean sea by the Dardanelles *area* 4250
Mar-mo-la-da \ˈmār-mə-ˈlād-ə\ mountain 10,965 ft NE Italy; highest in the Dolomites
Marne \ˈmār-n\ river 325 m NE France flowing W into the Seine
Ma-ro-ni \mə-ˈrō-nē\ or **D Ma-ro-wij-ne** \ˈmār-ə-ˈvī-nə\ river 420 m on border between Surinam & French Guiana flowing N into the Atlantic
Maros — see MURES
Mar-que-sas \ˈmār-ˈkā-zəs, -zəs, -səs\ or **Mar-que-zas** \-zəs, -zəs\ or **F Iles Mar-queses** \ˈē(ə)l-mār-ˈkēz\ islands S Pacific N of Tuamotu archipelago in French Polynesia *area* 480, *pop* 5147
Mar-quette \ˈmār-ˈket\ city NW Mich. in upper peninsula on Lake Superior *pop* 21,967
Mar-ra-kesh or **Mar-ra-kech** \mə-ˈrāk-ish, ˈmar-ə-ˈkesh\ or formerly **Mo-roc-co** \mə-ˈrāk-(j)ō\ city cen Morocco in foothills of the Grand Atlas *pop* 305,000
Mar-sa-la \ˈmār-ˈsāl-ə\ city & port Italy on W coast of Sicily S of Trapani *pop* 82,724
Mar-seilles \ˈmār-ˈsā, -ˈsā(ə)lz\ or **Mar-seille** \ˈmār-ˈsā\ or **anc Mas-silia** \mə-ˈsil-ē-ə\ city & port SE France on Gulf of Lions *pop* 889,029
Mar-shall \ˈmār-shəl\ 1 city NE Tex. *pop* 22,937 2 islands W Pacific E of the Carolines comprising the Ratak & Ralik chains; a Japanese mandate 1920-45; now part of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the U.S. *area* 70, *pop* 22,888 — **Mar-shall-ese** \ˈmār-shə-ˈlēz, -ˈlēz\ *adj* or *n*
Mar-shall-town \ˈmār-shəl-taun\ city cen Iowa *pop* 26,219
Marsh-field \ˈmārsh-fēld\ 1 town E Mass. N of Plymouth *pop* 15,223 2 city N cen Wis. *pop* 15,619
Mar-ston Moor \ˈmār-stən-\ locality N England in No. Yorkshire W of York
Mar-ta-ban, Gulf of \ˈmārt-ə-ˈban\ arm of Andaman sea S Burma
Mar-tha's Vineyard \ˈmār-thəz-\ island 20 m long SE Mass. in the Atlantic off SW coast of Cape Cod WNW of Nantucket
Mar-ti-nez \ˈmār-ˈtē-nəs\ city W Calif. NE of Oakland *pop* 16,506
Mar-ti-nique \ˈmārt-ˈn-ˈēk\ island West Indies in the Windwards; department of France * Fort-de-France *area* 385, *pop* 292,062
Mar-tins-ville \ˈmārt-ˈnz-vil, -vəl\ city S Va. *pop* 19,653
Marwar — see JODHPUR
Mary-bor-ough \ˈmer-ē, bər-ə, ˈmar-, -bə-rə, -b(ə)rə\ or **Port Laoigh-i-se** \ˈlā-ə-shə\ town cen Ireland * of County Laoighis

Mary-land \ˈmer-ə-lənd\ state E U.S. * Annapolis *area* 10,577, *pop* 3,922,399 — **Mary-land-er** \-lən-dər, -lan-\ *n*
Mary-le-bone \ˈmar-(ə)lə-bən, ˈmar-i-bən\ or **Saint Marylebone** former metropolitan borough W cen London, England, now part of Westminster
Ma-sa-da \mə-ˈsād-ə\ fortress town of ancient Palestine, site in SE Israel W of Dead sea
Ma-san \ˈmäs-ˈän\ or formerly **Ma-sam-po** \ˈmäs-ˈäm-pō\ city & port S Korea on an inlet of Korea strait E of Pusan *pop* 154,856
Mas-ba-te \mäz-ˈbät-ē\ island cen Philippines in the Visayans NE of Panay *area* 1571
Mas-ca-rene \ˈmas-kə-rēn\ islands W Indian ocean E of Madagascar including Mauritius, Réunion, and Rodrigues
Mashhad — see MESHED
Mase-ru \ˈmaz-ə-rü\ city * of Lesotho *pop* 16,000
Maskat, Masqat — see MUSCAT
Ma-son City \ˈmäs-ˈn-\ city N Iowa *pop* 30,491
Mas-sa-chu-setts \ˈmas-(ə)-ˈchü-səts, -zəts\ state NE U.S. * Boston *area* 8257, *pop* 5,689,170
Massachusetts Bay inlet of the Atlantic E Mass.
Mas-sa-nut-ten Mountain \ˈmas-ə-ˈnət-ˈn\ ridge N Va. in Blue Ridge mountains
Mas-sa-pe-qua Park \ˈmas-ə-ˈpē-kwə\ village SE N.Y. on Long I. *pop* 22,112
Mas-sa-wa or **Mas-saua** \mə-ˈsä-wə, -ˈsaw-ə\ city & port N Ethiopia in Eritrea on an inlet of Red sea *pop* 18,490
Mas-sif Central \ˈmäs-sēf-sen-ˈträl, -ˈsän-\ plateau cen France rising sharply just W of the Rhone-Saône valley & sloping N to the Paris basin & W to the basin of Aquitaine
Mas-sil-lon \ˈmas-ə-lən, -län\ city NE Ohio *pop* 32,539
Mas-sive, Mount \ˈmas-iv\ mountain 14,418 ft, cen Colo. in Sawatch mountains N of Mt. Elbert
Ma-su-li-pat-nam \ˈmäs-ə-li-ˈpät-nəm\ or **Ma-su-li-pa-tam** \-ˈpät-əm\ or **Band-dar** \ˈbän-dər\ city & port SE India in E Andhra Pradesh SW of Kakinada *pop* 129,905
Ma-su-ria \mə-ˈzür-ē-ə, -ˈsür-\ or **G Ma-su-ren** \mə-ˈzür-ən\ region NE Poland SE of Gulf of Danzig; formerly in East Prussia, Germany — **Ma-su-ri-an** \mə-ˈzür-ē-ən, -ˈsür-\ *adj*
Mat-a-be-le-land \ˈmat-ə-ˈbē-lē-land\ region SW Zimbabwe between the Limpopo & the Zambezi; chief town Bulawayo
Ma-ta-di \mə-ˈtād-ē\ town & port W Zaire *pop* 110,436
Mat-a-gor-da Bay \ˈmat-ə-ˈgörd-ə\ inlet of Gulf of Mexico 30 m long SE Tex.
Mat-a-mo-ros \ˈmat-ə-ˈmōr-əs, -ˈmōr-\ city NE Mexico in Tamaulipas on Rio Grande opposite Brownsville, Tex. *pop* 182,887
Mat-a-nus-ka \ˈmat-ə-ˈnū-skə\ river 90 m S Alaska flowing SW to head of Cook inlet
Ma-tan-zas \mə-ˈtan-zəs\ city & port W Cuba on Straits of Florida E of Havana *pop* (municipality) 84,100
Mat-a-pan \ˈmat-ə-ˈpan\ or **Ma-ta-pás** \ˈmät-ə-ˈpäs\ or **Tai-na-ron** \ˈtä-nə-rón\ cape S Greece at S tip of Peloponnesus between gulfs of Laconia & Messenia
Ma-thu-ra \ˈmät-ə-rə\ or **Mut-tra** \ˈmät-trə\ city N India in W Uttar Pradesh NW of Agra *pop* 137,345
Mat-lock \ˈmat-läk\ town N England * of Derbyshire *pop* 19,575
Ma-to Gros-so or formerly **Mat-to Gros-so** \ˈmat-ə-ˈgrō-(j)sō\ 1 state SW Brazil * Cuiabá *area* 485,405, *pop* 1,475,117 2 plateau region in E cen Mato Grosso state
Ma-to Gros-so do Sul \-dō-ˈsül\ state SW Brazil * Campo Grande
Mato Tepee — see DEVILS TOWER
Ma-trüh or **Mer-sa Matrüh** \((j)mər-sä-)mə-ˈtrü\ town NW Egypt
Mat-su \ˈmät-sü, ˈmat-, -(j)sü\ island SE China in Formosa strait
Ma-tsue \ˈmät-sə-wā, -sü-yā\ city of Japan in W Honshu NW of Hiroshima *pop* 116,000
Ma-tsu-mo-to \ˈmät-sə-ˈmōt-(j)ō\ city Japan in cen Honshu NE of Nagoya *pop* 161,000
Ma-tsu-shi-ma \ˈmät-sü-ˈshē-mə, mät-ˈsü-shi-mə\ group of over 200 islets Japan off N Honshu in Ishinomaki Bay NE of Sendai
Mat-su-ya-ma \ˈmät-sə-ˈyām-ə\ city & port Japan in W Shikoku *pop* 323,000
Mat-tag-a-mi \mə-ˈtag-ə-mē\ river 275 m Canada in E Ontario
Mat-ta-po-ni \ˈmat-ə-pə-ˈni\ river 125 m E Va. uniting with the Pamunkey to form York river
Mat-ter-horn \ˈmat-ər-hō(ə)rn, ˈmät-\ or **F Mont Cer-vin** \mōn-ser-ˈva\ mountain 14,690 ft in Pennine Alps on border between Switzerland & Italy
Mat-toon \mə-ˈtün, ma-\ city SE cen Ill. *pop* 19,681
Ma-tu-rin \ˈmät-sü-ˈrēn\ city NE Venezuela *pop* 97,257
Mau-i \ˈmau-ē\ island Hawaii NW of Hawaii I. *area* 728
Mau-mee \(')mō-ˈmē\ 1 river 175 m NE Ind. & NW Ohio flowing NE into Lake Erie at Toledo 2 city NW Ohio *pop* 15,937
Mau-na Kea \ˈmau-nə-ˈkā-ə\ extinct volcano 13,796 ft Hawaii in N cen Hawaii I.
Mauna Loa \-ˈlō-ə\ volcano 13,680 ft Hawaii in S cen Hawaii I. in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park — see KILAUEA
Maures, Monts des \mōr-dä-ˈmō(ə)r, -ˈmō(ə)r\ mountains SE France along the Riviera SW of Fréjus
Mau-re-ta-nia or **Mau-ri-ta-nia** \mōr-ə-ˈtā-nē-ə, ˈmār-, -nyə\ ancient country N Africa W of Numidia in modern Morocco & W Algeria — **Mau-re-ta-nian** or **Mau-ri-ta-nian** \-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj* or *n*

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g gift	i trip	ī life	j joke	k G ich, buch
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Mauritania or **F Mau-ri-ta-nie** \mò-rē-tā-nē\ country NW Africa bordering on the Atlantic N of Senegal river; a republic (**Islamic Republic of Mauritania**) within the French Community, formerly a territory * **Nouakchott area** ab 432,000, *pop* 1,387,000 — **Mau-ri-ta-ni-an** \mò-rē-tā-nē-ən, -nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Mau-ri-ti-us \mò-rish-(ē)-əs\ island in Indian ocean in *cen* Mascarenes; constitutes with Rodrigues & other dependencies a dominion of the Brit. Commonwealth * **Port Louis area** 720, *pop* 820,000 — **Mau-ri-tian** \-rish-ən\ *adj* or *n*
May, Cape \mā\ cape S N.J. at entrance to Delaware Bay
May-a-gua-na \mā-ə-gwān-ə\ island in the SE Bahamas NNE of Great Inagua I. *area* 96
Ma-ya-güez \mī-ə-gwez, -gwes\ city & port W Puerto Rico *pop* 68,872
Ma-ya-pán \mī-ə-pän\ ruined city * of the Mayas SE Mexico in Yucatán SSE of Mérida
Mayence — see MAINZ
Ma-yenne \mā-yen, mī-en\ river 125 m NW France uniting with the Sarthe to form the **Maine** \mān\ (8 m long, flowing into the Loire)
May-fair \mā-fa(ə)r, -fe(ə)r\ district of W London, England, in Westminster borough
May-field Heights \mā-fēld-\ city NE Ohio E of Cleveland *pop* 22,139
May-nooth \mā-nüth\ town E Ireland in County Kildare
Mayo, 1 \mī-(j)ō\ river 250 m NW Mexico in Sonora flowing SW into Gulf of California 2 \mā-(j)ō\ county NW Ireland in Connacht * **Castlebar area** 2084, *pop* 109,497
Ma-yon \mā-yōn\ volcano 7943 ft Philippines in SE Luzon
Ma-yotte \mā-yät\ island of the Comoro group; a French dependency *area* 144 — see COMORO
May-wood \mā-wüd\ 1 city SW Calif. W of Whittier *pop* 16,996 2 village NE Ill. W of Chicago *pop* 30,036
Mayyali — see MAHÉ
Mazaca — see KAYSERİ
Ma-za-ma, Mount \mā-zām-ə\ prehistoric volcano SW Oreg. the collapse of whose summit formed Crater Lake
Ma-za-tlán \māz-ə-tlān, -mās-\ city & port W Mexico in Sinaloa on the Pacific *pop* 171,835
Mba-bane \em-bā-'bān\ town * of Swaziland *pop* 14,000
Mban-da-ka \em-bān-'dāk-ə\ or formerly **Co-quihlat-ville** \kō-kē-'at-vil\ city W Zaire on Congo river *pop* 107,910
Mbi-ni \em-'bē-nē\ or formerly **Río Mu-ni** \rē-ō-'mü-nē\ mainland portion of Equatorial Guinea bordering on Gulf of Guinea * **Bata area** 10,040, *pop* 203,000
Mbomu — see BOMU
Mbu-ji-Ma-yi \em-bü-jē-'mī-ē\ or formerly **Ba-kwan-ga** \bā-'kwān-gə\ city S Zaire *pop* 305,818
M'-Clure Strait \mā-klū(ə)r-\ channel N Canada between Banks I. & Melville I. opening on the W into Arctic ocean
Mead, Lake \mēd\ reservoir NW Ariz. & SE Nev. formed by Hoover Dam in Colorado river — see BOULDER
Mead-ville \mēd-vil\ city NW Pa. *pop* 16,573
Mearns, The — see KINCARDINE
Meath \mēth, 'mēth\ county E Ireland in NE Leinster * **Trim area** 903, *pop* 71,616
Meaux \mō\ commune N France ENE of Paris *pop* 30,167
Mec-ca \mek-ə\ or **Mak-ka** \mak-ə\ city Saudi Arabia * of Hejaz *pop* 185,000 — **Mec-can** \mek-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Mech-lin \mek-lən\ or Flem **Me-che-len** \mek-ə-lə(n)\ or F **Ma-lines** \mā-lēn\ commune N Belgium *pop* 65,823
Meck-len-burg \mek-lən-bərg\ region E Germany SE of Jutland peninsula & E of the Elbe; in 18th & 19th centuries divided into duchies of **Mecklenburg-Schwe-rin** \shfā-'rēn\ & **Mecklenburg-Stre-litz** \-'s(h)trā-ləts\ which became grand duchies 1815 & states of Weimar Republic 1919
Me-dan \mā-'dān\ city Indonesia in NE Sumatra *pop* 479,098
Me-del-lín \med-'l-ēn, -mā-thā-yēn\ city NW Colombia NW of Bogotá *pop* 967,825
Med-ford \med-fərd\ 1 city E Mass. N of Boston *pop* 64,397 2 city SW Oreg. *pop* 28,454
Me-dia \mēd-ē-ə\ ancient country & province of Persian Empire SW Asia in NW modern Iran — **Me-di-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Media Atropatene — see AZERBAIJAN
Medicine Bow \-bō\ 1 river 120 m S Wyo. flowing into the No. Platte 2 mountains N Colo. & S Wyo. in the Rockies; highest **Medicine Bow Peak** (in Wyo.) 12,005 ft
Medicine Hat city Canada in SE Alta. *pop* 26,518
Me-di-na \mā-'dē-nā\ city W Saudi Arabia *pop* 100,000
Medina as-Shaab \-ash-'shāb\ city People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; formerly a national * & (as **Al It-ti-had** \al-'it-i-'had, -'hād\ * of Federation of So. Arabia *pop* 20,000
Mediolanum — see MILAN
Med-i-ter-ra-nean \med-ə-tā-rā-nē-ən, -nē-ən\ sea 2330 m long between Europe & Africa connecting with the Atlantic through Strait of Gibraltar & with Red sea through Suez canal
Mé-doc \mā-'dāk\ district SW France N of Bordeaux
Med-way \med-wā\ river 60 m SE England in Kent flowing NE into the Thames
Mee-rut \mā-rət, 'mir-ət\ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh NE of Delhi *pop* 250,126
Meg-a-ra or NGk **Mé-ga-ra** \meg-ə-rā\ city & port Greece on Saronic Gulf W of Athens *pop* 15,450; chief town of ancient **Meg-a-ris** \meg-ə-rəs\ (district between Saronic Gulf & Gulf of Corinth) — **Meg-ar-i-an** \mā-'gar-ē-ən, me-, -'ger-\ *adj* or *n*
Me-gha-la-ya \mā-gə-'lā-ə\ state NE India * **Shillong area** 8666, *pop* 983,000
Megh-na \meg-nə\ the lower course of the Surma river, India
Me-gid-do \mī-'gid-(j)ō\ ancient city N Palestine N of Samaria
Meis-sen \mis-'n\ city E Germany NW of Dresden *pop* 45,571
Méjico — see MEXICO
Mek-nes \mek-'nes\ city N Morocco WSW of Fez; former * of Morocco *pop* 245,000

Me-kong \mā-'kōŋ, -'kāj\ river 2600 m SE Asia flowing from S Tsinghai, China, S & SE into So. China sea in S Vietnam
Mel-a-ne-sia \mel-ə-nē-zhə, -shə\ the islands in the Pacific NE of Australia & S of Micronesia including Bismarck archipelago, the Solomons, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, & the Fijis
Mel-bourne \mel-bərn\ 1 city E Fla. SSW of Cape Kennedy *pop* 40,236 2 city & port SE Australia * of Victoria on Port Phillip Bay *pop* (with suburbs) 2,425,300 — **Mel-bur-ni-an** \mel-'bər-nē-ən\ *n*
Me-li-lla \mā-'lē-(y)ə\ city & port NE Morocco on coast NE of Fez; a Spanish presidio *pop* 60,843
Melita — see MALTA
Melitene — see MALATYA
Me-li-to-pol \mel-ə-'tō-pəl\ city U.S.S.R. in S Ukraine near Sea of Azov *pop* 137,000
Me-los or NGk **Mi-los** \mē-'lās\ or It **Mi-lo** \mē-(j)lō\ island Greece in SW Cyclades *area* 57 — **Me-li-an** \mē-lē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Mel-rose \mel-rōz\ city E Mass. N of Boston *pop* 33,180
Melrose Park village NE Ill. W of Chicago *pop* 22,706
Mel-ville \mel-vil\ 1 island Canada in NW Franklin District in Parry islands *area* 16,141 2 peninsula Canada in SE Franklin District between Foxe Basin & an arm of Gulf of Boothia
Melville, Lake lake Canada in Nfld. in Labrador; the inner basin of Hamilton inlet *area* 1133
Me-mel \mā-məl\ 1 — see NEMAN 2 or **Klai-pe-da** \klī-pəd-ə\ city & port U.S.S.R. in W Lithuania on the Baltic *pop* 140,000
Mem-phs \mem(p)-fəs\ 1 city SW Tenn. *pop* 623,530 2 ancient city N Egypt on the Nile S of modern Cairo; once * of Egypt — **Mem-phi-an** \-fē-ən\ *adj* or *n* — **Mem-phite** \mem-'fit\ *adj* or *n*
Mem-phre-ma-gog, Lake \mem(p)-fri-'mā-gäg\ lake 30 m long on border between Canada & the U.S. in Que. & Vt.
Menado — see MANADO
Men-ai \men-'i\ strait 14 m long N Wales between Anglesey I. & mainland
Me Nam — see CHAO PHRAYA
Men-den-hall \men-dən-'hōl\ glacier SE Alaska N of Juneau
Men-de-res \men-də-'res\ 1 or anc **Mae-an-der** \mē-'an-dər\ river 240 m W Turkey in Asia flowing SW & W into the Aegean 2 or anc **Sc-a-man-der** \skā-'man-dər\ river 60 m NW Turkey in Asia flowing from Mt. Ida W & NW across the plain of ancient Troy into the Dardanelles
Men-dip \men-'dip, -dəp\ hills SW England in NE Somerset; highest Blackdown 1068 ft
Men-do-ci-no, Cape \men-də-'sē-(j)nō\ headland NW Calif. SSW of Eureka; extreme W point of Calif., at 124°8'W
Men-do-ta \men-'dōt-ə\ lake 6 m long S Wis. NW of Madison
Men-do-za \men-'dō-zə\ city W Argentina *pop* 109,122
Men-lo Park \men-(j)lō-\ city W Calif. SE of San Francisco *pop* 22,734
Me-nom-i-nee \mā-'nām-ə-nē\ 1 river 125 m NE Wis. flowing SE on Mich.-Wis. border into Green Bay 2 iron range NE Wis. & NW Mich. in upper peninsula
Me-nom-o-nee Falls \mā-'nām-ə-nē-\ village SE Wis. NW of Milwaukee *pop* 31,697
Menorca — see MINORCA
Men-ton \mān-tōn\ or It **Men-to-ne** \men-'tō-nē\ city SE France on the Mediterranean ENE of Nice *pop* 25,040
Men-tor \ment-ər\ city NE Ohio NE of Cleveland *pop* 36,912
Men-zel-Bour-gui-ba \men-zel-bür-'gē-bā\ or formerly **Fer-ry-ville** \fer-'ē-vil\ city N Tunisia on Lake Bizerte *pop* 33,800
Me-ra-no \mā-'rān-(j)ō\ commune N Italy in Trentino-Alto Adige NW of Bolzano *pop* 33,594
Mer-ced \mər-'sed\ 1 river 150 m, *cen* Calif. flowing W through Yosemite valley into San Joaquin river 2 city *cen* Calif. in San Joaquin valley *pop* 22,670
Mer-cer Island \mər-sər-\ city W Wash. E of Seattle *pop* 19,047
Mer-cia \mər-sh(ē)-ə\ ancient Anglian kingdom *cen* England; one of kingdoms in the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy
Mer-gent-heim \mer-gənt-'hīm\ or **Bad Mergentheim** \('bāt-\ town W Germany in Baden-Württemberg NNE of Stuttgart
Meric — see MARITSA
Mé-ri-da \mer-əd-ə\ 1 city SE Mexico * of Yucatán *pop* 253,856 2 city W Venezuela S of Lake Maracaibo *pop* 75,634
Mer-i-den \mer-əd-'n\ city S *cen* Conn. S of Hartford *pop* 55,959
Me-rid-i-an \mā-'rid-ē-ən\ city E *cen* Miss. *pop* 45,083
Merin — see MIRIM
Mer-i-on-eth \mer-ē-'ān-əth\ or **Mer-i-on-eth-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county NW Wales * **Dolgellau area** 660
Mer-o-ē \mer-ə-wē\ ancient city, site in N *cen* Sudan on the Nile — **Mero-ite** \mer-ə-wit\ *n* — **Mero-itic** \mer-ə-'wit-ik\ *adj*
Meroë, Isle of ancient region E Sudan between the Nile & Blue Nile & the Atbara
Mer-ri-mack \mer-ə-mak\ river 110 m S N.H. & NE Mass. flowing S & NE into the Atlantic
Mer-ritt \mer-ət\ island 40 m long E Fla. W of Canaveral peninsula between Indian & Banana rivers
Mersa Matrûh — see MATRÛH
Mers-el-Ke-bir \me(ə)r-sel-kə-'bi(ə)r\ town NW Algeria on the Mediterranean W of Oran
Mer-sey \mər-zē\ river 70 m NW England flowing NW & W into Irish sea through a large estuary
Mer-sey-side \mər-zē-'sid\ metropolitan county NW England * **Liverpool area** 250, *pop* 1,602,700
Mer-sin \me(ə)r-'sēn\ or **Icel** \ē-'chel\ city & port S Turkey on the Mediterranean WSW of Adana *pop* 86,692
Mer-thyr Tyd-fil \mər-thər-'tid-vil\ borough SE Wales in Mid Glamorgan *pop* 55,215
Mer-ton \mər-t'n\ borough of SW Greater London, England *pop* 176,524
Me-ru \mā-(j)rū\ mountain 14,954 ft Tanzania in Tanganyika W of Kilimanjaro
Me-sa \mā-sə\ city SW *cen* Ariz. E of Phoenix *pop* 62,853

sound inlet of Gulf of Mexico E of Lake Pontchartrain 4 state S U.S. * Jackson area 47,716, pop 2,216,912

Missolonghi — see MESOLONGION

Mis-sou-la \mə-'zü-lə\ city W Mont. pop 29,497

Mis-sou-ri \mə-'zü(ə)r-ē, -'zür-ə\ 1 river 2700 m W U.S. flowing from SW Mont. into the Mississippi in E Mo. — see THREE FORKS 2 state cen U.S. * Jefferson City area 69,686, pop 4,677,399 —

Mis-sou-ri-an \-'zür-ē-ən\ adj or n

Mis-tas-si-ni \mis-tə-'sē-nē\ 1 lake Canada in S cen Que. draining W to James Bay area 840 2 river 185 m Canada in S Que. flowing S into Lake St. John

Mis-ti or **El Misti** \('el-)'mēs-tē, 'mis-\ dormant volcano 19,098 ft S Peru NE of Arequipa

Mitch-am \'mich-əm\ former municipal borough S England in Surrey, now part of Merton

Mitch-ell, Mount \'mich-əl\ mountain 6684 ft W N.C. in Black mountains of the Blue Ridge mountains; highest point in U.S. E of Mississippi river

Mitilini — see MYTILENE

Mi-ya-ji-ma \mē-(y)ə-'jē-mə\ or **Itsu-ku-shi-ma** \it-sü-kə-'shē-mə\ island ab 5 m long Japan in Inland sea SW of Hiroshima

Mi-ya-za-ki \mē-(y)āz-'āk-ē, mē-(y)āz-ə-(,)kē\ city & port Japan in Kyushu on SE coast pop 214,000

Mo-ab \mō-'ab\ region Jordan E of Dead sea; in biblical times a kingdom between Edom & the country of the Amorites

Mo-bile \mō-'bē(ə)l, 'mō-bēl\ 1 river 38 m long SW Ala. formed by Alabama & Tombigbee rivers & flowing S into **Mobile Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico) 2 city & port SW Ala. pop 190,026

Moçambique — see MOZAMBIQUE

Moçamedes — see MOSSÁMEDES

Mo-cha \mō-kə\ or **Ar Mu-kha** \mü-'kə\ town & port SW Arabia in SW Yemen Arab Republic on the Red sea

Mod-der \mäd-ər\ river 180 m Republic of So. Africa in Orange Free State; a tributary of the Vaal

Mo-de-na \mōd-'n-ə, -'n-ä\ or **anc Mu-ti-na** \myüt-'n-ə\ commune N Italy in Emilia SW of Venice pop 166,061 — **Mod-e-nese** \mōd-'n-ēz, -'ēs\ n

Mo-des-to \mə-'des-(,)tō\ city cen Calif. pop 61,712

Moe-sia \mē-sh(ē-)ə\ ancient country & Roman province SE Europe in modern Serbia & Bulgaria S of the Danube from the Drina to Black sea

Mog-a-di-shu \mäg-ə-'dish-(,)ü, -'dēsh-\ or **Mog-a-di-scio** \-(,)ō\ city & port * of Somalia on Indian ocean pop 172,677

Mogador — see ESSAOUIRA

Mo-gi-lev \mäg-ə-'lef, -'lev\ city U.S.S.R. in E Belorussia on the Dnieper pop 202,000

Mo-go-llon \mäg-ē-'ōn, mōg-\ 1 mountains SW N.Mex.; highest Whitewater Baldy 10,892 ft 2 plateau ab 8000 ft, cen Ariz.

Mo-hacs \mō-'hach, -'häch\ town S Hungary pop 19,583

Mo-hawk \mō-'hók\ river 148 m E cen N.Y. flowing E into the Hudson

Mo-hen-jo-Da-ro \mō-'hen-(,)jō-'där-(,)ō\ prehistoric city Pakistan in Indus valley 140 m NE of modern Karachi

Mo-ja-ve or **Mo-ha-ve** \mə-'häv-ē\ desert S Calif. SE of S end of the Sierra Nevada

Mo-ji \mō-(,)jē\ former city Japan in N Kyushu on Shimonoseki strait — see KITAKYUSHU

Mok-po \māk-(,)pō\ city & port SW Korea on Yellow sea SW of Kwangju pop 162,322

Mold \mōld\ town NE Wales in Clwyd

Moldau — see VLTAVA

Mol-da-via \mä-'dä-vē-ə, -vyə\ 1 region Europe in NE Rumania & SE U.S.S.R. between the Carpathians & Transylvanian Alps on the W & the Dniester on the E 2 or **Moldavian Republic** constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in E Moldavia region * Kishinev area 13,100, pop 3,572,000 — **Mol-da-vian** \-vē-ən, -vyən\ adj or n

Mo-len-beek \mō-lən-'bāk\ or **Sint-Jans-Molenbeek** \sint-'yän(t)s-\ or **Molenbeek-Saint-Jean** \-sän-'zhän\ commune cen Belgium in Brabant W of Brussels pop 68,515

Mo-line \mō-'lēn\ city NW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 46,237

Mo-li-se \mō-'li-'zä\ region cen Italy between the Apennines & the Adriatic S of Abruzzi * Campobasso — see ABRUZZI

Mo-lo-kai \mä-'lə-'kī, mō-lə-\ island cen Hawaii area 259

Mo-lo-po \mə-'lō-(,)pō\ river 600 m S Africa flowing W along border between Botswana & Republic of So. Africa & thence S into the Orange; now usu. dry

Molotov — see PERM

Mo-luc-cas \mə-'lək-əz\ or **Spice** \spis\ or Indonesian **Ma-lu-ku** \mä-'lü-(,)kü\ islands Indonesia in Malay archipelago between Celebes & New Guinea area 32,300, pop 995,000 — see HALMAHERA — **Mo-luc-ca** \mä-'lək-ə\ or **Mo-luc-can** \-ən\ adj

Mom-ba-sa \mäm-'bäs-ə\ 1 island Kenya on coast N of Pemba 2 city & port on Mombasa I. & adjacent mainland pop 255,400

Mona, 1 — see ANGLESEY 2 or **Monapia** — see MAN (Isle of)

Mo-na-co \män-ə-'kō also mə-'näk-(,)ō\ 1 country S Europe on the Mediterranean coast of France; a principality area 368 acres, pop 20,000 2 commune, its * — **Mo-na-can** \män-ə-kən, mə-'näk-ən\ adj or n — **Mon-e-gasque** \män-i-'gask\ adj or n

Mo-nad-nock, Mount \mə-'nad-'näk\ mountain 3186 ft SW N.H.

Mon-a-ghan \män-ə-'hən, -'han\ 1 county NE Republic of Ireland in Ulster area 498, pop 46,231 2 urban district, its *

Mo-na Passage \mō-nə-\ strait West Indies between Hispaniola & Puerto Rico connecting the Caribbean & the Atlantic

Mon-a-stir \män-ə-'sti(ə)r\ or **Bi-tolj** \bē-'töl-(y)ə, -'tòi\ or **Bi-to-la** \bēt-'l-yä\ city S Yugoslavia in S Macedonia pop 20,400

Mön-chen-Glad-bach \mō(r)n-kən-'glät-'bäk, 'mōen-kən-'glät-'bäk\ or **Mün-chen-Glad-bach** \m(y)ün-, 'muen-\ city W Germany W of Düsseldorf pop 152,200

Monc-ton \mən(k)-tən\ city Canada in E N.B. pop 47,891

Mon-es-sen \mə-'nes-'n\ city SW Pa. pop 15,216

Mon-go-lia \män-'göl-yə, män-, -'gō-lē-ə\ 1 region E Asia W of Khingan mountains & E of Altai mountains; includes Gobi desert 2 or **Mongolian Republic** or **Outer Mongolia** country E Asia

comprising major portion of Mongolia region; a republic * Ulan Bator area 580,158, pop 1,280,000 3 INNER MONGOLIA

Mon-he-gan \män-'hē-gən\ island Me. ESE of Boothbay Harbor

Mon-mouth \män-məth, 'män-\ or **Mon-mouth-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SE Wales, often regarded as part of England * Newport area 546

Mo-no \mō-(,)nō\ saline lake 14 m long E Calif.

Mo-noc-a-cy \mə-'näk-ə-sē\ river 60 m S Pa. & N Md. flowing S into the Potomac

Mo-non-ga-he-la \mə-'nän-gə-'hē-lə, -'nän-gə-, -'hā-lə\ river 128 m N W.Va. & SW Pa. flowing N to unite with the Allegheny at Pittsburgh forming the Ohio

Mon-roe \('mən-'rō\ 1 city N La. pop 56,374 2 city SE Mich. SSW of Detroit on Lake Erie pop 23,894

Mon-roe-ville \('mən-'rō-'vil\ borough SW Pa. E of Pittsburgh pop 29,011

Mon-ro-via \('mən-'rō-'və-ə\ 1 city SW Calif. E of Pasadena pop 30,015 2 city & port * of Liberia on the Atlantic pop 100,000

Mons \mōns\ or **Flem Ber-gen** \ber-'kə(n)\ commune SW Belgium * of Hainaut pop 28,727

Mon-tana \män-'tan-ə\ state NW U.S. * Helena area 147,138, pop 694,409 — **Mon-tan-an** \-ən\ adj or n

Mont-au-ban \mänt-ō-'bän, mōn-tō-'bän\ city SW France on the Tarn N of Toulouse pop 45,895

Mont-aur \män-'tōk-\ headland SE N.Y. at E tip of Long I.

Mont Blanc \mōn-'blän\ 1 mountain peak 15,771 ft SE France on Italian border in Savoy Alps; highest of the Alps 2 tunnel 7½ m long France & Italy under Mont Blanc

Mont-clair \mänt-'kla(ə)r, -'kle(ə)r\ 1 city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 22,546 2 town NE N.J. SSW of Paterson pop 44,043

Mon-te Al-bán \mänt-ē-'äl-'bän\ ruined city of the Zapotecs S Mexico in Oaxaca state SW of Oaxaca

Mon-te-bel-lo \mänt-ə-'bel-(,)ō\ city SW Calif. ESE of Los Angeles pop 42,807

Mon-te Car-lo \mänt-i-'kär-(,)lō\ commune Monaco

Mon-te-go Bay \män-'tē-(,)gō-\ city & port NW Jamaica on Montego Bay (inlet of the Caribbean) pop 42,800

Mon-te-ne-gro \mänt-ə-'nē-(,)grō, -'nā-\ federated republic S Yugoslavia on the Adriatic; formerly a kingdom (* Cetinje) * Tito-grad area 5343, pop 530,361 — **Mon-te-ne-grin** \-grən\ adj or n

Mon-te-rey \mänt-ə-'rā\ city W Calif. on Monterey peninsula at S end of **Monterey Bay** (inlet of the Pacific) pop 26,302

Monterey Park city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 49,166

Mon-ter-rey \mänt-ə-'rā\ city NE Mexico * of Nuevo León pop 830,336

Mon-te-vi-deo \mänt-ə-'və-'dä-(,)ō, -'vid-ē-ō\ city & port * of Uruguay on N shore of Río de la Plata pop 1,154,465

Mon-te-zu-ma Castle National Monument \mänt-ə-'zü-mə\ reservation cen Ariz. containing prehistoric cliff dwellings

Mont-gom-ery \('mən(t)-'gəm-(ə-)rē, män(t)-, -'gäm-\ 1 city * of Ala. on the Alabama pop 133,386 2 or **Mont-gom-ery-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county E Wales * Welshpool area 797

Mont-mar-tre \mōn-'märtr\ section of Paris, France, on a hill in N cen part of the city

Mont-mo-ren-cy \mänt-mə-'ren(t)-sē, mōn-mō-rän-sē\ commune N France, N suburb of Paris pop 18,691

Mont-mo-ren-cy Falls \mänt-mə-'ren(t)-sē-\ waterfall 270 ft Canada in S Que. NE of Quebec city in **Montmorency** river (60 m flowing S into the St. Lawrence)

Mont-par-nasse \mōn-(,)pär-'näs, -'nas\ section of Paris, France, in S cen part of the city — **Mont-par-nas-sian** \-'nash-ən, -'nas-ē-ən\ adj

Mont-pel-lier \mänt-'pēl-yər, -'pil-\ city * of Vt. pop 8609

Mont-pel-lier \mōn-pe-lyä\ city S France WNW of Marseilles pop 161,910

Mont-re-al \män-trē-'öl, män-\ or **Mont-ré-al** \mōn-rā-'äl\ city & port Canada in S Que. on **Montreal Island** (32 m long, in the St. Lawrence) pop 1,214,352 — **Mont-re-al-er** \män-trē-'ō-lər, män-\ n

Montreal North or **Montréal-Nord** \-nör\ town Canada in S Que. on Montreal I. pop 89,139

Mont-treuil \mōn-'trē(r), -'trē\ or **Monttreuil-sous-Bois** \-(,)süb-'wä\ commune N France, E suburb of Paris pop 95,714

Mont-treux \mōn-'trē(r), -'trē\ group of villages W Switzerland in Vaud canton at E end of Lake Geneva pop 20,421

Mont-Roy-al \mōn-rwä-'yäl\ or **Mount Roy-al** \maunt-'rōi-(ə)\ 1 town Canada in S Que. on Montreal I. pop 21,561 2 height 769 ft in Montreal, Que.

Mont-Saint-Michel \mōn-sän-'mē-shel\ small island NW France in Gulf of St-Malo

Mont-ser-rat \män(t)-sə-'rat\ island Brit. West Indies in the Leewards SW of Antigua; * Plymouth area 40, pop 13,076

Mont-ville \mänt-'vil\ town SE Conn. pop 15,662

Monument Valley region NE Ariz. & SE Utah containing red sandstone buttes, mesas, & arches

Mon-za \mōn(t)-sə, 'män-zə\ commune N Italy in Lombardy SE of Milan pop 106,590

Moore \mō(ə)r, 'mō(ə)r\ city cen Okla. S of Oklahoma City pop 18,761

Mo-oréa \mō-ə-'rā-ə\ island S Pacific in Society Islands NW of Tahiti area 51

Moor-head \mō(ə)r-'hed, 'mō(ə)r-, 'mü(ə)r-\ city W Minn. on Red river opposite Fargo, N.Dak. pop 29,687

Moose \müs\ river 50 m Canada in NE Ont. flowing NE into James Bay; estuary of Abitibi, Mattagami, & other rivers

Moose-head \müs-'hed\ lake 35 m long NW cen Me.

Moose Jaw city Canada in S Sask. W of Regina pop 31,854

Mo-rad-abad \mə-'räd-ə-'bäd, -'rad-ə-'bad\ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh ENE of Delhi pop 208,556

Mo-ra-tu-wa \mə-'rat-ə-wə\ city W Sri Lanka on Indian ocean S of Colombo pop 86,000

Mo-ra-va \mōr-ə-'və\ 1 — see MARCH 2 river 134 m E Yugosla-via in Serbia flowing N into the Danube

Mo-ra-via \mə-'rā-vē-ə\ region *cen* Czechoslovakia S of Silesia traversed by Morava river; chief city Brno
Mo-ra-vian Gate or **Moravian Gap** \mə-'rā-vē-ən-\ mountain pass *cen* Europe between Sudeten & Carpathian mountains
Moravska Ostrava — see OSTRAVA
Mor-ay \mər-ē, 'mā-rē\ or **Mor-ay-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **El-gin** \el-gən\ or **El-gin-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county NE Scotland bordering on North sea * Elgin area 476
Moray firth inlet of North sea N Scotland
Mor-do-vi-an Republic \('mòr,-dō-vē-ən-\ or **Mord-vin-i-an Republic** \('mòrd,-vin-ē-ən-\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in *cen* Soviet Russia, Europe, S & W of middle Volga * Saransk area 10,100, pop 1,030,000
Morea — see PELOPONNESUS
Mo-reau \mòr-(j)ō, 'mòr-\ river 250 m NW S.Dak. flowing E into the Missouri
Morecambe and Hey-sham \mòr-kəm-ən(d)-'hē-shəm, 'mòr-\ borough NW England in N Lancashire on **Morecambe Bay** (inlet of Irish sea) pop 41,863
Mo-re-lia \mə-'rāl-yə\ city SW Mexico * of Michoacán pop 209,507
Mo-re-los \mə-'rā-ləs\ state S *cen* Mexico * Cuernavaca area 1916, pop 620,392
More-ton Bay \mòrt-'n-, 'mòrt-\ inlet of the Pacific Australia in SE Queensland at mouth of Brisbane river
Morgan City \mòr-gən-\ city SE La. pop 16,586
Morgan-town \mòr-gən-,taun\ city N W.Va. pop 29,431
Mo-ri-ah \mə-'rī-ə\ hill *cen* Palestine in E part of Jerusalem
Mo-ri-o-ka \mòr-ē-'ō-kə, 'mòr-\ city Japan in N Honshu E of Akita pop 195,000
Mo-roc-co \mə-'rāk-(j)ō\ 1 country NW Africa bordering on the Atlantic & the Mediterranean; a kingdom * Rabat, summer * Tangier area ab 240,881, pop 18,381,000; formerly (1911-56) divided into **French Morocco** (protectorate * Rabat area 153,870), **Spanish Morocco** (protectorate * Tetuán area 18,009), **Southern Morocco** (Spanish protectorate, chief town Cabo Yubi area 10,039), & the **International Zone of Tangier** (area 225) 2 — see MARRAKESH — **Mo-roc-can** \-'rāk-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Mo-ro Gulf \mòr-(j)ō-, 'mòr-\ arm of Celebes sea S Philippines off SW coast of Mindanao
Mo-ro-ni \mò-'rō-nē\ city * of Comoro
Mor-ris Jes-up, Cape \mòr-əs-'jes-əp, 'mār-\ headland N Greenland in Peary Land on Arctic ocean
Mor-rison, Mount \mòr-əs-ən, 'mār-\ or **Yü Shan** \yü-'shän\ mountain 13,599 ft China in *cen* Formosa; highest on island
Morrison Cave — see LEWIS AND CLARK
Mor-ris-town \mòr-əs-staun, 'mār-\ 1 town NE *cen* N.J. pop 17,662 2 city E Tenn. ENE of Knoxville pop 20,318
Mor-ton Grove \mòrt-'n-\ village NE Ill. W of Evanston pop 26,369
Mos-cow \mäs-'kau, -(j)kō\ or Russ **Mos-kva** \mäsk-'vä\ 1 river 315 m U.S.S.R. in W *cen* Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing E into the Oka 2 city * of U.S.S.R. & of the Russian Republic on Moscow river pop 7,061,000 — see MUSCOVY
Mo-selle \mō-'zel\ or G **Mo-sel** \mō-zəl\ river 320 m E France & W Germany flowing from the Vosges into the Rhine at Koblenz
Mosquito coast or **Mos-qui-tia** \mə-'skēt-ē-ə\ region Central America bordering on the Caribbean in E Honduras & E Nicaragua
Mos-sá-me-des or **Mo-çá-me-des** \mə-'sam-əd-ish\ town & port SW Angola
Mos-sel Bay \mō-səl-\ city & port S Republic of So. Africa in S Cape of Good Hope on Mossel Bay (inlet of Indian ocean) pop 15,600
Moss Point city SE Miss. E of Gulfport pop 19,321
Mos-tag-a-nem \mə-'stag-ə-nem\ city & port NW Algeria ENE of Oran pop 63,297
Mo-sul \mō-'sül, 'mō-səl\ city N Iraq on the Tigris pop 264,146
Moth-er-well and Wish-aw \mōth-ər-,wel-ən-'wish-ō, -wə-lən-\ burgh *cen* Scotland in Strathclyde SE of Glasgow pop 73,384
Moul-mein \mül-'mān, mōl-, 'mīn\ city S Burma on Gulf of Martaban at mouth of the Salween pop 108,020
Mound City Group National Monument reservation S Ohio N of Chillicothe containing prehistoric mounds
Mountain Brook city N *cen* Ala. E of Birmingham pop 19,474
Mountain View city W Calif. NW of San Jose pop 51,092
Mount Clem-ens \klem-ən\ city SE Mich. pop 20,476
Mount De-sert \də-'zert, 'dez-ərt\ island S Me. in the Atlantic E of Penobscot Bay area 100 — see ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
Mount-lake Terrace \maunt-'lāk-\ city W Wash. N of Seattle pop 16,600
Mount McKinley National Park — see MCKINLEY (Mount)
Mount Pleasant city *cen* Mich. NW of Saginaw pop 20,504
Mount Pros-pect \präs-'pekt\ village NE Ill. pop 34,995
Mount Rainier National Park — see RAINIER (Mount)
Mount Rev-el-stoke National Park \rev-əl-'stök\ reservation Canada in SE B.C. on a plateau including Mt. Revelstoke (over 7000 ft) W of Selkirk mountains area 100
Mount Royal — see MONT-ROYAL
Mount Ver-non \vər-nən\ 1 city S Ill. pop 15,980 2 city SE N.Y. N of New York City pop 72,778
Mour-ne \mō(ə)rn, 'mō(ə)rn\ mountains SE Northern Ireland
Mouse — see SOURIS
Mo-zam-bique \mō-zəm-'bēk\ or Port **Mo-çam-bi-que** \mü-səm-'bē-kə\ 1 channel 950 m long SE Africa between Madagascar & Mozambique 2 or formerly **Portuguese East Africa** country SE Africa bordering on Mozambique channel; a republic, until 1975 a dependency of Portugal * Maputo area 297,654, pop 8,233,034 — **Mo-zam-bi-can** \mō-zəm-'bē-kən\ *adj* or *n*
Mtwa-ra \em-'twär-ə\ city & port Tanzania in SE Tanganyika pop 20,413
Mu-gu, Point \mə-'gü\ cape SW Calif. W of Los Angeles
Muir Woods National Monument \myü(ə)r\ reservation N Calif. NW of San Francisco containing a redwood grove

Mui-zen-berg \miz-'n-,bərg\ town Republic of So. Africa on False Bay, SSE suburb of Cape Town
Mu-kal-la \mü-'kal-ə\ city & port South Yemen on Gulf of Aden; chief town of the Hadhramaut pop 65,000
Muk-den \mük-dən, 'mæk-; mük-'den\ or **Shen-yang** \shən-'yāŋ\ or formerly **Feng-tien** \fəŋ-tē-'en\ city NE China * of Liaoning on Hun river; chief city of Manchuria pop 2,411,000
Mukha — see MOCHA
Mül-heim \m(y)ül-'hīm, 'müel-\ or **Mülheim an der Ruhr** \än-də(r)-'rù(ə)r\ city W Germany on Ruhr river pop 190,400
Mul-house \mə-'lüz\ commune NE France in Alsace pop 116,336
Mull \mäl\ island W Scotland in the Inner Hebrides area 351
Mul-lin-gar \mäl-ən-'gär\ town N *cen* Ireland * of Westmeath
Mul-tan \mül-'tän\ city NE Pakistan SW of Lahore pop 597,000
Mult-no-mah Falls \mält-'nō-mə\ waterfall 620 ft NW Oreg. E of Portland in a tributary of the Columbia
München-Gladbach — see MÖNCHEN-GLADBACH
Mun-cie \mən(t)-sē\ city E Ind. pop 69,080
Mun-de-lein \mən-də-'līn\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 16,128
Mun-hall \mən-'höl\ borough SW Pa. SE of Pittsburgh pop 16,674
Mu-nich \myü-'nik\ or G **Mün-chen** \muen-'kən\ city S Germany * of Bavaria on the Isar pop 1,302,600
Mun-star \mən(t)-stär\ 1 town NW Ind. SW of Hammond pop 16,514 2 province S Ireland area 9317, pop 880,000
Mün-ster \mən(t)-stär, 'm(y)ün(t)-, 'muen-\ city W Germany; formerly * of Westphalia pop 203,300
Mun-te-nia \mən-'tē-nē-ə, mün-'ten-ē-ə\ or **Greater Walachia** region SE Rumania in E part of Walachia
Mur \mü(ə)r\ or **Mu-ra** \mür-ə\ river 230 m Austria & N Yugoslavia flowing into the Drava
Mu-ra-no \mü-'rān-(j)ō\ town NE Italy in Venetia on islands in Lagoon of Venice N of Venice
Mu-rat \mü-'rät\ or anc **Ar-sa-ni-as** \är-'sä-nē-əs\ river 380 m E Turkey flowing WSW into the Euphrates
Mur-chi-son \mər-chə-sən\ river 400 m Australia in W Western Australia flowing W into Indian ocean
Murchison Falls waterfall 120 ft W Uganda in the Victoria Nile above Lake Albert
Mur-cia \mər-sh(ē)-ə\ 1 region & ancient kingdom SE Spain bordering on the Mediterranean 2 province SE Spain bordering on the Mediterranean area 4453, pop 832,313 3 commune, its * & * of ancient kingdom of Murcia, on Segura river pop 277,948
Mu-res or **Mu-resh** \mü-'resh\ or **Ma-ros** \mör-'ōsh\ river 400 m, *cen* Rumania & E Hungary flowing W into the Tisza
Mur-frees-boro \mər-f(r)ēz-,bər-ə, -,bə-rə\ city *cen* Tenn. SE of Nashville pop 26,360
Mur-mansk \mür-'man(t)sk, -'män(t)sk\ city & port U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on Kola peninsula on an inlet of Barents sea pop 309,000
Mu-ro-ran \mür-ə-'rān\ city & port Japan in SW Hokkaido on an inlet of the Pacific pop 183,000
Mur-ray \mər-ē, 'mā-rē\ 1 city N Utah pop 21,206 2 river 1200 m SE Australia flowing from near Mt. Kosciusko in E Victoria W into Indian ocean in SE So. Australia
Mur-ree \mər-ē, 'mā-rē\ 1 hills NE Pakistan 2 town in the Murree hills NE of Rawalpindi
Mur-rum-bidgee \mər-əm-'bij-ē, 'mā-rəm-\ river 1000 m SE Australia in New So. Wales flowing W into the Murray
Murua — see WOODLARK
Murviedro — see SAGUNTO
Mu-sa, Ge-bel \jeb-əl-'mü-sə\ mountain group NE Egypt in S Sinai peninsula — see HOREB, KATHERINA (Gebel)
Mu-sa, Je-bel \jeb-əl-'mü-sə\ or anc **Ab-i-la** or **Ab-y-la** \ab-ə-lə\ mountain 2775 ft N Morocco opposite Rock of Gibraltar — see PILLARS OF HERCULES
Mus-cat or **Mas-qat** or **Mas-kat** \mäs-'kat, -kət\ town & port * of Oman on Gulf of Oman
Muscat and Oman — see OMAN
Mus-ca-tine \mäs-kə-'tēn\ city E Iowa pop 22,405
Mus-co-vy \('mäs-'skō-vē; 'mäs-kə-, -kō-\ 1 the principality of Moscow (founded 1295) which in 15th century came to dominate Russia 2 RUSSIA — a former name
Mus-ke-gon \mə-'skē-gən\ 1 river 200 m W *cen* Mich. flowing SW into Lake Michigan 2 city & port SW Mich. pop 44,631
Muskegon Heights city SW Mich. pop 17,304
Mus-kin-gum \mə-'skīŋ-(g)əm\ river 120 m E Ohio flowing SSE into the Ohio
Mus-ko-gee \mə-'skō-gē\ city E Okla. pop 37,331
Mus-ko-ka, Lake \mə-'skō-kə\ lake Canada in SE Ont. E of Georgian Bay & N of Lake Simcoe area 54
Mus-sel-shell \mäs-əl-'shel\ river 300 m, *cen* Mont. flowing E & N into the Missouri
Mu-tan-kiang \mü-'dän-jē-'āŋ\ city NE China in S Heilungkiang on the **Mu-tan** \mü-'dän\ river (310 m) flowing NE into the Sun-gari) SE of Harbin pop 400,000
Mutina — see MODENA
Mu-tsu Bay \müt-(j)sü-\ inlet N Japan on NE Honshu on Tsugaru strait
Muttra — see MATHURA
Mwe-ru \mə-'we(ə)r-(j)ü\ lake 80 m long on border between Zaire & Zambia SW of Lake Tanganyika
Myc-ä-le \mīk-ə-(j)lē\ promontory W Turkey opposite Samos I.

ə abut	° kitten, F table	ər further	a back	ā bake
ä cot, cart	ä F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	i life	j joke	k G ich, buch
ō flow	ó flaw	æ F bæuf	œ F feu	oi coin
th this	ü loot	ü foot	œ G füllen	ü F rue
y F digne	\dēn\, nuit	\nwē\	yü few	yü furious
			zh vision	

My-ce-nae \mī-'sē-(j)nē\ ancient city S Greece in NE Peloponnesus N of Argos
Myit-kyi-na \mē-chi-'nò\ town N Burma * of Kachin
Myk-o-nos \mīk-ə-'nās, -nəs\ or NGk **Miko-nos** \mē-kə-'nəs\ island Greece in the Aegean in NE Cyclades SE of Tenos area 35
Mylae — see MILAZZO
My-men-singh \mī-mən-'sɪŋ\ city N Bangladesh pop 53,256
My-ra \mī-rə\ ancient city S Asia Minor on coast of Lycia
My-sia \mīsh-(ē)-ə\ ancient country NW Asia Minor bordering on the Propontis — **My-sian** \-(ē)-ən\ *adj* or *n*
My-sore \mī-'sō(ə)r, -'sō(ə)r\ 1 — see KARNATAKA 2 city S India in S Karnataka pop 263,131
Mys-tic \mīs-'tik\ river E Mass. flowing SE into Boston harbor
Myt-i-le-ne or NGk **Mi-ti-lē-ni** \mīt-'l-ē-nē\ 1 — see LESBOS 2 or formerly **Ka-stro** \kās-(j)trō\ city & port Greece on E coast of Lesbos I. pop 24,157
Naas \nās\ urban district E Ireland in Leinster * of Kildare
Nab-a-taea or **Nab-a-tea** \nab-ə-'tē-ə\ ancient Arab kingdom SE of Palestine — **Nab-a-tae-an** or **Nab-a-te-an** \-'tē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Nab-lus \nab-ləs, 'nāb-ə\ or anc **She-chem** \shē-kəm, -kəm\ or **Ne-ap-o-lis** \nē-'ap-ə-ləs\ city cen Palestine in Samaria; now in W Jordan pop 44,223
Nac-og-do-ches \nak-ə-'dō-chəz, -chəs\ city E Tex. pop 22,544
Na-fud or **Ne-fud** \nə-'fūd\ desert N Saudi Arabia in N Nejd
Na-ga \nāg-ə\ hills E India & N Burma SE of the Brahmaputra; highest Saramati 12,553 ft
Na-ga-land \nāg-ə-'land\ state E India N of Manipur in Naga hills * Kohima area 6336, pop 515,561
Na-ga-o-ka \nā-gə-'ō-kə, nā-'gā-ō-(j)kə\ city Japan in N cen Honshu SSW of Niigata pop 160,000
Na-ga-sa-ki \nāg-ə-'sāk-ē, nāg-ə-'sāk-ē\ city & port Japan in W Kyushu on East China sea pop 425,000
Na-gor-no-Ka-ra-bakh Region \nə-'gōr-(j)nō-'kär-ə-'bāk-\ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in SW Azerbaidzhan * Stepanakert area 1700, pop 149,000
Na-goya \nə-'gōi-ə, 'nāg-ə-(j)yā\ city Japan in S cen Honshu pop 2,014,000
Nag-pur \nāg-'pū(ə)r\ city E cen India in NE Maharashtra pop 903,826
Nagyvarad — see ORADEA
Na-ha \nā-(j)hə\ or **Na-wa** \nā-(j)wä\ city & port Ryukyu islands in SW Okinawa I. * of Okinawa pop 276,380
Nairn \nə(ə)r, 'nē(ə)r\ 1 or **Nairn-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county NE Scotland bordering Moray firth area 163 2 burgh, its *, on Moray firth
Nai-ro-bi \nī-'rō-bē\ city * of Kenya pop 535,200
Na-jaf or **An Najaf** \(an)-'naj-,af\ city S cen Iraq pop 134,027
Najd — see NEJD — **Najdi** \naj-dē\ *adj* or *n*
Na-khi-che-van \nāk-i-chə-'vān\ 1 or **Nakhichevan Republic** autonomous republic U.S.S.R.; part of Azerbaidzhan area 2100, pop 202,000 2 city, its *, on the Araks pop 33,000
Nak-tong \nāk-'tōŋ\ river 260 m S Korea flowing S & E into Korea strait near Pusan
Na-ma-qua-land \nə-'māk-wə-'land\ or **Na-ma-land** \nām-ə-\ region SW Africa; divided by Orange river into **Great Namaqualand** (in South-West Africa) & **Little Namaqualand** (in Cape Province, Republic of So. Africa, chief town Springbok)
Namhoi — see FATSHAN
Namibia — see SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
Nam-pa \nam-pə\ city SW Idaho W of Boise pop 20,768
Nam-po \nam-(j)pō\ or **Chin-nam-po** \chē(n)-nām-(j)pō\ city & port N Korea SW of Pyongyang pop 82,162
Na-mur \nə-'m(y)ū(ə)r\ 1 province S Belgium area 1413, pop 384,689 2 commune, its * pop 32,507
Nan \nān\ river 350 m N Thailand flowing S to join the Ping forming the Chao Phraya
Nan-chang \nān-'chāŋ\ city SE China * of Kiangsi on the Kan SW of Poyang Lake pop 508,000
Nan-chung \nān-'chūŋ\ city cen China in E cen Szechwan on Kialing river pop 164,700
Nan-cy \nan(t)-sē, nān-sē\ city NE France pop 123,428
Nan-da De-vi \nān-də-'dā-vē\ mountain 25,645 ft N India in the Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh
Nan-di or **Na-di** \nān-(j)dē\ village Fiji on W Viti Levu I.
Nan-ga Par-bat \nəŋ-gə-'pər-bət\ mountain 26,660 ft NW Kashmir in the W Himalayas
Nan-king \nan-'kɪŋ, 'nān-\ city E China on the Yangtze * of Kiangsu & (1928-37 & 1946-49) * of China pop 1,419,000
Nan Ling \nān-'lɪŋ\ or **Nan Shan** \-'shān\ mountain system SE China roughly separating Kwangtung & Kwangsi from Hunan & Kweichow
Nan-ning \nān-'nɪŋ\ or formerly **Yung-ning** \yūŋ-'nɪŋ\ city S China * of Kwangsi on Yü river pop 264,000
Nansei — see RYUKYU
Nan-se-mond \nan(t)-s(ə)-mænd\ city SE Va. W of Chesapeake; pop (as county, 1970) 35,166
Nan Shan \nān-'shān\ mountain range W China extending E from Kunlun mountains along NE edge of Tibetan plateau
Nan-terre \nā(n)-'tē(ə)r\ commune N France W of Paris pop 90,332
Nantes \nan(t)s\ city NW France on the Loire pop 259,208
Nan-tuck-et \nan-'tək-ət\ island Mass. in the Atlantic S of Cape Cod on Nantucket Sound (inlet of the Atlantic)
Nan-tung \nān-'tūŋ\ city & port E China in SE Kiangsu on Yangtze estuary NW of Shanghai pop 300,000
Napa \nap-ə\ city W Calif. N of Vallejo pop 35,978
Na-per-ville \nā-pər-'vil\ city NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 23,885
Na-pier \nā-pē-ər\ borough & port New Zealand in E North I. on Hawke Bay pop 38,200
Nap-les \nā-pəlz\ or It **Na-po-li** \nāp-ə-lē\ or anc **Ne-ap-o-lis** \nē-'ap-ə-ləs\ city & port S Italy on Bay of Naples (inlet of Tyrrhenian sea) * of Campania pop 1,273,806
Na-po \nāp-(j)ō\ river 550 m NW So. America rising near Mt. Cotopaxi in cen Ecuador & flowing E & SE into the Amazon

Na-ra \när-ə\ city Japan in W cen Honshu E of Osaka; an early * of Japan pop 200,000
Nar-ba-da \när-'bəd-ə\ river 800 m, cen India flowing W between Vindhya mountains & Satpura range into Gulf of Cambay
Nar-bonne \när-'bän, -bän\ city S France near the Mediterranean sea E of Carcassonne pop 38,441
Na-rew \när-'ef, -ev\ or Russ **Na-rev** \när-'yöf, -yöv\ river 285 m NE Poland flowing W & SW into the Bug
Nar-ra-gan-sett Bay \när-ə-'gan(t)-sət\ inlet of the Atlantic SE R.I.
Nar-vik \när-'vik\ town & port N Norway
Nash-ua \nash-ə-wə, -ə-wä\ city S N.H. pop 55,820
Nash-ville \nash-'vil, -vəl\ city * of Tenn. pop 447,877
Nas-sau \nas-'ö, Ger 'näs-'äü\ 1 city & port * of the Bahamas on New Providence I. pop 101,182 2 region W Germany N & E of the Rhine; chief city Wiesbaden 3 — see SUDIRMAN
Nasser, Lake — see ASWÄN
Na-tal \nə-'tal, -täl\ 1 city & port NE Brazil * of Rio Grande do Norte pop 239,590 2 province E Republic of So. Africa between Drakensberg mountains & Indian ocean * Pietermaritzburg area 35,284, pop 3,418,942
Natch-ez \nach-əz\ city SW Miss. on the Mississippi pop 19,704
Natchez Trace pioneer road between Natchez, Miss., & Nashville, Tenn., used in the early 19th century
Natch-i-toches \nak-ə-'täsh, 'nak-(ə)-täsh\ city NW cen La. pop 15,974
Na-tick \nät-'ik\ town E Mass. W of Boston pop 31,057
National City city SW Calif. S of San Diego pop 43,184
Native States — see INDIAN STATES
Natural Bridges National Monument reservation SE Utah
Nau-cra-tis \nō-'krät-əs\ ancient Greek city N Egypt in Nile delta W of Rosetta branch
Nau-ga-tuck \nō-'gə-'tək\ borough SW cen Conn. pop 23,034
Nau-plia \nō-'plē-ə\ or NGk **Náv-pli-on** \näf-'plē-'on\ town & port S Greece in E Peloponnesus near head of Gulf of Argolis
Nauplia, Gulf of — see ARGOLIS (Gulf of)
Na-u-ru \nä-'ü-(j)rü\ or formerly **Pleasant** \plez-'ənt\ island (atoll) W Pacific 26 m S of the equator; formerly a joint Brit., New Zealand, & Australian trust territory; since 1968 an independent republic area 8, pop 6603
Nav-a-jo National Monument \nav-ə-'hō, 'näv-\ reservation N Ariz. SW of Monument Valley near Utah line
Navanagar — see JAMNAGAR
Navarino — see PYLOS
Na-varre \nə-'vär\ or Sp **Na-var-ra** \nə-'vär-ə\ 1 region & former kingdom N Spain & SW France in W Pyrenees 2 province N Spain * Pamplona area 4055, pop 466,867
Nave-sink, Highlands of \nav-ə-'sɪŋk, 'nev-ə(r)-\ or **Navesink Highlands** or **Navesink Hills** range of hills E N.J. extending from near Sandy Hook to Raritan Bay
Navigators — see SAMOA
Náv-pak-tos \näf-'pāk-təs\ or It **Le-pan-to** \lep-ən-'tō, li-'pan-(j)tō\ or anc **Nau-pac-tus** \nō-'pāk-təs\ town & port Greece on N shore of strait connecting gulfs of Corinth & Patras
Nawa — see NAHA
Nax-os \nak-səs, -säs\ 1 or NGk **Ná-xos** \nāk-'sós\ island Greece, largest of the Cyclades area 171 2 oldest Greek colony in Sicily; ruins SW of Taormina
Na-ya-rit \nī-ə-'rēt\ state W Mexico bordering on the Pacific * Tepic area 10,444, pop 547,992
Naz-a-reth \naz-(ə)-rəth\ city N Israel in Galilee SE of Haifa pop 34,000
Naze, The \nāz\ 1 headland SE England on E coast of Essex 2 — see LINDESNES
Na-zil-li \nāz-ə-'lē\ city SW Turkey SE of Izmir pop 41,330
Ndja-me-na \en-'jām-ə-nə\ or formerly **Fort-La-my** \fór-lə-'mē\ city * of Chad pop 135,502
Neagh, Lough \nā\ lake cen Northern Ireland area 153; largest in British Isles
Neapolis, 1 — see NABLUS 2 — see NAPLES
Near \ni(ə)r\ islands SW Alaska at W end of the Aleutians — see ATTU
Near East, 1 the region included in the Ottoman Empire at its greatest extent — a former usage 2 the countries of SW Asia & NE Africa — **Near Eastern** *adj*
Nebo — see PISGAH
Ne-bras-ka \nə-'bras-kə\ state cen U.S. * Lincoln area 77,227, pop 1,483,791 — **Ne-bras-kan** \-kən\ *adj* or *n*
Ne-chako \ni-'chak-(j)ō\ river 287 m Canada in cen B.C. flowing N & E into the Fraser
Ne-ches \nā-'chəz\ river 280 m E Tex. flowing S & SE into Sabine Lake
Neck-ar \nek-ər, -är\ river 246 m SW Germany rising in the Black Forest & flowing N & W into the Rhine
Neck-er \nek-ər\ island Hawaii in Leewards 300 m NW of Niuhau I.
Ne-der-land \nēd-ər-'lənd\ city SE Tex. SE of Beaumont pop 16,810
Need-ham \nēd-əm\ town E Mass. WSW of Boston pop 29,748
Nee-nah \nē-nə\ city E Wis. on Lake Winnebago pop 22,892
Nefud — see NAFUD
Neg-ev \neg-'ev\ or **Neg-eb** \-eb\ region S Israel, a triangular wedge of desert touching Gulf of 'Aqaba in S
Ne-gri Sem-bi-lan \nə-'grē-səm-'bē-lən\ state Malaysia in Peninsular Malaysia on Strait of Malacca * Seremban area 2550, pop 479,312
Ne-gro \nā-(j)grō\ 1 river 630 m S cen Argentina flowing E into the Atlantic 2 river 1400 m E Colombia & N Brazil flowing into the Amazon 3 river 290 m, cen Uruguay flowing SW into Uruguay river
Negropont — see EUBOEA
Negros \nā-(j)grōs\ island Philippines, one of the Visayan islands area 4905
Nei-kiang \nā-jē-'āŋ\ city cen China in S cen Szechwan SE of Chengtu pop 190,200

Neis-se \nī-sə\ or **Pol Ny-sa** \nis-ə\ 1 or **Lau-sitz-er Neisse** \lau-zət-sər-\ river 140 m N Europe flowing from N Czechoslovakia N into the Oder 2 or **Glatz-er Neisse** \glät-sər-\ river 120 m SW Poland flowing NE into the Oder

Nejd \nejd, 'nezhd\ or **Najd** \najd, 'nazhd\ region cen & E Saudi Arabia; a viceroyalty * Riyadh area 447,000, pop 4,000,000 — **Nejdi** \nej-dē, 'nezh-\ adj or n

Nel-son \nel-sən\ 1 river 400 m Canada in Man. flowing from N end of Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay 2 city & port New Zealand on N coast of South I. pop 28,300

Ne-man \nem-ən\ or **Nie-men** \nē-em-ən, 'nē-mən\ or **Me-mel** \mā-məl\ river 500 m W U.S.S.R. flowing from cen Belorussia N & W into Kurland Gulf

Ne-mea \nē-mē-ə\ valley & town Greece in NE Peloponnesus W of Corinth — **Ne-me-an** \nē-mē-ən, ni-'mē-\ adj

Ne-o-sho \nē-ō-(.)shō, -shə\ or **Grand** river 460 m SE Kans. & NE Okla. flowing SE & S into Arkansas river; now largely submerged in its lower course

Ne-pal \nə-'pōl, -'pāl, -'pal\ country Asia on NE border of India in the Himalayas; a kingdom * Katmandu area 54,000, pop 11,290,000 — **Nep-a-lese** \nep-ə-'lēz, -'lēs\ adj or n

Ness, Loch \nes\ lake 23 m long NW Scotland in Highland region

Nestos — see MESTA

Neth-er-lands \neth-ər-lən(d)z\ 1 LOW COUNTRIES — an historical usage 2 or **Hol-land** \hāl-ənd\ or **D Ne-der-land** \nād-ər-lānt\ country NW Europe on North sea; a kingdom, official * Amsterdam, de facto * The Hague area 15,785, pop 13,190,000 — **Neth-er-land** \neth-ər-lənd\ adj — **Neth-er-land-er** \-,lən-dər, -lən-\ n — **Neth-er-land-ish** \-dīsh\ adj

Netherlands An-til-les \an-'tīl-ēz\ or **Dutch West Indies** the islands of the West Indies belonging to the Netherlands: Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, & S part of St. Martin; an overseas territory * Willemstad (on Curaçao) area 403, pop 220,084

Netherlands Guiana — see SURINAM

Netherlands East Indies — see INDONESIA

Netherlands India or **Netherlands Indies** NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Netherlands New Guinea — see WEST IRIAN

Netherlands Timor — see TIMOR

Néthou, Pic de — see ANETO (Pico de)

Net-tu-no \nā-'tū-(.)nō\ commune Italy on Tyrrhenian sea SSE of Rome adjoining Anzio pop 22,698

Neu-châ-tel \n(y)ü-shə-'tel, nə(r)sh-ə-, nōē-shä-tel\ or **G Neu-en-burg** \nōi-ən-,bərg\ 1 canton W Switzerland in Jura mountains area 312, pop 169,173 2 commune, its *, on **Lake of Neuchâtel** (area 84) pop 38,784

Neuil-ly-sur-Seine \nə(r)-yē-,sü(ə)r-'sān\ commune N France NW of Paris near the Bois de Boulogne pop 70,995

Neu-mün-ster \nōi-'muen-stər\ city W Germany SSW of Kiel pop 73,175

Neu-quén \nyü-'kān, neü-\ river 375 m W Argentina flowing from the Andes E to join the Limay forming the Negro

Neuse \n(y)üs\ river 260 m E cen N.C. flowing SE into Pamlico Sound

Neuss \nōis\ city W Germany W of Düsseldorf pop 116,500

Neus-tria \n(y)ü-strē-ə\ 1 the western part of the dominions of the Franks after the conquest by Clovis in 511, comprising the NW part of modern France between the Meuse, the Loire, & the Atlantic 2 NORMANDY — **Neus-trian** \-ən\ adj or n

Ne-va \nē-və, 'nā-\ river 40 m U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing from Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland at Leningrad

Ne-va-da \nə-'vad-ə, -'vād-ə\ state W U.S. * Carson City area 110,540, pop 488,738 — **Ne-va-dan** \-'vad-ən, -'vād-ən\ or **Ne-va-di-an** \-'vad-ē-ən, -'vād-\ adj or n

Ne-vers \nə-'ve(ə)r\ city cen France SE of Orléans pop 42,222

Ne-ves \nā-vəs\ city SE Brazil on Guanabara Bay pop 53,052

Ne-vis \nē-vəs\ island Brit. West Indies, part of St. Kitts-Nevis Associated State, in the Leewards; chief town Charlestown area 50

Nev-is, Ben \ben-'nev-əs\ mountain 4406 ft W Scotland in Grampian mountains; highest in Great Britain

New Al-ba-ny \ol-bə-nē\ city S Ind. on the Ohio pop 38,402

New Am-ster-dam \am(p)-stər-dam\ town founded 1625 on Manhattan I. by the Dutch; renamed New York 1664 by the British

New-ark \n(y)ü-ər-k, 'n(y)ü-(ə)rk\ 1 city W Calif. SE of San Francisco pop 27,153 2 city NE Del. W of Wilmington pop 20,757 3 city & port NE N.J. on **Newark Bay** (W extension of Upper New York Bay) pop 382,417 4 city cen Ohio pop 41,836

New Bed-ford \bed-fərd\ city & port SE Mass. pop 101,777

New Ber-lin \bər-lən\ city SE Wis. W of Milwaukee pop 26,937

New Braun-fels \braun-fəlz\ city SE cen Tex. pop 17,859

New Brigh-ton \brīt-'n\ village SE Minn. N of St. Paul pop 19,507

New Brit-ain \brīt-'n\ 1 city cen Conn. pop 83,441 2 island Bismarck archipelago; largest of group area 14,000, pop 138,689

New Bruns-wick \bränz-(.)wik\ 1 city N cen N.J. pop 41,885 2 province SE Canada bordering on Gulf of St. Lawrence & Bay of Fundy * Fredericton area 27,985, pop 632,000

New-burgh \n(y)ü-,bərg\ city SE N.Y. on the Hudson S of Poughkeepsie pop 26,219

New-bury-port \n(y)üb-ə-rē-,pō(ə)rt, -,pō(ə)rt also 'nüb-\ city NE Mass. pop 15,807

New Cal-e-do-nia \kal-ə-'dō-nyə, -nē-ə\ island SW Pacific SW of the New Hebrides; with nearby islands, constitutes an overseas department of France * Nouméa area 8548, pop 113,680

New Ca-na-an \kā-nən\ town SW Conn. NW of Norwalk pop 17,455

New Castle — see CASTILE

New-cas-tle \n(y)ü-,kas-əl, 2 is locally n(y)ü-' 1 city & port SE Australia in E New So. Wales at mouth of Hunter river pop 144,450 2 or **Newcastle upon Tyne** \tīn\ city & port N England * of Tyne and Wear pop 222,153 3 or **Newcastle under Lyme** \lim\ borough W cen England in Staffordshire pop 76,970

New Cas-tle \n(y)ü-,kas-əl\ 1 city E Ind. S of Muncie pop 21,215 2 city W Pa. ESE of Youngstown, Ohio pop 38,559

Newchwang — see YINGKOW

New Delhi city * of India in Delhi Territory S of city of (Old) Delhi pop 324,283

New England, 1 the NE section of the U.S. comprising the states of Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., & Conn. 2 mountain range & plateau SE Australia in NE New So. Wales; part of Great Dividing range — **New En-gland-er** \-'īŋ-glən-dər also -'īŋ-lən-\ n

New Forest forested area S England in Hampshire between the Avon & Southampton Water; once a royal hunting ground

New-found-land \n(y)ü-fən-(d)lənd, -(d)land; n(y)ü-fən-'(d)land\ 1 island Canada in the Atlantic E of Gulf of St. Lawrence area 42,734 2 province E Canada comprising Newfoundland I. & Labrador * St. John's area 154,734, pop 524,000 — **New-found-land-er** \-(d)lən-dər, -(d)lan-dər\ n

New France the possessions of France in No. America before 1763

New Geor-gia \jör-jə\ 1 island group W Pacific in cen Solomon islands 2 island 50 m long, chief island of the group

New Goa — see PANGIM

New Gra-na-da \grə-'nād-ə\ Spanish viceroyalty in NW So. America 1717–1819 comprising area included in modern Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, & Ecuador

New Guin-ea \gin-ē\ 1 or **Pa-pua** \pap-yə-wə, 'päp-ə-wə\ or Indonesian **Iri-an** \ir-ē-'ān\ island in Malay archipelago N of E Australia divided between West Irian on W & Papua New Guinea on E area 306,600 2 the NE portion of the island of New Guinea with the Bismarck archipelago, Bougainville, Buka, & adjacent small islands; part of Papua New Guinea — see NORTH-EAST NEW GUINEA — **New Guin-e-an** \gin-ē-ən\ adj or n

New-ham \n(y)ü-əm\ borough of E Greater London, England pop 235,700

New Hamp-shire \ham(p)-shər, -shi(ə)r\ state NE U.S. * Concord area 9304, pop 737,681 — **New Hamp-shire-man** \-mən\ n — **New Hamp-shir-ite** \-it\ n

New Ha-ven \hā-vən\ city & port S Conn. pop 137,707

New Heb-ri-des \heb-rə-,dēz\ islands SW Pacific NE of New Caledonia & W of Fiji; under joint Brit. & French administration * Vila (on Efate) area 5700, pop 86,000

New Hope \n(y)ü-,hōp\ village E Minn. N of Minneapolis pop 23,180

New Ibe-ria \i-'bir-ē-ə\ city S La. SE of Lafayette pop 30,147

New-ing-ton \nyü-īŋ-tən\ town cen Conn. SW of Hartford pop 26,037

New Ire-land \i(ə)r-lənd\ island W Pacific in Bismarck archipelago N of New Britain * Kavieng area 3340, pop (with adjacent islands) 48,774

New Jer-sey \jər-zē\ state E U.S. * Trenton area 7836, pop 7,168,164 — **New Jer-sey-ite** \-it\ n

New Ken-sing-ton \ken-zīŋ-tən\ city SW Pa. NE of Pittsburgh on the Allegheny pop 20,312

New Lon-don \lən-dən\ city & port SE Conn. on Long Island Sound at mouth of Thames river pop 31,630

New-mar-ket \n(y)ü-,mār-kət\ 1 town Canada in SE Ont. N of Toronto pop 18,941 2 town E England in Suffolk

New Mex-ico \mek-si-,kō\ state SW U.S. * Santa Fe area 121,666, pop 1,016,000 — **New Mex-i-can** \-si-kən\ adj or n

New Mil-ford \mil-fərd\ borough NE N.J. pop 20,201

New Neth-er-land \neth-ər-lənd\ Dutch colony in No. America 1613–64 occupying lands bordering on the Hudson & later also on the lower Delaware * New Amsterdam

New Or-leans \ör-lē-ənz, 'ör-l-(y)ənz, (.)ör-'lēnz\ city & port SE La. between Lake Pontchartrain & the Mississippi pop 593,471 — **New Or-lea-nian** \(.)ör-'lē-nyən, -nē-ən\ n

New Philadelphia city E Ohio pop 15,184

New-port \n(y)ü-,pō(ə)rt, -,pō(ə)rt\ 1 city N Ky. on the Ohio opposite Cincinnati, Ohio pop 25,998 2 city & port SE R.I. on Narragansett Bay pop 34,562 3 borough S England * of Isle of Wight pop 22,286 4 borough SE Wales in Gwent WNW of Bristol pop 112,048

Newport Beach city SW Calif. SE of Long Beach pop 49,422

Newport News \n(y)ü-,pōrt-'n(y)üz, -,pōrt-, -pərt-\ city & port SE Va. on the James & Hampton Roads pop 138,177

New Prov-i-dence \prä-v-əd-ən(t)s, -ə-,den(t)s\ island in NW cen Bahamas E of Andros; site of Nassau area 58

New Quebec region Canada in N Que. N of Eastmain river between Hudson Bay & Labrador — see UNGAVA

New Quebec Crater or **Chubb Crater** \chəb\ lake-filled meteoric crater Canada in N Que., in N Ungava peninsula; 3 m in diameter

New Ro-chelle \n(y)ür-ə-'shel\ city SE N.Y. on Long Island Sound E of Mount Vernon pop 75,385

New Sarum — see SALISBURY

New Siberian islands U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Asia, in Arctic ocean between Laptev & East Siberian seas area 11,000

New South Wales state SE Australia bordering on the Pacific * Sydney area 309,432, pop 4,567,000

New Spain Spanish viceroyalty 1521–1821 including territory now in SW U.S., Mexico, Central America N of Panama, much of the West Indies, & the Philippines * Mexico City

New Sweden Swedish colony in No. America 1638–55 bordering on W bank of the Delaware from modern Trenton, N.J., to its mouth

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- New-ton** \n(y)üt-²n\ 1 city cen Iowa pop 15,619 2 city cen Kans. pop 15,439 3 city E Mass. W of Boston pop 91,066
- New-town** \n(y)ü-taün\ town SW Conn. E of Danbury pop 16,942
- Newtown Saint Bos-wells** \sant-'bäz-wälz, -sant-\ village S Scotland W of Kelso * of Borders region
- New West-min-ster** \wes(t)-min(t)-stär\ city Canada in SW B.C. pop 42,835
- New Windsor** — see WINDSOR
- New York** \yö(ə)rk\ 1 state NE U.S. * Albany area 49,576, pop 18,190,740 2 or **New York City** city & port SE N.Y. at mouth of the Hudson; includes boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, & Staten Island pop 7,867,760 3 the borough of Manhattan in New York City — **New York-er** \yör-kär\ n
- New York Bay** inlet of the Atlantic SE N.Y. & NE N.J. at mouth of the Hudson forming harbor of metropolitan New York & consisting of **Upper New York Bay** & **Lower New York Bay** connected by the **Narrows** (strait separating Staten I. & Long I.)
- New York State Barge Canal** — see ERIE
- New Zea-land** \zē-länd\ country SW Pacific ESE of Australia comprising chiefly North I. & South I.; a dominion of the Brit. Commonwealth * Wellington area 103,736, pop 2,850,000 — **New Zea-lander** \lən-där\ n
- Ngalima, Mount** — see STANLEY (Mount)
- Nga-mi, Lake** \en-'gäm-ē\ marshy depression NW Botswana N of Kalahari desert; formerly a large lake
- Ngau-ru-hoe** \en-'gäu-rä-'hō-ē\ volcano 7515 ft New Zealand in cen North I. in Tongariro National Park
- N'Gels** — see FLORIDA
- Ni-ag-a-ra Falls** \nī-'ag-(ə)-rə\ 1 waterfalls on border between N.Y. & Ont. in the **Niagara** river (36 m flowing from Lake Erie N into Lake Ontario); divided by Goat I. into Horseshoe, or Canadian, Falls (158 ft high, 3010 ft wide at crest) & American Falls (167 ft high, 1060 ft wide) 2 city W N.Y. at the falls pop 85,615 3 city Canada in SE Ont. pop 67,163
- Nia-mey** \nē-'äm-(ā), nyä-'mä\ city * of Niger pop 78,991
- Ni-as** \nē-'äs\ island Indonesia in Indian ocean off W coast of Sumatra area 1569 — **Ni-as-san** \nē-'äs-sən\ n
- Ni-caea** \nī-'sē-ə\ or **Nice** \nis\ ancient city of Byzantine Empire, site at modern village of Iznik in NW Turkey in Asia at E end of Iznik Lake — **Ni-cae-an** \nī-'sē-ən\ adj
- Nic-a-ra-gua** \nik-ə-'räg-wə\ 1 lake 100 m long S Nicaragua area 3000 2 country Central America bordering on the Pacific & the Caribbean; a republic * Managua area 57,143, pop 1,980,000 — **Nic-a-ra-guan** \-'räg-wən\ adj or n
- Nice** \nēs\ or anc **Ni-caea** \nī-'sē-ə\ city & port SE France on the Mediterranean pop 392,635
- Nic-o-bar** \nik-ə-'bär\ islands India in Indian ocean S of Andaman islands area 635 — see ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR
- Nicomedia** — see IZMIT
- Ni-cop-o-lis** \nə-'küp-ə-ləs, nī-\ ancient city NW Greece in Epirus
- Nic-o-sia** \nik-ə-'sē-ə\ city * of Cyprus pop 114,000
- Nidwald, Nidwalden** — see UNTERWALDEN
- Niedersachsen** — see LOWER SAXONY
- Niemen** — see NEMAN
- Nieuw-poort** or **Nieu-port** \n(y)ü-pō(ə)rt, -pō(ə)rt, Fr nyō-pōr\ commune NW Belgium in West Flanders on the Yser SW of Ostend
- Ni-ger** \nī-jər\ 1 river 2600 m W Africa flowing from Fouta Djallon NE, SE, & S into Gulf of Guinea 2 country W Africa; a republic, until 1958 a territory of French West Africa * Niamey area 458,874, pop 4,130,000
- Ni-geria** \nī-'jir-ē-ə\ country W Africa bordering on Gulf of Guinea; a republic within the Brit. Commonwealth, formerly a colony & protectorate * Lagos area 356,669, pop 56,510,000 — **Ni-ger-ian** \-ē-ən\ adj or n
- Nihon** — see JAPAN
- Nii-ga-ta** \nē-'gät-ə, 'nē-gä-'tä\ city & port Japan in N Honshu on Sea of Japan pop 382,000
- Nii-hau** \nē-'häu\ island Hawaii WSW of Kauai area 72
- Nij-me-gen** \nī-'mā-gən\ or **Nim-we-gen** \nim-'vā-gən\ or **Ni-me-guen** \nī-'mā-gən\ commune E Netherlands in Gelderland on the Waal S of Arnhem pop 147,996
- Nik-ko** \nik-(ō)\ city Japan in E cen Honshu pop 28,502
- Ni-ko-la-ev** or **Ni-ko-la-yev** \nik-ə-'li-əf\ or **Ver-no-len-insk** \ver-nə-'len-ən(t)sk\ city & port U.S.S.R. in S Ukraine at confluence of Bug & Ingul rivers pop 331,000
- Ni-ko-pol** \ni-'kō-pəl\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Ukraine on the Dnieper pop 125,000
- Nile** \nī(ə)l\ river 4037 m E Africa flowing from Lake Victoria in Uganda N into the Mediterranean in Egypt; in various sections called specifically: **Vic-to-ria** \vik-'tör-ē-ə, -'tör-\, or **Som-er-set** \səm-ər-sət, -set\, Nile, between Lake Victoria & Lake Albert; **Al-bert** \al-bört\ Nile, between Lake Albert & Lake No; & **White Nile**, from Lake No to Khartoum — see BLUE NILE
- Niles** \nī(ə)lz\ 1 village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 31,432 2 city NE Ohio SE of Warren pop 21,581
- Nil-gi-ri** \nil-gə-rē\ hills S India in W Tamil Nadu; highest point Mt. Dodabetta 8647 ft
- Nîmes** \nēm\ city S France NE of Montpellier pop 123,292
- Nimrud** — see CALAH
- Nin-e-veh** \nin-ə-və\ or **L Ni-nus** \nī-nəs\ ancient city * of Assyria; ruins in Iraq on the Tigris opposite Mosul
- Ning-po** \niŋ-'pō\ or formerly **Ning-hsien** \niŋ-shē-'en\ city E China in N Chekiang ESE of Hangchow pop 237,500
- Ning-sia** or **Ning-hsia** \niŋ-shē-'ä\ 1 region N China; formerly a province * Yinchuan area 30,039 2 — see YINCHUAN
- Ni-o-brara** \nī-ə-'brar-ə, -'brer-\ river 431 m E Wyo. & N Nebr. flowing E into the Missouri
- Niort** \nē-'ō(ə)r\ city W France ENE of La Rochelle pop 48,469
- Nip-i-gon, Lake** \nip-ə-'gän\ lake Canada in W Ont. N of Lake Superior area 1870
- Nip-is-sing, Lake** \nip-ə-siŋ\ lake Canada in SE Ont. NE of Georgian Bay area 330
- Nippon** — see JAPAN
- Nip-pur** \nip-'ü(ə)r\ ancient city of Sumer 100 m SSE of Babylon
- Nis or Nish** \nish\ city E Yugoslavia in E Serbia pop 127,178
- Ni-shi-no-mi-ya** \nish-ə-'nō-mē-(y)ä\ city Japan in cen Honshu on Osaka Bay E of Kobe pop 366,000
- Ni-te-rói** or formerly **Nic-the-roy** \nēt-ə-'rōi\ city SE Brazil on Guanabara Bay opposite Rio de Janeiro pop 303,575
- Ni-u-a-foo** \nē-'ü-ə-'fō\ island SW cen Pacific in the N Tongas
- Ni-ue** \nē-'ü-(w)ä\ or **Sav-age** \sav-ij\ island S cen Pacific W of Cook islands; a dependency of New Zealand area 100
- Ni-velles** \nē-'vel\ commune cen Belgium pop 15,903
- Ni-ver-nais** \nē-vər-'nä\ region & former province cen France E of the upper Loire * Nevers
- Nizhni Novgorod** — see GORKI
- Nizh-ni Ta-gil** \nizh-nē-tə-'gil\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, on E slope of the Urals pop 378,000
- No** \nō\ lake S cen Sudan where Bahr el Jebel & Bahr el Ghazal join to form the White Nile area 40
- Noem-foor** or **Num-for** \nüm-'fō(ə)r, -fō(ə)r\ island West New Guinea in W Schouten islands area 28
- No-gal-es** \nō-'gal-əs, -'gäl-\ city NW Mexico in Sonora adjacent to Nogales, Ariz. pop 52,865
- No-ga-ta** \nō-'gät-ə\ city Japan in N Kyushu pop 55,615
- Nome, Cape** \nōm\ cape W Alaska on S side of Seward peninsula
- Noot-ka Sound** \nüt-kə-, nüt-\ inlet of the Pacific Canada in SW B.C. on W coast of Vancouver I.
- Nordenskjöld** — see LAPTEV
- Nord-kyn, Cape** \nō(ə)r-kən, 'nō(ə)r-\ cape NE Norway on Barents sea E of North Cape; northernmost point of European mainland, at 71°8'N
- Nor-folk** \nör-fək, US also -fök\ 1 city NE Nebr. pop 16,607 2 city & port SE Va. on Elizabeth river S of Hampton Roads pop 307,951 3 island S Pacific between New Caledonia & New Zealand; administered by Australia area 13 4 county E England bordering on North sea * Norwich area 2067, pop 650,300
- Norfolk Broads** — see BROADS
- Norge** — see NORWAY
- Nor-i-cum** \nör-i-kəm, 'när-\ ancient country & Roman province S cen Europe S of the Danube in modern Austria & S Germany
- No-rilsk** \nə-'relsk\ city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Arctic circle near mouth of the Yenisei pop 136,000
- Nor-mal** \nör-məl\ town cen Ill. N of Bloomington pop 26,396
- Nor-man** \nör-mən\ city cen Okla. on Canadian river pop 52,117
- Nor-man-dy** \nör-mən-dē\ or **F Nor-man-die** \nör-mā-'dē\ region & former province NW France NE of Brittany * Rouen
- Nor-ridge** \nör-ij, 'när-\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 16,880
- Nor-ris-town** \nör-ə-'staün, 'när-\ borough SE Pa. NW of Philadelphia on the Schuylkill pop 38,169
- Norr-kö-ping** \nō(ə)r-'chə(r)p-iŋ\ city & port SE Sweden SW of Stockholm at head of an inlet of the Baltic pop 95,851
- North island** N New Zealand area 44,280, pop 1,956,411
- North Adams** \ad-əmz\ city NW Mass. pop 19,195
- North-al-ler-ton** \nör-'thal-ərt-'n\ town N England * of No. Yorkshire
- North America** continent of the western hemisphere NW of So. America bounded by Atlantic, Arctic, & Pacific oceans area 9,385,000 — **North American** adj or n
- North-amp-ton** \nörth-'(h)am(p)-tən\ 1 city W cen Mass. on the Connecticut N of Holyoke pop 29,664 2 borough cen England * of Northamptonshire pop 126,608
- North-amp-ton-shire** \nörth-'(h)am(p)-tən-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **Northampton** county cen England * Northampton area 914, pop 496,400
- North Andover** town NE Mass. E of Lawrence pop 16,284
- North Arlington** borough NE N.J. NE of Newark pop 18,096
- North At-tle-boro** \at-'l-bər-ə, -bə-rə\ town SE Mass. NE of Providence, R.I. pop 18,665
- North Bay** \nō(ə)rth-'bä\ city Canada in SE Ont. on Lake Nipissing pop 49,187
- North Borneo** — see SABAH
- North Brabant** or **D Noord-brä-bant** \nört-brä-'bänt\ province S Netherlands * 's Hertogenbosch area 1965, pop 1,787,783
- North-brook** \nörth-'brük\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 27,297
- North Canadian** river 760 m S cen U.S. flowing ESE from NE N.Mex. into the Canadian in E Okla. — see BEAVER
- North Canton** city NE Ohio pop 15,228
- North Cape**, 1 cape New Zealand at N tip of North I. 2 cape NE Norway on **Ma-ger-öy** \mäg-ə-'røi\ island (area 111) at 71°10'20"N 3 — see HORN
- North Car-o-li-na** \kar-ə-'lī-nə\ state E U.S. * Raleigh area 52,586, pop 5,082,059 — **North Car-o-lin-ian** \-'lin-ē-ən, -'lin-yən\ adj or n
- North Cas-cades National Park** \kas-'kädz, 'kas-\ reservation N cen Wash. on Canadian border area 789
- North channel** strait between NE Ireland & SW Scotland connecting Irish sea & the Atlantic
- North Chicago** city NE Ill. S of Waukegan pop 47,275
- North Da-ko-ta** \də-'köt-ə\ state NW cen U.S. * Bismarck area 70,665, pop 617,761 — **North Da-ko-tan** \-'köt-'²n\ adj or n
- North Downs** hills S England chiefly in Kent & Surrey
- North East Frontier Agency** — see ARUNACHAL PRADESH
- North-East New Guinea** the NE section of Papua New Guinea on New Guinea mainland
- Northern Cir-cars** \sər-'kärz\ coast region E India now in E Andhra Pradesh but historically constituting the four N districts of Madras province
- Northern Cook** \kük\ or **Ma-ni-hi-ki** \män-ə-'hē-kē\ islands S cen Pacific N of Cook islands; belong to New Zealand pop 3000
- Northern Dvi-na** \də-'vē-'nä\ or Russ **Se-ver-na-ya Dvina** \sə-vər-nə-yə\ river 1100 m U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing NW into White sea
- Northern Ireland** country NE Ireland; a division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland * Belfast area 5461, pop 1,525,187 — see ULSTER
- Northern Karroo** — see KARROO

Northern Kingdom — see ISRAEL
Northern Rhodesia — see ZAMBIA
Northern Sporades — see SPORADES
Northern Territory territory *cen* & N Australia bordering on Arara sea * Darwin area 523,620, pop 71,400
North Frisian — see FRISIAN
North Glenn \ˈɡlən\ city N *cen* Colo. NE of Denver pop 27,937
North Haven \ˈnò(ə)rth-ˌhā-vən\ town S Conn. pop 22,194
North Holland or **D Noord-holland** \ˈnòrt-ˈhò-ˌlānt\ province NW Netherlands * Haarlem area 1163, pop 2,244,456
North Kings-town \ˈkiŋ-stən\ town S R.I. pop 27,673
North Korea — see KOREA
North Las Vegas city SE Nev. pop 36,216
North Little Rock city *cen* Ark. pop 60,040
North Miami city SE Fla. pop 34,767
North Miami Beach city SE Fla. pop 30,723
North Minch — see MINCH
North Olmsted \ˈəm-ˌsted\ city NE Ohio pop 34,861
North Ossetia or **North Ossetian Republic** autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the N slopes of Caucasus mountains * Dzauzhikau area 3500, pop 553,000
North Plainfield borough NE N.J. SW of Elizabeth pop 21,796
North Platte, 1 river 618 m W U.S. flowing from N Colo. N & E through Wyo. into Nebr. to unite with the So. Platte forming the Platte 2 city SW *cen* Nebr. pop 19,447
North Providence town NE R.I. pop 24,337
North Rhine-Westphalia or **G Nord-rhein-West-fa-len** \ˈnòrt-ˌrīn-ˌvest-ˈfā-lən\ state W Germany formed 1946 by union of former Westphalia province, Lippe state, & N Rhine Province * Düsseldorf area 13,107, pop 17,167,500
North Rich-land Hills \-,rich-lən(d)-\ town N Tex. N of Fort Worth pop 16,514
North Riding — see YORK
North river estuary of the Hudson between SE N.Y. & NE N.J.
North Saskatchewan — see SASKATCHEWAN
North sea or **German ocean** arm of the Atlantic 600 m long & 350 m wide E of Great Britain
North Slope region N Alaska between Brooks range & Arctic ocean
North Tonawanda city W N.Y. N of Buffalo pop 36,012
North Truchas Peak — see TRUCHAS PEAK
North-um-ber-land \ˈnòr-ˈthəm-bər-lənd\ 1 strait 180 m long Canada in Gulf of St. Lawrence between P.E.I. & the mainland 2 county N England * Newcastle upon Tyne area 1943, pop 285,700
North-um-bria \ˈnòr-ˈthəm-brē-ə\ ancient country Great Britain between the Humber & Firth of Forth; one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy
North Vancouver city Canada in SW B.C. pop 31,847
North Vietnam — see VIETNAM
North-West Frontier Province province of Pakistan & formerly of British India on Afghanistan border * Peshawar
Northwest Territories territory N Canada comprising the arctic islands, the mainland N of 60° between Yukon Territory & Hudson Bay, & the islands in Hudson Bay; divided into Mackenzie, Keewatin, & Franklin districts * Yellowknife area 1,253,438, pop 36,000
North Yorkshire county N England * Northallerton area 3211, pop 648,600
Nor-ton Shores \ˈnòrt-ˈn-ˌ\ city W Mich. S of Muskegon pop 22,271
Norton Sound arm of Bering sea W Alaska between Seward peninsula & the mouths of the Yukon
Nor-walk \ˈnò(ə)r-ˌwòk\ 1 city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 91,827 2 city SW Conn. on Long Island Sound pop 79,113
Nor-way \ˈnò(ə)r-ˌwā\ or **Norw** **Nor-ge** \ˈnòr-ˌgə\ country N Europe in Scandinavia bordering on Atlantic & Arctic oceans; a kingdom * Oslo area 119,085, pop 3,910,000
Nor-we-gian \ˈnòr-ˌwē-jən\ sea arm of the N Atlantic W of Norway
Nor-wich \ˈnò(ə)r-ˌ(w)ich; ˈnòr-ich, ˈnär-ˌ\ 1 city SE Conn. N of New London pop 41,433 2 \ˈnär-ij, -ich\ city E England * of Norfolk pop 121,688
Nor-wood \ˈnò(ə)r-ˌwùd\ 1 town E Mass. SW of Boston pop 30,815 2 city SW Ohio within city of Cincinnati pop 30,420
Not-ta-way \ˈnāt-ə-ˌwā\ river 400 m Canada in SW Que. flowing NW into James Bay
Not-ting-ham \ˈnāt-ij-əm, US also -ˌham\ borough N *cen* England * of Nottinghamshire pop 299,758
Not-ting-ham-shire \ˈnāt-ij-əm-shi(ə)r, -shər, US also -ˌham-ˌ\ or **Nottingham** or **Notts** \ˈnāts\ county N *cen* England * Nottingham area 836, pop 981,000
Nouak-chott \nú-ˈāk-shät\ city * of Mauritania pop 35,000
Nou-méa \nü-ˌmā-ə\ city & port * of New Caledonia pop 57,839
No-va Igua-cu \ˈnò-və-ˌē-gwə-ˌsü\ city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state NW of Rio de Janeiro pop 100,545
Nova Lisboa — see HUAMBO
No-va-ra \nò-ˌvār-ə\ commune NW Italy in Piedmont pop 98,941
No-va Sco-tia \ˈnò-və-ˌskò-shə\ province SE Canada comprising a peninsula (375 m long) & Cape Breton I. * Halifax area 21,103, pop 770,000 — see ACADIA — **No-va Sco-tian** \-shən\ *adj* or *n*
No-va-to \ˈnò-ˌvāt-(j)ò\ city W Calif. N of San Francisco pop 31,006
No-va-ya Zem-lya \ˈnò-və-ˌyā-zem-lē-ˈä\ two islands U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Europe, in Arctic ocean between Barents sea & Kara sea area 36,000
Nov-go-rod \ˈnäv-gə-ˌräd\ 1 medieval principality E Europe extending from Lake Peipus & Lithuania to the Urals 2 city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe pop 128,000
No-vi Sad \ˈnò-vē-ˌsäd\ city NE Yugoslavia on the Danube; chief city of Voivodina pop 162,000
No-vo-kuz-netsk \ˈnò-(j)vò-küz-ˌnetsk\ or formerly **Sta-linsk** \ˈstäl-(y)ən(t)sk, ˈstäl-ˌ\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Asia, at S end of Kuznetsk Basin pop 499,000
No-vo-si-birsk \ˈnò-(j)vò-sē-ˌbi(ə)rsk\ or formerly **No-vo-ni-ko-la-evsk** \-,nik-ə-ˌlī-əfsk\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Ob pop 1,161,000

Nu-bia \ˈn(y)ü-bē-ə\ region & ancient kingdom NE Africa along the Nile in S Egypt & N Sudan
Nu-bi-an \ˈn(y)ü-bē-ən\ desert NE Sudan E of the Nile
Nue-ces \ˈn(y)ü-ˌā-səs\ river 338 m S Tex. flowing S & SE into Nueces Bay at head of Corpus Christi Bay
Nueva Esparta — see MARGARITA
Nue-vo La-re-do \nú-ˌā-(j)vò-lə-ˌrād-(j)ò\ city N Mexico in Tamaulipas on Rio Grande opposite Laredo, Tex. pop 150,922
Nue-vo Le-on \lā-ˈòn\ state N Mexico in the Sierra Madre Oriental * Monterrey area 25,134, pop 1,653,808
Nu-ku-a-lo-fa \ˈnü-kə-wə-ˌlò-fə\ town * of Tonga on Tongatapu I. pop 15,545
Nu-ku Hi-va or **Nu-ku-hi-va** \ˈnü-kə-ˌhē-və\ island S Pacific in the Marquesas; largest in group area 186
Null-ar-bor Plain \ˈnəl-ə-ˌbò(ə)r-ˌ\ treeless plain SW Australia in Western Australia & So. Australia bordering on Great Australian Bight
Numfor — see NOEMFOOR
Nu-mid-ia \ˈn(y)ü-ˌmid-ē-ə\ ancient country N Africa E of Mauretania in modern Algeria; chief city Hippo — **Nu-mid-i-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Nun-ea-ton \ˈnə-ˌnēt-ˈn\ borough *cen* England in Warwickshire E of Birmingham pop 66,979
Nu-ni-vak \ˈnü-nə-ˌvak\ island 50 m long W Alaska in Bering sea
Nu-rem-berg \ˈn(y)ür-əm-ˌbærg\ or **G Nürnberg** \ˈnœrn-ˌberk\ city W Germany in N *cen* Bavaria on Pegnitz river pop 474,200
Nu-ri-stan \ˈnür-i-ˌstan\ or formerly **Kaf-i-ri-stan** \ˈkaf-ə-ri-ˌstan\ district E Afghanistan S of the Hindu Kush * Puchal
Nut-ley \ˈnæt-lē\ town NE N.J. N of Newark pop 32,099
Nyasa, Lake — see MALAWI (Lake)
Nyasaland — see MALAWI
Nyir-a-gon-go \ˈnē-ir-ə-ˌgõŋ-(j)gõ, -ˌgän-ˌ\ volcano ab 11,400 ft E Zaire in Virunga mountains NE of Lake Kivu
Nysa — see NEISSE
Oa-he Reservoir \ə-ˈwä-(j)hē\ reservoir ab 225 m long N S.Dak. & S N.Dak. formed in Missouri river by **Oahe Dam**
Oa-hu \ə-ˈwä-(j)hü\ island Hawaii, site of Honolulu area 589
Oak Forest village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 17,870
Oak-ham \ˈò-kəm\ town E *cen* England in E Leicestershire; * of former county of Rutlandshire
Oak-land \ˈò-klənd\ city & port W Calif. on San Francisco Bay opposite San Francisco pop 361,561
Oakland Park city SE Fla. N of Fort Lauderdale pop 16,261
Oak Lawn village NE Ill. SW of Chicago pop 60,305
Oak Park, 1 village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 62,511 2 city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 36,762
Oak Ridge city E Tenn. W of Knoxville pop 28,319
Oak-ville \ˈòk-ˌvil\ town Canada in SE Ont. SW of Toronto pop 61,483
Oa-xa-ca \wə-ˈhāk-ə\ 1 state SE Mexico bordering on the Pacific area 36,371, pop 2,011,946 2 city, its * pop 116,826
Ob \ˈáb, ˈòb\ river 2500 m U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NW & N into **Gulf of Ob** (inlet of Arctic ocean 500 m long); with the Irtysh, 3200 m long
Ober-am-mer-gau \ˈò-bə-ˌrām-ər-ˌgäu\ town SW Germany in Bavaria SSW of Munich
Ober-hau-sen \ˈò-bər-ˌhaüz-ˈn\ city W Germany in the Ruhr WNW of Essen pop 249,900
Ober-land \ˈò-bər-ˌland, -ˌlānt\ or **Bernese Oberland** or **Bernese Alps** section of the Alps S Switzerland in Bern & Valais cantons between the Lakes of Thun & Brienz on the N & the valley of the upper Rhone on the S — see FINSTERAARHORN
Oberpfalz — see PALATINATE
Obwald or **Obwalden** — see UNTERWALDEN
Ocala \ò-ˈkal-ə\ city N *cen* Fla. S of Gainesville pop 22,583
Ocean 1 island W Pacific ESE of Nauru I; belongs to Kiribati islands area 2 2 — see KURE
Oce-a-nia \ˈò-shē-ˌan-ē-ə, -ˌā-nē-ə\ or **Oce-an-i-ca** \-ˌan-i-kə\ the lands of the *cen* & S Pacific including Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia (including New Zealand), often Australia, & sometimes the Malay archipelago — **Oce-a-ni-an** \-ˌan-ē-ən, -ˌā-nē-ˌ\ *adj* or *n*
Ocean-side \ˈò-shən-ˌsīd\ city SW Calif. NNW of San Diego pop 40,494
Oc-mul-gee \òk-ˌmøl-gē\ river 255 m, *cen* Ga. flowing SE to join the **Oco-nee** \ò-ˈkò-nē\ (250 m) forming the Altamaha
Ocmulgee National Monument reservation *cen* Ga. at Macon containing Indian mounds & other remains
Ocra-coke \ò-krə-ˌkòk\ island off *cen* N.C. coast between Pamlico Sound & the Atlantic — see CROATAN
Oden-se \òd-ˌn-sə, ˈù-ən-zə\ city Denmark in N Fyn I. pop 103,850
Oder \òd-ər\ or **Odra** \ò-ˌdrə\ river 563 m, *cen* Europe rising in the mountains of Silesia, Czechoslovakia, & flowing N to join the Neisse & thence N into the Baltic sea
Odes-sa \ò-ˌdes-ə\ 1 city W Tex. pop 78,380 2 city & port U.S.S.R. in S Ukraine on Black sea pop 892,000
Oea — see TRIPOLI
Oe-ta \èt-ə\ mountains *cen* Greece, E spur of Pindus mountains; highest point 7060 ft
Of-fa-ly \òf-ə-lē, ˈáf-ˌ\ or formerly **King's** county *cen* Ireland in Leinster * Tullamore area 771, pop 51,834

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Of-fen-bach \ˈɒf-ən-bāk, -bāk\ city W Germany on the Main E of Frankfurt pop 117,500
Oga-den \ō-ˈgād-ān\ plateau region SE Ethiopia
Ogasawara — see BONIN
Og-bo-mo-sho \äg-bə-ˈmō-(j)shō\ city W Nigeria pop 380,239
Og-den \ˈɒg-dən, ˈäg- \ city N Utah pop 69,478
Ogee-chee \ō-ˈgē-chē\ river 250 m E Ga. flowing SE into the Atlantic
Ohio \ō-ˈhī-(j)ō\ 1 river 981 m E U.S. flowing from junction of Allegheny & Monongahela rivers in W Pa. into the Mississippi 2 state E cen U.S. * Columbus area 41,222, pop 10,652,017 — **Ohio-an** \-ˈhī-ə-wən\ n
Ohre — see EGER
Oil City city NW Pa. pop 15,033
Oirot — see GORNO-ALTAI
Oise \ˈwäz\ river 186 m N France flowing SW into the Seine
Oi-ta \ˈoi-tä, ˈō-ˈet-ə\ city & port Japan in NE Kyushu pop 247,000
Oji-na-ga \ō-hē-ˈnäg-ə\ town N Mexico on Rio Grande opposite Presidio, Tex.
Ojos del Sa-la-do \ō-(j)höz-del-sə-ˈläd-(j)ō\ mountain 22,539 ft NW Argentina in the Andes W of Tucumán
Oka \ō-ˈkă\ 1 river 530 m U.S.S.R. in S cen Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N from the Sayan mountains into the Angara 2 river 950 m U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into the Volga
Oka-nog-an or (in Canada) **Oka-na-gan** \ō-kə-ˈnäg-ən\ river 300 m U.S. & Canada flowing from Okanagan Lake (70 m long, in SE B.C.) into the Columbia in NE Wash.
Oka-ya-ma \ō-kə-ˈyām-ə\ city & port Japan in W Honshu on Inland sea pop 375,000
Oka-za-ki \ō-kə-ˈzäk-ē, ˈō-ˈküz-ə-kē\ city Japan in S cen Honshu SE of Nagoya pop 204,000
Okee-cho-bee, Lake \ō-kə-ˈchō-bē\ lake 37 m long S cen Fla.
Oke-fe-no-kee \ō-kə-fə-ˈnō-kē\ swamp 40 m long SE Ga. & NE Fla.
Okhotsk, Sea of \ō-ˈkätsk\ inlet of the Pacific U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, W of Kamchatka peninsula & Kuril islands
Oki \ō-(j)kē\ archipelago Japan in Sea of Japan off SW Honshu
Oki-na-wa \ō-kə-nä-wə, -ˈnau-ə\ 1 island group Japan in cen Ryukyu islands * Naha; occupied by the U.S. 1945–1972 2 island in the group; largest in the Ryukyus area 579, pop 812,339 — **Oki-na-wan** \-ˈnä-wən, -ˈnau-ən\ adj or n
Okla-ho-ma \ō-klä-ˈhō-mə\ state S cen U.S. * Oklahoma City area 69,919, pop 2,559,253 — **Okla-ho-man** \-mən\ adj or n
Oklahoma City city * of Okla. on the No. Canadian pop 366,481
Ok-mul-gee \ōk-məl-gē\ city E Okla. pop 15,180
Oko-vang-go or **Oka-van-go** \ō-kə-ˈvan-(j)gō\ or Port **Cu-ban-go** \kü-ˈva-(j)gü\ river 1000 m SW cen Africa rising in cen Angola & flowing S & E to empty into Okovanggo basin (great marsh N of Lake Ngami in NW Botswana)
Öland \ˈə(r)l-änd\ island Sweden in Baltic sea off SE coast; chief town Borgholm area 519
Ola-the \ō-lä-thə\ city NE Kans. SW of Kansas City pop 17,917
Old Castile — see CASTILE
Old-den-burg \ˈɒl-dən-bərg\ 1 former state NW Germany bordering on North sea 2 city NW Germany W of Bremen pop 131,200
Old-ham \ˈɒl-dəm\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester pop 105,705
Old Point Comfort cape SE Va. on N shore of Hampton Roads
Old Sar-um \ˈsər-əm, ˈser- \ or anc **Sor-bi-o-du-num** \sör-bē-ə-ˈd(y)ü-nəm\ ancient city S England in Wiltshire N of Salisbury
Ol-du-vai Gorge \ˈɒl-də-vī\ canyon Tanzania in N Tanganyika SE of Serengeti Plain; fossil beds
Ole-an \ō-lē-an, ˈō-lē- \ city SW N.Y. pop 19,169
Olek-ma \ō-lek-mə\ river 700 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, rising in Yablonoi mountains & flowing N into the Lena
Ole-nek \äl-en-ˈyök\ river 1325 m U.S.S.R. in N cen Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE into Laptev sea W of the Lena
Oli-fants \äl-ə-fən(t)s\ river 350 m S Africa in Republic of So. Africa & Mozambique flowing from Transvaal into the Limpopo
Olives, Mount of or **Ol-i-vet** \äl-ə-vet, ˈäl-ə- \ mountain ridge 2680 ft W Jordan running N & S on E side of Jerusalem
Olo-mouc \ō-lä-mōts\ or G **Ol-mütz** \ˈɒl-m(y)üts\ city Czechoslovakia in cen Moravia on March river pop 79,545
Olsh-tyn \ˈɒlsh-tən\ or G **Al-len-stein** \äl-en-s(t)in, ˈäl- \ city N Poland NNW of Warsaw pop 94,100
Olt \ˈɒlt\ or **Alu-ta** \ä-ˈlüt-ə\ river 308 m S Rumania flowing S through the Transylvanian Alps into the Danube
Ol-te-nia \äl-tē-nē-ə\ or **Little Walachia** region S Rumania W of the Olt; the W division of Walachia
Olym-pia \ä-ˈlim-pē-ə, ˈō- \ 1 city * of Wash. on Puget Sound pop 23,111 2 plain S Greece in NW Peloponnesus along Alpheus river — **Olym-pi-an** \-pē-ən\ adj or n — **Olym-pic** \-pik\ adj
Olympic, 1 mountains NW Wash. in cen Olympic peninsula — see OLYMPUS (Mount) 2 peninsula NW Wash. W of Puget Sound
Olympic National Park scenic area NW Wash. including part of Olympic mountains & strip of land along coast to W area 1388
Olym-pus \ä-ˈlim-pəs, ˈō- \ 1 mountains NE Greece in Thessaly near coast of Gulf of Salonika; highest peak 9550 ft 2 — see ULU DAG
Olympus, Mount mountain 7954 ft NW Wash.; highest in Olympic mountains
Olynthus \ō-ˈlin(t)-thəs\ ancient city NE Greece in Macedonia on Chalcidice peninsula
Om \ˈɒm\ river 450 m U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing into the Irtysh
Omagh \ō-mə\ town W Northern Ireland * of Tyrone
Oma-ha \ō-mə-hə, -hə\ city E Nebr. pop 347,328
Oman \ō-ˈmān, -ˈman\ or formerly **Muscat and Oman** country SW Asia in SE Arabia bordering on Arabian sea; a sultanate * Muscat area 82,000, pop 680,000 — **Omani** \ō-ˈmān-ē, -ˈman- \ adj or n
Oman, Gulf of arm of Arabian sea between Oman & SE Iran
Ombai — see ALOR

Om-dur-man \äm-dər-ˈman, -ˈmän\ city cen Sudan on the Nile opposite Khartoum & Khartoum North pop 206,000
Omo-lon \äm-ə-ˈlön\ river 600 m U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from the Kolyma range N into Kolyma river
Omsk \ˈɒm(p)sk, ˈäm(p)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Asia, at confluence of Irtysh & Om rivers pop 821,000
Omura \ō-mə-rä\ city & port Japan in NW Kyushu on Omura Bay NNE of Nagasaki pop 56,538
Omu-ta \ō-mə-tä\ city & port Japan in NW Kyushu pop 188,000
One-ga \ō-ˈneg-ə\ lake U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Karelo-Finnish Republic area 3764
Onei-da \ō-ˈnīd-ə\ lake ab 22 m long cen N.Y. NE of Syracuse
One-on-ta \ō-nē-ˈant-ə\ city cen N.Y. pop 16,030
On-tar-io \än-ˈter-ē, ˈtar- \ 1 city SW Calif. NW of Riverside pop 64,118 2 province E Canada between Great Lakes & Hudson Bay * Toronto area 363,282, pop 7,815,000 — **On-tar-i-an** \-ē-ən\ adj or n
Ontario, Lake lake U.S. & Canada in N.Y. & Ont.; easternmost of the Great Lakes area 7540
Ope-li-ka \ō-pə-ˈli-kə\ city E Ala. pop 19,027
Ope-lou-sas \äp-ə-ˈlü-səs\ city S La. N of Lafayette pop 20,121
Opo-le \ō-pō-lə\ or G **Oppeln** \ō-pəl-n\ city SW Poland on the Odra pop 86,500
Opor-to \ō-ˈpört-(j)ō, -ˈpört- \ or **Pôr-to** \ˈpör-tü\ city & port NW Portugal on the Douro pop 325,400 — see LEIXÕES
Oquirrh \ō-kər\ mountain range N cen Utah S of Great Salt Lake; highest point ab 11,000 ft
Ora-dea or **Oradea Ma-re** \ō-räd-ē-ə-ˈmär-(j)ä\ or **Hung Nagy-va-rad** \ˈnäj-ˈvär-öd\ city NW Rumania in Transylvania near Hungarian border pop 135,361
Oran \ō-ˈrān\ city & port NW Algeria pop 327,493
Orange \ˈɒr-inj, ˈär-, -ənj\ 1 city SW Calif. N of Santa Ana pop 77,374 2 city NE N.J. NW of Newark pop 32,566 3 city E Tex. E of Beaumont on the Sabine pop 24,457 4 river 1300 m S Africa flowing from the Drakensbergs in Lesotho W into the Atlantic
Orange \ō-ränzh\ city SE France N of Avignon pop 24,562
Orange Free State \ˈɒr-inj, ˈär-, -ənj\ or **Oran-je Vry-staat** \ō-rän-ya-ˈfräi-stät\ province E cen Republic of So. Africa between Orange & Vaal rivers * Bloemfontein area 49,647, pop 1,661,756
Orasul Stalin — see BRASOV
Or-dos \ˈɒrd-əs\ desert N China in SW Inner Mongolia N of Great Wall in N bend of Yellow river
Or-dzho-ni-kid-ze \ör-jän-ə-ˈkid-zə\ or **Dzau-dzhi-kau** \d-zaü-ˈjē-kau\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on Terek river * of No. Ossetia pop 236,000
Ore-bro \är-ə-ˈbrü\ city S cen Sweden pop 90,930
Ore-gon \ˈɒr-i-gən, ˈär-, chiefly by outsiders -gän\ 1 the Columbia river — an old name used esp. prior to discovery of mouth & renaming of river (1791) by Capt. Robert Gray 2 state NW U.S. * Salem area 96,981, pop 2,091,385 3 city NW Ohio E of Toledo pop 16,563 — **Ore-gon-ian** \ör-i-ˈgō-nē-ən, ˈär-, -nyən\ adj or n
Oregon Caves limestone caverns SW Oreg. SW of Medford in **Oregon Caves National Monument**
Oregon Country region W No. America between Pacific coast & the Rockies extending from N border of Calif. to Alaska — often so called ab 1818–46
Oregon Trail pioneer route to the Pacific Northwest ab 2000 m long from vicinity of Independence, Mo., to Fort Vancouver, Wash.; used esp. 1842–60
Orel \ō-rel, ör-ˈyöl\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Oka S of Moscow pop 232,000
Orem \ör-əm, ˈör- \ city N cen Utah N of Provo pop 25,729
Ore mountains — see ERZGEBIRGE
Oren-burg \ör-en-bərg, ˈör-, -bü(ə)rg\ or formerly **Chka-lov** \chä-ˈkäl-əf\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural river pop 345,000
Oren-se \ō-ˈren(t)-(j)sä\ 1 province NW Spain area 2694, pop 413,733 2 city, its * pop 73,379
Ore-sund \är-ə-sən\ or **The Sound** strait between Sjælland I., Denmark, & S Sweden connecting Kattegat with Baltic sea
Orfani, Gulf of — see STRYMONIC GULF
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument reservation S Ariz. on Mexican border S of Ajo area 513
Oril-lia \ō-ril-yä\ city Canada in SE Ont. on Lake Simcoe pop 24,040
Ori-no-co \ör-ə-nō-(j)kō, ˈör- \ river 1600 m Venezuela flowing from Brazilian border to Colombia border & thence into the Atlantic through wide delta
Oris-sa \ō-ˈris-ə\ state E India bordering on Bay of Bengal * Bhubaneswar area 60,136, pop 21,934,827
Ori-za-ba \ör-ə-zäb-ə, ˈör- \ 1 — see CITLALTEPETL 2 city E Mexico in Veracruz state pop 92,728
Or-khon \ör-kän\ river 450 m N Outer Mongolia flowing NE from N edge of the Gobi into the Selenga
Ork-ney \örk-nē\ islands N Scotland constituting a county * Kirkwall (on Mainland I.) area 376, pop 17,075 — **Ork-ney-an** \örk-nē-ən, örk- \ adj or n
Or-lan-do \ör-ˈlan-(j)dō\ city E cen Fla. pop 99,006
Or-lé-a-nais \ör-lē-ə-ˈnä\ region & former province N cen France * Orléans
Or-lé-ans \ör-lä-än\ commune N cen France pop 95,828
Or-ly \ör-ˈlē, ˈör-lē\ commune France, SSE suburb of Paris pop 30,202
Or-moc Bay \ör-ˈmäk\ inlet of Camotes sea Philippines in NW Leyte I.
Ormuz — see HORMUZ
Orne \ō(ə)rn\ river 95 m NW France flowing N into Bay of the Seine
Oron-tes \ō-ˈrānt-ēz, -ˈrān-tēz\ river 246 m Syria & Turkey rising in Lebanon in the Bika & flowing into the Mediterranean
Or-ping-ton \ör-piŋ-tən\ former urban district SE England in Kent, now part of Bromley
Or-re-fors \ör-ə-ˈförs, -ˈfösh\ town SE Sweden NW of Kalmar

Orsk \ò(ə)rsk\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural river S of Magnitogorsk pop 225,000
Or-te-gal \òrt-i-'gál\ cape NW Spain
Ort-les \òrt-'lās\ or **G Ort-ler** \-lär\ mountain range of E Alps N Italy between Venezia Tridentina & Lombardy; highest peak Ort-les (or **Ort-ler-spitz** \-lär-'s(h)pít-sə\ 12,793 ft
Oru-ro \ò-'rú(ə)r-(j)ò\ city W Bolivia pop 86,985
Or-vie-to \òr-vē-'at-(j)ò\ or **anc Vel-su-na** \vel-'sü-nə\ or **Vol-sin-ii** \väl-'sin-ē-'i\ commune cen Italy WNW of Terni pop 24,246
Osage \ò-'sāj, -ò-, \ river 360 m E Kans. & Mo. flowing E into the Missouri
Osa-ka \ò-'sāk-ə\ city & port Japan in S Honshu pop 3,018,000
Osh-a-wa \'ash-ə-'wā\ city Canada in SE Ont. on Lake Ontario ENE of Toronto pop 91,587
Osh-kosh \'ash-'kash\ city E Wis. on Lake Winnebago pop 53,221
Osi-jek \ò-'sē-(y)ek\ city N Yugoslavia in Slavonia pop 93,912
Os-lo \'az-(j)lò, 'ās- \ or formerly **Christi-a-nia** or **Kris-ti-a-nia** \kris(h)-chē-'an-ē-ə, 'kris-tē-, -'ān- \ city * of Norway at N end of Oslo Fjord (inlet of the Skagerrak) pop 487,846
Os-na-brück \'az-nə-'brük\ city NW Germany pop 140,400
Osor-no \ò-'sór-(j)ò\ 1 volcano 8727 ft S cen Chile in lake district 2 city S cen Chile S of Valdivia pop 69,220
Os-sa \'ās-ə\ mountain 6490 ft NE Greece in E Thessaly
Os-se-tia \ä-'sē-sh(ē)-ə\ region U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in cen Caucasus — see NORTH OSSETIA, SOUTH OSSETIA
Os-si-ning \'ās-'n-in, 'ās-nin\ village SE N.Y. pop 21,659
Ost-end \ās-'tend, 'ās-, \ or **Flem Oost-en-de** \ò-'sten-də\ or **F Os-tende** \ò-'stānd\ city & port NW Belgium pop 56,954
Osterreich — see AUSTRIA
Os-tia \'ās-tē-ə\ town cen Italy at mouth of the Tiber E of site of ancient town of the same name which was the port for Rome
Ostrasia — see AUSTRIA
Ostra-va \ò-'strə-və\ or **Mo-rav-ska Ostrava** \mór-əf-skə- \ city cen Czechoslovakia in Moravia pop 273,280
Osu-mi \ò-'sə-(j)mē, -ò-'sü-mē\ island group Japan in N Ryukyus
Os-we-go \ä-'swē-(j)gò\ city N N.Y. on Lake Ontario pop 23,844
Os-wie-cim \òsh-vē-'en(t)-səm\ or **Ausch-witz** \'aush-'vits\ commune S Poland W of Krakow pop 39,600
Ota-go Harbor \ò-'täg-ò\ inlet of the Pacific S New Zealand on E coast of South I.; Dunedin is situated on it
Ota-ru \ò-'tär-(j)ü\ city & port Japan on Otaru Bay on W coast of Hokkaido I. pop 202,000
Otran-to \ò-'tran-(j)tò, -ò-'trən-'tò\ commune & port S Italy on coast at SE tip of Apulia
Otranto, **Strait of strait** between SE Italy & W Albania
Otsu \òt-(j)sü\ city Japan in W cen Honshu pop 165,000
Ot-ta-wa \'at-ə-'wā, -wə-, -wò\ 1 city N cen Ill. pop 18,716 2 river 696 m E Canada in SE Ont. & S Que. flowing E into the St. Lawrence 3 city * of Canada in SE Ont. pop 302,341
Ot-to-man Empire \'at-ə-mən- \ former Turkish sultanate (* Constantinople) in SE Europe, W Asia, & N Africa including at greatest extent Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary States, Balkan States, & parts of Russia & Hungary
Ot-tum-wa \ə-'təm-wə, -ò-'təm- \ city SE Iowa pop 29,610
Oua-chi-ta \wāsh-ə-'tò\ 1 mountains W Ark. & SE Okla. S of the Arkansas 2 or **Wash-i-ta** \wāsh-ə-'tò\ river 605 m SW Ark. & E La. flowing into Black river
Oua-ga-dou-gou \wäg-ə-'dü-(j)gü\ city * of Upper Volta pop 115,500
Ouar-gla or **War-gla** \wör-glə, 'wär-, -glä\ town & oasis Algeria in the Sahara SW of Touggourt pop 18,206
Oubangui — see UBANGI
Oubangui-Chari — see UBANGI-SHARI
Ou-den-aar-de \'aud-'n-'ārd-ə, -òd- \ or **F Au-de-narde** \'ød-'n-'ārd\ commune Belgium in E Flanders on the Scheldt pop 22,084
Oudh \'aud\ region N India in E cen Uttar Pradesh * Lucknow
Oudts-hoorn \òts-'hò(ə)r\ city S Republic of So. Africa in S Cape Province 220 m E of Cape Town pop 25,800
Ouessant, Ile d' — see USHANT
Ouj-da \üzh-'dä\ city NE Morocco pop 128,645
Ou-lu \'au-(j)lü, 'ò- \ or **Sw Uleå-borg** \ü-'lē-ò-'bör-ē\ city N cen Finland on Gulf of Bothnia pop 87,224
Ou-ro Prê-to \ò-'rü-'prät-(j)ü\ city E Brazil in Minas Gerais pop 38,372
Ouse \'üz\ 1 or **Great Ouse** river 160 m, cen & E England flowing into the Wash 2 river 57 m NE England flowing SE to unite with the Trent forming the Humber
Outer Banks chain of sand islands & peninsulas along N.C. coast
Outer Hebrides — see HEBRIDES
Outer Mongolia — see MONGOLIA — **Outer Mongolian** *adj or n*
Out islands islands of the Bahamas group excepting New Providence
Ou-tre-mont \ü-'trə-'mänt, F ü-'trə-mōn\ city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I. pop 28,552
Ova-ile \ò-'vi-'ā, -'vā-'yā\ city N cen Chile pop 29,377
Over-ijs-sel \ò-və-'ri-səl\ province E Netherlands * Zwolle area 1318, pop 920,882
Over-land \ò-'vər-lənd\ city E Mo. NW of St. Louis pop 24,949
Overland Park city NE Kans. S of Kansas City pop 76,623
Ovie-do \ò-'vē-'ā-(j)thò\ 1 province NW Spain on Bay of Biscay area 4025, pop 1,045,635 — see ASTURIAS 2 city * of Oviedo province pop 147,172
Owas-co \ò-'wäs-(j)kò\ lake 11 m long cen N.Y.; one of the Finger lakes
Owa-ton-na \ò-wə-'tän-ə\ city SE Minn. pop 15,341
Owen Falls \ò-'ən- \ former waterfall 65 ft E Africa in Uganda in the Nile N of Lake Victoria; now submerged by **Owen Falls Dam**
Ow-ens \ò-'ənz\ river E Calif. formerly flowing into **Owens Lake** (now dry), now supplying water to city of Los Angeles by way of Los Angeles Aqueduct
Ow-ens-boro \ò-'ənz-'bör-ə, -'bə-rə\ city NW Ky. pop 50,329
Owen Sound city Canada in SE Ont. on Georgian Bay pop 18,469

Owen Stan-ley \'stan-lē\ mountain range E New Guinea; highest peak Mt. Victoria 13,240 ft
Owos-so \ə-'wäs-(j)ò, -ò-'wäs- \ city S cen Mich. W of Flint pop 17,179
Owy-hee \ò-'wi-(j)(h)ē\ river 250 m SW Idaho & SE Oreg. flowing N into Snake river
Ox-ford \'aks-fərd\ 1 village SW Ohio pop 15,868 2 or **ML Ox-o-nia** \'äk-'sō-nē-ə\ city S cen England * of Oxfordshire pop 108,564 — **Ox-ford-ian** \'aks-'förd-ē-ən, -'förd- \ *adj or n*
Ox-ford-shire \'aks-fərd-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **Oxford** county S cen England * **Oxford area** 1009, pop 535,300
Ox-nard \'äk-'snərd\ city S Calif. SE of Santa Barbara pop 71,225
Oxus — see AMU DARYA
Oxy-rhyn-chus \'äk-si-'rin-kəs\ or **Ar Eli Bah-na-sa** \el-'ban-ə-sə\ archaeological site Egypt N of Minya & S of Faiyum
Ozark plateau \ò-'zärk\ or **Ozark mountains** eroded tableland 1500–2500 ft high cen U.S. N of Arkansas river in N Ark., S Mo., & NE Okla. with E extension in S Ill. — **Ozark-er** \ò-'zär-kər\ *n* — **Ozark-ian** \ò-'zär-kē-ən\ *adj or n*
Ozarks, Lake of the reservoir 130 m long cen Mo. formed in Osage river by Bagnell Dam
Pa-bia-ni-ce \pāb-yə-'nēt-sə\ commune cen Poland SSW of Lodz pop 62,300
Pa-chu-ca \pə-'chü-kə\ city cen Mexico NE of Mexico City * of Hidalgo pop 84,543
Pa-cif-ic \pə-'sif-ik\ ocean extending from the arctic circle to the antarctic regions & from W No. America & W So. America to E Asia & Australia area 69,375,000
Pa-cif-i-ca \pə-'sif-i-kə\ city W Calif. S of San Francisco on the Pacific pop 36,020
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the islands in W Pacific under U.S. administration: the Marianas (except Guam), the Carolines (including the Palaus), & the Marshalls * Tanapag, on Saipan I.; a Japanese mandate 1919–45, land area 717, pop 90,940
Pac-to-lus \pak-'tò-ləs\ river Asia Minor in ancient Lydia flowing into the Hermus (modern Gediz) near Sardis
Pa-dang \pād-'āŋ\ city & port Indonesia in W Sumatra pop 143,699
Pad-ding-ton \pād-in-'tən\ former metropolitan borough NW London, England, now part of Westminster
Pa-dre \pād-rē, 'pad- \ island 100 m long S Tex. between Laguna Madre & Gulf of Mexico
Pad-ua \pāj-ə-wə, 'pad-ə-wə\ or **It Pa-do-va** \pād-ə-'vā\ commune NE Italy W of Venice pop 225,231 — **Pad-u-an** \pāj-ə-wən, 'pad-ə- \ *adj or n*
Pa-du-cah \pə-'d(y)ü-kə\ city W Ky. on the Ohio pop 31,627
Padus — see PO
Paes-tum \pēs-təm, 'pes- \ or **earlier Po-sei-do-nia** \päs-'i-'dō-nē-ə, -pō-'sī- \ ancient city S Italy in W Lucania on Gulf of Salerno (ancient Bay of Paestum)
Pa-go Pa-go \pāŋ-(j)gò-'pāŋ-(j)gò, -pāŋ-(j)gò-'pāŋ-(j)gò\ or **Pan-go Pan-go** \pāŋ-(j)gò-'pāŋ-(j)gò\ town & port * of American Samoa on Tutuila I. pop 2451
Pa-hang \pə-'han\ state E Federation of Malaysia bordering on So. China sea * Kuala Lipis area 13,873, pop 503,131
Pahsien — see CHUNGKING
Paines-ville \pānz-'vil\ city NE Ohio on Lake Erie pop 16,536
Painted desert region NE Ariz. E of the Little Colorado
Pais-ley \pāz-lē\ burgh SW Scotland in Strathclyde WSW of Glasgow pop 95,344
Pa-ki-stan \pak-i-'stan, -pāk-i-'stān\ country S Asia orig. comprising an eastern division & a western division; a dominion 1947–56 & a republic 1956–72 of the Brit. Commonwealth, formed from parts of former Brit. India; * Islamabad area 310,236, pop 53,990,173 — see EAST PAKISTAN, WEST PAKISTAN — **Pa-ki-stani** \-'stān-ē, -'stān-ē\ *adj or n*
Pa-lat-i-nate \pə-'lat-'n-ət\ or **G Pfalz** \'(p)fäls\ either of two districts SW Germany once ruled by counts palatine of the Holy Roman Empire: **Rhenish**, or **Rhine**, **Palatinate** or **G Rheinpfalz** \'rin-(p)fäls\ (on the Rhine E of Saarland) & **Upper Palatinate** or **G Ober-pfalz** \'ò-bər-(p)fäls\ (on the Danube around Regensburg) — see RHINELAND-PALATINATE
Pal-a-tine \pal-ə-'tīn\ 1 hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE 2 village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 25,904
Pa-lau \pə-'lau\ or **Pe-lew** \pə-'lü\ 1 district SW Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; usu. considered part of the Carolines land area 192, pop 11,210 2 — see BABELTHUAP
Pa-la-wan \pə-'lā-wən, -wān\ island 278 m long W Philippines W of the Visayas area 4550, pop (with adjacent islands) 232,322
Pa-lem-bang \pāl-əm-'bāŋ\ city & port Indonesia in SE Sumatra on Musi river pop 474,971
Pa-len-cia \pə-'len-ch(ē)-ə\ 1 province N Spain area 3256, pop 198,763 2 city, its *, NNE of Valladolid pop 58,320
Pa-len-que \pə-'len-(j)kə\ ruined Mayan city S Mexico in N Chiapas SW of present town of Palenque
Pa-ler-mo \pə-'lär-(j)mò, -'le(ə)r- \ or **anc Pan-or-mus** \pa-'nòr-məs\ or **Pan-hor-mus** \pan-'hòr- \ city & port Italy * of Sicily pop 656,355 — **Pa-ler-mi-tan** \pə-'lär-mət-'n, -'ler- \ *adj or n*
Pal-es-tine \pal-ə-'stīn, -stēn\ or **L Pal-aes-ti-na** \pal-ə-'stē-nə, -'stī- \ 1 ancient region SW Asia bordering on E coast of the Mediterranean & extending E of the Jordan 2 former country bordering on the Mediterranean on W & Dead sea on E; a part of the

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Ottoman Empire 1516–1917, a Brit. mandate 1923–48; now divided between Israel & Jordan, with Gaza Strip administered by Egypt — **Pal-es-tin-ian** \pal-ə-'stin-ē-ən, -'stin-yən\ *adj or n*
Pal-i-sades \pal-ə-'sādz\ line of cliffs 15 m long SE N.Y. & NE N.J. on W bank of the Hudson
Palk \pō(l)k\ strait 40 m wide between N Sri Lanka & SE India connecting Gulf of Mannar & Bay of Bengal
Pal-ma \pāl-mə\ or **Palma de Ma-lor-ca** \-,dā-mə(l)-'yōr-kə\ commune & port Spain * of Baleares province on Majorca pop 179,572
Pal-mas, Cape \pāl-məs\ cape Liberia on extreme SE coast
Palmer archipelago, Palmer peninsula — see ANTARCTIC
Palmer Land \pām-ər, 'pāl-mər\ the S section of Antarctic peninsula
Palm-er-ston \pām-ər-stən, 'pāl-mər-\ island (atoll) cen Pacific NW of Rarotonga I.; belongs to New Zealand area 1
Palmerston North city New Zealand on S North I. NE of Wellington pop 51,000
Palm Springs city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 20,936
Pal-my-ra \pal-'mi-rə\ 1 island cen Pacific in Line islands area 1 2 or **bib Tad-mor** \tad-,mō(ə)r\ or **Ta-mar** \tā-,mār, -mər\ ancient city Syria on N edge of Syrian desert NE of Damascus — **Pal-my-rene** \pal-mə-'rēn, -mī-\ *adj or n*
Palo Al-to \pal-ə-'wal-(tō)\ city W Calif. SE of San Francisco on San Francisco Bay pop 55,966
Pal-o-mar, Mount \pal-ə-,mār\ mountain 6126 ft S Calif. NNE of San Diego
Pa-los \pā-,lōs\ or **Palos de la Fron-te-ra** \-,lōz-,dā-lə-,frən-'ter-ə\ town & former port SW Spain on Tinto river SE of Huelva
Pa-louse \pə-'lūs\ 1 river 150 m NW Idaho & SE Wash. flowing W & S into the Snake 2 fertile hilly region E Wash. & NW Idaho N of Snake & Clearwater rivers
Pa-mirs \pə-'mi(ə)rz\ or **Pa-mir** \-'mi(ə)r\ mountain region cen Asia in Tadjik Republic & on borders of Sinkiang, Kashmir, & Afghanistan from which radiate Tien Shan to N, Kunlun & Karakoram to E, & Hindu Kush to W; has many peaks ove 20,000 ft, highest Kungur 25,146 ft
Pam-li-co \pam-li-,kō\ river E N.C., estuary of Tar river, flowing E into **Pamlico Sound** (inlet of the Atlantic between the mainland & offshore islands)
Pam-pa \pam-pə\ city NW Tex. ENE of Amarillo pop 21,726
Pam-phyl-ia \pam-'fil-ē-ə\ ancient district & Roman province S Asia Minor on coast S of Pisidia — **Pam-phyl-ian** \-ē-ən\ *adj or n*
Pam-plo-na \pam-'plō-nə\ or formerly **Pam-pe-lu-na** \pam-pə-'lū-nə\ city N Spain * of Navarra province & once * of Navarre kingdom pop 125,595
Pan-a-ma or Sp **Pa-na-má** \pan-ə-,mä, -mō, pan-ə-\ 1 country S Central America; a republic; before 1903 part of Colombia area (including Canal Zone) 29,129, pop 1,480,000 2 or **Panama City** city & port, its *, on Gulf of Panama pop 418,013 3 ship canal 51 m, cen Panama in the Canal Zone connecting the Atlantic (Caribbean sea) & the Pacific (Gulf of Panama) — **Pan-a-ma-ni-an** \pan-ə-'mā-nē-ən\ *adj or n*
Panama, Gulf of inlet of the Pacific on S coast of Panama
Panama, Isthmus of or formerly **Isthmus of Dari-en** \-,dar-ē-'en, -der-\ isthmus Central America connecting No. America & So. America & comprised in Republic of Panama
Panama Canal Zone — see CANAL ZONE
Panama City, 1 city & port NW Fla. on Gulf of Mexico pop 32,096 2 — see PANAMA
Pan-a-mint \pan-ə-,mint, -mənt\ mountains E Calif. W of Death valley — see TELESCOPE PEAK
Pa-nay \pə-'nī\ island Philippines in the Visayans; chief town Iloilo area 4446
Pan-gim or **Pan-jim** \pan-'jim\ or **New Goa** \gō-ə\ town & port W India in Goa; * of former Portuguese India
Pa-ni-pat \pān-i-,pət\ city NW India in SE Haryana state NNW of Delhi pop 67,026
Panjab — see PUNJAB
Panj-nad \pānj-'nād\ river 50 m Pakistan, the combined stream of the Chenab & the Sutlej, flowing SW into the Indus
Pan-kow \pānj-(kō)\ NE suburb of Berlin, Germany; seat of East German government
Pan-mun-jom \pān-,mūn-'jəm\ village S Korea SE of Kaesong
Pan-no-nia \pə-'nō-nē-ə\ Roman province SE Europe including territory W of the Danube now in Hungary & N Yugoslavia
Pantar — see ALOR
Pan-tel-le-ria \pan-,tel-ə-'rē-ə\ island Italy in the Mediterranean between Sicily & Tunisia
Pá-nu-co \pān-ə-,kō\ river 240 m, cen Mexico flowing from Hidalgo state NE into Gulf of Mexico
Pão de Açú-car \paũ(n)-dē-ə-'sü-kər\ or **Sugarloaf Mountain** peak 1280 ft SE Brazil in city of Rio de Janeiro on W side of entrance to Guanabara Bay
Pao-ki \pau-'kē\ city N cen China in SW Shensi on Wei river W of Sian pop 130,100
Paoking — see SHAOYANG
Pao-ting \bau-'diŋ\ or formerly **Tsing-yuan** \tʃiŋ-yü-'än\ city NE China SW of Peking pop 265,000
Pao-tow \bau-'dō\ city N China in SW Inner Mongolia on Yellow river W of Huhehot pop 800,000
Papal States — see STATES OF THE CHURCH
Pa-pee-te \pāp-ē-'āt-ē, pə-'pāt-ē, -'pēt-\ commune & port Society islands on Tahiti * of French Polynesia pop 24,000
Paph-la-go-nia \paf-lə-'gō-nē-ə, -nyə\ ancient country & Roman province N Asia Minor bordering on Black sea — **Paph-la-go-nian** \-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj or n*
Pa-phos \pā-,fās\ town SW Cyprus on coast 10 m WNW of site of ancient city of Paphos
Pa-pua \pap-yə-wə, 'pāp-ə-wə\ 1 — see NEW GUINEA 2 the SE portion of the island of New Guinea; part of Papua New Guinea
Papua, Gulf of arm of Coral sea SE New Guinea
Papua New Guinea country comprising territories of Papua & New Guinea; independent from 1975, formerly a U.N. trust terri-

tory administered by Australia * Port Moresby area 182,700, pop 2,276,632
Pa-rá \pə-'rā\ 1 river 200 m N Brazil, the E mouth of the Amazon 2 state N Brazil S of the Amazon * Belém area 470,752, pop 1,984,785 3 — see BELÉM
Para-guay \par-ə-'gwā, -'gwā\ 1 river 1500 m, cen So. America flowing from Mato Grosso plateau in Brazil S into the Paraná in Paraguay 2 country cen So. America traversed by Paraguay river; a republic * Asunción area 157,006, pop 2,390,000 — **Par-a-guay-an** \par-ə-'gwī-ən, -'gwā-\ *adj or n*
Para-i-ba \par-ə-'ē-bə\ 1 or **Paraíba do Nor-te** \-dā-'nört-ē\ river 240 m NE Brazil flowing E into the Atlantic 2 or **Paraíba do Sul** \-'sül\ river 660 m SE Brazil flowing NE into the Atlantic 3 state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * João Pessoa area 21,591, pop 2,383,518
Para-mar-i-bo \par-ə-'mar-ə-,bō\ city & port * of Surinam on Suriname river pop 110,867
Para-mount \par-ə-,maunt\ city SW Calif. N of Long Beach pop 34,734
Pa-ram-us \pə-'ram-əs\ borough NE N.J. pop 29,495
Pa-ra-ná \par-ə-'nā\ 1 or in upper course **Al-to Paraná** \al-(tō-\ river 2040 m, cen So. America flowing from junction of Rio Grande & the Paraíba in Brazil SSW into the Río de la Plata in Argentina 2 state S Brazil E of the Paraná * Curitiba area 82,741, pop 6,741,520 3 city NE Argentina pop 107,551
Pa-ra-na-i-ba or formerly **Pa-ra-na-hi-ba** \par-ə-nā-'ē-bə\ river 530 m S Brazil flowing SW to unite with the Rio Grande forming the Paraná
Par-du-bi-ce \pārd-ə-,bit-sə\ city Czechoslovakia in Bohemia on the Elbe E of Prague pop 69,508
Pa-ria \pār-ē-ə\ peninsula NE Venezuela
Paria, Gulf of inlet of the Atlantic between Trinidad & Venezuela
Pa-ri-cu-tin \pə-'rē-kə-,tēn\ volcano 7451 ft SW Mexico in NW Michoacán; first eruption 1943
Parida, La — see BOLÍVAR (Cerro)
Par-is \par-əs\ 1 city NE Tex. pop 23,441 2 or anc **Lu-te-tia** \lū-'tē-sh(ē)-ə\ city * of France on the Seine pop 2,590,771 — **Pa-ri-sian** \pə-'rīz-ən, -'rēzh-\ *adj or n*
Park-ers-burg \pār-kərz-,bərg\ city NW W.Va. pop 44,208
Park Forest village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 30,638
Park Ridge city NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 42,466
Par-ma \pār-mə\ 1 city NE Ohio S of Cleveland pop 100,216 2 commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna pop 171,304
Parma Heights city NE Ohio S of Cleveland pop 27,192
Par-na-i-ba or formerly **Par-na-hy-ba** \pār-nā-'ē-bə\ river 900 m NE Brazil flowing NE into the Atlantic
Par-nas-sus \pār-'nas-əs\ or NGk **Par-nas-sós** \pār-nə-'sós\ mountain 8060 ft, cen Greece N of Gulf of Corinth
Par-os \par-,əs, 'per-\ or NGk **Pá-ros** \pār-,ós\ island Greece in cen Cyclades W of Naxos area 81
Par-ra-mat-ta \par-ə-'mat-ə\ city SE Australia, W suburb of Sydney, on Parramatta river (estuary, W arm of Port Jackson) pop 106,996
Par-ri-s \par-əs\ island S S.C. in Port Royal sound
Par-ry \par-ē\ islands Canada in N Northwest Territories in Arctic ocean N of Victoria I.
Parsnip — see FINLAY
Par-thia \pār-thē-ə\ ancient country SW Asia in NE modern Iran
Pas-a-de-na \pas-ə-'dē-nə\ 1 city SW Calif. E of Glendale pop 113,327 2 city SE Tex. E of Houston pop 89,277
Pa-sar-ga-dae \pə-'sār-gə-,dē\ city of ancient Persia built by Cyrus the Great; ruins NE of site of later Persepolis
Pa-say \pās-,ī\ or **Ri-zal** \ri-'zāl, -'sāl\ municipality Philippines in Luzon on Manila Bay S of Manila pop 174,100
Pas-ca-gou-la \pas-kə-'gü-lə\ city & port SE Miss. pop 27,264
Pasco, Cerro de — see CERRO DE PASCO
Pascua, Isla de — see EASTER
Pas de Calais — see DOVER (Strait of)
Pa-sig \pās-ig\ river 12 m Philippines in Luzon flowing from the Laguna de Bay through Manila into Manila Bay
Pas-sa-ic \pə-'sā-ik\ 1 river 100 m NE N.J. flowing into Newark Bay 2 city NE N.J. SSE of Paterson pop 55,124
Pas-sa-ma-quod-dy Bay \pas-ə-mə-'kwād-ē\ inlet of Bay of Fundy between E Me. & SW N.B. at mouth of St. Croix river
Pas-se-ro, Cape \pās-ə-,rō, 'pas-\ headland Italy at SE tip of Sicily
Pas-sy \pa-'sē\ section of Paris, France, on right bank of the Seine near the Bois de Boulogne
Pas-ta-za \pə-'stāz-ə, -'stās-\ river 400 m Ecuador & Peru flowing S into the Marañón
Pat-a-go-nia \pat-ə-,gō-nyə, -nē-ə\ region So. America in S Argentina & S Chile between the Andes & the Atlantic S of ab 40° S lat.; sometimes considered as including Tierra del Fuego — **Pat-a-go-nian** \-nyən, -nē-ən\ *adj or n*
Pa-tan \pā-,tən\ city E cen Nepal adjoining Katmandu pop 53,930
Pa-tap-sco \pə-'tap-(s)kō, -si-,kō\ river 80 m N cen Md. flowing SE into Chesapeake Bay
Pat-er-son \pat-ər-sən\ city NE N.J. N of Newark pop 144,824
Pa-ti-a-la \pāt-ē-'āl-ə\ 1 former state NW India, now part of Punjab state 2 city, its *, 70 m SW of Simla pop 157,920
Pat-mos \pat-məs\ island Greece in the NW Dodecanese
Pat-na \pāt-nə\ city NE India on the Ganges, winter * of Bihar pop 459,717
Pa-tos, La-goa dos \lə-,gō-əd-ə-'spat-əs\ lagoon 124 m long S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul
Pa-tras \pə-'tras, 'pa-tras\ or NGk **Pa-trai** \pā-trā\ or anc **Pa-trae** \pā-(trē)\ city & port W Greece in N Peloponnesus on Gulf of Patras pop 111,238
Patras, Gulf of or **Gulf of Cal-y-don** \kal-ə-,dän, -əd-'n\ inlet of Ionian sea W Greece W of Gulf of Corinth
Patrimony of St. Peter — see ROME (Duchy of)
Pa-tux-ent \pə-'tək-sənt\ river 100 m, cen Md. flowing S & SE into Chesapeake Bay

Pau \pō\ 1 or **F Gave de Pau** \gáv-də-pō\ river 100 m SW France rising in the Pyrenees SW of Pau & flowing to the Adour — see GAVARNIE 2 commune SW France on the Pau pop 74,005

Paumotu — see TUAMOTU

Pa-via \pə-ˈvè-ə\ commune N Italy S of Milan pop 85,160

Pav-lof, Mount \ˈpav-lóf\ volcano 8215 ft SW Alaska on SW Alaska peninsula in Aleutian range

Paw-tuck-et \pə-ˈtək-ət, pō-\ city NE R.I. pop 76,984

Pay-san-dú \pī-sän-ˈdū\ city & port W Uruguay pop 52,472

Pea-body \ˈpē-bād-ē, -bəd-ē\ city NE Mass. N of Lynn pop 48,080

Peace \ˈpēs\ river 945 m W Canada flowing E & NE in N.B.C. & N Alta. into the Slave — see FINLAY

Pearl \ˈpær(-ə)l\ 1 river 490 m S Miss. flowing S into Gulf of Mexico 2 or **Chu** \jü\ or **Canton** river SE China SE of Canton at E side of West river delta

Pearl City city Hawaii in S Oahu pop 19,552

Pearl Harbor inlet Hawaii on S coast of Oahu W of Honolulu

Pea-ry Land \ˈpi(ə)r-ē\ region N Greenland on Arctic ocean

Pe-chen-ga \ˈpɛch-ən-gə\ or **Finn Pet-sa-mo** \ˈpet-sə,mō\ town & port U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on inlet of Barents sea in district that belonged to Finland 1920-44

Pe-cho-ra \pə-ˈchōr-ə, -ˈchōr-\ river 1125 m U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing N into Barents sea

Pe-cos \ˈpā-kəs\ river 735 m E N.Mex. & W Tex. flowing SE into the Rio Grande

Pecs \ˈpäch\ city S Hungary W of the Danube pop 144,000

Ped-er-nal-es \pərd-ˈn-al-əs\ river 150 m, cen Tex. flowing E into the Colorado

Pee-bles \ˈpē-bəlz\ 1 or **Pee-bles-shire** \ˈpē-bəl-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ or **Tweed-dale** \ˈtwēd-,dāl\ former county SE Scotland including upper course of the Tweed area 347 2 burgh SE Scotland in Borders region

Pee Dee \ˈpē,dē\ river 233 m N.C. & S.C. flowing SE into Winyah Bay — see YADKIN

Peeks-kill \ˈpēk-,skil\ city SE N.Y. N of Yonkers pop 18,881

Peel \ˈpē(ə)l\ river 425 m NW Canada rising in W Yukon Territory & flowing E & N into the Mackenzie

Pee-ne \ˈpā-nə\ river 70 m N Germany flowing E through Pomerania into Stettiner Haff

Pee-ne-mün-de \pā-nə-ˈm(y)ün-də, -ˈmuen-\ village NE Germany on island at mouth of Peene river

Pei-pus \pī-pəs\ or Estonian **Peip-si** \ˈpāp-sē\ or Russ **Chudskoe** \ˈchüt-skə-yə\ lake U.S.S.R. in E Estonia & NW Soviet Russia, Europe area 1357

Peiraeus — see PIRAEUS

Pe-ka-long-an \pek-ə-ˈlōŋ-än\ city Indonesia in cen Java on N coast pop 102,380

Pe-kin \ˈpē-kən, -ˈkin\ city N cen Ill. SSW of Peoria pop 31,375

Pe-king \ˈpē-ˈkīŋ\ or formerly **Pei-ping** \ˈpā-ˈpiŋ, ˈbā-\ municipality * of China pop 8,000,000

Pe-la-gian \pə-ˈlā-j(ē)-ən\ islands Italy in the Mediterranean S of Sicily between Malta & Tunisia

Pe-lee \ˈpē-lē\ island SE Canada in W Lake Erie SW of Point Pelee, Ont. area 18

Pe-lée, Mount \pə-ˈlā\ volcano French West Indies in N Martinique; erupted 1902

Pelee, Point — see POINT PELEE NATIONAL PARK

Pe-le-liu \pel-ə-ˈlē(-)ü\ island W Pacific at S end of Palau islands

Pelew — see PALAU

Pe-li-on \ˈpē-lē-ən\ or NGk **Pil-ion** \ˈpēl-,yōn\ mountain 5417 ft NE Greece in E Thessaly SE of Mt. Ossa

Pel-la \ˈpel-ə\ ancient city NE Greece, ancient * of Macedonia

Pel-ly \ˈpel-ē\ river 330 m NW Canada in Yukon Territory flowing W into the Yukon

Pel-o-pon-ne-sus \pel-ə-pə-ˈnē-səs\ or **Pel-o-pon-ne-sos** \-səs\ or **Pel-o-pon-nese** \ˈpel-ə-pə-nēz, -ˈnēs\ or **Mo-rea** \mə-ˈrē-ə\ peninsula forming S part of mainland of Greece — **Pel-o-pon-ne-sian** \pel-ə-pə-ˈnē-zhən, -shən\ adj or n

Pe-lo-tas \pə-ˈlōt-əs\ city S Brazil in SE Rio Grande do Sul at S end of Lagoa dos Patos pop 208,672

Pem-ba \ˈpem-bə\ island Tanzania in Indian ocean N of island of Zanzibar

Pem-broke \ˈpem-brūk, U.S. also -brök\ 1 city Canada in SE Ont. WNW of Ottawa pop 16,544 2 or **Pem-broke-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SW Wales * Haverfordwest area 614

Pem-broke Pines \ˈpem-brök\ city SE Fla. S of Fort Lauderdale pop 15,520

Pe-nang \pə-ˈnan\ island SE Asia at N end of Strait of Malacca area 108 2 state Federation of Malaysia comprising Penang I. & mainland opposite: until 1948 one of the Straits Settlements * **Pinang** area 400, pop 776,770 3 — see PINANG

Pend Oreille \pän-də-ˈrā\ river 100 m N Idaho & NE Wash. flowing from **Pend Oreille Lake** (35 m long, in Idaho) W & N into the Columbia in B.C.

Pe-ne-us \pə-ˈnē-əs\ or NGk **Pi-ni-ös** \pēn-ˈyös\ or formerly **Sa-lam-bria** \sə-ˈlam-brē-ə\ river 125 m N Greece in Thessaly flowing E into Gulf of Salonika

Peng-pu \ˈpəŋ-ˈpü\ city E China in N Anhwei pop 253,000

Peninsular Malaysia — see MALAYA

Pen-ki \ˈbən-ˈchē\ city NE China in E cen Liaoning pop 750,000

Pen-nine Alps \ˈpen-,in\ section of Alps on border between Switzerland & Italy NE of Graian Alps — see ROSA (Monte)

Pennine Chain mountains N England extending S from Scottish border to Derbyshire & Staffordshire; highest Cross Fell 2930 ft

Penn-syl-va-nia \pen(t)-səl-ˈvā-nyə, -nē-ə\ state NE U.S. * Harrisburg area 45,333, pop 11,793,909

Pe-nob-scot \pə-ˈnāb-,skät, -skät\ river 101 m, cen Me. flowing S into **Penobscot Bay** (inlet of the Atlantic)

Penrhyn — see TONGAREVA

Pen-sa-co-la \pen(t)-sə-ˈkō-lə\ city & port NW Fla. on **Pensacola Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico) pop 59,507

Pen-tap-o-lis \pen-ˈtap-ə-ləs\ any one of several groups of five ancient cities in Italy, Asia Minor, & Cyrenaica

Pen-tel-i-cus \pen-ˈtel-i-kəs\ or **Pen-tel-i-kon** \-kən, -ˈkän\ or NGk **Pen-de-li-kón** \pen-,del-ē-ˈkón\ mountain 3639 ft E Greece in Attica NE of Athens

Pen-tic-ton \pen-ˈtik-tən\ city Canada in S B.C. pop 18,146

Pent-land \ˈpent-lənd\ 1 firth channel between Orkneys & mainland of Scotland 2 hills S Scotland in Borders, Lothian, & Strathclyde regions; highest peak Scald Law 1898 ft

Pen-za \ˈpen-zə\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on Sura river 225 m W of Kuibyshev pop 374,000

Pen-zance \pen-ˈzan(t)s, pən-\ borough & port SW England in Cornwall on English channel pop 19,352

Pen-zhin-ska-ya Bay \ˈpen-zhin(t)-skə-yə\ or **Pen-zhi-na Bay** \ˈpen-zhə-nə\ arm of Sea of Okhotsk, U.S.S.R., between Kamchatka peninsula & mainland

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen — see YEMEN

Pe-o-ria \pē-ˈōr-ē-ə, -ˈōr-\ city N cen Ill. pop 126,963

Pep-in, Lake \ˈpip-ən, ˈpep-\ expansion of the upper Mississippi 34 m long between SE Minn. & W Wis.

Pera — see BEYOGLU

Pe-raea or **Pe-rea** \pə-ˈrē-ə\ ancient region of Palestine E of the Jordan

Pe-rak \ˈper-ə, ˈpir-ə, ˈper-ak\ state Malaysia in W Peninsular Malaysia on Strait of Malacca * Kuala Kangsar area 7980, pop 1,562,566

Per-di-do \pər-ˈdēd(-)ō\ river 60 m rising in SE Ala. & flowing S into Gulf of Mexico forming part of Ala.-Fla. boundary

Per-ga \ˈpər-gə\ ancient city S Asia Minor in Pamphylia

Per-ga-mum \ˈpər-gə-məm\ or **Per-ga-mus** \-məs\ or **Per-ga-mos** \-məs, ˈmäs\ 1 ancient Greek kingdom covering most of Asia Minor; at its height 263-133 B.C. 2 or modern **Ber-ga-ma** \bər-ˈgām-ə\ city W Turkey NNE of Izmir * of ancient Pergamum pop 24,121

Pé-ri-gord \per-ə-ˈgō(ə)r\ old division of N Guienne in SW France * Périgueux

Pé-ri-gueux \-ˈgə(r), -ˈgœ\ commune SW France NE of Bordeaux pop 37,450

Pe-rim \pə-ˈrim, -ˈrēm\ island in Bab el Mandeb strait at entrance to Red sea; belongs to Southern Yemen

Per-lis \ˈper-ləs\ state Malaysia bordering on Thailand & Andaman sea * Kangar area 310, pop 121,062

Perm \ˈpərm, ˈpe(ə)rm\ or formerly **Mo-lo-tov** \ˈmäl-ə,tōf, ˈmöl-, ˈmöl-, -ˈtōv\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe pop 850,000

Per-nam-bu-co \pər-nəm-ˈb(y)ü(-)kō, ˈper-nəm-ˈbü-\ 1 state NE Brazil * Recife area 38,315, pop 5,208,011 2 — see RECIFE

Per-nik \ˈpe(ə)r-nik\ or **Dimitrovo** \də-ˈmē-trə-,vō\ city W Bulgaria S of Sofia pop 79,335

Per-pi-gnan \per-pē-nyä\ city S France SE of Toulouse near Mediterranean coast pop 102,191

Per-sep-o-lis \pər-ˈsep-ə-ləs\ city of ancient Persia, site in SW Iran NE of Shiraz

Persia — see IRAN

Persian Gulf arm of Arabian sea between SW Iran & Arabia

Persian Gulf States Kuwait, Bahrein, Qatar, & United Arab Emirates

Persis — see FARs

Perth \ˈpərth\ 1 city * of Western Australia on Swan river pop (with suburbs) 499,969 — see FREMANTLE 2 or **Perth-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county cen Scotland area 249 3 burgh cen Scotland pop 48,051

Perth Am-boy \pər-ˈtham-,bōi\ city & port NE N.J. on Raritan Bay at mouth of Raritan river pop 38,798

Pe-ru \pə-ˈrū\ country W So. America; a republic * Lima area 482,257, pop 14,010,000 — **Pe-ru-vi-an** \-ˈrū-vē-ən\ adj or n

Pe-ru-gia \pə-ˈrū-j(ē)-ə, pā-\ commune cen Italy between Lake Trasimeno & the Tiber * of Umbria pop 125,926

Perugia, Lake of — see TRASIMENO (Lake)

Pe-sa-ro \ˈpā-zə-,rō\ commune & port cen Italy on the Adriatic NW of Ancona pop 79,943

Pes-ca-do-res \pes-kə-ˈdōr-ēz, -ˈdōr-, -əs\ or **Peng-hu** \ˈpəŋ-ˈhü\ islands E China in Formosa strait, attached to Formosa; chief town Makung (on Penghu, chief island) area 49

Pe-sca-ra \pe-ˈskār-ə\ commune & port cen Italy on the Adriatic pop 115,122

Pe-sha-war \pə-ˈshä-wər, -ˈshäu(-ə)r\ city N Pakistan ESE of Khyber pass pop 296,000

Pe-tah Tiq-va or **Pe-tah Tik-vah** \pet-ə-ˈtik(-)vä, ˈpät-\ city W Israel E of Tel Aviv pop 83,200

Pet-a-lu-ma \pet-ˈl-ü-mə\ city W Calif. N of San Francisco pop 24,870

Pe-ter-bor-ough \ˈpēt-ər-bər-ə, -ˈbər-ə, -b(ə-)rə\ 1 city Canada in SE Ont. pop 58,111 2 borough E cen England pop 70,021

Peterborough, Soke of \ˈsōk\ former administrative county E cen England in Northamptonshire; later part of Huntingdonshire & since 1974 in Cambridgeshire

Pe-ters-burg \ˈpēt-ərz-,bərg\ 1 city SE Va. pop 36,103 2 SAINT PETERSBURG — see LENINGRAD

Pet-it-co-di-ac \pet-ē-ˈkōd-ē,ak\ river 60 m SE Canada in SE N.B. flowing to head of Bay of Fundy

Pe-ti-tot \ˈpet-i-,tō\ river 295 m W cen Canada flowing W into Liard river

Pe-tra \ˈpē-trə, ˈpe-trə\ ancient city of NW Arabia on slope of Mt. Hor, site now in SW Jordan; * of the Edomites & Nabataeans

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Petrified Forest National Park reservation E Ariz. in Painted desert containing natural exhibit of petrified wood *area* 147

Pe-tro-dvo-rets \pe-trəd-və-'rets\ or formerly **Pe-ter-hof** \pēt-ər-'hōf, -häf\ town U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, W of Leningrad

Petrograd — see LENINGRAD

Pet-ro-pav-lovsk \pe-trə-'pav-,lōfsk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in N Kazakhstan *pop* 173,000

Petropavlovsk-Kam-chat-ski \-kam-'chat-skē\ city & port U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia on Kamchatka peninsula *pop* 154,000

Pe-tró-po-lis \pə-'tráp-ə-ləs\ city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state *pop* 200,052

Petrovsk — see MAKHACHKALA

Pet-ro-za-vodsk \pe-trə-zə-'vātsk\ city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe * of Karelian Republic on Lake Onega *pop* 185,000

Petsamo — see PECHENGA

Pfalz — see PALATINATE

Pforz-heim \('p)forts-,hīm\ city W Germany SE of Karlsruhe *pop* 90,022

Pha-ros \fa(ə)r-,ās, 'fe(ə)r-\ peninsula N Egypt in city of Alexandria; formerly an island

Pharr \fär\ city S Tex. E of McAllen *pop* 15,829

Phar-sa-lus \fär-'sā-ləs\ or modern **Phar-sa-la** \fär-sə-lə\ or NGk **Fär-sa-la** \fär-\ town NE Greece in E Thessaly in ancient district of **Phar-sa-lia** \fär-'sāl-yə, -'sā-lē-\

Phe-nix City \fē-niks-\ city E Ala. *pop* 25,281

Phil-a-del-phia \fil-ə-'del-fyə, -fē-\ 1 city & port SE Pa. on the Delaware *pop* 1,948,609 2 — see ALASEHIR 3 — see AMMAN —

Phil-a-del-phan \-fyən, -fē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Phi-lae \fi-'lē\ island S Egypt in the Nile above Aswān; now submerged

Philippeville — see SKIKDA

Phi-lip-pi \fil-ə-pī also fə-'lip-,ī\ ancient town NE Greece in N cen Macedonia — **Phi-lip-pi-an** \fə-'lip-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Phil-ip-pine \fil-ə-'pēn, 'fil-ə-\ 1 islands of the Malay archipelago NE of Borneo — see PHILIPPINES 2 sea comprising the waters of the W Pacific E of & adjacent to the Philippines

Phil-ip-pines \-'pēnz, -pēnz\ or **Republic of the Philippines** or Sp **Re-pú-bli-ca de Fi-li-pi-nas** \re-'püv-lē-kā-thā-fē-lē-'pē- (n)ās\ or **Pilipino Re-pu-bli-ka ng Pi-li-pi-nas** \-nān-pē-lē-'pē- (n)ās\ country E Asia comprising the Philippine islands; a republic, once a Spanish possession & (1898–1945) a U.S. possession * Manila *land area* 114,830, *pop* 37,960,000 — **Philippine** *adj*

Philippopolis — see PLOVDIV

Phi-lis-tia \fə-'lis-tē-\ ancient country SW Palestine on the coast; the land of the Philistines

Phil-lips-burg \fil-əps-,bərg\ town W N.J. on Delaware river *pop* 17,849

Phnom Penh or **Pnom-penh** \('pə)'nöm-'pen, (pə)'näm-\ city * of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) on the Mekong *pop* 393,995

Pho-caea \fō-'sē-\ ancient city of Asia Minor on Aegean sea in N Ionia — **Pho-cae-an** \-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Pho-cis \fō-səs\ region cen Greece N of Gulf of Corinth

Phoe-ni-cia or **Phe-ni-cia** \fi-'nish-(ē)-ə, -'nēsh-\ or **Phe-ni-ce** \-nī-sē\ ancient country SW Asia at E end of the Mediterranean in modern Syria & Lebanon

Phoe-nix \fē-niks\ 1 city * of Ariz. on Salt river *pop* 581,562 2 islands cen Pacific belonging to Kiribati

Phry-gia \frij-(ē)-ə\ ancient country W cen Asia Minor divided ab 400 B.C. into **Greater Phrygia** (the inland region) & **Lesser Phrygia** (region along the Hellespont)

Pia-cen-za \pyä-'chen(t)-sə, -pē-ə-\ or anc **Pla-cen-tia** \plə-'sen-(ē)-ə\ commune N Italy on the Po SE of Milan *pop* 103,439

Pi-auri or formerly **Pi-au-hy** \pyäu-'ē, pē-,äu-\ state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic E of Parnaíba river * Teresina *area* 94,819, *pop* 1,735,568

Pia-ve \pyäv-(,)ä, pē-'äv-\ river 137 m NE Italy flowing S & SE into the Adriatic

Pic-ar-dy \pik-ərd-ē\ or F **Pi-car-die** \pē-kär-dē\ region & former province N France bordering on English channel N of Normandy * Amiens — **Pi-card** \pik-'järd, -ərd; pik-'ärd\ *adj* or *n*

Pi-ce-num \pī-'sē-nəm\ district of ancient Italy on the Adriatic SE of Umbria

Pi-co Ri-ve-ra \pē-(,)kō-rə-'vir-\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles *pop* 54,170

Pied-mont \pēd-,mänt\ 1 plateau E U.S. lying E of the Appalachian mountains between SE N. Y. & cen Ala. 2 or It **Pie-mon-te** \pyä-'mōn-(,)tā\ region NW Italy bordering on France & Switzerland W of Lombardy * Turin — **Pied-mon-tese** \pēd-mən-'tēz, -(,)mān-, -'tēs\ *adj* or *n*

Pie-dras Ne-gras \pē-,ā-drə-'snā-grəs, -ed-rə-'sneg-rəs\ city N Mexico in Coahuila on Rio Grande opposite Eagle Pass, Tex. *pop* 65,883

Pi-e-ria \pī-'ir-ē-ə, -'er-\ ancient region NE Greece in Macedonia N of Thessaly

Pierre \pi(ə)r\ city * of S.Dak. on the Missouri *pop* 9699

Pierre-fonds \pē-,e(ə)r-'fō\ city Canada in S Que. W of Montreal *pop* 33,010

Pie-ter-mar-itz-burg \pēt-ər-'mar-əts-,bərg\ city E Republic of So. Africa * of Natal *pop* 128,598

Pigs, Bay of \piz\ or **Co-chi-nos Bay** \kō-,chē-nəs-\ bay W Cuba on S coast

Pikes Peak \piks\ mountain 14,110 ft E cen Colo. at S end of Front range

Pik Pobedy — see POBEDA PEAK

Pi-la-tus \pi-'lāt-\ mountain 6995 ft, cen Switzerland in Unterwalden SW of Lucerne

Pil-co-ma-yo \pil-kə-'mī-(,)ō\ river 1000 m S cen So. America rising in Bolivia & flowing SE on Argentina-Paraguay boundary into Paraguay river

Pilion — see PELION

Pillars of Her-cu-les \hər-kyə-'lēz\ the two promontories at E end of Strait of Gibraltar: Rock of Gibraltar (in Europe) & Jebel Musa (in Africa)

Pilos — see PYLOS

Pim-li-co \pim-li-,kō\ district of W London, England in SW Westminster

Pi-nang \pi-'nan\ or **George Town** \jō(ə)rj-,taun\ or **Pe-nang** \pə-'nan\ city & port Federation of Malaysia * of Penang on Penang I. *pop* 234,930

Pi-nar del Río \pi-,när-,del-'rē-(,)ō\ city & port W Cuba SW of Havana *pop* 67,600

Pin-dus \pin-dəs\ mountains N Greece between Epirus & Thessaly; highest point over 7500 ft

Pine Bluff \pīn-'bləf, -bləf\ city SE cen Ark. *pop* 57,389

Pi-nel-las \pī-'nel-\ peninsula W Fla. W of Tampa Bay

Pinellas Park city W Fla. NW of St. Petersburg *pop* 22,287

Pines, Isle of 1 — see YOUTH (Isle of) 2 — see KUNIE

Ping \piŋ\ river 360 m W Thailand flowing SSE to join the Nan forming the Chao Phraya

Piniós — see PENEUS

Pinkiang — see HARBIN

Pinnacles National Monument reservation W cen Calif. in Coast range SSE of Hollister *area* 20

Pi-nole \pē-'nōl\ city W Calif. N of Berkeley *pop* 15,850

Pinsk \pin(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Belorussia *pop* 62,000

Pinsk Marshes — see PRIPET

Piotr-kow \pyöt-ər-,küf, pē-'öt-, -küv\ or Russ **Pe-tro-kov** \pe-trə-,kōf, -kōv\ commune cen Poland SSE of Lodz *pop* 59,700

Pipe Spring National Monument reservation NW Ariz. on Kaibab plateau containing old Mormon fort

Pipe-stone National Monument \pīp-,stōn\ reservation SW Minn. containing quarry once used by Indians

Piq-ua \pik-(,)wā, -wə\ city W Ohio N of Dayton *pop* 20,741

Pi-rae-us or **Pei-rae-us** \pī-'rē-\ or NGk **Pi-rai-ēvs** \pē-re-'efs\ city E Greece on Saronic gulf; port for Athens *pop* 183,957

Piríneos — see PYRENEES

Pir-ma-sens \pi(ə)r-mə-'zen(t)s\ city W Germany near French border E of Saarbrücken *pop* 56,420

Pir-na \pi(ə)r-nə\ city E Germany SE of Dresden *pop* 47,468

Pi-sa \pē-zə, It -sā\ commune W cen Italy in Tuscany on the Arno *pop* 102,864 — **Pi-san** \pēz-'n\ *adj* or *n*

Pis-cat-a-qua \pis-'kat-ə-,kwō\ river 12 m Me. & N.H. formed by junction of Cocheco & Salmon Falls rivers & flowing SE on Me.-N.H. boundary into the Atlantic

Pis-gah \piz-gə\ or **Ne-bo** \nē-(,)bō\ mountain 2644 ft Palestine in Jordan E of N end of Dead sea

Pishpek — see FRUNZE

Pi-sid-ia \pə-'sid-ē-ə, pī-\ ancient country S Asia Minor N of Pamphylia — **Pi-sid-ian** \-ē-ən\ *adj*

Pi-sto-ia \pi-'stōi-ə, -'stō-yə\ commune cen Italy NW of Florence *pop* 90,463

Pit \pit\ river 280 m N Calif. flowing SW into the Sacramento

Pit-cairn \pit-,ka(ə)rn, -ke(ə)rn\ island S Pacific SE of Tuamotu archipelago; a Brit. colony, with several smaller islands

Pitts-burg \pits-,bərg\ 1 city W Calif. NE of Oakland on San Joaquin river *pop* 20,651 2 city SE Kans. *pop* 20,171

Pitts-burgh \pits-,bərg\ city SW Pa. *pop* 520,117

Pitts-field \pits-,fēld\ city W Mass. *pop* 57,020

Piz Bernina — see BERNINA

Pla-cen-tia \plə-'sen-chə\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles *pop* 21,948

Placentia Bay inlet of the Atlantic E Canada in SE Nfld.

Plac-id, Lake \plas-əd\ lake 5 m long NE N. Y. in the Adirondacks

Plain-field \plān-,fēld\ city NE N. J. *pop* 46,862

Plains of Abra-ham \ā-brə-,ham\ plateau Canada in W part of city of Quebec

Plain-view \plān-vyü\ city NW Tex. N of Lubbock *pop* 19,096

Plain-ville \plān-,vil\ town cen Conn. SW of Hartford *pop* 16,733

Pla-no \plā-(,)nō\ city NE Tex. N of Dallas *pop* 17,872

Plantation city SE Fla. W of Fort Lauderdale *pop* 23,523

Plant City \plant-\ city W cen Fla. E of Tampa *pop* 15,451

Plas-sey \plas-ē\ village NE India in West Bengal N of Calcutta

Pla-ta, Río de la \rē-(,)ō-,del-ə-'plāt-\ or **River Plate** \plāt\ estuary of Paraná & Uruguay rivers So. America between Uruguay & Argentina; 225 m long

Pla-taea \plə-'tē-ə\ or **Pla-tae-ae** \-tē-,ē\ ancient city Greece in SE Boeotia S of Thebes — **Pla-tae-an** \-tē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Platte \plat\ 1 river 310 m, cen Nebr. formed by junction of the No. Platte & So. Platte & flowing E into the Missouri 2 river 300 m SW Iowa & NW Mo. flowing into the Missouri

Plattensee — see BALATON

Platt National Park \plat\ reservation S Okla. containing numerous sulfur & other mineral springs *area* 912 acres

Platts-burgh or **Platts-burg** \plats-,bərg\ city NE N.Y. on Lake Champlain *pop* 18,715

Plau-en \plau-ən\ or **Plauen im Vogt-land** \plau-ə-,nim-'fōk-tlānt\ city E Germany on the Weisse Elster *pop* 81,907

Pleasant — see NAURU

Pleasant Hill city W Calif. ENE of Oakland *pop* 24,610

Pleas-an-ton \plez-'n-tən\ city W Calif. SE of Oakland *pop* 18,328

Plenty, Bay of inlet of the So. Pacific N New Zealand on NE coast of North I.

Ple-ven \plev-ən\ or **Plev-na** \plev-nə\ city NW Bulgaria *pop* 89,814

Plo-es-ti \plō-(y)esht-(ē)\ city SE cen Rumania *pop* 160,011

Plov-div \plōv-,dif, -div\ or Gk **Phil-ip-pop-o-lis** \fil-ə-'pāp-ə-ləs\ city S Bulgaria on the Maritsa N of the Rhodope mountains *pop* 242,050

Plym-outh \plim-əth\ 1 town SE Mass. *pop* 18,606 2 village SE Minn. NW of Minneapolis *pop* 17,593 3 city & port SW England in Devonshire *pop* 239,314

Plzen \pəl-,zen-(y)ə\ or G **Pil-sen** \pil-zən, -sən\ city Czechoslovakia in Bohemia WSW of Prague *pop* 145,299

Phnompenh — see PHNOM PENH

Po \pō\ or **anc Pa-dus** \pād-əs\ river 418 m N Italy flowing from slopes of Mt. Viso E into the Adriatic through several mouths

Po-be-da Peak \pō-'bed-ə, pə-\ or Russ **Pik Po-be-dy** \pēk-pə-'bed-ē\ mountain 24,406 ft U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia; highest in Tien Shan

Po-ca-tel-lo \pō-kə-'tel-(,)ō, -'tel-ə\ city SE Idaho pop 40,036

Po-co-no \pō-kə-nō\ mountains E Pa. NW of Kittatinny Mountain; highest point *ab* 1600 ft

Podgorica or **Podgoritsa** — see TITOGRAD

Po-do-lia \pə-'dō-lē-ə, -'dōl-yə\ or Russ **Po-dolsk** \pə-'dōlsk\ region U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine N of middle Dniester river

Po-dolsk \pə-'dōlsk\ city U.S.S.R. in S cen Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Moscow pop 169,000

Po Hai \bō-'hī\ or **Gulf of Chih-li** \chē-'lē, 'ji(ə)r-\ arm of Yellow sea NE China bounded on NE by Liaotung peninsula & on SE by Shantung peninsula

Po-hang \pō-'hāŋ\ or **Pohang-dong** \-'dōŋ\ city & port S Korea on Sea of Japan pop 79,451

Pointe-à-Pi-tre \pwant-ə-'pētr\ city & port French West Indies in Guadeloupe on Grande-Terre pop 29,757

Pointe-aux-Trem-bles \point-ō-'trem-bəlz\ city Canada in S Que. N of Montreal pop 35,567

Pointe-Claire \point-'klā(ə)r, -'kle(ə)r\ city Canada in S Que. on St. Lawrence river SW of Montreal pop 27,303

Pointe-Ga-ti-neau \point-'gat-'n-ō\ town Canada in SW Que. NE of Hull pop 15,640

Pointe-Noire \pwant-nə-'wār\ city & port SW Congo Republic on the Atlantic; formerly * of Middle Congo pop 135,000

Point Pe-lee National Park \point-'pē-lē\ reservation Canada in SE Ont. on **Point Pelee** (cape projecting into Lake Erie)

Point Pleasant borough E N.J. SSW of Asbury Park pop 15,968

Poit-tiers or formerly **Poic-tiers** \pwā-'tyā, 'pwāt-ē-,ā\ city W cen France SW of Tours pop 70,681

Poi-tou \pwā-'tū\ region & former province W France SE of Brittany * Poitiers

Pola — see PULA

Pol-land \pō-lənd\ or **Pol Pol-ska** \pōl-skä\ country E cen Europe bordering on Baltic sea; in medieval period a kingdom, at one time extending to the lower Dnieper; partitioned 1772, 1793, 1795 among Russia, Prussia, & Austria; again a kingdom 1815–30; lost autonomy 1830–1918; since 1918 a republic * Warsaw area 120,355, pop 32,750,000

Polish Corridor strip of land N Europe in Poland that between World War I & World War II separated East Prussia from main part of Germany; area was before 1919 part of Germany

Pol-ta-va \pəl-'tāv-ə\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Ukraine on Vorskla river WSW of Kharkov pop 220,000

Poltoratsk — see ASHKHABAD

Pol-y-ne-sia \pāl-ə-'nē-zhə, -shə\ the islands of the cen & S Pacific including Hawaii, the Line, Ellice, Phoenix, Tonga, Cook, & Samoa islands, Easter I., French Polynesia, & often New Zealand

Pom-er-a-nia \pām-ə-'rā-nē-ə, -nyə\ or **G Pom-mern** \pō-'mōrn\ or **Pol Po-mo-rze** \pō-'mō-zhe\ 1 region N Europe on Baltic sea; formerly in Germany, now mostly in Poland 2 former province of Prussia

Pom-er-e-lia \pām-ə-'rē-lē-ə, -'rēl-yə\ or **G Pom-me-rel-len** \pō-mə-'rel-ən\ region E Europe on the Baltic W of the Vistula & E of Pomerania; orig. part of Pomerania

Po-mo-na \pə-'mō-nə\ 1 city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 87,384 2 — see MAINLAND

Pom-pa-no Beach \pām-pə-nō, 'pām-\ city SE Fla. on the Atlantic N of Fort Lauderdale pop 37,724

Pom-pe-ii \pām-'pā, -'pā-ē\ ancient city S Italy SE of Naples destroyed A.D. 79 by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius — **Pom-pe-ian** or **Pom-pe-ian** \-'pā-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Po-na-pe \pō-nə-'pā\ 1 district Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in the E Carolines land area 176, pop 18,536 2 island, chief in district

Pon-ca City \pāŋ-kə-\ city N Okla. on Arkansas river pop 25,940

Pon-ce \pōn(t)-('sā\ city & port S Puerto Rico pop 128,233

Pon-di-cher-ry \pān-də-'cher-ē, -'sher-\ or **F Pon-di-ché-ry** \pōn-dē-shā-rē\ 1 territory SE India SSW of Madras surrounded by Tamil Nadu; a settlement of French India before 1954, area 112, pop 471,347 2 city & port, its * pop 40,421

Pon-ta Del-ga-da \pānt-ə-del-'gād-ə, -'gad-\ city & port Azores on São Miguel I. pop 69,930

Pont-char-train, Lake \pān-chər-'trān, 'pān-chər-\ lake SE La. E of the Mississippi & N of New Orleans area 600

Pon-te-fract \pānt-i-'frakt\ borough N England in West Yorkshire, SE of Leeds pop 31,335

Pon-te-ve-dra \pānt-ə-'vā-drə\ 1 province NW Spain in SW Galicia on the Atlantic area 1695, pop 750,701 2 commune & port, its *, NW of Vigo pop 52,452

Pon-ti-ac \pānt-ē-'ak\ city SE Mich. NW of Detroit pop 85,279

Pon-ti-a-nak \pānt-ē-'ān-'āk\ city Indonesia on SW coast of Borneo * of West Kalimantan pop 150,220

Pon-tine \pān-'tīn, -'tēn\ islands Italy in Tyrrhenian sea W of Naples; chief islands **Pon-za** \pōn(t)-sə\ & **Pon-ti-ne** \pōn-'tē-nē\

Pontine marshes district cen Italy in SW Latium, separated from sea by low sand hills that prevent natural drainage; now reclaimed

Pon-tus \pānt-əs\ 1 ancient country NE Asia Minor; a kingdom 4th century B.C. to 66 B.C., later a Roman province 2 or **Pontus**

Euxinus — see BLACK SEA

Pon-ty-pool \pānt-ə-'pūl\ town SE Wales in Gwent pop 37,014

Pon-ty-pridd \pānt-ə-'prēth\ town SE Wales in Mid Glamorgan pop 34,465

Poo-le \pūl\ borough S England in Dorset on English channel pop 106,697

Poo-na \pū-nə\ city W India in Maharashtra ESE of Bombay pop 732,731

Po-o-pó \pō-ə-'pō, (')pō-'pō\ lake 60 m long W cen Bolivia S of Lake Titicaca at altitude of 12,000 ft

Pop-lar \pāp-lər\ former metropolitan borough E London, England, on N bank of the Thames, now part of Tower Hamlets

Poplar Bluff city SE Mo. pop 16,653

Po-po-ca-te-petl \pō-pə-'kat-ə-'pet-'l\ volcano 17,887 ft SE cen Mexico in Puebla

Porcupine river 590 m in N Yukon Territory & NE Alaska flowing N & W into the Yukon

Po-ri \pōr-ē\ or **Sw Björ-ne-borg** \byər-nə-'bör-ē\ city & port SW Finland pop 72,938

Pork-ka-la \pōr-kə-lə, -'lä\ peninsula S Finland W of Helsinki

Por-la-mar \pōr-lə-'mār\ city & port NE Venezuela on Margarita I. pop 36,184

Port Ade-laide \ad-'l-,ād\ city SE So. Australia on Gulf of St. Vincent at mouth of Torrens river; port for Adelaide pop 39,823

Por-tage \pōrt-ij, 'pōrt-\ 1 city NW Ind. E of Gary pop 19,127 2 city SW Mich. S of Kalamazoo pop 33,590

Port Al-ber-ni \al-'bər-nē\ city Canada in SW B.C. on Vancouver I. pop 20,063

Port An-ge-les \an-jə-ləs\ city NW Wash. on Juan de Fuca strait WNW of Seattle pop 16,367

Port Ar-thur \är-thər\ 1 city & port SE Tex. on Sabine Lake SE of Beaumont pop 57,371 2 — see THUNDER BAY 3 or **Lü-shun**

\lü-'shùn\ city & port NE China in S Liaoning at tip of Liaotung peninsula SW of Dairen — see LÜTA

Port-au-Prince \pōrt-ō-'prin(t)s, 'pōrt-; 'pōr(t)-ō-'pran(t)s, 'pōr(t)-, -'prans\ city & port * of Republic of Haiti on SE shore of Gulf of Gongave pop 340,175

Port Blair \blā(ə)r, 'ble(ə)r\ town & port India on So. Andaman I. * of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Territory

Port Castries — see CASTRIES

Port Ches-ter \pōrt-'ches-tər, 'pōrt-\ village SE N.Y. NE of New Rochelle on Long Island Sound pop 25,803

Port Col-borne \kōl-bərn\ city Canada in SE Ont. W of Buffalo, N.Y. pop 21,420

Port Co-quit-lam \kō-'kwit-ləm\ city Canada in SW B.C. E of Vancouver pop 19,560

Port Darwin — see DARWIN

Port Eliz-a-beth \-'l-'iz-ə-bəth, -i-'liz-\ city & port S Republic of So. Africa in SE Cape Province on Algoa Bay pop 249,211

Port Ev-er-glades \ev-ər-'glād-z\ seaport SE Fla. on the Atlantic S of Fort Lauderdale

Port Hu-ron \('h)yūr-ən\ city E Mich. on Lake Huron & St. Clair river pop 35,794

Port Jack-son \jak-sən\ inlet of S Pacific SE Australia in New So. Wales; the harbor of Sydney

Port-land \pōrt-lənd, 'pōrt-\ 1 city & port SW Me. on Casco Bay pop 65,116 2 city & port NW Oreg. at confluence of Columbia & Willamette rivers pop 382,619

Portland Canal inlet of the Pacific *ab* 80 m long Canada & U.S. between B.C. & SE tip of Alaska

Port Laoighise — see MARYBOROUGH

Port Lou-is \lü-'əs, 'lü-ē, lū-'ē\ city & port * of Mauritius pop (with suburbs) 138,140

Port Lyautey — see KENITRA

Port Mahon — see MAHÓN

Port Mores-by \mō(ə)rz-bē, 'mō(ə)rz-\ city & port SE New Guinea in Papua * of Papua New Guinea pop 56,206

Pôrto — see OPORTO

Pôr-to Ale-gre \pōrt-(,)ō-ə-'leg-rə, 'pōrt-\ city & port S Brazil * of Rio Grande do Sul state at N end of Lagoa dos Patos pop 932,801

Por-to-be-lo or **Por-to Bel-lo** \pōrt-ə-'bel-(,)ō, 'pōrt-\ or **Puer-to Bello** \same, or 'pwert-\ town & port Panama on Caribbean coast; the great emporium of So. American trade in 17th & 18th centuries

Por-to-fi-no \pōrt-ə-'fē-(,)nō, 'pōrt-\ village N Italy in Liguria on the coast SE of Genoa

Port of Spain city & port * of Trinidad and Tobago, on NW Trinidad I. pop 93,954

Por-to-No-vo \pōrt-ə-'nō-(,)vō, 'pōrt-\ city & port * of Benin pop 74,500

Porto Rico — see PUERTO RICO

Port Phil-ip Bay \fil-əp\ inlet of Bass strait SE Australia in Victoria; the harbor of Melbourne

Port Roy-al \roi-(ə)l\ town Jamaica at entrance to Kingston Harbor; early * of Jamaica, destroyed by earthquakes 1692 & 1907 & partly engulfed by the sea

Port Royal sound inlet of the Atlantic S S.C.

Port Said \sā-'ēd, 'sīd\ city & port NE Egypt on the Mediterranean at N end of Suez canal pop 313,000

Ports-mouth \pōrt-sməth, 'pōrt-\ 1 city & port SE N.H. on the Atlantic pop 25,717 2 city S Ohio at junction of Ohio & Scioto rivers pop 27,633 3 city & port SE Va. on Elizabeth river opposite Norfolk pop 110,963 4 city S England in Hampshire on **Port-sea** \pōrt-sē, 'pōrt-\ (island in English channel) pop 196,973

Port Stanley — see STANLEY

Port Sudan city & port NE Sudan on Red sea pop 100,700

Por-tu-gal \pōr-chi-gəl, 'pōr-\ or **anc Lu-si-ta-nia** \lü-sə-'tā-nē-ə, -nyə\ country SW Europe in W Iberian peninsula bordering on the Atlantic; a republic, before 1910 a kingdom * Lisbon area (not including Azores & Madeira) 34,240, pop 8,950,000

Portuguese East Africa — see MOZAMBIQUE

Portuguese Guinea — see GUINEA-BISSAU

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Portuguese India former Portuguese possessions on W coast of India peninsula, annexed 1962 by India; comprised territory of Goa & districts of Damão & Diu

Portuguese Timor — see TIMOR

Portuguese West Africa — see ANGOLA

Porz am Rhein \pɔrt-sām-'rīn\ city W Germany ESE suburb of Cologne pop 76,762

Poseidonia — see PAESTUM

Po-si-ta-no \pō-zə-'tān-(j)ō\ commune S Italy on Gulf of Salerno

Potch-ef-stroom \p'ach-əf-'strōm\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal SW of Johannesburg pop 51,800

Po-to-mac \pə-'tō-mək, -mik\ river 287 m E U.S. flowing from W.Va. into Chesapeake Bay & forming S boundary of Md.

Po-to-si \pōt-ə-'sē\ city S Bolivia pop 63,590

Pots-dam \p'äts-'dam\ city E Germany SW of Berlin pop 110,949

Potts-town \p'ät-'staun\ borough SE Pa. ESE of Reading pop 25,355

Potts-ville \p'äts-'vil\ city E cen Pa. NNW of Reading pop 19,715

Pough-keep-sie \pə-'kip-sē, pō-\ city SE N.Y. pop 32,029

Pow-der \p'aud-ər\ 1 river 150 m E Oreg. flowing into the Snake 2 river 375 m N Wyo. & SE Mont. flowing N into the Yellowstone

Powell, Lake — see GLEN CANYON DAM

Po-wys \pō-əs\ county E cen Wales * Llandrindod Wells area 1960, pop 100,200

Po-yang \pō-'yāng\ lake 90 m long E China in N Kiangsi

Poz-nan \pōz-'nan-(yə), 'pōz-, -nän-(yə)\ or G **Po-sen** \pōz-'n\ city W cen Poland on the Warta pop 459,700

Poz-zuo-li \pōt-'swō-lē\ or anc **Pu-te-o-li** \p(y)ü-'tē-ə-lī\ commune & port S Italy in Campania W of Naples pop 61,912

Prades \präd\ village S France in the Pyrenees

Prague \pråg\ or Czech **Pra-ha** \prä-(j)hā\ city * of Czechoslovakia in Bohemia on Vltava river pop 1,102,060

Praia \pri-ə\ town * of Cape Verde on São Tiago I. pop 45,079

Prairie Provinces the Canadian provinces of Man., Sask., & Alta.

Prairie Village city NE Kans. S of Kansas City pop 28,138

Pra-to \prät-ō\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany pop 138,717

Presque Isle \pre-'ski(ə)\ peninsula NW Pa. in Lake Erie forming **Presque Isle Bay** (harbor of Erie, Pa.)

Pressburg — see BRATISLAVA

Pres-ton \pres-tən\ 1 former town, Ont., Canada — see CAMBRIDGE 2 borough NW England NNW of Liverpool * of Lancashire pop 97,365

Prest-wich \pres-(j)twich\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NNW of Manchester pop 32,838

Prest-wick \pres-(j)twik\ burgh SW Scotland in Strathclyde

Pre-to-ria \pri-'tōr-ē-ə, -tōr-\ city, administrative * of Republic of So. Africa & * of Transvaal pop 303,684

Prib-i-lof \p'rib-ə-'lōf\ islands Alaska in Bering sea

Prich-ard \p'rich-ərd\ city SW Ala. N of Mobile pop 41,578

Primorye — see MARITIME TERRITORY

Prince Al-bert \al-bərt\ city Canada in cen Sask. pop 28,464

Prince Albert National Park reservation Canada in cen Sask. on No. Saskatchewan river area 1496

Prince Ed-ward Island \ed-wərd-\ island SE Canada in Gulf of St. Lawrence off E N.B. & N N.S.; a province * Charlottetown area 2184, pop 111,000

Prince Edward Island National Park reservation Canada in P.E.I. area 7

Prince George \jō(ə)rj\ city Canada in E cen B.C. pop 33,101

Prince of Wales \wā(ə)lz\ 1 island SE Alaska, largest in Alexander archipelago area 1500 2 island N Canada between Victoria I. & Somerset I. area 12,830

Prince of Wales, Cape cape Alaska at W tip of Seward peninsula; most westerly point of mainland of No. America, at 168°W

Prince Ru-pert \rü-pərt\ city & port Canada in NW B.C. at head of Dixon Entrance pop 15,747

Prince Ru-pert's Land \rü-pərts\ historical region N & W Canada comprising drainage basin of Hudson Bay granted 1670 by King Charles II to Hudson's Bay company

Prince Wil-liam Sound \wil-yəm-\ inlet of Gulf of Alaska S Alaska E of Kenai peninsula

Prin-ci-pe \prin(t)-sə-pə\ island W Africa in Gulf of Guinea N of São Tomé area 58 — see SÃO TOMÉ

Prip-et \prip-et, -ət\ or Russ **Pri-pyat** \prip-yət\ river 500 m E cen Europe in the U.S.S.R. in NW Ukraine & S White Russia flowing E through the **Pripet**, or **Pinsk**, marshes (marshlands ab 300 m long & 140 m wide) to the Dnieper

Pro-gre-so \prə-'gres-(j)ō\ city SE Mexico on Yucatán peninsula; port for Mérida pop 22,100

Pro-ko-pevsk or **Pro-ko-pyevsk** \prə-'kóp-yəfsk\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Asia, at S end of Kuznetsk basin NW of Novokuznetsk pop 275,000

Propontis — see MARMARA (Sea of)

Pro-ven-ce \prə-'vā's\ region & former province SE France bordering on the Mediterranean * Aix

Prov-i-dence \präv-əd-ən(t)s, -ə-, den(t)s\ city & port * of R.I. pop 179,213

Pro-vo \prō-(j)vō\ city N cen Utah on Utah Lake pop 53,131

Prud-hoe Bay \prüd-(h)ō, 'prəd-\ inlet of Beaufort sea N Alaska

Prus-sia \prəsh-ə\ or G **Preus-sen** \prois-'n\ 1 historical region N Germany bordering on Baltic sea 2 former kingdom & state of Germany * Berlin — see EAST PRUSSIA, WEST PRUSSIA — **Prus-sian** \prəsh-ən\ adj or n

Prut \prüt\ river 500 m E Europe flowing from the Carpathians SSE into the Danube & since World War II forming the boundary between Rumania & the U.S.S.R.

Pskov \pə-'skōv, -'skōv\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, near **Lake Pskov** (S arm of Lake Peipus) pop 127,000

Ptol-e-ma-is \tāl-ə-'mā-əs\ 1 ancient town in upper Egypt on left bank of the Nile NW of Thebes 2 ancient town in Cyrenaica NW of Barca; site at modern village of Tolmeta 3 — see ACRE

Pueb-la \pü-'eb-lə, 'pweb-, pyü-'eb-\ 1 state SE cen Mexico area 13,124, pop 2,483,770 2 or **Puebla de Za-ra-go-za** \dä-'zar-ə-'gō-zə\ city, its * pop 521,885

Pueb-lo \pü-'eb-(j)lō, 'pweb-, pyü-'eb-\ city SE cen Colo. pop 97,453

Puer-to Bar-rios \pwert-ō-'bär-ē-ōs\ city & port E Guatemala on Gulf of Honduras pop 29,425

Puerto Bello — see PORTOBELLO

Puerto Ca-be-llo \kə-'bā-(j)ō\ city & port N Venezuela 70 m W of Caracas pop 70,598

Puerto La Cruz \lə-'krüz, -'krüs\ city NE Venezuela NE of Barcelona pop 82,059

Puerto Limón — see LIMÓN

Puerto Montt \mōnt\ city & port S cen Chile pop 49,473

Puer-to Ri-co \pōrt-ə-'rē-(j)kō, 'pōrt-, 'pwert-\ or formerly **Por-to Rico** island West Indies E of Hispaniola; a self-governing commonwealth in union with the U.S. * San Juan area 3435, pop 2,712,033 — **Puerto Ri-can** \rē-kən\ adj or n

Pu-get Sound \pyü-jət-\ arm of the Pacific extending 80 m S into W Wash. from E end of Juan de Fuca strait

Puglia or **Le Puglie** — see APULIA

Pu-ka-pu-ka \pü-kə-'pü-kə\ or **Dan-ger islands** \dän-jər\ atoll cen Pacific N of Cook islands; chief island Pukapuka; administered with Cook islands by New Zealand

Pu-la \pü-lə\ or **Pulj** \pül-yə\ or **It Po-la** \pō-lə\ city & port NW Yugoslavia at tip of Istrian peninsula pop 45,000

Pul-ko-vo \pül-kə-və, -vō\ village U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, 10 m S of Leningrad

Pull-man \pül-mən\ city SE Wash. pop 20,509

Pu-log \pü-lōg\ mountain 9606 ft Philippines in N Luzon at S end of Cordillera Central; highest in Luzon

Pu-na de Ata-ca-ma \pü-nə-'dā-at-ə-'käm-ə, -ät-\ high plateau region NW Argentina NW of San Miguel de Tucumán

Pun-jab or **Pan-jab** \pən-'jāb, -'jāb, 'pən-\ 1 region NW Indian subcontinent in Pakistan & NW India occupying valleys of the Indus & its five tributaries; formerly a province of Brit. India * Lahore 2 or **East Punjab** former state NW India in E Punjab divided 1966 into two states of Punjabi Suba & Haryana 3 or **West Punjab** province NE Pakistan 4 or **Pun-jabi Su-ba** \pən-jāb-ē-'sü-bə, -jāb-\ state NW India formed from northern part of former state of Punjab * Chandigarh area 19,495, pop 13,472,972

Punt \pünt\ — ancient Egyptian name for a part of Africa not certainly identified, probably Somaliland

Pun-ta Are-nas \pün-tə-ə-'rā-nəs\ or **Ma-ga-lla-nes** \mäg-ə-'yän-əs\ city & port S Chile on Strait of Magellan pop 67,514

Punta del Es-te \del-'es-tē\ town S Uruguay E of Montevideo

Pu-ra-cé \pür-ə-'sā\ volcano 15,420 ft SW cen Colombia

Pur-beck, Isle of \pär-'bek\ peninsula region S England in Dorset extending E into English channel

Pur-ga-toire \pär-gə-'twär, 'pik-ət-, wī(ə)r\ river 190 m SE Colo. flowing into the Arkansas

Pu-ri \pür-ē\ or **Ja-gan-nath** \jäg-ə-'nät\ or **Jug-ger-naut** \jäg-ər-'nöt, -nät\ city & port E India in SE Orissa on Bay of Bengal pop 60,815

Pu-rus \pə-'rüs\ river 2000 m NW cen So. America rising in the Andes in SE Peru & flowing NE into the Amazon in Brazil

Pu-san \pü-'sän\ city & port SE Korea on Korea strait pop 1,425,703

Push-kin \püsh-kən\ or formerly **Tsar-skoe Se-lo** \('t)sär-skə-yə-sə-'lō\ or **Det-skoe Selo** \det-skə-yə-\ city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Leningrad pop 73,000

Puteoli — see POZZUOLI

Put-in-Bay \püt-, in-\ inlet of Lake Erie in Ohio on So. Bass I. N of Sandusky Bay; site of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument

Pu-tu-ma-yo \püt-ə-'mī-(j)ō\ or (in Brazil) **Içá** \ē-'sä\ river 980 m NW So. America flowing from SW Colombia into the Amazon in NW Brazil

Puy de Dôme — see DÔME (Puy de)

Puy de Sancy — see SANCY (Puy de)

Pya-ti-gorsk \pē-at-i-'gō(ə)rsk\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus SE of Stavropol pop 84,000

Pyd-na \pid-nə\ ancient town Macedonia on W shore of Gulf of Salonika

Py-los \pī-lās\ or **Na-va-ri-no** \nav-ə-'rē-(j)nō\ or NGk **Pi-los** \pē-lōs\ town and port SW Greece in SW Peloponnesus

Pyong-yang \pē-ōng-yāng, pē-əng-, -yāng\ city * of No. Korea on the Taedong pop 653,100

Pyramid lake 30 m long NW Nev. NE of Reno

Pyr-e-nees \pir-ə-'nēz\ or F **Py-ré-nées** \pē-rā-nā\ or Sp **Pi-ri-ne-os** \pē-rē-'nā-(j)ōs\ mountains along French-Spanish border from Bay of Biscay to Gulf of Lions — see ANETO (Pico de) — **Pyr-e-ne-an** \pir-ə-'nē-ən\ adj or n

Qa-tar or **Ka-tar** \kāt-ər, 'gät-, 'gät-\ country E Arabia on peninsula projecting into Persian Gulf; an independent emirate * Doha area 6000, pop 80,000

Qat-ta-ra Depression \kə-'tär-ə\ region NW Egypt, a low area 40 m from coast; lowest point 440 ft below sea level

Qazvin — see KAZVIN

Qe-na \ken-ə, 'kā-nə\ city S Egypt N of Luxor pop 77,600

Qeshm \kesh-əm\ or **Qishm** \kish-\ island S Iran in Strait of Hormuz

Qi-shon or **Ki-shon** \kē-shōn, kē-\ river 50 m N Israel flowing NW through Plain of Esdraelon to the Mediterranean

Qomul — see HAMI

Qu'Ap-pelle \kwə-'pel\ river 270 m Canada in S Sask. flowing E into the Assiniboine

Quathlamba — see DRAKENSBERG

Que-bec \kwi-'bek, ki-\ or **Qué-bec** \kā-bek\ 1 province E Canada extending from Hudson Bay to Gaspé peninsula area 523,860, pop 6,030,000 2 city & port, its *, on the St. Lawrence pop 186,088 — **Que-bec-er** or **Que-beck-er** \kwi-'bek-ər, ki-\ n

Queen-bor-ough-in-Shep-ney \kwēn-, bər-ə-in-'shep-ē, -bə-rə-, -b(ə-)rə-\ borough SE England in Kent at mouth of the Thames pop 31,541

Queen Char-lotte \shär-lət\ 1 islands Canada in W B.C. in Pacific ocean area 3970 2 sound S of Queen Charlotte islands

Queen Eliz-a-beth \-'l-'iz-ə-bəth, -i-'liz-\ islands N Canada N of water passage extending from M'Clure strait to Lancaster Sound; include Parry, Sverdrup, Devon, & Ellesmere islands
Queen Maud Land \-'mòd\ section of Antarctica on the Atlantic
Queens \-'kwēnz\ borough of New York City on Long I. E of Brooklyn pop 1,973,708
Queen's — see LAOIGHIS
Queens-land \-'kwēnz-,land, -lənd\ state NE Australia * Brisbane area 670,500, pop 1,799,200 — **Queens-land-er** \-'ər\ n
Queenstown — see COBH
Quelpart — see CHEJU
Que-moy \k(w)i-'mòì, 'kwē-,\ or **Kin-men** or **Chin-men** \-'jin-'mən\ island SE China in Formosa strait 15 m E of Amoy
Que-ré-ta-ro \kə-'ret-ə-,rō\ 1 state cen Mexico area 4432, pop 464,226 2 city, its * pop 140,379
Quet-ta \-'kwet-ə\ city Pakistan in N Baluchistan pop 130,000
Que-zal-te-nan-go or **Quet-zal-te-nan-go** \ke(t)-,säl-tə-'nän-(,)gō\ city SW Guatemala pop 54,478
Que-zon City \-'kā-,sōn\ city Philippines in Luzon NE of Manila; former (1948-76) official * of the Philippines pop 545,500
Quil-mes \'kē(ə)l-,mäs, -mes\ city E Argentina SE of Buenos Aires pop 318,144
Quim-per \ka(m)-'pe(ə)r\ commune NW France W of Rennes near Bay of Biscay pop 52,496
Qui-nault \kwin-'òlt\ river 65 m W Wash. flowing to the Pacific
Quin-cy, 1 'kwin(t)-sē\ city W Ill. on the Mississippi pop 45,288 2 \'kwin-zē\ city E Mass. SE of Boston pop 87,966
Quin-ta-na Roo \kēn-,tän-ə-'rō\ state SE Mexico in E Yucatán * Chetumal area 19,438, pop 91,044
Quin-te, Bay of \-'kwint-ē\ inlet of Lake Ontario in Canada in SE Ont.; connected with Georgian Bay by Trent canal
Quir-i-nal \-'kwir-ən-'l\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE
Qui-to \'kē-(,)tō\ city * of Ecuador pop 496,410
Qum \'kum\ city NW cen Iran pop 110,000
Qum-ran or **Khīr-bat Qumran** \kir-,bāt-kum-'rān\ site Palestine in NW Jordan on Wadi Qumran near NW shore of Dead sea of an Essene community (ab 100 B.C. -A.D. 68) near a series of caves in which the Dead Sea Scrolls were found
Quoddy Bay PASSAMAQUODDY BAY
Raab — see GYOR
Ra-ba \-'rāb-ə\ river 160 m SE Austria & W Hungary flowing E & NE into the Danube
Ra-bat \rə-'bāt\ city * of Morocco on Atlantic coast pop 325,000
Ra-baul \rə-'baù(ə)\ city Bismarck archipelago at E end of New Britain; formerly * of Territory of New Guinea pop 21,453
Rabbah, Rabbath — see AMMAN
Race, Cape \-'rās\ headland, SE point of Nfld., Canada
Ra-ci-bórz \rät-'sē-,bush\ or **G Ra-ti-bor** \-'rät-ə-,bò(ə)r\ city SW Poland in Silesia on the Odra pop 40,400
Ra-cine \rə-'sēn, rā-\ city SE Wis. S of Milwaukee pop 95,162
Rad-nor \-'rad-nər, -nò(ə)r\ or **Rad-nor-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county E Wales * Llandrindod Wells area 471
Ra-dom \-'rād-,òm\ commune Poland NE of Kielce pop 154,500
Raetia — see RHAETIA — **Rae-tian** \-'rē-shən\ adj or n
Rages — see RHAGES
Ra-gu-sa \rə-'gü-zə\ 1 commune Italy in SE Sicily pop 59,787 2 — see DUBROVNIK
Rah-way \-'rò-,wā\ city NE N.J. SW of Elizabeth pop 29,114
Ra-ia-téa \rī-ə-'tā-ə\ island S Pacific in Leeward group of the Society islands 130 m WNW of Tahiti area 75
Rainbow Bridge National Monument reservation S Utah near Ariz. line containing **Rainbow Bridge** (large natural bridge)
Rai-nier, Mount \rə-'ni(ə)r, rā-\ or formerly **Mount Ta-co-ma** \tə-'kō-mə\ mountain 14,410 ft W cen Wash., highest in the Cascade range & in Wash.; in **Mount Rainier National Park** (area 377)
Rainy \-'rā-nē\ 1 river 80 m on Canada-U.S. boundary between Ont. & Minn. flowing from Rainy Lake into Lake of the Woods 2 lake Canada & U.S. between Ont. & Minn. area 366
Rai-pur \rī-,pù(ə)r\ city E India in SE Madhya Pradesh E of Nagpur pop 212,414
Rai-sin \-'rāz-'n\ river 150 m SE Mich. flowing into Lake Erie
Ra-jah-mun-dry \rāj-ə-'mūn-drē\ city E India in E Andhra Pradesh on Godavari river W of Kakinada pop 158,498
Ra-ja-sthan \rāj-ə-,stān\ 1 RAJPUTANA 2 state NW India bordering on Pakistan * Jaipur area 132,077, pop 25,724,142
Raj-kot \rāj-,kōt\ 1 former state W India in N cen Kathiawar peninsula 2 city, its *, now in Gujarat pop 277,457
Raj-pu-ta-na \rāj-pə-'tān-ə\ region NW India bordering on Pakistan & including part of Thar desert
Ra-leigh \rò-lē, 'rāl-ē\ city * of N.C. pop 121,577
Ra-lik \rāl-ik\ the W chain of the Marshall islands
Ram-a-po \-'ram-ə-,pō\ mountains of the Appalachians N N.J. & S N.Y.; highest point 1164 ft.
Ra-mat Gan \rə-'māt-,gān\ city W Israel E of Tel Aviv pop 112,600
Ram-bouillet \rān-'bü-yā\ town N France 28 m SW of Paris
Ram-gan-ga \rām-'gān-gə\ river 370 m N India in Uttar Pradesh flowing S into the Ganges
Ram-pur \rām-,pù(ə)r\ 1 former state N India NW of Bareilly, now in Uttar Pradesh 2 city, its *, ENE of Delhi pop 136,463
Rams-gate \-'ramz-,gāt, -gət\ borough SE England in Kent on North sea N of Dover pop 39,482
Ran-chi \rān-chē\ city E India in Bihar NW of Calcutta pop 139,052
Rand \-'rand, 'ränd\ WITWATERSRAND
Ran-ders \rān-ərs\ city & port NE Denmark pop 41,253
Ran-dolph \-'ran-,dālf\ town E Mass. S of Boston pop 27,035
Range-ley Lakes \rānj-lē-\ chain of Lakes W Me. & N N.H. including Rangeley, Mooselookmeguntic, Upper Richardson, Lower Richardson, & Umbagog
Ran-goön \rān-'gün, -raŋ-\ 1 river 185 m S Burma, the E outlet of the Irrawaddy 2 city & port * of Burma on Rangoon river 21 m from its mouth pop 1,717,649

Ran-noch, Loch \-'ran-ək, -ək\ lake 9 m long cen Scotland
Rann of Kutch — see KUTCH (Rann of)
Ran-toul \ran-'tül\ village E Ill. NNE of Champaign pop 25,562
Ra-pa \rāp-ə\ island S Pacific in SE Tubuai group area 15
Ra-pal-lo \rə-'pāl-(,)ō\ commune NW Italy in Liguria ESE of Genoa on Gulf of Rapallo (inlet of Ligurian sea) pop 25,311
Rapa Nui — see EASTER
Rap-i-dan \rap-ə-'dan\ river 70 m N Va. rising in Blue Ridge mountains & flowing E into the Rappahannock
Rap-id City \rap-əd-\ city W S.Dak. in Black hills pop 43,836
Rap-pa-han-nock \rap-ə-'han-ək\ river 185 m NE Va. flowing into Chesapeake Bay
Rap-ti \rāp-tē\ river 400 m Nepal & N India flowing SE into the Gogra
Rar-i-tan \rar-ət-'n\ river 75 m N cen N.J. flowing E into **Raritan Bay** (inlet of the Atlantic S of Staten I., N.Y.)
Rar-o-ton-ga \rar-ə-'tān-(,)gə\ island S Pacific in SW part of Cook islands; site of Avarua, * of the group
Ras Addar — see BON (Cape)
Ras Da-shan \rās-də-'shān\ mountain 15,158 ft N Ethiopia NE of Lake Tana; highest in Ethiopia
Ras el Tib — see BON (Cape)
Rashid — see ROSETTA
Rasht \rasht\ or **Resht** \resht\ city NW Iran pop 143,557
Rat \rat\ islands SW Alaska in W Aleutians — see AMCHITKA, KISKA
Ra-tak \rā-,tāk\ or **Ra-dak** \rād-,āk\ the E chain of the Marshall islands
Rath-mines and Rath-gar \rath-'mīn-zən-(,)rath-'gär\ town E Ireland, S suburb of Dublin pop 45,629
Ra-ton \ra-'tōn, rə-, -'tūn; usu -'tōn in N. Mex., -'tūn in Colo.\ pass 7834 ft SE Colo. on Colo.-N. Mex. border in **Raton range** (E spur of Sangre de Cristo mountains)
Ra-ven-na \rə-'ven-ə\ commune N Italy NE of Florence near Adriatic coast pop 130,708
Ra-vi \rāv-ē\ or anc **Hy-dra-otes** \hī-drə-'ōt-(,)ēz\ river 450 m N India flowing SW to the Chenab & forming part of boundary between East Punjab (Republic of India) & West Punjab (Pakistan)
Ra-wal-pin-di \rā-wəl-'pin-dē, raùl-, röl-\ city NE Pakistan NNW of Lahore pop 455,000
Ray-town \rā-,taun\ city W Mo. SE of Kansas City pop 33,632
Read-ing \red-īŋ\ 1 town E Mass. N of Boston pop 22,539 2 city SE Pa. on the Schuylkill pop 87,643 3 borough S England * of Berkshire pop 132,023
Re-bild \rā-,bil\ village N Denmark in N Jutland S of Aalborg in **Rebild hills** (site of **Rebild National Park**)
Re-ci-fe \rə-'sē-fə\ or formerly **Per-nam-bu-co** \pər-nəm-'b(y)ü-(,)kō, per-nəm-'bü-\ city & port NE Brazil * of Pernambuco state pop 1,100,464
Reck-ling-hausen \rek-liŋ-'hauz-'n\ city W Germany SW of Münster pop 125,733
Red \red\ 1 sea 1450 m long between Arabia & NE Africa 2 river 1018 m flowing E on Okla.-Tex. boundary & into the Atchafalaya & Mississippi in La. 3 river 310 m N cen U.S. & S cen Canada flowing N on Minn.-N.Dak. boundary & into Lake Winnipeg in Man. 4 — see ARCTIC RED 5 or **Coi** or **Koi** \'koi\ river 500 m SE Asia rising in cen Yunnan, China, & flowing SE across N Vietnam into Gulf of Tonkin
Red-bridge \red-(,)brij\ borough of NE Greater London, England pop 238,614
Red Deer 1 river 385 m Canada in S Alta. flowing E & SE into the So. Saskatchewan 2 city Canada in S cen Alta. S of Edmonton pop 27,674
Red-ding \red-īŋ\ city N Calif. pop 16,659
Red Lake lake 38 m long N Minn. divided into **Upper Red Lake** & **Lower Red Lake**; drained by **Red Lake river** (135 m flowing W into Red river)
Red-lands \red-lən(d)z\ city S Calif. SE of San Bernardino pop 36,355
Re-don-do Beach \ri-'dān-dō\ city SW Calif. pop 56,075
Red Volta river 200 m S Upper Volta & N Ghana flowing into Lake Volta
Red-wood City \red-,wüd\ city W Calif. SE of San Francisco pop 55,686
Redwood National Park reservation NW Calif. area 89
Reel-foot \rē(ə)l-,füt\ lake NW Tenn. near the Mississippi
Re-gens-burg \rā-gənz-,bərg, -bü(ə)rg\ or **Rat-is-bon** \rat-əs-,bān, -əz-\ city W Germany in Bavaria on the Danube 65 m NNE of Munich pop 126,600
Reg-gan or **Reg-gane** \re-'gān, -'gan\ oasis cen Algeria in Tanezrouft SSE of Béchar
Reggio, 1 or **Reggio di Ca-la-bria** or **Reggio Calabria** \rej-(ē-)(,)ō-,dē-kə-'lāb-rē-ə\ or anc **Rhe-gi-um** \rē-jē-əm\ commune & port S Italy on Strait of Messina pop 165,421 2 or **Reggio nell'Emilia** \-,nel-ə-'mēl-yə\ or **Reggio Emilia** commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna NW of Bologna pop 127,086
Re-gi-na \ri-'ji-nə\ city Canada * of Sask. pop 139,469
Reims or Rheims \rēmz, F ra's\ city NE France ENE of Paris pop 152,967
Reindeer lake Canada on Man.-Sask. border area 2444
Re-ma-gen \rā-,mäg-ən\ town W Germany on W bank of the Rhine NW of Koblenz

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ä cot, cart	ä F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	i life	j joke	k G ich, buch
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Rem-scheid \ˈrem-shīt\ city W Germany in No. Rhine-Westphalia ESE of Düsseldorf *pop* 136,400
Ren-do-va \ren-ˈdō-və\ island W Pacific in cen Solomon islands off SW cen coast of New Georgia I.
Ren-frew \ˈren-frū\ or **Ren-frew-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SW Scotland * Paisley *area* 227
Rennes \ˈren\ city NW France N of Nantes *pop* 180,943
Re-no \ˈrē-(j)nō\ city W Nev. NNE of Lake Tahoe *pop* 72,863
Ren-ton \ˈrent-ən\ city W Wash. SE of Seattle *pop* 25,258
Re-pen-ti-gny \rə-ˈpən-tēn-ˈyē\ town Canada in S Que. N of Montreal *pop* 19,520
Republican river 445 m Nebr. & Kans. rising in E Colo. & flowing E to unite with the Smoky Hill forming Kansas river
Re-si-ta \ˈresh-ət-sä\ or **Re-ci-ta** \ˈrech-\ commune SW Rumania 65 m SE of Arad *pop* 67,980
Re-thondes \rə-tōnd\ village N France E of Compiègne
Ré-union \rē-ˈyün-yən\ island W Indian ocean in the W Mascarenes * St-Denis; an overseas department of France *area* 970, *pop* 455,200
Reut-ling-en \ˈröit-līn-ən\ city W Germany in Baden-Württemberg S of Stuttgart *pop* 77,034
Reval or **Revel** — see TALLIN
Re-verē \ri-ˈvi(ə)r\ city E Mass. NE of Boston *pop* 43,159
Re-vil-la-gi-ge-do \ri-ˈvil-ə-gə-ˈgēd-(j)ō\ island SE Alaska in SE Alexander archipelago E of Prince of Wales I.
Re-villa Gi-ge-do \ri-ˈvē-(y)ə-hi-ˈhād-(j)ō\ islands Mexico in the Pacific *ab* 300 m SW of S end of Baja California
Reyes, Point \ˈrāz\ cape W Calif. at S extremity of peninsula extending into the Pacific 30 m NW of Golden Gate, in **Point Reyes National Seashore** *area* 101
Reyk-ja-vík \ˈrāk-(y)ə-ˌvik, -væk\ city & port * of Iceland *pop* 81,288
Rey-no-sa \rā-ˈnō-sə\ city NE Mexico in Tamaulipas on Rio Grande *pop* 143,514
Rezaieh or **Rezayeh** — see RIZAIYEH
Rhae-tia or **Rae-tia** \ˈrē-sh(ē)-ə\ ancient Roman province cen Europe S of the Danube including most of modern Tirol & Vorarlberg region of Austria & Graubünden canton of E Switzerland — **Rhae-tian** \-shən\ *adj* or *n*
Rhaetian Alps section of Alps E Switzerland in E Graubünden — see BERNINA
Rha-ges \ˈrā-jəz\ or **Rha-gae** \-(j)ē\ or *bib* **Ra-ges** \ˈrā-jəz\ city of ancient Media; ruins at modern village of **Rai** \ˈrī\ S of Tehran, Iran
Rheinfall — see SCHAFFHAUSEN
Rheinfalz — see PALATINATE
Rhenish Palatinate or **Rhine Palatinate** — see PALATINATE
Rheydt \ˈrit\ city W Germany S of München-Gladbach *pop* 100,300
Rhine \ˈrīn\ or **G Rhein** \ˈrīn\ or **F Rhin** \ˈra\ or **D Rijn** \ˈrīn\ river 820 m W Europe flowing from SE Switzerland to North sea in the Netherlands; forms W boundary of Liechtenstein & Austria & SW boundary of Germany — **Rhe-nish** \ˈren-ish, ˈrē-nish\ *adj*
Rhine, Falls of the — see SCHAFFHAUSEN
Rhine-land \ˈrīn-land, -lənd\ or **G Rhein-land** \ˈrīn-lānt\ 1 the part of W Germany W of the Rhine 2 RHINE PROVINCE — **Rhine-land-er** \ˈrīn-lan-dər, -lən-\ *n*
Rhineland-Palatinate or **G Rheinland-Pfalz** \-(p)fāltz\ state of Federal Republic of Germany chiefly W of the Rhine * Mainz *area* 7654, *pop* 3,677,000
Rhine Province or **Rhenish Prussia** former province of Prussia, Germany, bordering on Belgium * Koblenz
Rhode Is-land \rō-ˈdi-lənd\ 1 or officially **Rhode Island** and **Providence Plantations** state NE U.S. * Providence *area* 1214, *pop* 949,723 2 — see AQUIDNECK — **Rhode Is-land-er** \-lən-dər\ *n*
Rhodes \ˈrōdz\ or NGk **Ró-dhos** \ˈrō-thòs\ 1 island Greece in the SE Aegean, chief island of the Dodecanese *area* 545 2 city, its * *pop* 32,019 — **Rho-di-an** \ˈrōd-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Rho-de-sia \rō-ˈdē-zh(ē)-ə\ 1 region cen S Africa S of Zaire comprising Zambia & Zimbabwe; contains rich archaeological findings 2 — see ZIMBABWE 2 — **Rho-de-sian** \-zh(ē)-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of former country S Africa comprising Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, & Nyasaland; a federal state within the Brit. Commonwealth; dissolved 1963
Rhod-o-pe \ˈrād-ə-(j)pē\ mountains S Bulgaria & NE Greece; highest Musala 9596 ft
Rhon-dda \ˈrān-də, ˈ(h)rān-thə\ borough SE Wales in Mid Glamorgan *pop* 88,924
Rhone or **F Rhône** \ˈrōn\ river 500 m Switzerland & France flowing through Lake of Geneva into the Mediterranean
Rhyl \ˈrīl\ town & port NE Wales in Clwyd at mouth of the Clwyd *pop* 21,715
Ri-al-to \ˈrē-al-(j)tō\ 1 city SW Calif. W of San Bernardino *pop* 28,370 2 island & district of Venice, Italy
Ri-au or formerly **Ri-ouw** \ˈrē-əu\ archipelago Indonesia S of Singapore; chief island Bintan *area* 2279, *pop* 278,966
Riazan — see RYAZAN
Ri-bei-rão Prê-to \ˈrē-və-ˈraũ-ˈprā-(j)tü\ city SE Brazil in N cen São Paulo state *pop* 169,845
Rich-ard-son \ˈrich-ərd-sən\ city NE Tex. N of Dallas *pop* 48,582
Rich-e-lieu \ˈrish-ə-ˌliu\ river 210 m Canada in S Que. flowing N from Lake Champlain to head of Lake St. Peter in the St. Lawrence
Rich-field \ˈrich-fēld\ village SE Minn.; a S suburb of Minneapolis *pop* 47,231
Rich-land \ˈrich-lənd\ city SE Wash. at confluence of Yakima & Columbia rivers *pop* 26,290
Rich-mond \ˈrich-mənd\ 1 city W Calif. NNW of Oakland on San Francisco Bay *pop* 79,043 2 city E Ind. *pop* 43,999 3 city cen Ky. *pop* 16,861 4 borough of New York City — see STATEN ISLAND 5 city * of Va. on James river *pop* 249,621 6 or **Richmond upon**

Thames royal borough of SW Greater London, England *pop* 173,592 — **Rich-mond-er** \-mən-dər\ *n*
Richmond Hill town Canada in SE Ont. N of Toronto *pop* 32,384
Ri-deau \ri-ˈdō\ canal system Canada 126 m long in SE Ont. connecting Lake Ontario & Ottawa river & including **Rideau Lake** (20 m long) & **Rideau river** (flowing into the Ottawa)
Ridge-field \ˈrij-fēld\ town SW Conn. NW of Norwalk *pop* 18,188
Ridge-wood \ˈrij-wud\ village NE N.J. NNE of Paterson *pop* 27,547
Riding Mountain National Park \ˈrīd-īn-\ reservation Canada in SW Man. *area* 1148
Rif or **Riff** or **Er Rif** or **Er Riff** \er-ˈrif\ mountain range N Morocco on the Mediterranean; highest Tidiguin 8058 ft
Rift valley GREAT RIFT VALLEY
Ri-ga \ˈrē-gə\ city & port U.S.S.R. * of Latvia at S extremity of the Gulf of Riga *pop* 733,000
Riga, Gulf of inlet of Baltic sea bordering on Estonia & Latvia
Ri-je-ka or **Ri-e-ka** \rē-ˈ(y)ek-ə\ or **It Fiu-me** \ˈfyü-(j)mā, fē-ˈü-\ city & port NW Yugoslavia in Croatia *pop* 136,000
Rijs-wijk \ˈris-ˌvik\ or **Rys-wick** \ˈriz-(j)wik\ commune SW Netherlands near The Hague *pop* 50,172
Ri-mac \ˈrē-māk\ river 80 m W Peru flowing SW through Lima into the Pacific
Ri-mi-ni \ˈrim-ə-(j)nē, ˈrē-mə-\ or *anc* **Arim-i-num** \ə-ˈrim-ə-nəm\ commune & port N Italy on the Adriatic ESE of Ravenna *pop* 115,573
Ri-mou-ski \rim-ˈü-skē\ city Canada in E Que. on Gaspé peninsula *pop* 26,887
Rio \ˈrē-(j)ō\ RIO DE JANEIRO
Rio Bran-co \ˈrē-(j)ō-bran-(j)kō\ 1 — see BRANCO 2 territory NW Brazil bordering on Venezuela & Guyana * Boa Vista *area* 97,438, *pop* 72,835
Rio de Ja-nei-ro \ˈrē-(j)ō-dā-zhə-ˈne(ə)r-(j)ō, -dē-, -də-, -jə-ˈne(ə)r-, -ˈni(ə)r-\ 1 state SE Brazil *area* 16,832, *pop* 8,990,871 2 city, its * & port on Guanabara Bay; former * of Brazil *pop* 4,207,322
Rio de Janeiro Bay — see GUANABARA BAY
Río de la Plata — see PLATA (Río de la)
Rio de Oro \ˈrē-(j)ōd-ē-ˈōr-(j)ō, -ˈōr-\ territory NW Africa comprising the S zone of Western Sahara
Rio Grande \ˈrē-(j)ō-ˈgrand-(ē) also ˈrī-ō-ˈgrand\ 1 or **Mex Rio Bra-vo** \ˈrē-(j)ō-brāv-(j)ō\ river 1885 m SW U.S. forming part of Mexico-U.S. boundary & flowing from San Juan mountains in SW Colo. to Gulf of Mexico 2 or **Rio Gran-de do Sul** \ˈrē-ō-ˈgrand-ē-də-ˈsül\ city S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul state W of entrance to Lagoa dos Patos *pop* 117,500 3 — see GRANDE (Rio)
Rio Grande de Cagayan — see CAGAYAN
Rio Gran-de do Nor-te \ˈrē-ō-ˈgrand-ē-də-ˈnört-ə\ state NE Brazil * Natal *area* 20,236, *pop* 1,603,094
Rio Grande do Sul \-ˈsül\ state SE Brazil bordering on Uruguay * Porto Alegre *area* 100,150, *pop* 6,652,618
Río Muni — see MBINI
Río Pie-dras \ˈrē-(j)ō-pē-ˈā-drəs\ former city, since 1951 part of San Juan, Puerto Rico
Rip-on Falls \ˈrip-ən-, -än-\ former waterfall in the Victoria Nile N of Lake Victoria; submerged by Owen Falls Dam
Ri-va-da-via \ˈrē-və-ˈdäv-ē-ə\ or **Co-mo-do-ro Rivadavia** \ˈkām-ə-ˈdōr-(j)ō-, -ˈdōr-\ city & port S Argentina *pop* 35,966
Riv-er-dale \ˈriv-ər,dāl\ village NE Ill. S of Chicago *pop* 15,806
River Rouge \ˈrüz\ city SE Mich. S of Detroit *pop* 15,947
Riv-er-side \ˈriv-ər-sid\ city S Calif. *pop* 140,089
Riv-iera \ˈriv-ē-ˈer-ə\ coast region SE France & NW Italy bordering on the Mediterranean — see CÔTE D'AZUR
Riviera Beach city SE Fla. N of West Palm Beach *pop* 21,401
Ri-yadh \rē-ˈ(y)äd\ city * of the Nejd & of Saudi Arabia *pop* 225,000
Ri-za-iyeh or **Re-za-ieh** or **Re-za-yeh** \ri-zä-ˈē-(y)ə\ or **Ur-mia** \ˈür-mē-ə\ 1 shallow saline lake NW Iran 2 city NW Iran W of Lake Riziayeh *pop* 120,000
Rizal — see PASAY
Rju-kan \ˈrē-ü-kän\ town S Norway 75 m W of Oslo near **Rjukan Falls** (waterfall 780 ft)
Ro-a-noke \ˈrō-(ə)-nōk\ 1 river 380 m S Va. & NE N.C. flowing E & SE into Albemarle Sound 2 island N.C. S of entrance to Albemarle Sound 3 city W cen Va. *pop* 92,115
Rob-bins-dale \ˈrāb-ənz,dāl\ city SE Minn. NW of Minneapolis *pop* 16,845
Rob-erts, Point \ˈrāb-ərts\ cape NW Wash., tip of a peninsula extending S into Strait of Georgia from B.C. & separated from U.S. mainland by Boundary Bay
Rob-son, Mount \ˈrāb-sən\ mountain 12,972 ft W Canada in E B.C.; highest in Canadian Rockies
Ro-ca, Cape \ˈrō-kə\ or **Port Ca-bo da Ro-ca** \ˈkā-vü-thə-ˈrō-kə\ cape Portugal; westernmost point of continental Europe, at 9°30'W
Roch-dale \ˈräch,dāl\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NNE of Manchester *pop* 91,344
Roche-fort \rōsh-ˈfō(ə)r, ˈrōsh-fərt\ or **Rochefort-sur-Mer** \-sür-me(ə)r\ city W France SSE of La Rochelle *pop* 29,225
Roch-es-ter \ˈräch-ə-stər, -es-tər\ 1 city SE Minn. *pop* 53,766 2 city SE N.H. *pop* 17,938 3 city W N.Y. on Genesee river *pop* 296,233 4 city SE England in Kent *pop* 55,460
Rock \ˈrāk\ river 300 m S Wis. & N Ill. flowing S & SW into the Mississippi at Rock Island
Rock-all \ˈrāk-əl\ islet N Atlantic NW of Ireland, at 57°36' N, 13°41' W
Rock-ford \ˈrāk-fərd\ city N Ill. *pop* 147,370
Rock-hamp-ton \ˈrāk-(h)am(p)-tən\ city & port E Australia in E Queensland on Fitzroy river *pop* 47,000
Rock Hill city N S.C. SSW of Charlotte, N.C. *pop* 33,846
Rock Island city NW Ill. on the Mississippi *pop* 50,166
Rock-land \ˈrāk-lənd\ town E Mass. NE of Brockton *pop* 15,674
Rock-ville \ˈrāk-vil, -vəl\ city SW Md. *pop* 41,564
Rockville Centre village SE N.Y. in W cen Long I. *pop* 27,444
Rocky \ˈrāk-ē\ mountains W No. America extending from N Alaska SE to cen N.Mex. — see ELBERT (Mount), ROBSON (Mount)

Rocky Mount city NE cen N.C. pop 34,284
Rocky Mountain National Park reservation N Colo. area 400
Rocky River city NE Ohio on Lake Erie W of Cleveland pop 22,958
Ródhos — see RHODES
Ro-dri-gues or **Ro-dri-guez** \rō-'drē-gəs\ island Indian ocean in the Mascarenes; a dependency of Mauritius; chief town Port Mathurin area 40, pop 18,335
Rog-ers \rāj-ərz\ mountain pass Canada in SE B.C. in Selkirk mountains
Rogue \rōg\ river 220 m SW Oreg. rising in Crater Lake National Park & flowing W & SW into the Pacific
Ro-hil-khand \rō-'hil-kənd\ or **Ba-reil-ly** \bə-'rā-lē\ region N India in Uttar Pradesh; chief city Bareilly
Rolling Meadows city NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 19,178
Ro-ma-gna \rō-'mān-yə\ district N Italy on the Adriatic comprising the E part of Emilia-Romagna region
Roman Campagna — see CAMPAGNA DI ROMA
Romania — see RUMANIA
Rom-blon \rām-'blōn\ 1 islands Philippines in N Visayan islands in Sibuyan sea area 512 2 island in the group
Rome \rōm\ 1 city NW Ga. NW of Atlanta pop 30,759 2 city E cen N.Y. NW of Utica pop 50,148 3 or **It Ro-ma** \rō-'mā\ or **anc Ro-ma** \rō-'mā\ city * of Italy on the Tiber pop 2,706,535 4 the Roman Empire
Rome, Duchy of division of Byzantine Empire 6th to 8th century cen Italy comprising most of modern Latium; later a province of the States of the Church called **Patrimony of Saint Peter** \pēt-ər\
Rom-ford \rām(p)-fərd, 'rəm(p)-\ former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Havering
Ron-ces-va-lles \rōn(t)-səs-'vī-əs\ or **F Ron-ce-vaux** \rō'n(s)-ə-vō\ commune N Spain 5 m from French boundary in the Pyrenees near **Pass of Roncesvalles** (3648 ft)
Ron-dô-nia \rō'n(n)-'dōn-yə\ or formerly **Gua-po-ré** \gwäp-ə-'rā\ territory W Brazil * Porto Velho area 96,986, pop 95,311
Rong-er-ik \rān-ə-'rik, 'rōŋ-\ island W cen Pacific in the Marshalls in Ratak chain E of Bikini
Ron-ne Ice Shelf \rō-nə, 'rən-ə\ area of shelf ice Antarctica in Weddell sea
Roo-de-poort-Ma-rai-s-burg \rōd-ə-'pō(ə)rt-mə-'rā-bərg, 'rō-i-'pō(ə)rt, -'pō(ə)rt\ city Republic of So. Africa in Transvaal W of Johannesburg pop 115,600
Roo-se-velt \rō-zə-'velt, -vəlt also 'rü-\ river 200 m W cen Brazil flowing from W Mato Grosso state N into the Aripuanã
Ro-rai-ma \rō-'rī-mə\ mountain 8620 ft N So. America in Serra Pacaraima on boundary between Venezuela, Guyana, & Brazil; has flat top 9 m long & 3 m wide
Ror-schach \rō(ə)r-'shäk, 'rō(ə)r-, -'shäk\ commune NE Switzerland on S shore of Lake Constance
Ro-sa, Mon-te \mōnt-ē-'rō-zə\ mountain 15,217 ft on Swiss-Italian border; highest in Pennine Alps
Ro-sa-rio \rō-'zär-ē, -ō, -'sär-\ city E cen Argentina pop 591,428
Ros-com-mon \rā-'skām-ən\ 1 county cen Ireland in Connacht area 951, pop 53,497 2 town, its *
Rose, Mount \rōz\ mountain 10,800 ft W Nev. in Carson range SW of Reno
Ro-seau \rō-'zō\ seaport * of Dominica pop 10,157
Ro-selle \rō-'zel\ borough NE N.J. W of Elizabeth pop 22,585
Rose-mead \rōz-'mēd\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 40,972
Ro-set-ta \rō-'zet-ə\ or **Ra-shid** \rā-'shēd\ or **anc Bol-bi-ti-ne** \bāl-bə-'tī-nē\ 1 river 146 m N Egypt forming W branch of the Nile in its delta 2 city N Egypt on the Rosetta pop 36,700
Rose-ville \rōz-'vil\ 1 city W Calif. NE of Sacramento pop 17,895 2 city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop 60,529 3 village SE Minn. N of St. Paul pop 34,518
Ross \rōs\ sea arm of S Pacific extending into Antarctica E of Victoria Land
Ross and Crom-ar-ty \krām-ərt-ē\ former county N Scotland * Dingwall area 3089
Rosbodehorn — see FLETSCHHORN
Ross Dependency section of Antarctica lying between 160°E and 150°W long.; claimed by New Zealand
Ross Ice Shelf area of shelf ice Antarctica in S Ross sea
Ros-tock \rās-'tāk, 'rō-'stōk\ city & port E Germany on Warnow river near the Baltic coast pop 193,699
Ros-tov \rə-'stōf, -'stōv\ or **Rostov-on-Don** \-'ōn-'dän, -'än-\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Don pop 789,000
Ros-well \rāz-'wel, -wəl\ city SE N.Mex. pop 33,908
Ro-ta \rōt-ə\ 1 island W Pacific at S end of the Marianas area 35 2 town & port SW Spain on the Atlantic NW of Cádiz
Roth-er-ham \rāth-ə-rəm\ borough N England in So. Yorkshire NE of Sheffield pop 84,646
Rothe-say \rāth-sē\ royal burgh SW Scotland on island of Bute in Strathclyde
Ro-to-rua \rōt-ə-'rü-ə\ city New Zealand in N cen North I. pop 29,300
Rot-ter-dam \rät-ər-'dam\ city & port SW Netherlands on the Nieuwe Maas pop 692,915
Ro-tu-ma \rō-'tū-mə\ island SW Pacific N of Fiji Islands area 14; belongs to Fiji
Rou-baix \rü-'bā\ city N France NE of Lille pop 114,547
Rou-en \rü-'än(n)\ city & port N France on the Seine pop 120,471
Roumania — see RUMANIA
Rous-sil-lon \rü-sē-'(y)ōn\ region & former province S France bordering on the Pyrenees & the Mediterranean * Perpignan
Rou-yn \rü-ən, -'än\ city Canada in SW Que. pop 17,821
Rox-burgh \rāks-'bər-ə, -'bər-ə, -'b(ə)-rə\ or **Rox-burgh-shire** \-'shi(ə)r-, -'shər\ former county SE Scotland * Jedburgh area 666
Royal Gorge section of the canyon of Arkansas river S cen Colo.
Royal Leamington Spa — see LEAMINGTON
Royal Oak city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 85,499
Royal Tun-bridge Wells \-'tən-brij-\ borough SE England in Kent pop 44,506
Ruad — see ARWAD

Ru-an-da-Urun-di \rü-'än-də-ü-'rūn-dē\ or **Belgian East Africa** former country E cen Africa bordering on Lake Tanganyika & comprising two districts, **Ruanda** (* Kigali) & **Urundi** (* Usumbura), administered by Belgium under League of Nations mandate 1919-45 & under UN trusteeship 1946-62 * Usumbura — see BURUNDI, RWANDA
Ru-a-pe-hu \rü-ə-'pā-(h)hü\ volcano 9175 ft New Zealand, highest peak in North I., in Tongariro National Park
Rub' al Kha-li \rüb-'al-'käl-ē\ or **Ar Ri-mal** \ər-rə-'mal\ desert region S Arabia extending from Nejd S to Hadhramaut area 300,000
Ru-bi-con \rü-bi-'kän\ river 15 m N cen Italy flowing E into the Adriatic
Ru-dolf, Lake \rü-'dälf\ or **Lake Tur-kana** \tər-'kan-ə\ lake N Kenya in Great Rift valley area 3500
Ru-fisque \rü-'fēsk\ city & port W Senegal pop 60,000
Rug-by \ræg-bē\ borough cen England in Warwick on the Avon pop 59,372
Rü-gen \rü-gən, 'rū-ē\ island E Germany in Baltic sea off coast of Pomerania area 374; chief town Bergen
Ruhr \rü(ə)r\ 1 river 144 m W Germany flowing NW & W to the Rhine 2 industrial district in valley of the Ruhr
Ruis-lip North-wood \ri-'sləp-'nōth-'wūd\ former urban district S England in Middlesex, now part of Hillingdon
Ru-ma-nia \rü-'mā-nē-ə, -nyə\ or **Ro-ma-nia** \rō-\ or **Rou-ma-nia** \rü-\ country SE Europe bordering on Black Sea * Bucharest area 91,934, pop 20,470,000
Ru-me-lia or **Rou-me-lia** \rü-'mēl-yə, -'mē-lē-ə\ a division of the old Ottoman Empire including Albania, Macedonia, & Thrace
Run-ny-mede \rən-'ē-'mēd\ meadow S England in Surrey at Egham on S bank of the Thames
Ru-pert \rü-pərt\ river 380 m Canada in W Que. flowing W into James Bay
Rupert's Land PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND
Ru-se \rü-(s)ä\ or **Turk Rus-chuk** \rüs-'chük\ city NE Bulgaria on the Danube S of Bucharest pop 147,448
Rush-more, Mount \rəsh-'mō(ə)r, -'mō(ə)r\ mountain 6200 ft W S.Dak. in Black hills on which are carved faces of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt; a national memorial
Rus-sell Cave National Monument \rəs-əl-\ reservation NE Ala. including cavern where remains of early pre-Columbian man have been found
Rus-sia \rəsh-ə\ or **Russ Ros-si-ya** \rä-'sē-(y)ə\ 1 former empire E Europe & N Asia coextensive (except for Finland & Kars region) with the present U.S.S.R. * Petrograd 2 RUSSIAN REPUBLIC 3 the U.S.S.R.
Russian Republic or **Soviet Russia** constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in E Europe (**Soviet Russia, Europe**) & N Asia (**Soviet Russia, Asia**) bordering on Arctic & Pacific oceans & on Baltic & Black seas * Moscow area 6,501,500, pop 130,090,000
Russian Turkestan region comprising the republics of Soviet Central Asia
Rus-ton \rəs-tən\ city N La. pop 17,365
Ru-the-nia \rü-'thē-nyə, -nē-ə\ or **Carpathian Ruthenia** or **Za-kar-pat-ska-ya** \zāk-ər-'pāt-skə-yə\ region U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine S of the Carpathian mountains; part of Hungary before 1918 & 1939-45; a province of Czechoslovakia 1918-38 * Uzhgorod —
Ru-thene \-'thēn\ n — **Ru-the-nian** \-'thē-nyən, -nē-ən\ adj or n
Ruth-er-ford \rəth-ə(r)-fərd, 'rəth-\ borough NE N.J. SSE of Paterson on Passaic river pop 20,802
Ruth-in \rith-ən\ borough N Wales in Clwyd
Rut-land \rət-lənd\ 1 city W cen Vt. pop 19,293 2 or **Rut-land-shire** \lən(d)-'shi(ə)r-, -'shər\ former county E cen England * Oakham area 152
Ru-vu-ma or **Port Ro-vu-ma** \rü-'vü-mə\ river 400 m SE Africa rising in S Tanganyika & flowing E into Indian ocean
Ru-wen-zo-ri \rü-(w)ən-'zōr-ē, -'zōr-\ mountain group E cen Africa between Uganda & Zaire — see STANLEY (Mount)
Rwan-da \rü-'än-də\ or formerly **Ru-an-da** country E cen Africa; a republic * Kigali area 10,166, pop 3,830,000 — see RUANDA-URUNDI — **Rwan-dan** \-dän\ adj or n
Rya-zan or **Ria-zan** \rē-ə-'zan-(y)ə\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on Oka river SE of Moscow pop 351,000
Ry-binsk \rib-ən(t)sk\ or formerly **Shcher-ba-kov** \sh(ch)er-bə-'kōf, -'kōv\ city U.S.S.R. in N cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NNE of Moscow on the Volga at SE end of Rybinsk reservoir pop 218,000
Rye \ri\ borough SE England in East Sussex
Ryswick — see RIJSWIJK
Ryu-kyu \rē-'(y)ü-(y)k(y)ü\ or **Liu-chiu** \lü-'chü\ or **Nan-sei** \nän-'sā\ islands W Pacific extending between Kyushu, Japan, & Formosa, China; belonged to Japan 1895-1945; occupied by U.S. 1945; returned to Japan in 1953 (N islands) and 1972 (S islands) area 1803 — see AMAMI, OKINAWA, OSUMI, SAKISHIMA, TOKARA —
Ryu-kyu-an \-'(y)ü-'k(y)ü-ən\ adj or n
Saa-le \zäl-ə, 'säl-\ river 226 m Germany rising in NE Bavaria in the Fichtelgebirge & flowing N into the Elbe
Saar \sär, 'zär\ 1 or **F Sarre** \sär\ river 84 m Europe flowing from Vosges mountains in France N to the Moselle in Germany 2 or **Saar-land** \sär-'land, 'zär-\ region W Europe in basin of Saar river between France & Germany; once part of Lorraine, became part of Germany in 19th century; administered by League of Nations 1919-35; became a state of Germany 1935; came under con-

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trol of France after World War II; to West Germany by a plebiscite Jan. 1, 1957, as a state (**Saarland**) * Saarbrücken area 898, pop 1,127,000
Saar-brück-en \zär-'brük-ən, sär-, -'brük-\ city W Germany * of Saarland pop 131,500
Saaremaa — see SAREMA
Sa-ba, 1 \sāb-ə\ island SE West Indies in Netherlands Antilles * The Bottom area 5, pop 972 2 — see SHEBA
Sa-ba-dell \sāb-ə-'del\ commune NE Spain pop 145,979
Sa-bah \sāb-ə\ or formerly **North Borneo** state Malaysia in NE Borneo, formerly a Brit. colony * Kota Kinabalu area 29,388, pop 655,622
Sa-bar-ma-ti \sāb-ər-'mät-ē\ river 200 m W India flowing S into head of Gulf of Cambay
Sa-bi \sāb-ē\ or **Sa-ve** \sāv-ə\ river 400 m SE Africa rising in cen Zimbabwe & flowing E across S Mozambique to Indian ocean
Sa-bine \sə-'bēn\ river 380 m E Tex. & W La. flowing SE through **Sabine Lake** (15 m long) & **Sabine Pass** (channel) into Gulf of Mexico
Sa-ble \sā-bəl\ island of Canada 20 m long in the Atlantic 100 m SE at Cape Canso; belongs to N.S.
Sable, Cape 1 cape at SW tip of Fla., southernmost point of U.S. mainland, at ab 25°7'N 2 headland E Canada on an islet S of **Cape Sable Island** (7 m long, at S end of N.S.)
Sab-ra-tha \sāb-rə-'thə\ or anc **Sab-ra-ta** \rət-ə\ town Libya on the coast WNW of Tripoli
Sachsen — see SAXONY
Sa-co \sō-(k)kō\ river 104 m E N.H. & SW Me. flowing SE into the Atlantic
Sac-ra-men-to \sāk-rə-'ment-(k)ō\ 1 mountains S N.Mex. — see GUADALUPE, SIERRA BLANCA 2 river 382 m N Calif. flowing S into Suisun Bay 3 city * of Calif. on Sacramento river pop 254,413
Sa-do-wa \zä-'dō-və, 'sād-ə-,vā\ village Czechoslovakia in NE Bohemia
Sa-fed Koh \sə-'fed-'kō\ mountain range E Afghanistan on Pakistan border; a S extension of the Hindu Kush
Sa-fi \sāf-ē\ city & port W Morocco pop 130,000
Sa-ga-mi \sə-'gām-ē\ sea inlet of the Pacific Japan in cen Honshu SW of Tokyo Bay
Saghalien — see SAKHALIN
Sag-i-naw \sag-ə-,nō\ city E cen Mich. pop 91,849
Saginaw Bay inlet of Lake Huron in E Mich.
Sa-gres \sag-rēsh\ village SW Portugal E of Cape St. Vincent
Saguache — see SAWATCH
Sa-gua-ro National Monument \sə-'wār-ə, -(g)wār-(k)ō\ reservation SE Ariz. E of Tucson area 84
Sag-ue-nay \sag-ə-,nā, 'sag-ə-\ river 125 m Canada in S Que. flowing from Lake St. John E into the St. Lawrence
Sa-guia el Ham-ra \sə-'gē-ə-,el-'ham-rə\ or **Se-kia el Hamra** \-,kē-ə-\ territory NW Africa, the N zone of Western Sahara
Sa-gun-to \sə-'gün-(k)tō\ or formerly **Mur-vie-dro** \mūr-vē-'ā-(k)drō\ commune E Spain NNE of Valencia pop 47,026
Sahama — see SAJAMA
Sa-ha-ra \sə-'har-ə, -'her-, -'här-\ desert region N Africa N of the Sudan region extending from the Atlantic coast to Red sea or, as sometimes considered, to the Nile — **Sa-ha-ran** \-ən\ adj
Sa-ha-ran-pur \sə-'hār-ən-,pū(ə)r\ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh NNE of Delhi pop 228,053
Saida — see SIDON
Saigon — see HO CHI MINH CITY — **Sai-gon-ese** \sī-gə-'nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n
Sai-maa \sī-,mä\ lake SE Finland, largest of the **Saimaa Lakes**
Saint Al-bans \ōl-bənz\ borough SE England in Hertfordshire pop 52,057
Saint Ann \an\ city E Mo. NW of St. Louis pop 18,215
Saint Bar-thol-o-mew \sānt-bār-'thāl-ə-,myū, -bər-\ or **Saint Bar-thé-le-my** \sān-bār-tā-lə-mē\ or **Saint Barts** \sānt-'bārts, sāt-\ island French West Indies in department of Guadeloupe; chief town Gustavia
Saint Ber-nard \sānt-bə(r)-'nārd\ two Alpine passes — see GREAT SAINT BERNARD, LITTLE SAINT BERNARD
Saint Bon-i-face \bān-ə-fās, -fās\ city Canada in SE Man. on Red river opposite Winnipeg pop 46,714
Saint-Bru-no-de-Mon-tar-ville \sānt-'brü-,nō-də-'mänt-ər-,vil, sāt-\ town Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 15,780
Saint Cath-a-rines \kath-(ə-)rənz\ city Canada in SE Ont. NW of Niagara Falls on Welland ship canal pop 109,722
Saint Charles \chär(ə)lz\ city E Mo. on the Missouri pop 31,834
Saint Clair, Lake \kla(ə)r, 'kle(ə)r\ lake SE Mich. & SE Ont. area 460, connected by **Saint Clair river** (40 m) with Lake Huron & draining through Detroit river into Lake Erie
Saint Clair Shores city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop 88,093
Saint Cloud \klaüd\ city cen Minn. on the Mississippi pop 39,691
Saint-Cloud \sānt-'klaüd, sāt-, sa'n-klü\ commune France, WSW suburb of Paris pop 28,162
Saint Croix \sānt-'krōi, sāt-\ 1 river 75 m Canada & U.S. between N.B. & Me. 2 river 164 m NW Wis. & E Minn. flowing into the Mississippi 3 or **San-ta Cruz** \sant-ə-'krüz\ island, West Indies, largest of the Virgin Islands of the U.S. area 80; chief town Christiansted
Saint-Cyr-l'École \sa'n-'si(ə)r-lā-'kəl\ commune N France W of Versailles pop 16,000
Saint-De-nis \sa'n(t)-də-'nē\ 1 commune N France NNE of Paris pop 99,268 2 commune * of Réunion I. pop 94,104
Sainte-Foy \sānt-'fōi, sāt-, sa't-(ə-)fwā\ city Canada in SE Que. SW of Quebec city pop 68,385
Saint Eli-as \sānt-'l-i-əs\ mountain range of the Coast ranges SW Yukon Territory & E Alaska — see LOGAN (Mount)
Saint Elias, Mount mountain 18,008 ft on Alaska-Canada boundary in St. Elias range
Sainte-Thé-rèse \sānt-tə-'rāz\ city Canada in S Que. NW of Montreal pop 17,175
Saint-Etienne \sa'n-tā-tyen\ city SE cen France pop 213,468

Saint Eu-sta-ti-us \sānt-yū-'stā-sh(ē)-əs\ or **Sta-tia** \stā-shə\ island West Indies in Netherlands Antilles NW of St. Kitts area 7
Saint Fran-cis \sānt-'fran(t)-səs, sāt-\ 1 river 425 m SE Mo. & E Ark. flowing S into the Mississippi 2 or **Saint Fran-çois** \sa'n-frān-swā\ river 165 m Canada in S Que. flowing NW into the St. Lawrence
Saint Fran-cis, Lake \fran(t)-səs\ expansion of St. Lawrence river Canada above Valleyfield, Que.
Saint Gall \sānt-'göl, sāt-, sa'n-'gäl\ or G **Sankt Gal-len** \zän(k)t-'gäl-ən\ 1 canton NE Switzerland area 800, pop 384,475 2 commune, its * pop 78,600
Saint George's channel \jör-jəz-\ strait British Isles between SW Wales & Ireland
Saint-Ger-main \sa'n-zhər-'ma'n\ or **Saint-Ger-main-en-Laye** \-,ma'n-'jān-'lā\ commune N France WNW of Paris pop 38,808
Saint-Gilles \sa'n-'zhē(ə)\ or Flem **Sint-Gillis** \sāt-'gil-əs\ commune cen Belgium near Brussels pop 54,272
Saint Gott-hard or **Saint Got-hard** \sānt-'gät(h)-ərd, sāt-, 'sa'n-gə-'tär\ or G **Sankt Gott-hard** \zän(k)t-'göt-'hārt\ 1 mountains Switzerland in Lepontine Alps between Uri & Ticino cantons 2 mountain pass 6935 ft in St. Gotthard range
Saint He-le-na \sānt-'l-ē-nə, 'sānt-hə-'lē-\ island S Atlantic; a Brit. colony * Jamestown area 47, pop 4829
Saint Hel-ens \sānt-'hel-ənz, sāt-\ borough NW England in Merseyside ENE of Liverpool pop 104,173
Saint Helens, Mount mountain 9671 ft SW Wash. in Cascades
Saint Hel-ier \hel-yər\ town Channel islands * of Jersey pop 28,135
Saint-Hu-ber-t \sānt-'hyü-bərt, sāt-\ town Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 21,741
Saint-Hy-a-cinthe \sānt-'hi-ə-(k)sin(t)th, sāt-, 'sant-yə-'sant\ city Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 24,562
Saint James-As-sin-i-boia \sānt-jāmz-ə-,sin-ə-'bōi-ə, sāt-\ city Canada in SE Man. W of Winnipeg pop 71,431
Saint-Jean \sa'n-'zhān\ or **Saint Johns** \sānt-'jānz, sāt-\ city Canada in S Que. SE of Montreal pop 32,863
Saint-Jean-Cap-Fer-rat \sa'n-'zhān-,kap-fə-'rā\ commune SE France on coast E of Nice
Saint-Jean-de-Luz \sa'n-'zhān-də-'lüz, -'luez\ town SW France on Bay of Biscay SW of Biarritz
Saint-Jé-rôme \sa'n-'zhā-'rōm, 'sānt-jə-'rōm\ city Canada in S Que. NW of Montreal pop 26,524
Saint John \sānt-'jān, sāt-\ 1 river 450 m NE U.S. & SE Canada flowing from N Me. into Bay of Fundy in N.B. 2 city & port Canada in S N.B. at mouth of the St. John pop 89,039 3 island West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands of the U.S. area 20
Saint John, Lake or **Lac Saint-Jean** \lāk-sān-'zhān\ lake Canada in S Que. draining through the Saguenay to the St. Lawrence area 350
Saint Johns \sānt-'jānz, sāt-\ 1 river 276 m NE Fla. flowing N & E into the Atlantic 2 town Brit. West Indies * of Antigua on Antigua I. 3 — see SAINT-JEAN
Saint John's \sānt-'jānz, sāt-\ city & port Canada * of Nfld. pop 88,102
Saint Jo-seph \jō-'zəf also -səf\ city NW Mo. pop 72,691
Saint Kitts \kitts\ or **Saint Chris-to-pher** \kris-tə-fər\ island Brit. West Indies in the Leewards; chief town Basseterre area 68; with Nevis, forms **Saint Kitts-Nevis** Associated State (* Basseterre area 152, pop 52,020)
Saint-Lam-ber-t \sānt-'lam-bərt, sāt-\ city Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 18,616
Saint-Lau-rent \sa'n-lō-'rān, 'sant-lō-'rent\ city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I. pop 62,955
Saint Law-rence \sānt-'lör-ən(t)s, sāt-, -'lär-\ 1 island 95 m long W Alaska in N Bering sea 2 river 760 m E Canada in Ont. & Que. bordering on the U.S. in N.Y., flowing from Lake Ontario NE into the Atlantic, & forming at its mouth a wide bay (the **Gulf of Saint Lawrence**) 3 seaway Canada & U.S. in & along the St. Lawrence between Lake Ontario & Montreal
Saint Lawrence, Lake expansion of St. Lawrence river Canada & U.S. above Cornwall, Ont.
Saint Lawrence Islands National Park reservation E Canada in Ont. comprising a number of islands in the Thousand islands group & an area on shore of the St. Lawrence area 166 acres
Saint-Lé-o-nard \sa'n-'lā-ə-'nār, 'sānt-len-ərd, sāt-\ city Canada in S Que. N of Montreal pop 52,040
Saint-Lô \sānt-'lō, sāt-, sa'n-lō\ commune NW France W of Caen pop 18,615
Saint Lou-is \sānt-'lü-əs, sāt-\ 1 river 220 m NE Minn. flowing to W tip of Lake Superior 2 city E Mo. pop 622,236 — **Saint Lou-i-san** \-'lü-ə-sən\ n
Saint-Lou-is \sa'n-lü-'ē\ 1 city & port Senegal on island at mouth of Senegal river; formerly * of Senegal pop 75,000 2 city & port Réunion I. pop 26,740
Saint Lou-is, Lake \sānt-'lü-ē, sāt-\ expansion of St. Lawrence river Canada above Lachine rapids
Saint Louis Park \lü-əs\ city SE Minn. pop 48,883
Saint Lu-cia \sānt-'lü-shə, sāt-\ island Brit. West Indies in the Windwards S of Martinique; an independent member of the Brit. Commonwealth since 1979 * Castries area 233, pop 101,100
Saint-Ma-lo \sa'n-mə-'lō\ city & port NW France in Brittany on island in Gulf of St-Malo pop 42,297
Saint-Malo, Gulf of arm of English channel NW France between Cotentin peninsula & Brittany
Saint Mar-tin \sānt-'mārt-'n, sāt-\ or **Du Sint Maar-ten** \sint-\ island West Indies in the N Leewards; divided between France & Netherlands area 38
Saint Marylebone — see MARYLEBONE
Saint Mar-ys \me(ə)r-ēz, 'ma(ə)r-ēz, 'mā-rēz\ 1 river 175 m on Fla.-Ga. border flowing from Okefenokee swamp to the Atlantic 2 river 63 m between Canada & U.S. in Ont. & upper peninsula of Mich. flowing from Lake Superior into Lake Huron; descends 20 ft in a mile at **Saint Marys Falls** — see SAULT SAINTE MARIE CANALS

Saint-Maur-des-Fos-sés \sɑːn-môr-dā-fō-sā\ commune N France SE of Paris on the Marne *pop* 77,251

Saint Mau-ric \sɑnt-'môr-əs, sɑnt-, -'mār-; ,sɑn-mə-'ris\ river 325 m Canada in S Que. flowing S into the St. Lawrence

Saint-Mi-hiel \sɑn-mē-yel\ town NE France on the Meuse NW of Nancy

Saint Mo-ritz \sɑnt-mə-'rits, ,sɑn-mə-\ or **G Sankt Mo-ritz** \zɑn(k)t-mə-'rits\ town E Switzerland in Graubünden canton SSE of Chur

Saint-Na-zaire \sɑn-nə-'za(ə)r, -'ze(ə)r\ commune & port NW France at mouth of the Loire *pop* 63,289

Sain-tonge \sɑn-tōnz\ region & former province of France on Bay of Biscay N of the Gironde * **Saintes**

Saint-Ouen \sɑn-twa\ commune France, N suburb of Paris *pop* 48,886

Saint Pan-cras \sɑnt-'paŋ-kra:s, sɑnt-\ former metropolitan borough NW London, England, now part of Camden

Saint Paul \pɒl\ city * of Minn. *pop* 309,980 — **Saint Paul-ite** \pɒ-,līt\ *n*

Saint Paul Rocks or **Saint Paul's Rocks** or **Saint Peter and Saint Paul Rocks** or **Port Ro-che-dos São Pau-lo** \rə-,shā-thəs-saun(m)-'paũ-(j)lũ\ rocky islets in the Atlantic 600 m NE of Natal, Brazil, at 1°N, 29°15'W; belong to Brazil

Saint Pe-ter, Lake \sɑnt-'pēt-ər, sɑnt-\ expansion of St. Lawrence river Canada between Sorel & Trois-Rivières, Que.

Saint Pe-ters-burg \pēt-ərz-,bɜrg\ 1 city W Fla. on Pinellas peninsula SW of Tampa *pop* 216,232 2 — see LENINGRAD

Saint Pierre \sɑnt-'pi(ə)r, sɑnt-, -pē-'e(ə)r, F sɑn-'pyer\ island in the Atlantic off S Nfld.; with nearby island of Miquelon and others, constitutes French territory of **Saint Pierre and Mique-lon** \mīk-ə-,lən, F mēk-(ə-)lōn\ (* St. Pierre, *area* 93, *pop* 5600)

Saint-Quen-tin \sɑnt-'kwent-'n, sɑnt-, F sɑn-'kæn-tɑn\ commune N France on the Somme NW of Laon *pop* 64,196

Saint Si-mons \sɑnt-'si-mənz, sɑnt-\ island SE Ga. in the Atlantic

Saint Thom-as \tām-əs\ 1 island West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands of the U.S. *area* 32 2 — see CHARLOTTE AMALIE 3 city Canada in SE Ont. S of London *pop* 25,545

Saint-Tro-pe \sɑn-trō-pā\ commune SE France on the Mediterranean SW of Cannes

Saint Vin-cent \sɑnt-'vin(t)-sənt, sɑnt-\ island Brit. West Indies in cen Windwards; with N Grenadines became independent 1979 as

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines * **Kingstown** *area* 150, *pop* 89,129

Saint Vincent, Cape or **Port Ca-bo de São Vi-cen-te** \kɑ-vũ-thə-saun-vē-'sā(n)-tə\ cape SW Portugal

Saint Vincent, Gulf of inlet of Indian ocean Australia in So. Australia E of Yorke peninsula

Saint-Vi-tal \sɑnt-və-'tal\ city Canada in SE Man. SE of Winnipeg *pop* 32,963

Sai-pan \si-'pan, -'pān, 'si-\ island W Pacific in S cen Marianas *area* 70, *pop* 7967 — **Sai-pa-nese** \si-pə-'nēz, -'nēs\ *adj* or *n*

Sa-is \sā-əs\ ancient city Egypt in Nile delta on Canopic branch of the Nile

Sa-ja-ma or **Sa-ha-ma** \sə-'hām-ə\ mountain 21,391 ft W Bolivia near Chilean boundary

Sa-kai \('sā-'kī\ city Japan in S Honshu on Osaka Bay *pop* 569,000

Sakakawa, Lake — see GARRISON RESERVOIR

Sa-kar-ya \sə-'kār-yə\ river 300 m NW Turkey in Asia flowing into the Black Sea 80 m E of the Bosphorus

Sa-kha-lin \sək-ə-,lən, -lən; ,sək-ə-'lən\ or formerly **Sa-gha-lien** \sag-ə-,lən, ,sag-ə-\ or Jap **Ka-ra-fu-to** \kə-'rāf-ə-,tō\ island U.S.S.R. in Sea of Okhotsk N of Hokkaido; formerly (1905-45) divided between Russia & Japan *area* 24,560

Sakhar — see SUKKUR

Sa-ki-shi-ma \sək-i-'shē-mə, sɑ-'kish-ə-mə\ island group Japan in S Ryukyus off E coast of N Formosa; occupied 1945-72 by the U.S. *area* 343

Sakkara — see SAQQARA

Sa-kon-net river \sə-'kən-ət\ inlet of the Atlantic SE R.I.

Salaberry-de-Valleyfield — see VALLEYFIELD

Sa-la-do \sə-'lād-(j)ō\ 1 or in upper course **Ju-ra-men-to** \hūr-ə-'men-(j)tō\ river 1120 m N Argentina flowing from the Andes SE into the Paraná 2 or **Des-agua-de-ro** \dā-,säg-wə-'de(ə)r-(j)ō\ river 850 m W cen Argentina flowing S into the Colorado

Sa-la-jar or **Sa-la-yar** \sə-'lā-,yār\ island Indonesia off SW Celebes I. *area* 256

Sal-a-man-ca \sal-ə-'maŋ-kə, ,sāl-ə-'māŋ-\ 1 province W Spain *area* 4829, *pop* 371,607 2 commune, its *, WNW of Madrid *pop* 114,574

Sal-a-maua \sal-ə-'mau-ə\ town Papua New Guinea on Huon Gulf

Salambria — see PENEUS

Sal-a-mis \sal-ə-məs\ 1 ancient city Cyprus on E coast 2 island Greece in Saronic gulf off Attica

Sal-é \sə-'lā\ or **Sla** \slā\ or **Sal-li** or formerly **Sal-lee** \sal-ē\ city & port NW Morocco, N suburb of Rabat *pop* 75,799

Sal-lem \sā-ləm\ 1 city & port NE Mass. NE of Lynn *pop* 40,556 2 town SE N.H. E of Nashua *pop* 20,142 3 city * of Oreg. on Willamette river *pop* 68,296 4 town W cen Va. WNW of Roanoke *pop* 21,982 5 city S India in N Tamil Nadu SW of Madras *pop* 302,935 6 JERUSALEM — an ancient name

Sal-er-no \sə-'lär-(j)nō, -'le(ə)r-\ commune & port S Italy on Gulf of Salerno (inlet of Tyrrhenian sea) ESE of Naples *pop* 149,392 — **Sal-er-ni-tan** \-'lär-nə-tən\ *adj* or *n*

Sal-ford \sɒl-fərd\ urban area NW England in Greater Manchester *pop* 130,641

Sa-li-na \sə-'li-nə\ city cen Kans. on Smoky Hill river *pop* 37,714

Sa-li-nas \sə-'lē-nəs\ 1 river 150 m W Calif. flowing NW into Monterey Bay 2 city W Calif. near Monterey Bay *pop* 58,896

Salis-bury \sɒlz-,ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē\ 1 city SE Md. *pop* 15,252 2 city W cen N.C. SSW of Winston-Salem *pop* 22,515 3 city * of Zimbabwe *pop* 314,200 4 or **New Sar-um** \sar-əm, 'ser-\ city & borough S England in Wiltshire on the Avon *pop* 35,271

Salisbury Plain plateau S England in Wiltshire NW of Salisbury

Salm-on \sɑm-ən\ river 420 m, cen Idaho flowing into the Snake

Salmon River mountains cen Idaho; many peaks over 9000 ft

Sa-lo-ni-ka or **Sa-lo-ni-ca** \sə-'län-i-kə, ,sal-ə-'nē-kə\ or **Thes-sa-lo-ni-ca** \thes-ə-lə-'nī-kə, -'län-i-\ or NGk **Thes-sa-lo-ni-ki** \thes-ə-lə-'nē-kē\ or **Sa-lo-ni-ki** \sal-ə-'nē-kē\ city & port N Greece in Macedonia *pop* 250,920

Salonika, Gulf of or **Ther-ma-ic Gulf** \('thər-,mā-ik-\ arm of Aegean sea N Greece W of Chalcidice

Sal-op \sɑl-əp\ or formerly **Shrop-shire** \shrəp-,shi(ə)r, -shər, esp South 'srəp-\ 1 county W England bordering on Wales * **Shrewsbury** *area* 1347, *pop* 336,934 2 — see SHREWSBURY — **Sa-lo-pi-an** \sə-'lō-pē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Salt \sɒlt\ 1 river 200 m Ariz. flowing W into the Gila 2 river 100 m N cen Ky. flowing into the Ohio 3 river 200 m NE Mo. flowing SE into the Mississippi

Sal-ta \sāl-tə\ city NW Argentina *pop* 117,400

Sal-ti-llo \sāl-'tē-(j)ō, sal-\ city NE Mexico * of Coahuila *pop* 191,879

Salt Lake City or **Salt Lake** city * of Utah *pop* 175,885

Sal-to \sāl-(j)tō\ city & port NW Uruguay on Uruguay river *pop* 57,958

Sal-ton sea \sɒlt-'n-\ saline lake ab 235 ft below sea level SE Calif. at N end of Imperial valley formed by diversion of water from Colorado river into depression formerly called **Salton sink**

Salt sea — see DEAD SEA

Sa-lu-da \sə-'lūd-ə\ river 200 m W cen S.C. flowing SE to unite with the Broad forming the Congaree

Sal-va-dor \sal-və-,dō(ə)r, ,sal-və-\ 1 EL SALVADOR 2 or formerly **Sao Salvador** \saun-\ or **Ba-hia** \bə-'ē-ə\ port NE Brazil * of Bahia *pop* 892,392 — **Sal-va-dor-an** \sal-və-'dōr-ən, -'dōr-\ *adj* or *n* — **Sal-va-dor-ean** or **Sal-va-dor-ian** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Sal-ween \sal-wēn\ river 1750 m SE Asia flowing from Tibet S into Gulf of Martaban in Burma

Salz-burg \sɒlz-,bɜrg, 'sälz-, 'salz-, 'sɒlts-, -,bū(ə)rg, G 'zälts-,bürk\ city W Austria *pop* 121,306

Salz-git-ter \zälts-,git-ər\ or formerly **Wa-ten-stedt-Salz-gitter** \vāt-'n-,s(h)tet-\ city N cen Germany SW of Brunswick *pop* 117,300

Salz-kam-mer-gut \zälts-,kām-ər-,güt\ district N Austria E of Salzburg; chief town Bad Ischl

Samanala — see ADAM'S PEAK

Sa-mar \sām-,är\ island cen Philippines in the Visayans N of Leyte *area* 5050

Samara — see KUIBYSHEV

Samarang — see SEMARANG

Sa-mar-ia \sə-'mer-ē-ə, -'mar-\ 1 district of ancient Palestine W of the Jordan between Galilee & Judaea 2 city, its * & * of the Northern Kingdom (Israel); rebuilt by Herod the Great & re-named **Se-bas-te** \sə-'bas-tē\; site in Jordan at modern village of Sebastye

Sam-ar-kand \sɑm-ər-,kand\ or anc **Mar-a-can-da** \mar-ə-'kand-\ city U.S.S.R. in E Uzbekistan *pop* 267,000

Sam-ni-um \sɑm-nē-əm\ ancient country cen Italy E & SE of Latium

Sa-moa \sə-'mō-ə\ or formerly **Navigators** islands SW cen Pacific N of Tonga islands; divided at long. 171°W into American, or Eastern, Samoa & Western Samoa *area* 1209

Sa-mos \sə-,mäs\ island Greece in the Aegean off coast of Turkey N of the Dodecanese *area* 171 — **Sa-mi-an** \-mē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Sam-o-thrace \sɑm-ə-,thrās\ or NGk **Sa-mo-thrā-ke** \sām-ə-'thrāk-ē\ island Greece in the NE Aegean — **Sam-o-thra-cian** \sām-ə-'thrā-shən\ *adj* or *n*

Sam-sun \sām-'sün\ city & port N Turkey on Black Sea NW of Ankara *pop* 107,510

San-a or **San-aa** \san-,ä, san-'ä\ city S Arabia * of Yemen Arab Republic *pop* 125,093

San An-ge-lo \sa-'nan-jə-,lō\ city W cen Tex. *pop* 63,884

San An-to-nio \san-ən-'tō-nē-,ō\ 1 river 200 m S Tex. flowing SE into Gulf of Mexico 2 city S Tex. *pop* 654,153 — **San An-to-ni-an** \-nē-ən\ *n*

San Be-ni-to \san-bə-'nēt-(j)ō\ city S Tex. NW of Brownsville *pop* 15,176

San Ber-nar-di-no \san-,bər-nə(r)-'dē-(j)nō\ 1 mountains S Calif. S of Mojave desert; highest Mt. San Geronio 11,485 ft 2 city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles *pop* 104,251

San Bru-no \san-'brü-(j)nō\ city W Calif. S of San Francisco *pop* 36,254

San Buenaventura — see VENTURA

San Car-los \san-'kär-ləs\ city W Calif. SE of San Francisco *pop* 25,924

San Carlos de Bariloche — see BARILOCHE

San Cle-men-te \san-klə-'ment-ē\ 1 island S Calif., southern-most of the Santa Barbara islands 2 city SW Calif. NW of San Diego *pop* 17,063

San Cris-to-bal \san-kris-'tō-bəl\ or **San Cris-to-val** \-vəl\ or **Ma-ki-ra** \mə-'kir-ə\ island W Pacific in SE Solomons

San Cris-tó-bal \san-kris-'tō-bəl\ 1 or **Chat-ham** \chat-əm\ island Ecuador in the Galápagos 2 city W Venezuela 100 m SSW of Lake Maracaibo *pop* 149,063

Sanc-ti Spí-ri-tus \sən(k)-tē-'spīr-ə-,tüs\ city W cen Cuba *pop* (municipality) 146,450

San-cy, Puy de \pwēd-ə-,sān-'sē\ mountain 6185 ft S cen France; highest in the Monts Dore & Auvergne mountains

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San-da-kan \san-'däk-ən\ city & port Malaysia in Sabah on Sulu sea; former * of No. Borneo pop 28,806

Sandalwood — see SUMBA

Sand-hurst \sandr-'hərst\ village S England in E Berkshire SE of Reading

San-dia \san-'dē-ə\ mountains N cen N.Mex. E of Albuquerque; highest **Sandia Crest** 10,678 ft

San Di-ego \san-dē-'ā-(gō)\ city & port SW Calif. on **San Diego Bay** (inlet of the Pacific) pop 696,769 — **San Di-egan** \-gən\ adj or n

San Di-mas \san-'dē-məs\ city SW Calif. NW of Pomona pop 15,692

San Domingo, 1 — see HISPANIOLA 2 — see DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 3 — see SANTO DOMINGO

San-drin-ham \san-driŋ-əm\ village E England in NW Norfolk

San-dus-ky \sandr-'dəs-kē, san-\ 1 river 150 m N Ohio flowing N into Lake Erie 2 city N Ohio at entrance to **Sandusky Bay** (inlet of Lake Erie) pop 32,674

Sand-wich \san-(d)wich\ 1 islands — see HAWAII 2 borough SE England in Kent on the Stour

Sandy Hook peninsula E N.J. extending N toward New York Bay

San Fer-nan-do \san-fər-'nan-(dō)\ 1 valley S Calif. NW of Los Angeles; partly within Los Angeles city limits 2 city SW Calif. in San Fernando valley pop 16,571

San-ford \san-fərd\ 1 city NE Fla. pop 17,393 2 town SW Me. pop 15,812

Sanford, Mount mountain 16,208 ft S Alaska at W end of Wrangell mountains

San Fran-cis-co \san-frən-'sis-(kō)\ city & port W Calif. on **San Francisco Bay** & the Pacific pop 715,674 — **San Fran-cis-can** \-kən\ adj or n

San Francisco Peaks mountain N cen Ariz. N of Flagstaff; includes three peaks; Mt. Humphreys 12,633 ft (highest point in the state), Mt. Agassiz 12,340 ft, & Mt. Fremont 11,940 ft

San Ga-briel \san-'gā-brē-əl\ 1 mountains S Calif. SW of Mojave desert & NE of Los Angeles; highest San Antonio Peak 10,080 ft 2 city SW Calif. S of Pasadena pop 29,176

San-ga-mon \san-gə-mən\ river 225 m, cen Ill. flowing SW & W into the Illinois

San-gay \sāŋ-'gī\ volcano 17,159 ft SE cen Ecuador

San-gi-he \sāŋ-gē-'ā\ or **San-gi** \sāŋ-gē\ 1 islands Indonesia NE of Celebes area 134 2 island, chief of the group

San Gi-mi-gna-no \sān-jē-mēn-'yān-(ō)\ commune cen Italy NW of Siena

San-gre de Cris-to \san-grēd-ə-'kris-(tō)\ mountains S Colo. & N N.Mex. in Rocky mountains — see BLANCA PEAK

San-i-bel \san-ə-bəl, -bəl\ island SW Fla. SW of Fort Myers

San Il-de-fon-so \san-il-də-'fān(t)-(sō)\ or **La Gran-ja** \lə-'grāŋ-(hā)\ commune cen Spain SE of Segovia

San Isi-dro \san-ə-'sē-(drō)\ city E Argentina pop 196,188

San Ja-cin-to \san-jə-'sint-ə\ river 100 m SE Tex. flowing S into Galveston Bay

San Joa-quin \san-wä-'kēn, -wō-\ river 350 m, cen Calif. flowing from the Sierra Nevada SW & then NW into the Sacramento

San Jo-se \san-ə-'zā also, san-(h)ō-'zā\ city W Calif. SSE of San Francisco pop 445,779

San Jo-se \san-ə-'zā, san-(h)ō-'zā\ city * of Costa Rica pop 203,148

San Juan \san-(h)wān\ 1 river 360 m SW Colo., NW N.Mex., & SE Utah flowing W into the Colorado 2 mountains SW Colo. in the Rocky mountains — see UNCOMPAHGRE PEAK 3 islands NW Wash. between Vancouver I. & the mainland 4 city & port * of Puerto Rico pop 452,749 5 city W Argentina N of Mendoza pop 106,564 6 hill E Cuba near Santiago de Cuba — **San Jua-ne-ro** \san-(h)wä-'ne(r)-(ō)\ n

Sankt An-ton am Arl-berg \zān(k)-'tān-tōn-ām-'är(ə)l-bərg, -be(ə)rg\ village W Austria in Tirol W of Innsbruck

Sankt Gallen — see SAINT GALL

Sankt Gotthard — see SAINT GOTTHARD

Sankt Moritz — see SAINT MORITZ

San Le-an-dro \san-lē-'an-(drō)\ city W Calif. SE of Oakland pop 68,698

San Lu-cas, Cape \san-'lü-kəs\ headland NW Mexico, the S extremity of Baja California

San Lu-is \san-'lü-əs\ valley S Colo. & N N.Mex. along the upper Rio Grande between San Juan & Sangre de Cristo mountains

San Luis Obis-po \san-lü-ə-sə-'bis-(pō)\ city W Calif. NW of Santa Barbara pop 28,036

San Lu-is Po-to-sí \sān-lü-ē-spōt-ə-'sē\ 1 state cen Mexico area 24,415, pop 1,257,028 2 city, its * pop 274,320

San Mar-cos \san-'mār-kəs\ city S Tex. NE of San Antonio pop 18,860

San Ma-ri-no \san-mə-'rē-(nō)\ 1 country S Europe on Italian peninsula SSW of Rimini; a republic area 24, pop 18,320 2 town, its * — **San Mar-i-nese** \san-mar-ə-'nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n

San Mar-tín \san-mär-'tēn\ or **Ge-ne-ral San Martín** \hā-nā-'rāl\ city E Argentina, NW suburb of Buenos Aires pop 279,213

San Ma-teo \san-mə-'tā-(ō)\ city W Calif. SSE of San Francisco pop 78,991

San Mi-guel de Tu-cu-mán \san-mig-el-də-tü-kə-'mān\ or **Tucu-mán** city NW Argentina pop 271,546

San Pab-lo \san-'pab-(lō)\ city W Calif. N of Oakland on **San Pablo Bay** (N extension of San Francisco Bay) pop 21,461

San Pe-dro \san-'pē-(drō, -pā-\ channel SW Calif. between Santa Catalina I. & the mainland

San Ra-fael \san-rə-'fel\ city W Calif. N of San Francisco on San Pablo Bay pop 38,977

San Re-mo \sān-'rā-(mō, san-'rē-\ city & port NW Italy in Liguria near French border pop 63,735

San Sal-va-dor \san-'sal-və-dō(ə)r\ 1 or **Wat-ling** \wät-līŋ\ or **Wat-lings** \-līŋz\ island cen Bahama islands area 60 2 city * of El Salvador pop 349,333

San Se-bas-tián \san-si-'bas-chən, sän-'seb-əs-'chän\ city & port N Spain * of Guipúzcoa on Bay of Biscay pop 155,346

San Stefano — see YESILKOY

San-ta Ana \sant-ə-'an-ə\ 1 city SW Calif. ESE of Long Beach pop 156,601 2 city NW El Salvador pop 168,047

Santa Bar-ba-ra \-'bär-b(ə)-rə\ 1 channel SW Calif. between the N Santa Barbara islands & mainland 2 or **Channel** islands Calif. in the Pacific off SW coast — see CATALINA, SAN CLEMENTE, SANTA CRUZ, SANTA ROSA 3 city S Calif. pop 70,215

Santa Catalina — see CATALINA

San-ta Ca-ta-ri-na \sant-ə-'kat-ə-'rē-nə\ state S Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * Florianópolis area 31,118, pop 2,911,749

Santa Clara \-'klar-ə, -'kler-\ 1 city W Calif. NW of San Jose pop 87,717 2 city W cen Cuba pop (municipality) 202,120

Santa Cruz \-'krüz\ 1 island SW Calif. in NW Santa Barbara islands 2 city W Calif. S of San Jose on Monterey Bay pop 32,076 3 — see SAINT CROIX 4 river 250 m S Argentina flowing E into the Atlantic 5 city E Bolivia pop 108,720 6 islands SW Pacific in SE Solomons N of the New Hebrides, chief island Ndeni; until 1978 administratively attached to Brit. Solomon islands area 380

Santa Cruz de Te-ne-rife \dā-'ten-ə-'rēf-(ā), -rif\ 1 province Spain comprising W Canary islands area 1528, pop 590,514 2 city & port, its *, on NE Tenerife I. pop 163,743

San-ta Fe \sant-ə-'fā\ 1 city * of N.Mex. pop 41,167 2 city cen Argentina pop 208,900 — **San-ta Fe-an** \-'fā-ən\ n

Santa Fe Trail pioneer route to the Southwest used esp. 1821–80 from vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., to Santa Fe, N.Mex.

San-ta Is-a-bel \sant-ə-'iz-ə-bəl\ 1 or **Santa Ys-a-bel** \-'iz-\ island W Pacific in the E cen Solomons NE of Guadalcanal area 1500 2 — see MALABO

Santa Ma-ria \mā-'rē-ə\ city W Calif. NW of Santa Barbara pop 32,749

Santa Ma-ria \mā-'rē-ə\ volcano 12,300 ft W Guatemala

Santa Mar-ta \-'mārt-ə\ city & port N Colombia on the Caribbean E of Barranquilla pop 137,474

Santa Mon-i-ca \-'mān-i-kə\ city SW Calif. adjacent to Los Angeles on **Santa Monica Bay** (inlet of the Pacific) pop 88,289

San-tan-der \sān-'tān-de(ə)r, san-'tan-\ 1 province N Spain in N Old Castile bordering on Bay of Biscay area 2108, pop 467,138 2 city & port, its *, on Bay of Biscay pop 133,014

San-ta Pau-la \sant-ə-'pō-lə\ city SW Calif. NW of Los Angeles pop 18,001

San-ta-rém \sant-ə-'rem\ city N Brazil in W Pará at confluence of the Tapajoz & Amazon rivers pop 111,706

San-ta Ro-sa \sant-ə-'rō-zə\ 1 island SW Calif. in NW Santa Barbara islands 2 city W Calif. N of San Francisco pop 50,006

San-tee \(')san-'tē, 'san-\ river 143 m S.C. flowing SE into the Atlantic — see CONGAREE

San-ti-a-go \sant-ē-'āg-(ō, sāt-\ 1 city * of Chile pop 2,516,421 2 or **Santiago de los Ca-ba-lle-ros** \dā-'lōs-kāb-ə-'ye(ə)r-(ōs)\ city N cen Dominican Republic pop 103,861 3 or **Santiago de Com-pos-te-la** \dā-'kām-pə-'stel-ə\ commune NW Spain S of La Coruña pop 70,893 — **San-ti-a-gan** \sant-ē-'āg-ən, sāt-\ n

Santiago de Cu-ba \dā-'kyü-bə\ city & port SE Cuba pop (municipality) 264,200

Santiago del Es-te-ro \-,del-ə-'ste(ə)r-(ō)\ city N Argentina SE of San Miguel de Tucumán pop 80,395

San-to Do-min-go \sant-əd-ə-'mīŋ-(gō\ or **San Domingo** \sandr-ə-\ 1 or **Santo Domingo de Gu-z-mán** \dā-gü-'smān\ or formerly **Tru-ji-llo** \trü-'hē-(y)ō\ or **Ci-u-dad Trujillo** \sē-ū-'thā-, sē-ū-'dad-\ city & port * of Dominican Republic on Caribbean sea pop 654,757 2 — see HISPANIOLA 3 — see DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — **San-to Do-min-gan** \sant-əd-ə-'mīŋ-gən\ adj or n

San-to-rin \sant-ə-'rēn, -'rin\ or NGk **San-to-rī-ni** \-'rē-nē\ or **Thi-ra** \thir-ə\ or anc **The-ra** \thir-ə\ island Greece in S Cyclades area 30

San-tos \sant-əs\ city & port SE Brazil in SE São Paulo state SSE of São Paulo on an island in a tidal inlet pop 313,771

San-to To-mé de Gua-ya-na \sānt-ō-tə-'mād-ə-gwə-'yān-ə\ or **San To-mé de Guayana** \sān-tō-'mād-\ or **Ci-u-dad Guayana** \sē-ū-'thā-, -ū-'dad-\ city E Venezuela near junction of the Caroní & Orinoco pop 140,319

San-tur-ce \sān-'tū(ə)r-(sā\ a NE section of San Juan, Puerto Rico

São Fran-cis-co \sauⁿ(m)-frən-'sis-(kō)\ river 1800 m E Brazil flowing from S cen Minas Gerais NE & E into the Atlantic

São Luis \sauⁿ-lü-'ēs\ city & port NE Brazil * of Maranhão state on Maranhão I. pop 218,783

São Ma-nuel \sauⁿ-mən-'wel\ river 600 m, cen Brazil flowing NW to join the Juruena forming the Tapajoz

São Mi-guel \sauⁿ-mi-'gel\ island Portugal in E Azores; chief town Ponta Delgada area 297

Saône \sōn\ river 275 m E France flowing SSW into the Rhone

São Pau-lo \sauⁿ(m)-'paü-(lū, -(lō)\ 1 state SE Brazil area 95,459, pop 17,716,186 2 city, its *, on Tietê river pop 5,684,706

São Ro-que, Cape \sauⁿ-'rō-kə\ headland NE Brazil N of Natal

São Salvador — see SALVADOR

São Tia-go \sauⁿ(n)t-ē-'āg-(ū, -(ō)\ or **San-ti-a-go** \sant-ē-'āg-(ō)\ island Cape Verde islands, largest of the group; chief town Praia area 359

São To-mé \sauⁿ(n)t-ə-'mā\ island W Africa in Gulf of Guinea; with Príncipe I., forms the republic (until 1975 a Portuguese territory) of **Sao Tome and Principe** (* São Tomé area 377, pop 70,000)

São Vi-cente, Cabo de — see SAINT VINCENT (Cape)

Sap-po-ro \sāp-ə-rō; sē-'pōr-(ō, -'pōr-\ city Japan on W Hokkaido pop 957,000

Sa-pul-pa \sə-'pəl-pə\ city NE Okla. SW of Tulsa pop 15,159

Saq-qa-ra or **Sak-ka-ra** \sə-'kär-ə\ village N Egypt SW of ruins of Memphis

Sarabat — see GEDIZ

Saragossa — see ZARAGOZA

Sa-ra-je-vo \sär-ə-ye-'vō\ or **Se-ra-je-vo** \ser-\ city cen Yugoslavia * of Bosnia and Herzegovina pop 223,000

Sar-a-nac \sə-ə-nak\ river 100 m NE N.Y. flowing NE from **Saranac Lakes** (three lakes in the Adirondacks: Upper Saranac, Middle Saranac, & Lower Saranac) into Lake Champlain
Sa-ransk \sə-ˈrən(t)sk-, -ˈrən(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe * of Mordvinian Republic pop 190,000
Sar-a-so-ta \sə-ə-sōt-ə\ city W Fla. S of Tampa pop 40,237
Sar-a-to-ga \sə-ə-tō-gə\ lake 7 m long E N.Y. S of Lake George 2 city W Calif. SW of San Jose pop 27,110
Saratoga Springs or **Saratoga** city NE N.Y. pop 18,845
Sa-ra-tov \sə-ˈrāt-əf\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on a reservoir of Volga river pop 758,000
Sa-ra-wak \sə-ˈrā-(w)ä(k)-, -wä(k)\ country N Borneo bordering on So. China sea; formerly a Brit. colony, since 1963 a territory of Malaysia * Kuching area 47,000, pop 977,013
Sardica — see **SOFIA**
Sar-din-ia \sär-ˈdin-ē-ə-, -ˈdin-yə\ or It **Sar-de-gna** \sär-ˈdän-yə\ island Italy S of Corsica; with surrounding smaller islands, constitutes a region of Italy * Cagliari area 9283, pop 1,488,008
Sar-dis \sär-dəs\ or **Sar-des** \sär-d-(j)ēz\ ancient city W Asia Minor * of ancient kingdom of Lydia; site ab 50 m E of Izmir — **Sar-di-an** \sär-dē-ən\ adj or n
Sa-re-ma or Estonian **Saa-re-maa** \sär-ə-mä\ island U.S.S.R. in Estonia at mouth of Gulf of Riga area 1010
Sar-ron-ic Gulf \sə-ˈrən-ik\ inlet of the Aegean SE Greece between Attica & the Peloponnesus
Sa-ros, Gulf of \sə-ˈrɔs-, -ˈsə-ˈrɔs\ inlet of the Aegean SW Turkey in Europe N of Gallipoli peninsula
Sarre — see **SAAR**
Sarthe \särt\ river 175 m NW France flowing S to unite with the Mayenne forming the Maine
Sarum, 1 New Sarum — see **SALISBURY** 2 OLD SARUM
Sa-se-bo \säs-ə-bō\ city & port Japan in NW Kyushu on an inlet of East China sea pop 266,000
Sas-katch-e-wan \sə-ˈskach-ə-wən, -sə-, -wän\ 1 river 340 m S cen Canada formed by confluence in cen Sask. of two branches rising in the Rockies in Alta., the **North Saskatchewan** (760 m) & the **South Saskatchewan** (865 m), & flowing E into Lake Winnipeg 2 province SW Canada * Regina area 237,975, pop 928,000 — **Sas-katch-e-wan-ian** \-skach-ə-wän-ē-ən\ adj or n
Sas-ka-toon \sas-kə-tün\ city Canada in cen Sask. pop 126,449
Sa-sa-ri \säs-ə-(j)rē\ commune Italy in NW Sardinia pop 106,143
Sa-til-la \sə-ˈtil-ə\ river 220 m SE Ga. flowing E into the Atlantic
Sat-pu-ra \sät-pə-rə\ range of hills W cen India between Nabada & Tapti rivers
Sa-tu-Ma-re \sä-(j)tü-ˈmār-(j)ä\ city NW Rumania in Transylvania on the Somes pop 78,812
Sau-di Arabia \saud-ē-, -söd-ē-, sä-üd-ē-\ country SW Asia occupying most of Arabian peninsula; a kingdom, comprising former kingdoms of Nejd & Hejaz & principality of Asir * Riyadh area 870,000, pop 7,200,000 — **Saudi** adj or n — **Saudi Arabian** adj or n
Sau-gus \sō-gəs\ town NE Mass. W of Lynn pop 25,110
Sault Sainte Marie \sü-(j)sänt-mə-ˈrē\ 1 city NE Mich. in upper peninsula pop 15,136 2 city Canada in S Ont. pop 80,332
Sault Sainte Marie canals or **Soo canals** \sü-\ or **Soo locks** three ship canals, two in the U.S. & one in Canada, at rapids in St. Marys river connecting Lakes Superior & Huron
Sau-mur \sō-m(y)ü(ə)r-, -mür\ commune NW France on the Loire SE of Angers pop 21,551
Sau-rash-tra \sau-ˈrāsh-trə\ former state (1948–56) W India on Kathiawar peninsula; in Bombay state 1956–60 & since 1960 in Gujarat
Sa-va \säv-ə\ river 450 m N Yugoslavia flowing from Italian border E into the Danube at Belgrade
Savage — see **NIUE**
Sa-vaii \sə-ˈvī-, ē\ island SW cen Pacific, largest in Samoa, in Western Samoa
Sa-van-nah \sə-ˈvan-ə\ 1 river 314 m E Ga. flowing SE to the Atlantic & forming Ga.-S.C. boundary 2 city & port E Ga. at mouth of Savannah river pop 118,349
Save — see **SABI**
Sa-vo \säv-(j)ō\ island W Pacific in SE Solomon islands N of W end of Guadalcanal
Sa-vo-na \sə-ˈvō-nə\ commune & port NW Italy SW of Genoa pop 17,168
Sa-voy \sə-ˈvōi\ or F **Sa-voie** \sä-vvä\ or It **Sa-vo-ia** \sä-ˈvō-yä\ region SE France in Savoy Alps SW of Switzerland & bordering on Italy; duchy 1416–1720, part of kingdom of Sardinia 1720–1860; became part of France 1860 — **Sa-voy-ard** \sə-ˈvōi-ärd-, -säv-, -oi-ärd-, -säv-, -wä-yär(d)\ adj or n
Savoy Alps section of W Alps SE France — see **MONT BLANC**
Sa-watch or **Sa-guache** \sə-ˈwäch-, -ˈsə-wəsh\ mountain range cen Colo. in Rocky mountains — see **ELBERT (Mount)**
Saxe \saks\ SAXONY — its French form, used in English chiefly in names of former duchies in Thuringia: **Saxe-Al-ten-burg** \ˈält-ˈn-bü(ə)rg\, **Saxe-Co-burg** \ˈkō-bərg\, **Saxe-Go-tha** \ˈgōt-ə-, -ˈgō-thə\, **Saxe-Mei-ning-en** \ˈmī-niŋ-ən\, & **Saxe-Wei-mar-Ei-sen-nach** \-ˈvi-mär-iz-ˈn-äk-, -äk\ — see **ELBERT (Mount)**
Sax-o-ny \ˈsaks-(ə)nē\ or G **Sach-sen** \ˈzäk-sən\ 1 region & former duchy NW Germany S of Jutland peninsula between the Elbe & the Rhine 2 region & former state E Germany N of the Erzgebirge — see **LOWER SAXONY, SAXE**
Sa-yan \sə-ˈyän\ mountains U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, on border of Tuva N of Altai mountains

Sayre-ville \ˈsa(ə)r-, vil-, ˈse(ə)r-\ borough E cen N.J. pop 32,508
Says Law \ˈsāz-, lō\ mountain 1749 ft SE Scotland; highest in Lamermuir hills
Sa-zan \ˈsāz-, än\ or It **Sa-se-no** \sə-ˈzā-(j)nō, sä-\ island Albania at entrance to Bay of Vlone
Sca-fell \ˈskō-ˈfel\ mountain 3162 ft NW England in Cumbrians SW of Keswick; second highest peak in England
Scafell Pike mountain 3210 ft NW England in Cumbria NE of Scafell; highest in the Cumbrians & in England
Scamander — see **MENDERES**
Scan-di-na-via \skan-də-ˈnā-vē-ə-, -vyə\ 1 peninsula N Europe occupied by Norway & Sweden 2 Denmark, Norway, Sweden, & sometimes also Iceland, the Faeroe islands, & Finland
Scapa Flow \skap-ə-ˈflō\ sea basin N Scotland in the Orkneys
Scar-bor-ough \ˈskär-, bər-ə-, -bə-rə-, -b(ə)rə\ borough & port NE England in No. Yorkshire pop 44,370
Scarpanto — see **KARPATOS**
Scars-dale \ˈskärz-, däl\ village SE N.Y. NE of Yonkers pop 19,229
Schaer-beek or **Schaar-beek** \ˈskär-, bāk\ commune cen Belgium, NE suburb of Brussels pop 119,810
Schaff-hau-sen \shäf-ˈhauz-ˈn\ or F **Schaff-house** \shä-füz\ 1 or **Falls of the Rhine** or G **Rhein-fall** \ˈrīn-, fäl\ waterfall in the Rhine N Switzerland 370 ft wide, with two principal falls 50 ft & 60 ft high 2 canton N Switzerland bordering on Germany area 114, pop 72,854 3 commune, its * pop 37,035
Schaum-burg \ˈshäm-(j)bərg\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 18,730
Schaum-burg-Lip-pe \shaüm-, bü(ə)rg-ˈlip-ə\ state of Germany 1918–33 in NW between Westphalia & Hannover
Schei-degg \ˈshī-, dek\ village cen Switzerland in Bern canton on Little Scheidegg Pass
Scheldt \ˈskelt\ or **Schel-de** \ˈskel-də\ or F **Es-caut** \es-kō\ river 270 m W Europe flowing from N France through Belgium into North sea in Netherlands
Sche-nec-ta-dy \skə-ˈnek-təd-ē\ city E N.Y. pop 77,859
Sche-ve-ning-en \ˈskä-və-, niŋ-ən\ town SW Netherlands on North sea W of The Hague
Schie-dam \skē-dām\ commune SW Netherlands pop 83,049
Schles-wig \s(h)les-(j)wig-, -(j)vik\ 1 or Dan **Sles-vig** \ˈslis-vē\ region N Germany & S Denmark in S Jutland peninsula 2 city N Germany pop ab 33,265
Schleswig-Hol-stein \-ˈhöl-, stīn\ state N Germany consisting of Holstein & part of Schleswig * Kiel area 6052, pop 2,561,200
Schou-ten \ˈskaüt-ˈn\ islands Indonesia in N West Irian at mouth of Geelvink Bay area 1230
Schuy-kill \ˈskül-, kil-, ˈskü-kəl\ river 131 m SE Pa. flowing SE into the Delaware at Philadelphia
Schwaben — see **SWABIA**
Schwarzwald — see **BLACK FOREST**
Schwein-furt \ˈshfīn-, fū(ə)rt\ city W Germany on Main river pop 59,402
Schweiz — see **SWITZERLAND**
Schwe-rin \shfä-ˈrēn\ city E Germany E of Hamburg pop 96,949
Schwyz \ˈshfēts\ 1 canton E cen Switzerland area 351, pop 92,072 2 town, its *, E of Lucerne
Scil-ly \ˈsil-ē\ island group SW England off Lands End comprised of 140 islands * Hugh Town (on St. Mary's, largest island) area 6, pop 2428 — see **CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY** — **Scil-lo-ni-an** \ˈsil-ō-nē-ən\ adj or n
Sci-o-to \si-ˈōt-ə\ river 237 m Ohio flowing S into the Ohio
Scit-u-ate \ˈsich-ə-wət\ town E Mass. SE of Boston pop 16,973
Scone \ˈskün\ locality E Scotland NE of Perth
Sco-pus, Mount \ˈskō-pəs\ mountain Palestine in W Jordan in small area belonging to Israel
Scores-by Sound \ˈskō(ə)rz-, bē-, ˈskō(ə)rz-\ inlet of Norwegian sea E Greenland N of 70°N
Sco-tia \ˈskō-shə\ sea part of the S Atlantic SE of Falkland islands, W of So. Sandwich islands, & N of So. Orkney islands
Scot-land \ˈskät-lənd\ or L **Cal-e-do-nia** \kal-ə-ˈdō-nyə-, -nē-ə\ or ML **Scot-tia** \ˈskō-shə\ country N Great Britain; a division of United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland * Edinburgh area 29,794, pop 5,230,152
Scotts Bluff National Monument \ˈskäts\ reservation W Nebr. on the No. Platte including **Scotts Bluff** (high butte that was a landmark on the Oregon Trail)
Scotts-dale \ˈskäts-, däl\ city SW cen Ariz. E of Phoenix pop 67,823
Scran-ton \ˈskrant-ˈn\ city NE Pa. pop 103,564
Scun-thorpe \ˈskən-, thō(ə)rp\ borough E England in Humberside WSW of Hull pop 70,880
Scu-ta-ri or **Sku-ta-ri** \ˈsküt-ə-rē\ 1 or Albanian **Shko-der** \ˈshkōd-ər\ city NW Albania pop 49,830 2 lake NW Albania & S Yugoslavia area 130 3 — see **USKUDAR**
Scyros — see **SKYROS**
Scyth-ia \ˈsith-ē-ə-, ˈsith-\ the country of the ancient Scythians comprising parts of Europe & Asia now in U.S.S.R. in regions N & NE of Black sea & E of Aral sea
Sea islands islands SE U.S. in the Atlantic off coast of S.C., Ga., & Fla. between mouths of Santee & St. Johns rivers
Seal Beach city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 24,441
Sea-side \ˈsē-, sīd\ city W Calif. on Monterey Bay pop 35,935
Se-at-tle \sē-ˈat-ˈl\ city & port W Wash. between Puget Sound & Lake Washington pop 530,831 — **Se-at-tle-ite** \-ˈl-, it\ n
Se-ba-go \sə-ˈbā-(j)gō\ lake 13 m long SW Me.

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Sebaste, 1 or **Sebastia** — see **SIVAS** 2 — see **SAMARIA**

Sebha — see **SABHA**

Se-cun-der-abad or **Si-kan-dar-abad** \si-'kən-də-rə-'bad, -'bād\ city S cen India in Andhra Pradesh, NE suburb of Hyderabad pop 187,471

Se-da-lia \sə-'dāl-yə\ city W cen Mo. pop 22,847

Se-dan \si-'dan, f sə-dā\ city NE France on the Meuse NE of Reims pop 23,037

Sedge-moor \sej-'mū(ə)r, -mō(ə)r, -mò(ə)r\ tract of moorland SW England in cen Somerset

Sedom — see **SODOM**

Se-go-via \sə-'gō-vyā, -vē-ə\ 1 — see **COCO** 2 province N cen Spain in Old Castile area 2635, pop 162,770 3 commune, its *, NW of Madrid pop 41,880

Se-guin \sə-'gēn\ city SE cen Tex. pop 15,934

Seim or **Seym** \sām\ river 435 m U.S.S.R. in SW cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W into the Desna

Seine \sān, 'sen\ river 480 m N France flowing NW into Bay of the Seine (inlet of English channel)

Sekia el Hamra — see **SAGUIA EL HAMRA**

Sek-on-di-Ta-ko-ra-di \sek-ən-'dē-tāk-ə-'rād-ē\ city & port SW Ghana pop 161,071

Se-lang-or \sə-'lāŋ-ər, -ō(ə)r\ state cen Federation of Malaysia on Strait of Malacca * Shah Alam area 3072, pop 1,629,386

Sel-en-ga \sel-ən-'gä\ river 750 m N cen Asia rising in W Outer Mongolia & flowing to Lake Baikal

Se-leu-cia \sə-'lū-sh(ē)-ə\ 1 or **Seleucia Tra-che-o-tis** \trā-kē-'ōt-əs\ ancient city SE Asia Minor in Cilicia SW of Tarsus 2 ancient city, chief city of the Seleucid Empire; ruins now in Iraq on the Tigris SSE of Baghdad 3 or **Seleucia Pieria** \pi-'ir-ē-ə, -'er-\ ancient city Asia Minor N of mouth of the Orontes; port for Antioch

Sel-kirk \sel-'kərk\ 1 mountains SW Canada in SE B.C. W of the Rockies; highest Mt. Sir Sandford 11,590 ft 2 or **Sel-kirk-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SE Scotland area 267 3 burgh, its *, SE of Edinburgh

Sel-ma \sel-'mā\ city cen Ala. W of Montgomery pop 27,379

Se-ma-rang or **Sa-ma-rang** \sə-'mār-'āŋ\ city & port Indonesia in cen Java on N coast pop 503,153

Sem-i-nole, Lake \sem-ə-'nōl\ reservoir SW Ga. & NW Fla. formed by confluence of Chattahoochee & Flint rivers & emptying by the Apalachicola

Sem-i-pa-la-tinsk \sem-i-pə-'lā-tin(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in NE Kazakhstan on Irtysh river pop 236,000

Sen-dai \(')sen-'dā\ city Japan in NE Honshu pop 520,000

Sen-e-ca \sen-i-'kə\ lake 35 m long W cen N.Y.; one of the Finger lakes

Sen-e-gal \sen-i-'gōl\ 1 river 1050 m W Africa flowing from Fouta Djallon NW & W into the Atlantic 2 country W Africa on the Atlantic; a republic of the French Community, formerly a territory of French West Africa * Dakar area 81,081, pop 4,020,000 — **Sen-e-ga-lese** \sen-i-gə-'lēz, -'lē\ adj or n

Sen-e-gam-bia \sen-ə-'gam-bē-ə\ region W Africa around Senegal & Gambia rivers — **Sen-e-gam-bi-an** \-ən\ adj or n

Sen-lac \sen-'lak\ hill SE England in Sussex NW of Hastings

Sen-lis \sān-'lē\ commune N France NNE of Paris

Sen-nar or **Sen-naar** \sə-'nār\ region E Sudan chiefly between the White Nile & the Blue Nile; an ancient kingdom

Sens \sāns\ city NE cen France WSW of Troyes pop 23,035

Seoul \sōl\ or **Kyong-song** \kē-'ōŋ-'sōŋ\ city S Korea on Han river; formerly * of Korea, since 1948 * of So. Korea pop 3,794,959

Se-pik \sā-'pik\ river 600 m N Papua New Guinea

Sept-iles \se-'tē(ə)\ or **Seven Islands** city Canada in E Que. at the mouth of the St. Lawrence pop 24,320

Se-quoia National Park \si-'kwōi-ə\ reservation SE cen Calif. area 602; includes Mt. Whitney

Serajevo — see **SARAJEVO**

Seram — see **CERAM**

Ser-bia \sər-'bē-ə\ or formerly **Ser-via** \-vē-ə\ federated republic SE Yugoslavia traversed by the Morava; once a kingdom * Belgrade area 34,080, pop 8,436,547

Serdica — see **SOFIA**

Seren-dib — see **CEYLON**

Ser-en-ge-ti Plain \ser-ən-'get-ē\ area N Tanzania including **Seren-ge-ti National Park** (wild game reserve area ab 5000)

Ser-gi-pe \sər-'zhē-pə\ state NE Brazil * Aracajú area 8321, pop 900,119

Se-rin-ga-pa-tam \sə-'rin-gə-pə-'tam\ or **Sri-ran-ga-pat-nam** \srē-'rāŋ-gə-'pāt-nəm\ town S India N of city of Mysore

Ser-rowe \sə-'rō-ē\ city S Africa in E Botswana pop 34,186

Ser-ra-da-Es-tre-la \ser-ə-'dā-e-'strel-ə\ mountain range Portugal; highest point Malhão da Estrela (highest in Portugal) 6532 ft

Serra do Mar \-də-'mār\ mountain range S Brazil along coast; highest point 7323 ft

Serra Pa-ca-rai-ma \-,pak-ə-'rī-mə\ or **Si-er-ra Pacaraima** \sē-'er-ə\ mountain range N So. America in SE Venezuela, N Brazil, & W Guyana — see **RORAIMA**

Ser-ra Pa-ri-ma \ser-ə-pə-'rē-mə\ or **Si-er-ra Parima** \sē-'er-ə\ mountain range N So. America on Venezuela-Brazil border SW of Serra Pacaraima; source of the Orinoco; highest peak ab 8000 ft

Ses-tos \ses-'təs\ ruined town Turkey in Europe on the Dardanelles (Hellespont) at narrowest point

Sète \set\ or formerly **Cette** \set\ commune & port S France SSW of Montpellier pop 40,576

Sete Quedas — see **GUAIRÁ FALLS**

Se-tif \sā-'tēf\ commune NE Algeria pop 98,000

Se-tú-bal \sə-'tü-bəl, -bāl\ city & port SW Portugal pop 64,531

Se-van \sə-'vān\ or **Se-vang** \-'vāŋ\ or Turk **Gok-cha** \gə(r)'k-chə\ lake U.S.S.R. in N Armenian Republic area 540

Se-vas-to-pol \sə-'vas-tə-pōl, -pōl, -pəl; sev-ə-'stō-pəl, -'stō-\ or formerly **Se-bas-to-pol** \-'bas-; seb-ə-\ city & port U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, in SW Crimea pop 229,000

Sev-ern \sev-'ər-n\ 1 inlet (**Severn river**) of Chesapeake Bay, Md., on which Annapolis is situated 2 river 610 m Canada in NW Ont. flowing NE into Hudson Bay 3 river 210 m Great Britain flowing from E cen Wales into Bristol channel in England

Severnaya Dvina — see **NORTHERN DVINA**

Se-ver-na-ya Zem-lya \sev-'ər-nə-'yā, -zem-lē-'ä\ islands U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Taimyr peninsula in Arctic ocean between Kara & Laptev seas area 14,300

Se-vier \sə-'vi(ə)r\ river 280 m SW cen Utah flowing into **Sevier Lake** (25 m long; saline)

Se-ville \sə-'vil\ or Sp **Se-villa** \sā-'vē-(y)ä\ 1 province SW Spain area 5428, pop 1,327,190 2 city, its * pop 503,489

Sè-vres \sevr\ commune N France SW of Paris pop 20,083

Sew-ard \sü-'ərd\ peninsula 180 m long & 130 m wide W Alaska projecting into Bering sea between Kotzebue & Norton sounds — see **PRINCE OF WALES (Cape)**

Sey-chelles \sā-'shel(z)\ island group W Indian ocean NE of Madagascar; formerly a Brit. colony, a republic in Brit. Commonwealth since 1976 * Victoria (on Mahé I.) area 100, pop 58,000

Sey-han \sā-'hän\ 1 or **Sei-hun** \-'hün\ river 300 m Turkey flowing SSW into the Mediterranean 2 — see **ADANA**

Seym — see **SEIM**

Sfax \sfaks\ city & port Tunisia on Gulf of Gabes pop 79,585

's Gravenhage — see **HAGUE (The)**

Sha-ba \shāb-ə\ or formerly **Ka-tan-ga** \kə-'tāŋ-gə, -'tāŋ-\ region SE Zaire; chief city Lubumbashi

Shah-ja-han-pur \shāj-ə-'hän-pū(ə)r\ city N India in cen Uttar Pradesh NNW of Kanpur pop 122,381

Shah-pur \shā-'pū(ə)r\ ancient city SW Iran W of Shiraz

Shaker Heights \shā-kər-\ city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 36,306

Shakh-ty \shāk-'tē\ or **Ale-ksan-drovsk Gru-shev-ski** \al-ik-'san-drəfsk-grū-'shef-skē, -ig-'zan-, -'shev-\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Rostov pop 205,000

Shang-hai \shaŋ-'hī\ municipality & port E China in SE Kiangsu on the Hwang Pu near the Yangtze estuary pop 11,000,000

Shang-kiu \shāŋ-kē-'ü\ city E China in E Honan pop 250,000

Shan-non \shan-ən\ river 240 m W Ireland flowing S & W into the Atlantic

Shan-si \shān-'sē\ province N China bordering on Yellow river * Taiyuan area 60,656, pop 18,000,000

Shan State \shān, 'shan\ or formerly **Federated Shan States** province E Burma comprising a mountainous region (the **Shan hills**) * Taunggyi pop 2,725,000

Shan-tung \shan-'tāŋ\ 1 peninsula E China projecting ENE between Yellow sea & Po Hai 2 province E China including Shan-tung peninsula * Tsinan area 59,189, pop 57,000,000

Shao-hing or **Shao-hsing** \shāu-'shīŋ\ city E China in N Chekiang SE of Hangchow pop 225,000

Shao-yang \shāu-'yāŋ\ or formerly **Pao-king** \baū-'chīŋ\ city SE China in cen Hunan W of Hengyang pop 275,000

Sha-ri or **Cha-ri** \shār-'ē\ river 1400 m N cen Africa in Chad flowing NW into Lake Chad

Shark Bay inlet of Indian ocean 150 m long W Western Australia, at ab 25°S

Shar-on \shar-ən, 'sher-\ city NW Pa. pop 22,653

Sharon, Plain of region Israel on coast between Mt. Carmel & Jaffa

Sha-si \shā-'sē\ city E cen China in S Hupei on the Yangtze pop 125,000

Shas-ta, Mount \shas-tə\ mountain 14,162 ft N Calif. in Cascade range; an isolated volcanic cone

Shatt-al-Ar-ab \shat-al-'ar-əb\ river 120 m SE Iraq formed by Tigris & Euphrates rivers & flowing SE into Persian Gulf

Shaw-an-gunk Mountains \shāŋ-gəm-, shə-wān-(y)gəŋk-\ mountain ridge SE N.Y.; part of Kittatinny Mountain

Sha-win-i-gan \shə-'win-i-gən\ city Canada in S Que. on St. Maurice river NW of Trois-Rivières pop 27,792

Shaw-nee \shō-'nē, 'shō-, shā-'nē, 'shā-\ 1 city NE Kans. S of Kansas City pop 20,482 2 city cen Okla. pop 25,075

Shcherbakov — see **RYBINSK**

She-ba \shē-bə\ or **Sa-ba** \sā-bə\ ancient country S Arabia, probably Yemen

She-boy-gan \shi-'bōi-gən\ city & port E Wis. pop 48,484

Shechem — see **NABLUS**

Sheer-ness \shi(ə)r-'nes\ former urban district & port SE England in Kent at mouth of the Thames; now part of Queenborough-in-Sheppey

Shef-field \shef-'ēld\ city N England in So. Yorkshire pop 519,703

Shel-by \shel-'bē\ city S N.C. pop 16,328

Shel-by-ville \shel-'bē-vil\ city SE cen Ind. pop 15,094

Shel-i-kof \shel-i-'kōf\ strait S Alaska between Alaska peninsula & islands of Kodiak & Afognak

Shel-ton \shelt-'n\ city SW Conn. pop 27,165

Shen-an-do-ah \shen-ən-'dō-ə, shan-ə-'dō-ə\ river 55 m N Va. flowing NE between Allegheny & Blue Ridge mountains across NE tip of W. Va. & into the Potomac

Shenandoah National Park reservation N Va. in Blue Ridge mountains area 302

Shen-si \shen-'sē\ province N cen China bordering on Yellow river * Sian area 75,598, pop 21,000,000

Shenyang — see **MUKDEN**

Sher-brooke \shər-'brūk\ city E Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 80,711

Sher-man \shər-'mən\ city NE Tex. N of Dallas pop 29,061

's Her-to-gen-bosch \ser-'tō-gən-'bōs\ city S Netherlands * of No. Brabant pop 81,574

Sher-wood Forest \shər-wūd- also she(ə)r-\ ancient royal forest cen England chiefly in Nottinghamshire

Shet-land \shet-'lānd\ 1 islands N Scotland NE of the Orkneys 2 or **Zet-land** \zet-\ county comprising the Shetlands * Lerwick (on Mainland I.) area 550, pop 17,298 — **Shet-land-er** \shet-lān-dər\ n

Sheyenne \shī-'an, -'en\ river 325 m SE cen N.Dak. flowing into Red river
Shi-beli or **She-beli** \shā-'bel-ē\ or **Web-be Shibeli** \web-ē-\ river 700 m E Africa rising in cen Ethiopia & flowing SE to a swamp near Juba river in Somalia
Shi-bīn el Kōm \shib-ē-nel-'kōm\ city N Egypt in Nile delta NNW of Cairo pop 75,600
Shi-ga-tse \shi-'gāt-sə\ town W China in SE Tibet on Tsangpo river W of Lhasa
Shih-kia-chwang \shi(ə)r-jē-'āj-'wāŋ, 'shē-jē-\ city NE China * of Hopei pop 1,500,000
Shi-kar-pur \shi-'kār-,pū(ə)r\ city S cen Pakistan in Sind pop 62,500
Shi-ko-ku \shi-'kō-(k)ü\ island S Japan E of Kyushu area 7246
Shil-ka \shil-kə\ river 300 m U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE to unite with the Argun forming the Amur
Shil-long \shil-'ōŋ\ city NE India NE of Calcutta * of Meghalaya pop 84,269
Shi-loh \shī-(l)ō\ ancient village Palestine W of the Jordan on slope of Mt. Ephraim; site in modern Jordan at village of Seilun
Shi-mi-zu \shi-'mē-(z)ü, 'shē-mi-,zü\ city & port Japan in cen Honshu on Suruga Bay; port for Shizuoka pop 232,000
Shi-mo-da \shi-'mōd-ə, -'mō-dā\ city & port Japan in S Honshu SW of Yokohama on Sagami sea pop 30,318
Shi-mo-no-se-ki \shim-ə-nō-'sek-ē\ 1 strait Japan between Honshu & Kyushu connecting Inland sea & Korea strait 2 or formerly **Ba-kan** \bāk-'jān\ city & port Japan in SW Honshu on Shimono-seki strait pop 267,000
Shi-nar \shī-nər, -nār\ a country known to the early Hebrews as a plain in Babylonia; probably Sumer
Ship Rock isolated mountain 7178 ft N.Mex. in NW corner
Shi-raz \shi-'rāz\ city SW Iran in Fars pop 269,865
Shi-re or **Chi-re** \shē-(r)ā\ river 370 m S Malawi & cen Mozambique flowing from Lake Malawi S into the Zambezi
Shi-shal-din \shish-'al-dən\ volcano 9387 ft SW Alaska on Unimak I.; highest in Aleutian range
Shive-ly \shiv-lē\ city N Ky. SW of Louisville pop 19,223
Shi-zu-o-ka \shiz-ə-'wō-kə, 'shē-zə-'ō-kə\ city Japan in cen Honshu near Suruga Bay SW of Shimizu pop 414,000
Shkoder — see SCUTARI
Sho-la-pur \shō-lə-,pū(ə)r\ city W India in SE Maharashtra SE of Bombay pop 406,349
Shore-ditch \shō(ə)r-'dich, 'shō(ə)r-\ former metropolitan borough N cen London, England, now part of Hackney
Shore-wood \-,wūd\ village SE Wis. N of Milwaukee pop 15,576
Short-land \shōrt-lənd\ islands W Pacific in the Solomons off S end of Bougainville; in Brit. Solomon Islands Protectorate
Sho-sho-ne \shə-'shō-nē, shə-'shōn\ river 120 m NW Wyo. flowing NE into the Bighorn
Shoshone Falls waterfall 210 ft S Idaho in Snake river near Twin Falls
Showhsien — see HWAINAN
Shreve-port \shrēv-,pō(ə)rt, -pō(ə)rt, esp South 'srēv-\ city NW La. pop 182,064
Shrews-bury 1 \sh(r)üz-,ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē, esp South 'srüz-\ town E Mass. E of Worcester pop 19,196 2 \Brit often 'shrōz-\ or **Sal-op** \sal-əp\ borough W England * of Salop pop 56,140
Shropshire — see SALOP
Shu-ma-gin \shü-mə-gən\ islands SW Alaska S of Alaska peninsula; largest Unga
Shushan — see SUSA
Si — see WEST
Si-al-kot \sē-'āl-,kōt\ city NE Pakistan NNE of Lahore pop 167,000
Siam — see THAILAND
Siam, Gulf of or Gulf of Thailand arm of So. China sea between Indochina & Malay peninsula
Si-an \shē-'ān\ or formerly **Chang-an** \chāŋ-'ān\ city E cen China * of Shensi on Wei river pop 1,900,000
Siang or **Hsiang** \shē-'āŋ\ 1 river 350 m SE cen China flowing from N Kwangsi N into Tungting Lake in Hunan 2 — see YÜ
Siang-tan \shē-'āŋ-'tān\ city SE China in E Hunan on the Siang S of Changsha pop 300,000
Si-be-ria \sī-'bir-ē-ə\ region N Asia in U.S.S.R. extending from the Urals to the Pacific; roughly coextensive with Soviet Russia, Asia — **Si-be-ri-an** \-ən\ adj or n
Si-biu \sē-'byü\ city W cen Rumania in Transylvania pop 118,893
Si-bu-yan \sē-bü-'yān\ sea cen Philippines bounded by Mindoro, S Luzon, & the Visayans
Sic-ily \sis-(ə)-lē\ or It **Si-ci-lia** \sē-'chēl-yā\ or anc **Si-cil-ia** \sə-'sil-yə\ or **Tri-nac-ria** \trə-'nak-rē-ə, trī-\ island S Italy in the Mediterranean; a region * Palermo area 9926, pop 4,867,650 — **Si-cil-ian** \sə-'sil-yən\ adj or n
Si-cy-on \sis(h)-ē-'jān\ or Gk **Sik-y-on** \sik-ē-\ ancient city S Greece in NE Peloponnesus NW of Corinth
Si-di Bar-rā-ni \sēd-ē-bā-'rān-ē\ village NW Egypt on coast
Si-di-bel-Ab-bes \-,bel-ə-'bes\ commune NW Algeria S of Oran pop 86,581
Sid-ney \sid-nē\ city W Ohio pop 16,332
Si-don \sid-'n\ or Ar **Sai-da** \sid-ə\ city & port SW Lebanon; a chief city of ancient Phoenicia pop 17,739 — **Si-do-ni-an** \sī-'dō-nē-ən\ adj or n
Sid-ra, Gulf of \sid-rə\ or anc **Syr-tis Ma-jor** \sərt-ə-'smā-jər\ inlet of the Mediterranean on coast of Libya
Sie-ben-ge-bir-ge \zē-bən-gə-,bi(ə)r-gə\ hills W Germany on right bank of the Rhine SSE of Bonn — see DRACHENFELS
Siena or **Si-en-na** \sē-'en-ə\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany pop 65,966 — **Si-enese** or **Si-en-nese** \sē-ə-'nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n
Si-er-ra Blan-ca \sē-,er-ə-'blāŋ-kə\ or **Sierra Blanca Peak** mountain 12,003 ft S cen N.Mex. in Sierra Blanca range of the Sacramento mountains
Sierra de Cór-do-ba \-də-'kōrd-ə-bə\ mountain range cen Argentina chiefly in Córdoba province; highest peak Cerro Champaquí 9462 ft

Sierra de Gre-dos \-də-'grād-(l)ōs\ mountain range W cen Spain, SW extension of Sierra de Guadarrama; highest peak Plaza de Almanzor 8692 ft
Sierra de Gua-dar-ra-ma \-də-,gwād-ə-'rām-ə\ mountain range cen Spain; highest peak Pico de Peñalara 7890 ft
Sier-ra Le-one \sē-,er-ə-lē-'ōn, -sir-ə-\ country W Africa on the Atlantic; a dominion of Brit. Commonwealth * Freetown area 27,925, pop 2,600,000 — **Sier-ra Le-on-ean** \-ō-nē-ən\ adj or n
Si-er-ra Ma-dre del Sur \sē-,er-ə-,mād-rē-del-'sü(ə)r\ mountain range S Mexico along Pacific coast in Guerrero & Oaxaca
Sierra Madre Oc-ci-den-tal \-,āk-sə-,den-'tāl\ mountain range NW Mexico parallel to the Pacific coast
Sierra Madre Ori-en-tal \-,ōr-ē-,en-'tāl, -ōr-\ mountain range E Mexico parallel to coast of Gulf of Mexico
Sierra Mo-re-na \-mə-'rā-nə\ mountain range SW Spain between Guadiana & Guadalquivir rivers; highest peak Estrella 4274 ft
Sierra Ne-va-da \-nə-'vad-ə, -'vād-\ 1 mountain range E Calif. — see WHITNEY (Mount) 2 mountain range S Spain; highest peak Mulhacén 11,420 ft
Sierra Nevada de Mérida — see CORDILLERA MÉRIDA
Sierra Nevada de San-ta Mar-ta \-də-,sant-ə-'mārt-ə\ mountain range N Colombia on Caribbean coast; highest peak 19,030 ft
Sierra Pacaraima — see SERRA PACARAIMA
Sierra Parima — see SERRA PARIMA
Sikandarabad — see SECUNDERABAD
Si-kang \shē-'kāŋ\ former province S China * Yaan; divided 1955 between Szechwan & Chamdo
Si-kho-te Alin \se-kə-,tā-ə-'lēn\ mountain range U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, in Maritime Territory; highest point 6575 ft
Sik-kim \sik-əm, -im\ country SE Asia on S slope of the Himalayas between Nepal & Bhutan; formerly a kingdom, since 1975 a state of India * Gangtok area 2818, pop 200,000 — **Sik-kim-ese** \sik-ə-'mēz, -'mēs\ adj or n
Si-le-sia \sī-'lē-zh(ē)-ə, sē-, -sh(ē)-ə\ region E cen Europe in valley of the upper Oder bordering on Sudeten mountains; formerly chiefly in Germany, now chiefly in N Czechoslovakia & SW Poland — **Si-le-sian** \-zh(ē)-ən, -sh(ē)-ən\ adj or n
Simbirsk — see ULYANOVSK
Sim-coe, Lake \sim-(l)kō\ lake E Canada in SE Ont. SE of Georgian Bay area 280
Sim-fe-ro-pol \sim(p)-fə-'rō-pəl, -'rō-\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in the Crimea pop 250,000
Si-mi Valley \si-'mē\ city SW Calif. W of Los Angeles pop 56,464
Sim-la \sim-lə\ city N India N of Delhi * of Himachal Pradesh & former summer * of India pop 42,597
Si-mons-town \si-'mən-z-,taün\ town & port SW Republic of So. Africa in Cape Province on False Bay S of Cape Town
Sim-plon \sim-,plän\ 1 mountain pass 6589 ft in Lepontine Alps between Switzerland & Italy in Valais & Piedmont 2 tunnel 12.3 m long through Monte Leone near the pass
Sims-bury \simz-,ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē\ town N Conn. NW of Hartford pop 17,475
Si-nai \sī-,nī also -nē-,l\ 1 peninsula extension of continent of Asia NE Egypt between Red sea & the Mediterranean 2 — see HOREB — **Si-na-it-ic** \sī-nē-'it-ik\ adj
Si-na-loa \sē-nə-'lō-ə, -sin-ə-\ state W Mexico bordering on Gulf of California * Culiacán area 22,580, pop 1,273,228
Sind \sind\ region S Pakistan in lower Indus river valley; chief city Karachi
Sin-ga-pore \sin-(g)ə-,pō(ə)r, -pō(ə)r\ 1 island Malay archipelago in So. China sea off S end of Malay peninsula; formerly a Brit. crown colony, from 1963 to 1965 a state of Federation of Malaysia, an independent republic in Brit. Commonwealth since 1965, area 225, pop 2,110,400 2 city & port, its *, on Singapore Strait pop 206,500 — **Sin-ga-pore-an** \sin-(g)ə-'pōr-ē-ən, -'pōr-\ adj or n
Singapore Strait channel SE Asia between Singapore I. & Riau archipelago connecting Strait of Malacca & So. China sea
Sin-hai-lien \shin-'hī-lē-'en\ or formerly **Tung-hai** \tūŋ-'hī\ or **Hai-chow** \hi-'jō\ city E China in N Kiangsu pop 207,600
Si-ning \shē-'nin\ city NW China WNW of Lanchow * of Tsinghai pop 250,000
Sin-kiang \shin-jē-'āŋ\ or **Sinkiang-Ui-ghur Region** \wē-gər\ region W China between Kunlun & Altai mountains; formerly a province * Urumchi area 635,829, pop 8,000,000
Si-nop \sə-'nōp\ or anc **Si-no-pe** \-nō-pē\ town & port N Turkey on peninsula in Black Sea NW of Ankara
Sin-siang \shin-shē-'āŋ\ city E China in N Honan N of Chengchow pop 170,500
Sint-Gillis — see SAINT-GILLES
Sint-Jans-Molenbeek — see MOLENBEEK
Sint Maarten — see SAINT MARTIN
Sin-tra or **Cin-tra** \sēn-trə\ city W Portugal NW of Lisbon pop 20,321
Sin-ui-ju \shin-ē-jü\ city N Korea on the Yalu opposite Antung, China pop 118,414
Sion, 1 \sē-'ōn\ or G **Sit-ten** \zit-'n, 'sit-\ commune SW cen Switzerland * of Valais pop 21,925 2 — see ZION
Sioux City \sü\ city NW Iowa on Missouri river pop 85,925
Sioux Falls city SE S.Dak. on Big Sioux river pop 72,488
Sip-par \sip-'ār\ ancient city of Babylonia on the Euphrates SSW of modern Baghdad; Sargon's capital
Sira or **Siros** — see SYROS
Siracusa — see SYRACUSE

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Si-ret \si-'ret\ river 270 *m* E Rumania flowing from the Carpathians SE into the Danube
Sis-ki-you \sis-ki-(y)ü\ mountains N Calif. & SW Oreg., a range of Klamath mountains; highest Mt. Ashland (in Oreg.) 7530 *ft*
Sit-ka National Historical Park \sit-kə\ reservation SE Alaska on Baranof I. near town of Sitka; Indian & Russian relics
Sit-tang \si-'tāŋ\ river 350 *m* E *cen* Burma flowing S into Gulf of Martaban
Sit-twe \si-'twā\ or **Akyab** \ak-'yab\ city & port W Burma; chief town of Arakan coast *pop* 86,451
Si-vas \si-'väs\ or *anc* **Se-bas-te** \sə-'bas-tē\ or **Se-bas-tia** \sə-'bas-č(e)-ə, -tē-ə\ city E *cen* Turkey *pop* 108,320
Si-wa \sē-wə\ or *anc* **Am-mo-ni-um** \ə-'mō-nē-əm\ oasis & town NW Egypt W of Qattara Depression
Si-wa-lik \si-'wāl-ik\ range of foothills of the Himalayas N India extending SE from N Punjab into Uttar Pradesh
Sjael-land \shel-'jān\ or **Zea-land** \zē-'lānd\ island, largest of islands of Denmark; site of Copenhagen *area* 2709
Skag-er-rak \skag-ə-'rak\ arm of the North sea between Norway & Denmark
Skag-it \skaj-ət\ river 200 *m* SW B.C. & NW Wash. flowing S & W into Puget sound
Skan-e-at-e-les \skan-ē-'at-ləs, 'skin-\ lake 16 *m* long *cen* N.Y. SW of Syracuse; one of the Finger Lakes
Skaw, The \skō\ or **Cape Ska-gen** \skäg-ən\ cape Denmark at N extremity of Jutland
Skee-na \skē-nə\ river 360 *m* Canada in W B.C. flowing S & W into Hecate strait
Skid-daw \skid-'ō\ mountain 3054 *ft* NW England in NW *cen* Cumbria
Skik-da \skik-(.)dä\ or formerly **Philippe-ville** \fil-əp-'vil, fi-'löp-'və(ə)\ city & port NE Algeria N of Constantine *pop* 60,535
Sko-kie \skō-kē\ village NE Ill. N of Chicago *pop* 68,627
Skop-lje \skóp-'lā, -yā\ or **Skop-je** \skóp-'yā\ or Turk **Us-kub** \ü-'sküb\ city S Yugoslavia * of Macedonia on Vardar river *pop* 290,000
Skunk river 264 *m* SE Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi
Skutari — see SCUTARI, USKUDAR
Skye \skī\ island Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides *area* 670
Sky-ros \skī-rəs, -räs\ or **Scy-ros** \sī-\ or NGk **Ský-ros** \skē-rös\ island Greece in the Northern Sporades E of Euboea
Sla — see SALÉ
Slave \slāv\ or **Great Slave** river 258 *m* Canada flowing from W end of Lake Athabasca N into Great Slave Lake
Slave coast region W Africa bordering on Bight of Benin between Benin & Volta rivers
Slavkov — see AUSTERLITZ
Sla-vo-nia \slə-'vō-nē-ə, -nyə\ region N Yugoslavia in E Croatia between the Sava, the Drava, & the Danube
Slea-ford \slē-fərd\ town E England in SW Lincolnshire in Parts of Kesteven
Slesvig — see SCHLESWIG
Sli-dell \sli-'del\ town SE La. NE of New Orleans *pop* 16,101
Slide Mountain \slid\ mountain 4204 *ft* SE N.Y. W of Kingston; highest in the Catskills
Sli-go \sli-(.)gō\ 1 county N Republic of Ireland in N Connacht *area* 694, *pop* 50,236 2 municipal borough & port, its *, on Sligo Bay
Slough \slau\ borough SE *cen* England in Berkshire W of London *pop* 66,757
Slo-va-ki-a \slō-'vāk-ē-ə, -'vak-\ region E Czechoslovakia E of Moravia; chief city Bratislava
Slo-ve-nia \slō-'vē-nē-ə, -nyə\ federated republic NW Yugoslavia N & W of Croatia * Ljubljana *area* 7708, *pop* 1,725,088
Smoky Hill river 540 *m*, *cen* Kans. flowing E to unite with Republican river forming the Kansas
Smo-lensk \smō-'len(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Europe, on upper Dnieper river WSW of Moscow *pop* 211,000
Smyr-na \smər-nə\ 1 town NW Ga. NW of Atlanta *pop* 19,157 2 — see IZMIR
Snake \snāk\ river 1038 *m* NW U.S. flowing from NW Wyo. across S Idaho & into the Columbia in Wash.
Sno-qual-mie \snō-'kwāl-mē\ 1 mountain pass 3004 *ft* W *cen* Wash. in Cascade range SE of Seattle 2 waterfall 268 *ft* W *cen* Wash. in Snoqualmie river
Snow — see MAOKE
Snow-don \snōd-'n\ massif 3560 *ft* NW Wales in Gwynedd; highest point in Wales
Snow-do-nia \snō-'dō-nē-ə, -nyə\ mountain region NW Wales centering around Snowdon
Snowy, 1 mountains SE Australia in SE New So. Wales 2 river 240 *m* SE Australia flowing from Snowy mountains to the Pacific in SE Victoria
So-bat \sō-'bat\ river 460 *m* W Ethiopia & SE Sudan flowing W into the White Nile
Soche — see YARKAND
So-chi \sō-čē\ city & port U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on NE coast of Black Sea *pop* 224,000
So-ci-e-ty Islands \sə-'sī-ət-ē\ or F **Iles de la So-cié-té** \ēl-də-lā-sō-syā-tā\ islands S Pacific belonging to France * Papeete (on Tahiti) *area* 650, *pop* 81,424
So-co-tra or **So-ko-tra** \sə-'kō-trā\ island Indian ocean E of Gulf of Aden in So. Yemen * Tamrida (Hadibu) *area* 1400
Sod-om \sād-əm\ 1 city of ancient Palestine in plain of the Jordan 2 or **Se-dom** \sə-'dōm\ town Israel near S end of Dead sea
Soemba — see SUMBA
Soembawa — see SUMBAWA
Soenda — see SUNDA
Soerabaja — see SURABAJA
Soerakarta — see SURAKARTA
So-fia \sō-fē-ə, 'sō-, sō-\ or Bulg **So-fi-ya** \sō-fē-(y)ə\ or *anc* **Ser-di-ca** \sərd-i-kə\ or **Sar-di-ca** \sərd-\ city * of Bulgaria *pop* 858,140

Sog-di-a-na \säg-dē-'an-ə, -'ān-ə, -'ā-nə\ province of ancient Persian Empire between the Jaxartes (Syr Darya) & Oxus (Amu Darya) * Maracanda (Samarkand)
Sog-ne Fjord \sōŋ-nə-\ inlet of Norwegian sea SW Norway
So-hâg \sō-'haj\ city *cen* Egypt on the Nile SE of Asyût *pop* 85,300
So-ho \sō-'hō\ district of *cen* London, England, in Westminster
Sois-sons \swā-'sōn\ commune N France NW of Paris *pop* 25,890
So-lent, The \sō-lənt\ channel S England between Isle of Wight & the mainland
So-li-hull \sō-li-'həl\ borough *cen* England in West Midlands SE of Birmingham *pop* 106,968
So-li-mões \sü-lē-'mōish\ the upper Amazon, Brazil, from Peruvian border to the mouth of the Negro
So-ling-en \zō-līŋ-ən, 'sō-\ city W Germany in the Ruhr ESE of Düsseldorf *pop* 175,200
Sol-na \söl-'nā\ city E Sweden, N suburb of Stockholm *pop* 56,607
Solo — see SURAKARTA
Sol-o-mon \säl-ə-mən\ 1 islands W Pacific E of New Guinea divided between Papua New Guinea & the independent country of the Solomon islands (former Brit. protectorate) *area* 16,120 2 sea arm of Coral sea W of Solomon islands
So-lo-thurn \zō-lə-'tū(ə)rŋ, 'sō-\ or F **So-leure** \sō-'lär\ 1 canton NW Switzerland *area* 306, *pop* 224,133 2 commune, its *, on the Aare *pop* 17,708
Sol-way firth \säl-wā-\ inlet of Irish sea in Great Britain on boundary between England & Scotland
So-ma-lia \sō-'mäl-ē-ə, sə-, -'mäl-yə\ or **So-ma-li Republic** \-'mäl-ē-\ country E Africa bordering on Gulf of Aden & Indian ocean; formed 1960 by union of Brit. Somaliland & Italian Somaliland * Mogadishu *area* 262,000, *pop* 2,860,000 — **So-ma-lian** \-'mäl-ē-ən, -'mäl-yən\ *adj* or *n*
So-ma-li-land \sō-'mäl-ē-land, sə-\ region E Africa comprising Somalia, Djibouti, & Ogaden region of E Ethiopia
Som-er-set \səm-ər-'set, -sət\ 1 town SE Mass. N of Fall River *pop* 18,088 2 island N Canada in Franklin District N of Boothia peninsula *area* 9370 3 or **Som-er-set-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -shər\ county SW England * Taunton *area* 1620, *pop* 681,974
Somerset Nile — see NILE
Som-er-ville \səm-ər-'vil\ city E Mass. N of Cambridge *pop* 88,779
So-mes \sō-'mesh\ or Hung **Sza-mos** \sòm-'ōsh\ river 200 *m* NE Hungary & NW Rumania flowing NW into the Tisza
Somme \säm, 'səm\ river 147 *m* N France flowing NW into the English channel
So-no-ra \sə-'nōr-ə, -'nōr-\ 1 river 300 *m* NW Mexico flowing SW into upper Gulf of California 2 state NW Mexico bordering on U.S. & Gulf of California * Hermosillo *area* 70,477, *pop* 1,092,458 — **So-no-ran** \-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Sonoran or **Sonora** desert SW U.S. & NW Mexico in S Ariz., SE Calif., & N Sonora
Soo canals or **Soo locks** — see SAULT SAINT MARIE CANALS
Soo-chow or **Su-chou** \sü-'jō, -'čau\ or **Wu-hsien** \wü-shē-'en\ city E China in SE Kiangsu W of Shanghai *pop* 633,000
So-pot \sō-'pòt\ city N Poland NNW of Gdansk *pop* 47,600
Sop-ron \shō-'prōn\ city W Hungary *pop* 47,100
Sorata — see ILLAMPU
Sorbi-dunum — see OLD SARUM
So-rel \sə-'rel\ city Canada in S Que. on the St. Lawrence SW of Trois-Rivières *pop* 19,347
So-ria \sōr-ē-ə, 'sōr-\ 1 province N *cen* Spain *area* 3983, *pop* 114,956 2 commune, its *, W of Zaragoza *pop* 25,030
So-ro-ca-ba \sōr-ə-'kab-ə, 'sōr-\ city SE Brazil in SE São Paulo state *pop* 142,835
Sor-ren-to \sə-'ren-(.)tō\ or *anc* **Sur-ren-tum** \sə-'rent-əm\ commune & port S Italy on S side of Bay of Naples
Sos-no-wiec \sə-'snōv-yets\ or **Sos-no-wi-ce** \sòs-nə-'vèt-sə\ city SW Poland NE of Katowice *pop* 144,000
Soudan — see SUDAN
Sou-fri-ère \sü-frē-'e(ə)r\ 1 or **Grande Soufrière** \grā'n(n)d-\ volcano 4869 *ft* French West Indies in S Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe 2 volcano 4048 *ft* Brit. West Indies on St. Vincent I.
Sound, The — see ÖRESUND
Sou-ris \sūr-əs\ or **Mouse** \maüs\ river 450 *m* Canada & U.S. flowing from SE Sask. SE into N N.Dak. & N into the Assiniboine in SW Man.
Sousse \süs\ or **Su-sa** \sü-zə\ or *anc* **Had-ru-me-tum** \had-rə-'mēt-əm\ city & port NE Tunisia *pop* 58,161
South island S New Zealand *area* 58,092, *pop* 798,681
South Africa, Republic of country S Africa S of the Limpopo, Molopo, & Orange rivers bordering on Atlantic & Indian oceans; a republic, until 1961 (as **Union of South Africa**) a Brit. dominion; administrative * Pretoria, legislative * Cape Town, judicial * Bloemfontein *area* 472,359, *pop* 22,090,000
Sou-thall \sau-'thòl\ former municipal borough S England in Middlesex, now part of Ealing
South America continent of the western hemisphere lying between the Atlantic & Pacific oceans SE of No. America & chiefly S of the equator *area* 7,035,357 — **South American** *adj* or *n*
South-amp-ton \sauθ-(h)am(p)-tən\ 1 island N Canada in Keewatin District, Northwest Territories, between Hudson Bay & Foxe channel *area* 15,700 2 city & port S England in Hampshire on **Southampton Water** (estuary of Test river) *pop* 214,826
South Arabia, Federation of — see YEMEN
South Australia state S Australia * Adelaide *area* 380,070, *pop* 1,164,700
South Bend \bend\ city N Ind. *pop* 125,580
South Brabant — see BRABANT
South-bridge \sauθ-(.)bri\ town S Mass. SW of Worcester *pop* 17,057
South Canadian — see CANADIAN
South Cape — see KALAE
South Car-o-li-na \kar-ə-'lī-nə\ state SE U.S. * Columbia *area* 31,055, *pop* 2,590,516 — **South Car-o-li-nian** \-'līn-ē-ən, -'līn-yən\ *adj* or *n*
South Charleston city SW W.Va. *pop* 16,333

South China sea W Pacific enclosed by SE China, Formosa, Philippines, Indochina, Malaya, & Borneo

South Da-ko-ta \də-'kōt-ə\ state NW cen U.S. * Pierre area 77,047, pop 665,507 — **South Da-ko-tan** \-'kōt-ən\ *adj or n*

South Downs \daunz\ hills S England chiefly in Sussex

South-end on Sea \saū-,thend-\ borough SE England in Essex at mouth of Thames estuary pop 162,326

Southern Alps mountain range New Zealand in W South I. extending almost the length of the island — see COOK (Mount)

Southern Morocco or **Southern Protectorate of Morocco** former Spanish protectorate W Africa S of former French Morocco

Southern ocean the Antarctic ocean

Southern Rhodesia — see ZIMBABWE

Southern Uplands elevated moorland region S Scotland extending from English border to a line joining Girvan & Dunbar

Southern Yemen — see YEMEN

South Euclid city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 29,579

South-field \saūth-,fēld\ city SE Mich. NW of Detroit pop 69,285

South-gate \saūth-,gāt\ city SE Mich. S of Detroit pop 33,909

South Gate \-,gāt\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 56,909

South Georgia island S Atlantic E of Tierra del Fuego in Falkland Islands Dependencies area 1450

South Glamorgan county SE Wales * Cardiff area 161, pop 391,100

South Had-ley \had-lē\ town W Mass. NE of Holyoke pop 17,033

South Holland, 1 village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 23,931 2 or D Zuid-hol-land \zīt-'hò-,lānt\ province SW Netherlands * Rotterdam area 1212, pop 2,968,700

South-ing-ton \səth-īn-tən\ town W cen Conn. pop 30,946

South Kingstown town S R.I. pop 16,913

South Korea — see KOREA

South Miami city SE Fla. pop 19,571

South Milwaukee city SE Wis. on Lake Michigan pop 23,297

South Mountain mountain ridge S Pa. & W Md. at N end of Blue Ridge mountains

South Na-han-ni \nə-'han-ē\ river 350 m Canada in SW Mackenzie District flowing SE into the Liard

South Orange village NE N.J. pop 16,971

South Orkney islands S Atlantic SE of the Falklands in Falkland Islands Dependencies area 400

South Ossetia or **South Ossetian Region** autonomous region U.S.S.R. in N Georgia * Tskhinvali area 1500, pop 100,000

South Pasadena city SW Calif. pop 22,979

South Pass broad level valley SW cen Wyo. crossing continental divide near SE end of Wind River range

South Plainfield borough NE N.J. SW of Elizabeth pop 21,142

South Platte river 424 m Colo. & Nebr. flowing E to join the No. Platte forming the Platte

South Point — see KA LAE

South-port \saūth-,pō(ə)rt, -,pō(ə)rt\ borough NW England in Merseyside on coast N of Liverpool pop 84,349

South Portland city SW Me. pop 23,267

South River borough N cen N.J. SE of New Brunswick pop 15,428

South Saint Paul city SE Minn. on the Mississippi pop 25,016

South Sandwich islands S Atlantic SE of So. Georgia I. in Falkland Islands Dependencies area 120

South San Francisco city W Calif. pop 46,646

South Saskatchewan — see SASKATCHEWAN

South seas the areas of the Atlantic, Indian, & Pacific oceans in the southern hemisphere, esp. the S Pacific

South Shetland islands S Atlantic SE of Cape Horn off tip of Antarctic peninsula in Falkland Islands Dependencies

South Shields \shē(ə)l(d)z\ borough N England in Tyne and Wear at mouth of the Tyne E of Newcastle pop 100,513

South Tirol — see ALTO ADIGE

South Vietnam — see VIETNAM

South-wark \səth-ərk, 'saūth-wərk\ borough of S London, England pop 259,982

South-West Africa or **Suid-wes-Afri-ka** \sīt-,ves-'āf-rē-kə\ or Na-mib-ia \nə-'mib-ē-ə\ or formerly German Southwest Africa territory SW Africa on the Atlantic; belonged to Germany before 1919, assigned as mandate by League of Nations to Union of So. Africa 1919 * Windhoek area 318,099, pop 650,000

South Windsor town N Conn. pop 15,553

South Yemen SOUTHERN YEMEN

South Yorkshire metropolitan county N England * Barnsley area 602, pop 1,317,200

So-vetsk \səv-'yetsk\ or G Til-sit \til-sət, -zət\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Europe, on Neman river pop 36,000

So-vet-ska-ya Ga-van \səv-,yet-skə-yə-'gäv-ən(-yə)\ city & port U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Asia, in Khabarovsk Territory on Tatar strait pop 26,000

Soviet Central Asia the portion of cen Asia belonging to the U.S.S.R. & comprising the Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, & Uzbek republics & sometimes the Kazakh Republic

Soviet Russia, 1 — see RUSSIAN REPUBLIC 2 the U.S.S.R.

Soviet Union — see UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Spa \spä\ town E Belgium SE of Liège

Spain \spān\ or Sp Es-pa-ña \ā-'spān-yā\ country SW Europe in the Iberian peninsula; a kingdom * Madrid area 193,144, pop 34,130,000

Span-dau \s(h)pän-,daū\ a W section of Berlin, Germany

Spanish America, 1 the Spanish-speaking countries of the Americas 2 the parts of America settled & formerly governed by the Spanish

Spanish Guinea former Spanish colony W Africa bordering on Gulf of Guinea including Río Muni (Mbini), Fernando Po (Bioko) & other islands — see EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Spanish Main, 1 the mainland of Spanish America esp. along N coast of So. America 2 the Caribbean sea & adjacent waters esp. at the time when region was infested with pirates

Spanish Morocco — see MOROCCO

Spanish Peaks two mountains (East Spanish Peak & West Spanish Peak) S Colo. E of Sangre de Cristo mountains; highest, W peak 13,623 ft

Spanish Sahara former Spanish possessions Río de Oro & Saguia el Hamra — see WESTERN SAHARA

Spanish Town town SE cen Jamaica W of Kingston; former * of Jamaica

Sparks \spärks\ city W Nev. E of Reno pop 24,187

Spar-ta \spärt-ə\ or Lac-e-dae-mon \las-ə-'dē-mən\ ancient city S Greece in Peloponnesus * of Laconia

Spar-tan-burg \spärt-ən-,bərg\ city NW S.C. pop 44,546

Speed-way \spēd-,wā\ town cen Ind. pop 15,056

Spen-der Gulf \spen(t)-sər-\ inlet of Indian ocean SE So. Australia

Spey \spā\ river 110 m NE Scotland flowing into Moray firth

Spey-er \s(h)pī(-ə)r\ or Spires \spī(ə)rz\ city SW Germany on W bank of the Rhine SW of Heidelberg pop 41,957

Spezia — see LA SPEZIA

Spice — see MOLUCCAS

Spits-ber-gen \spits-,bər-gən\ group of islands in Arctic ocean N of Norway; belongs to Norway area 24,280 — see SVALBARD

Split \split\ or Spljet \spljet\ or It Spa-la-to \späl-ə-,tō\ city & port W Yugoslavia in Croatia on Dalmatian coast pop 108,000

Spo-kane \spō-'kan\ 1 river 120 m N Idaho & E Wash. flowing from Coeur d'Alene Lake W into the Columbia 2 city E Wash. at Spokane Falls in Spokane river pop 170,516

Spo-le-to \spə-'lāt(-)ō\ commune cen Italy SE of Perugia pop 37,036

Spor-a-des \spōr-ə-,dēz, 'spär-\ two island groups Greece in the Aegean: the Northern Sporades (chief island Skyros, N of Euboea & E of Thessaly) & the Southern Sporades (chiefly Samos, Icaria, & the Dodecanese, off SW Turkey)

Spree \s(h)pṛā\ river 220 m E Germany flowing N into the Havel

Spree-wald \-,vālt\ marshy district E Germany in Spree valley

Spring-dale \sprīŋ-,dāl\ city NW Ark. pop 16,783

Spring-field \sprīŋ-,fēld\ 1 city * of Ill. on the Sangamon pop 91,753 2 city SW Mass. on the Connecticut pop 163,905 3 city SW Mo. pop 120,096 4 city W cen Ohio NE of Dayton pop 81,926 5 city W Oreg. on the Willamette E of Eugene pop 27,047

Springs \sprīŋz\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal pop 137,253

Spuy-ten Duy-vil Creek \spīt-ən-'dī-vəl\ channel New York City N of Manhattan I. connecting Hudson & Harlem rivers

Sri Lan-ka \(')srē-'lāŋ-kə\ or formerly Cey-lon \si-'lān, sā-\ country coextensive with island of Ceylon; an independent republic in Brit. Commonwealth * Colombo area 25,332, pop 9,172,042 — **Sri Lan-gar** \-'lāŋ-kən\ *adj or n*

Sri-na-gar \sri-'næg-ər\ city, summer * of Jammu and Kashmir, in W Kashmir on Jhelum river NNE of Lahore pop 327,076

Srirangapatnam — see SERINGAPATAM

Staf-fa \staf-ə\ islet W Scotland in the Inner Hebrides W of Mull — see FINGAL'S CAVE

Staf-ford \staf-ərd\ borough W cen England * of Staffordshire pop 54,890

Staf-ford-shire \staf-ərd-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ or Stafford county W cen England * Stafford area 1049, pop 991,100

Staked Plain — see LLANO ESTACADO

Stalin, 1 — see BRASOV 2 — see DONETSK 3 — see VARNA

Stalinabad — see DUSHANBE

Stalingrad — see VOLGOGRAD

Stalino — see DONETSK

Stalin Peak — see GARMO PEAK

Stalinsk — see NOVOKUZNETSK

Stam-boul or **Stam-bul** \stam-'bül\ 1 the older part of Istanbul S of the Golden Horn 2 ISTANBUL

Stam-ford \stam(p)-fərd\ city SW Conn. pop 108,798

Stanislav — see IVANO-FRANKOVSK

Stan-ley \stan-lē\ or Port Stanley town * of the Falklands

Stanley, Mount or **Mount Nga-lie-ma** \en-gäl-'yā-mə\ mountain with two peaks (higher Margherita Peak 16,763 ft) E cen Africa; highest of Ruwenzori

Stanley Falls series of seven cataracts NE Zaire in Lualaba river near head of Congo river with total fall of ab 200 ft in 60 m

Stanley Pool expansion of Congo river ab 20 m long 300 m above its mouth between Congo Republic & Zaire; Brazzaville & Kinshasa are situated on its banks

Stanleyville — see KISANGANI

Stan-o-voi \stan-ə-'vòi\ mountain range U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Amur river; highest point 8143 ft

Stan-ton \stant-ən\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 17,947

Sta-ra Za-go-ra \stär-ə-zə-'gōr-ə, -'gōr-\ city cen Bulgaria pop 106,468

State College borough cen Pa. NE of Altoona pop 33,778

Stat-en Island \stat-ən\ 1 island SE N.Y. SW of mouth of the Hudson 2 or formerly Rich-mond \rich-mənd\ borough of New York City including Staten I. pop 295,443

States of the Church or **Papal States** temporal domain of the popes in cen Italy 755–1870

States-ville \stāts-,vil, -vəl\ city W cen N.C. pop 19,996

Statia — see SAINT EUSTATIUS

Statue of Liberty National Monument — see LIBERTY

Staun-ton \stant-ən\ city NW cen Va. pop 24,504

Sta-vang-er \stə-'vāŋ-ər, -'vāŋ-\ city SW Norway pop 82,079

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Stav-ro-pol \stav-'rò-pəl, -'rō- 1 territory U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, N of the Caucasus area 29,600, pop 2,306,000 2 city, its * pop 198,000 3 — see TOLYATTI

Ste-bark \ste('n)m-,bärk\ or **G Tan-nen-berg** \tan-ən-,bærg, 'tän-ən-,bærg\ village NE Poland SW of Olsztyn

Steens \stēnz\ mountains SE Oreg.; highest **Steens Mountain** (massif) 9354 ft

Stel-len-bosch \stel-ən-,bäs(h), Afrik, 'stel-əm-'bös\ city SW Republic of So. Africa in SW Cape Province pop 29,900

Step-ney \step-nē\ former metropolitan borough E London, England, on N bank of the Thames, now part of Tower Hamlets

Stet-ling \stet-lin\ city NW Ill. pop 16,113

Sterling Heights city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 61,365

Stettin — see SZCZECIN

Stet-ti-ner Haff \s(h)te-'tē-nər-,häf\ lagoon on Baltic coast between NE Germany & NW Poland at mouth of the Oder

Steu-ben-ville \st(y)ü-bən-,vil\ city E Ohio pop 30,771

Stevens Point \stē-vənz- 1 city cen Wis. pop 23,479

Stew-art \st(y)ü-ərt, 'st(y)ü-(ə)rt\ 1 river 320 m Canada in cen Yukon Territory flowing W into the Yukon 2 island New Zealand S of South I. area 670

Sti-kine \stik-'ēn\ river 335 m Canada & Alaska flowing from **Sti-kine mountains** (in B.C. & Yukon Territory; highest 8670 ft) into the Pacific

Still-wa-ter \stil-,wət-ər, -wät- 1 city N cen Okla. pop 31,126

Stir-ling \stər-lin\ 1 or **Stir-ling-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county cen Scotland area 451 2 burgh cen Scotland * of Central region pop 29,769

Stock-holm \stāk-,hō(l)m\ city & port * of Sweden on Lake Malar pop 747,490 — **Stock-holm-er** \-,hō(l)-mər\ n

Stock-port \stāk-,pō(ə)rt, -pō(ə)rt\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester S of Manchester pop 139,633

Stock-ton \stāk-tən\ city cen Calif. pop 107,644

Stockton-on-Tees \-'tēz\ borough N England in Cleveland pop 81,274

Stoke New-ing-ton \stōk-'n(y)ü-īn-tən\ former metropolitan borough N London, England, now part of Hackney

Stoke on Trent \stō-,kōn-'trent, -kän- 1 city W cen England in Staffordshire pop 265,153

Stone-ham \stō-nəm, 'stōn-,(h)am\ town E Mass. N of Boston pop 20,725

Stone-ha-ven \stōn-'hā-vən, stān-'hī\ burgh & port E Scotland in Grampian region

Stone-henge \stōn-,henj, ('stōn-' 1 assemblage of megaliths S England in Wiltshire on Salisbury Plain erected by a prehistoric people

Stone Mountain mountain 1686 ft NW cen Georgia E of Atlanta

Stones \stōnz\ river 60 m, cen Tenn. flowing NW into the Cumberland

Sto-ning-ton \stō-nin-tən\ town SE Conn. pop 15,940

Stor-mont \stōr-mənt\ E suburb of Belfast, Ireland; site of Parliament House of Northern Ireland

Stor-no-way \stōr-nə-,wā\ burgh NW Scotland in Lewis * of Western Isles regional division

Stough-ton \stōt-'n\ town E Mass. NW of Brockton pop 23,459

Stour 1 \stū(ə)r\ river 60 m SE England flowing E between Essex & Suffolk into the North sea 2 \stau(ə)r, 'stū(ə)r\ river 55 m S England in Dorset & Hampshire flowing SE into the Avon 3 \stū(ə)r also \stau(ə)r\ river 40 m SE England in Kent flowing NE into the North sea 4 \stau(ə)r, 'stō(ə)r\ river 20 m, cen England in Oxfordshire & Warwickshire flowing NW into the Avon 5 \same as 4\ river 20 m W cen England in Staffordshire & Hereford and Worcester flowing S into the Severn

Stour-bridge \stau(ə)r-(b)rij, 'stō(ə)r- 1 borough W cen England in West Midlands W of Birmingham pop 54,331

Stow \stō\ city NE Ohio NE of Akron pop 19,847

Straits Settlements former country SE Asia bordering on Strait of Malacca & comprising Singapore I., Penang, & Malacca; now divided between Republic of Singapore & Federation of Malaysia area 1242

Stral-sund \s(h)träl-,zunt, -sunt\ city & port E Germany on the Baltic opposite Rügen I. pop 71,551

Stras-bourg \sträs-,bü(ə)rg, 'sträz-, -bærg\ or **G Strass-burg** \shträs-,bürk\ city NE France on Ill river pop 249,396

Strat-ford \strat-fərd\ 1 town SW Conn. pop 49,775 2 city Canada in SE Ont. W of Kitchener pop 24,508

Stratford-upon-Avon \ā-vən\ borough cen England in Warwickshire pop 19,449

Strath-clyde \strath-'klid\ 1 Celtic kingdom of 6th to 11th centuries S Scotland & NW England * Dumbarton; its S part called **Cum-bria** \kəm-brē-ə\ 2 region SW Scotland, established 1975; * Glasgow area 5348, pop 2,527,129

Strath-more \strath-'mō(ə)r, -'mō(ə)r\ great valley of E cen Scotland S of the Grampians

Stream-wood \strēm-,wüd\ village NE Ill. E of Elgin pop 18,176

Strea-tor \strēt-ər\ city NE cen Ill. pop 15,600

Stre-sa \strä-zə\ town NW Italy in Piedmont on Lake Maggiore

Stret-ford \stret-fərd\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester SW of Manchester pop 54,011

Strom-bo-li \sträm-bə-(l)ē\ or **anc Stron-gy-le** \strän-jə-,lē\ 1 island Italy in Lipari islands 2 volcano 3040 ft on the island

Strom-lo, Mount \sträm-(l)ō\ hill 2500 ft SE Australia in Australian Capital Territory W of Canberra

Strongsville \strōnz-,vil\ city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland pop 15,182

Struth-ers \strəth-ərz\ city NE Ohio pop 15,343

Stry-mon \stri-,män\ or NGk **Stri-món** \strē-'mōn\ or Bulg **Struma** \strü-mə\ river 225 m W Bulgaria & NE Greece flowing SE into Strymonic gulf

Stry-mon-ic Gulf \stri-,män-ik- 1 or **Gulf of Stri-món** \strē-'mōn\ or **Gulf of Or-fa-ni** \ör-'fān-ē\ inlet of the Aegean NE Greece NE of Chalcidice peninsula

Stutt-gart \s(h)tüt-,gärt, 'stāt- 1 city W Germany * of Baden-Württemberg on the Neckar pop 621,000

Styr \sti(ə)r\ river 300 m U.S.S.R. in NW Ukraine flowing N into Pripet river in the Pripet marshes

Styr-ia \stir-ē-ə\ or **G Stei-er-mark** \s(h)ti(ə)-r-,märk\ region cen & SE Austria; chief city Graz — **Styr-ian** \stir-ē-ən\ adj or n

Sua-kin \swāk-ən\ town & port NE Sudan on Red sea

Süan-hwa \sü-'än-(h)wä\ city NE China in NW Hopei near Kalgan pop 114,100

Su-bic \sü-bik\ town Philippines in W Luzon at head of **Subic Bay** (inlet of So. China sea NW of Bataan peninsula)

Su-bo-ti-ca \sü-bə-,tēt-sə\ city NE Yugoslavia in N Voivodina near Hungarian border pop 88,787

Suchou — see SOOCHOW

Sü-chow or **Hsü-chow** \s(h)ü-'jō, 'sü-'chau\ 1 or **Tung-shan** \tūŋ-'shän\ city E China in NW Kiangsu N of Pengpu pop 1,500,000 2 — see IPIN

Su-cre \sü-(j)krä\ city, constitutional * of Bolivia, 265 m SE of La Paz pop 58,359

Su-dan \sü-'dan, -'dän\ or **F Sou-dan** \sü-dän\ 1 region N Africa between the Atlantic & the upper Nile S of the Sahara including basins of Lake Chad & the Niger & upper Nile 2 country NE Africa S of Egypt; a republic, until 1956 a territory (**Anglo-Egyptian Sudan**) under joint Brit. & Egyptian rule * Khartoum area 967,500, pop 16,090,000 — **Su-da-nese** \süd-'n-'ēz, -'ēs\ adj or n

Sudanese Republic — see MALI

Sud-bury \səd-,ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē\ city Canada in SE Ont. N of Georgian Bay pop 90,535

Sudd \səd\ swamp region S Sudan drained by the White Nile

Su-de-ten \sü-'dāt-'n\ 1 or **Su-de-tes** \-'dēt-(j)ēz\ or **Su-det-ic** \-'det-ik\ mountains cen Europe W of the Carpathians between Czechoslovakia & Poland 2 or **Su-de-ten-land** \sü-'dāt-'n-,land\ region N Czechoslovakia in Sudeten mountains — **Sudeten** adj or n

Su-dir-man \sü-'di(ə)r-mən\ or formerly **Nas-sau** \nas-,ō\ mountain range cen West Irian — see DJAJA (Mount)

Suez \sü-'ez, 'sü-,ez, chiefly Brit 'sü-iz\ 1 city & port NE Egypt at S end of Suez canal on **Gulf of Suez** (arm of Red sea) pop 315,000 2 canal 92 m long NE Egypt traversing Isthmus of Suez

Suez, Isthmus of isthmus NE Egypt between Mediterranean & Red seas connecting Africa & Asia

Suf-folk \səf-ək, US also -ək\ 1 city SE Va. W of Chesapeake pop (1970, as Nansemond county) 45,024 2 county E England bordering on North sea * Ipswich; formerly divided into administrative counties of **East Suffolk** (* Ipswich area 871) & **West Suffolk** (* Bury St. Edmunds area 611)

Suffolk Broads — see BROADS

Sugarloaf Mountain — see PÃO DE AÇÚCAR

Suidwes-Afrika — see SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Suifu — see IPIN

Suisse — see SWITZERLAND

Sui-sun Bay \sə-'sün\ the E extension of San Pablo Bay cen Calif.

Sukarnapura — see DJAJAPURA

Su-khu-mi \sük-ə-mē\ city & port U.S.S.R. in NW Georgia * of Abkhazian Republic on Black Sea pop 102,000

Suk-kur or **Sa-khar** \sək-ər\ city Pakistan in N Sind on the Indus pop 131,000

Sulawesi — see CELEBES

Sul-grave \səl-,gräv\ village England in S Northamptonshire

Sultanabad — see ARAK

Su-lu \sü-(j)lü\ 1 archipelago SW Philippines SW of Mindanao 2 — see JOLO 3 sea W Philippines N of Celebes sea

Su-ma-tra \sü-'mä-trə\ island W Indonesia S of Malay peninsula area 166,789 — **Su-ma-tran** \-trən\ adj or n

Sum-ba or **D Soem-ba** \süm-bə\ or **San-dal-wood** \san-d'l-,wud\ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas area 4306

Sum-ba-wa or **D Soem-ba-wa** \süm-'bä-wə\ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas area 5693

Su-mer \sü-mər\ the S division of ancient Babylonia — see AKKAD, SHINAR

Sum-ga-it \süm-gä-'ēt\ city & port U.S.S.R. in Azerbaidzhan on the Caspian NW of Baku pop 124,000

Sum-mit \səm-ət\ city NE N.J. W of Newark pop 23,620

Sum-ter \səm(p)-tər\ city E cen S.C. E of Columbia pop 24,435

Sun-da \sün-də\ or **D Soen-da** \sün- 1 islands Malay archipelago comprising the **Greater Sunda** islands (Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, & adjacent islands) & the **Lesser Sunda** islands (extending E from Bali to Timor); with exception of N Borneo belongs to Indonesia 2 strait between Java & Sumatra

Sun-der-land \sən-dər-lənd\ borough N England in Tyne and Wear on North sea at mouth of the Wear pop 216,892

Sunds-vall \sən(t)s-,väl, 'sunt(t)s- 1 city & port E Sweden on Gulf of Bothnia pop 63,939

Sun-ga-ri \sün-gə-rē\ 1 river 800 m NE China in E Manchuria flowing from Chang Pai Shan on Korean border NW & NE into the Amur 2 reservoir formed by dam in the upper Sungari

Sun-ny-vale \sən-ē-,vāl\ city W Calif. WNW of San Jose pop 95,408

Sunset Crater volcanic crater N cen Ariz. in **Sunset Crater National Monument** (area 5)

Suomi — see FINLAND

Su-pe-ri-or \sü-'pir-ē-ər\ city & port NW Wis. on Lake Superior pop 32,237

Superior, Lake lake U.S. & Canada; largest, northernmost, & westernmost of the Great Lakes area 31,820

Superstition mountain range S cen Ariz. E of Phoenix; highest point **Superstition Mountain** 5060 ft

Sur, Point \sər\ promontory Calif. on the Pacific 20 m SSW of Monterey

Su-ra-ba-ja or **Su-ra-ba-ya** or **D Soe-ra-ba-ja** \sür-ə-'bi-ə\ city & port Indonesia in NE Java on **Surabaya strait** (between Java & W end of Madura) pop 1,007,945

Su-ra-kar-ta \sür-ə-'kärt-ə\ or **So-lo** \sō-(j)lō\ or **D Soe-ra-kar-ta** \sür-ə-'kärt-ə\ city Indonesia in cen Java pop 367,626

Su-rat \sür-ət, sə-'rat\ city W India in SE Gujarat pop 393,915

Sur-bi-ton \sər-bət-ən\ former municipal borough S England in Surrey WSW of London, now part of Kingston upon Thames
Su-ri-ba-chi, Mount \sūr-ə-'bäch-ē\ volcano 548 ft in the Volcano islands at S end of Iwo Jima
Su-ri-nam \sūr-ə-'nam, 'sūr-ə-'näm\ or **Su-ri-na-me** \sūr-ə-'näm-ə\ or formerly **Dutch Guiana** or **Netherlands Guiana** country N So. America between Guyana & French Guiana; a republic, until 1975 territory of the Netherlands * Paramaribo area 55,142, pop 410,000 — **Su-ri-nam-er** \sūr-ə-'nam-ər, 'sūr-ə-'näm-ə\ n — **Su-ri-nam-ese** \sūr-ə-'näm-ēz, -'mēs\ adj or n
Suriname or **Surinam** river 400 m N Surinam flowing N into the Atlantic
Sur-ma \sū(ə)r-mə\ river 560 m NE India (subcontinent) in Manipur & Bangladesh — see MEGHNA
Surrentum — see SORRENTO
Sur-rey \sər-ē, 'sə-rē\ county SE England S of London * Kingston upon Thames area 648, pop 1,005,900
Surts-ey \sərt-,sā, 'sū(ə)rt-\ island Iceland off S coast area 1; formed 1963 by volcanic eruption
Su-ru-ga Bay \sūr-ə-gə\ inlet of the Pacific Japan on coast of SE Honshu W of Sagami sea
Su-sa \sū-zə\ 1 or **bib Shu-shan** \shū-shən, -,shan\ ancient city * of Elam; ruins in SW Iran 2 — see SOUSSE
Susiana — see ELAM
Sus-que-han-na \səs-kwə-'han-ə\ river 444 m E U.S. flowing from cen N.Y. S through Pa. & into Chesapeake Bay in N Md.
Sus-sex \səs-iks, US also -eks\ former county SE England bordering on English channel; one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy — see EAST SUSSEX, WEST SUSSEX
Suth-er-land \səth-ər-lənd\ or **Suth-er-land-shire** \-lən(d)-shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county N Scotland * Dornoch area 2028
Sutherland Falls waterfall 1904 ft New Zealand in SW South I.
Sut-lej \sət-,lej\ river 900 m N India (subcontinent) flowing from Tibet W & SW through the Punjab to join the Chenab
Sut-ton \sət-ən\ borough of S Greater London, England pop 168,775
Sut-ton Cold-field \kōl(d)-,fēld\ borough cen England in West Midlands NE of Birmingham pop 83,130
Sutton-in-Ash-field \-'ash-,fēld\ town N cen England in Nottinghamshire N of Nottingham pop 40,725
Su-va \sū-və\ city & port * of Fiji, on Viti Levu I. pop 63,200
Su-wal-ki or **Russ Su-val-ki** \sū-'vāl-kē\ or Lithuanian **Su-val-kai** \-kī\ 1 district NE Poland 2 city in the district pop 25,400
Su-wan-nee \sə-'wän-ē\ river 240 m SE Ga. & N Fla. flowing SW into Gulf of Mexico
Su-won \sū-,wän\ city S Korea S of Seoul pop 170,518
Sval-bard \sfäl-,bär\ islands in the Arctic ocean including Spitsbergen, Bear I., & other small islands area 25,000; under Norwegian administration
Sverd-lovsk \sferd-'lōfsk\ or formerly **Eka-te-rin-burg** \i-'kat-ərən-,bərg\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, in cen Ural mountains pop 1,026,000
Sver-drup \sfer-drəp\ islands N Canada W of Ellesmere I. including Axel Heiberg, Ellef Ringnes, & Amund Ringnes Islands
Swa-bia \swā-bē-ə\ or G **Schwaben** \shfäb-ən\ region and medieval county SW Germany chiefly in area comprising modern Baden-Württemberg & W Bavaria — **Swa-bi-an** \swā-bē-ən\ adj or n
Swan \swän\ 1 two islands in the Caribbean NE of Honduras 2 or in its upper course **Av-on** \av-ən\ river 150 m SW Western Australia flowing W into Indian ocean
Swan-sea \swän-zē (usual Brit pron), 'swän(t)-sē\ city & port SE Wales * of West Glamorgan pop 172,566
Swat \swät\ river 400 m Pakistan flowing into the Kabul
Swa-tow \swä-'taù\ city & port SE China in E Kwangtung on So. China sea pop 400,000
Swa-zi-land \swäz-ē-,land\ country SE Africa N of Natal between Transvaal & Mozambique; a former Brit. protectorate, an independent kingdom since 1968 * Mbabane area 6705, pop 420,000
Swe-den \swēd-ən\ or **Swed Sve-ri-ge** \sfer-yə\ country N Europe on Scandinavian peninsula W of Baltic sea; a kingdom * Stockholm area 173,349, pop 8,110,000
Swift Current \swift\ city Canada in SW Sask. pop 15,415
Swin-don \swin-dən\ borough S England in NE Wiltshire pop 90,830
Swi-no-uj-s-cie \shfē-nō-'üish(-)chā\ or G **Swi-ne-mün-de** \sfē-nə-'mün-də, -'muen-\ city & port NW Poland on N coast of Uznam (Usedom) I. at mouth of Swina river NNW of Szczecin pop 27,900
Swin-ton and Pen-dle-bury \swint-ən-'pen-d'l-,ber-ē, -b(ə-)rē\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NW of Manchester pop 40,124
Switz-er-land \swit-sər-lənd\ or F **Suisse** \swyēs\ or G **Schweiz** \shfīts\ or It **Sviz-ze-ra** \zvēt-tsā-rā\ or L **Hel-ve-tia** \hel-'vē-sh(ē)-ə\ country W Europe in the Alps; a federal republic * Bern area 15,940, pop 6,310,000
Syb-a-ris \sib-ə-rəs\ ancient Greek city S Italy on Gulf of Tarentum; destroyed 510 B.C.
Syd-ney \sid-nē\ 1 city & port SE Australia on Port Jackson * of New So. Wales pop (with suburbs) 2,780,310 2 city Canada in NE N.S. on Cape Breton I. pop 33,230 — **Syd-ney-ite** \-,it\ n
Syene — see ASWÂN
Sylt \zilt, 'silt\ island N Germany, chief of the No. Frisian islands area 36
Syr-a-cuse \sir-ə-,kyüs, -,kyüz\ 1 city cen N.Y. pop 197,208 2 or It **Sira-cu-sa** \sē-rə-'kü-zə\ or anc **Syr-a-cu-sae** \sir-ə-'kyü(-),sē-,(-)zē\ city & port Italy in SE Sicily pop 103,202 — **Syr-a-cu-san** \sir-ə-'kyüs-ən, -'kyüz-\ adj or n
Syr Dar-ya \si(ə)r-'dār-yə\ or anc **Jax-ar-tes** \jak-'särt(-)ēz\ river 1500 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia flowing from Tien Shan W & NW into Lake Aral
Syr-ia \sir-ē-ə\ 1 ancient region SW Asia bordering on the Mediterranean & covering modern Syria, Lebanon, Israel, & Jordan 2 former French mandate (1920-44) comprising the **Le-vant States** \li-'vant\ (Syria, Lebanon, Latakia, & Jebel ed Druz), administra-

tive * Beirut, legislative * Damascus area 76,030 3 or **Syrian Arab Republic** country SW Asia bordering on the Mediterranean; a republic 1944-58 & since 1961; a province of United Arab Republic 1958-61 * Damascus area 72,234, pop 6,450,000 — **Syr-i-an** \sir-ē-ən\ adj or n
Syrian desert W Asia between Mediterranean coast & the Euphrates covering N Saudi Arabia, NE Jordan, SE Syria, & W Iraq
Sy-ros \si-,rās\ or **Sy-ra** \si-rə\ or NGk **Síros** \sē-,rōs\ or **Sí-ra** \sē-rə\ 1 island Greece in the Cyclades S of Andros 2 — see ERMOÚPOLIS
Syrtis Major — see SIDRA (Gulf of)
Syrtis Minor — see GABES (Gulf of)
Szamos — see SOMES
Szcze-cin \shchet-,sēn\ or G **Stet-tin** \s(h)te-'tēn\ city & port NW Poland on the Oder near its mouth pop 335,400
Sze-chwan \sech-'wän\ province SW China * Chengtu area 219,691, pop 70,000,000
Sze-ged \seg-,ed\ city S Hungary on Yugoslav border pop 117,000
Sze-kes-fe-her-var \sā-,kesh-,fe-ər-,vār\ city W cen Hungary pop 72,940
Szeming — see AMOY
Sze-ping \sü-'piŋ\ or formerly **Sze-ping-kai** \-'gī\ city NE China in W Kirin SW of Changchun pop 125,900
Szom-bat-hely \söm-,bót-,hā\ city W Hungary pop 64,745
Ta-bas-co \tə-'bas(-)kō\ state SE Mexico on the Caribbean SW of Yucatán peninsula * Villahermosa area 9782, pop 766,346
Ta-blas \tāb-lās\ island cen Philippines in Romblon group
Table Bay harbor of Cape Town, Republic of So. Africa
Table Mountain mountain 3550 ft Republic of So. Africa S of Cape Town
Ta-bor, Mount \tā-bər, -b(ə)r\ mountain 1929 ft N Palestine E of Nazareth
Ta-bo-ra \tə-'bōr-ə, -'bör-\ city Tanzania in W cen Tanganyika pop 21,012
Ta-briz \tə-'brēz\ or anc **Tau-ris** \tōr-əs\ city NW Iran in Azerbaijan pop 403,413
Ta-bun Bog-do \tāb-,ün-'bög(-)dō\ mountain 15,266 ft W Outer Mongolia; highest in Altai mountains
Tac-na \tak-nə\ city S Peru near Chilean border pop 30,500; in region (**Tacna-Ari-ca** \-ə-'rē-kə\ occupied 1884-1930 by Chile & now divided between Chile & Peru
Ta-co-ma \tə-'kō-mə\ 1 city & port W Wash. on Puget Sound S of Seattle pop 154,581 2 — see RAINIER (Mount)
Ta-con-ic \tə-'kän-ik\ mountains along Mass.-N.Y. boundary & in SW Vt.; highest Mt. Equinox (in Vt.) 3816 ft
Ta-djou-ra, Gulf of or **Gulf of Ta-ju-ra** \tə-'jūr-ə\ inlet of Gulf of Aden in E Djibouti
Tadmor — see PALMYRA
Ta-dzhik-i-stan or **Ta-jik-i-stan** \tä-'jik-i-'stan, tə-, -jēk-, -'stän\ or **Ta-dzhik Republic** \tä-'jik, -jēk\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia bordering on China (Sinkiang) & Afghanistan * Dushanbe area 54,900, pop 2,900,000
Tae-dong \ta-'dūŋ, tī-\ river 200 m N Korea flowing SW into Korea Bay
Tae-gu \ta-'gü, tī-\ city SE Korea NNW of Pusan pop 845,073
Tae-jon \ta-'jōn, tī-\ city S Korea NW of Taegu pop 315,094
Ta-gan-rog \tag-ən-,ræg\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on Gulf of Taganrog (NE arm of Sea of Azov) pop 254,000
Ta-gus \tä-gəs\ or Sp **Ta-jo** \tä-(h)hō\ or Port **Te-jo** \tä-(h)zhü\ river 566 m Spain & Portugal flowing W into the Atlantic
Ta-hi-ti \tä-'hēt-ē\ island S Pacific in Windward group of the Society Islands; chief town Papeete area 402, pop 61,519
Ta-hoe, Lake \tä-,hō\ lake 22 m long on Calif.-Nev. boundary
Tai \tī\ lake 40 m long & 35 m wide E China in Kiangsu
Tai-chow \tī-'jō, -'chāu\ city E China in cen Kiangsu NW of Shanghai pop 275,000
Tai-chung \tī-'chūŋ\ city China in W Formosa pop 428,426
Tai-myr or **Tai-mir** \tī-'mi(ə)r\ peninsula U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Asia, between Yenisei & Khatanga rivers — see CHELYUSKIN
Tai-nan \tī-'nän\ city China in SW Formosa pop 284,200
Tainaron — see MATAPAN
Tai-pei or **Tai-peh** \tī-'pā, -'bā\ city * of (Nationalist) China, on Formosa pop 1,712,108
Tai Shan \tī-'shän\ mountain 5069 ft E China in W Shantung S of Tainan
Taiwan — see FORMOSA — **Tai-wan-ese** \tī-wə-'nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n
Tai-yu-an \tī-yü-'än\ or formerly **Yang-ku** \yāŋ-'kü\ city N China * of Shansi pop 2,725,000
Ta-ju-mul-co \tä-hü-'mül(-)kō\ mountain 13,816 ft W Guatemala; highest in Central America
Ta-ka-mat-su \täk-ə-'mät(-)sü, tä-'käm-ət-,sü\ city & port Japan in NE Shikoku on Inland sea pop 270,000
Ta-ka-o-ka \tä-'kau-kə\ city Japan in cen Honshu pop 159,000
Ta-kat-su-ki \tä-'kät-sü(-)kē\ city Japan in S Honshu NNE of Osaka pop 231,129
Tak-ka-kaw \tak-ə-,kō\ waterfall 1650 ft Canada in SE B.C. in Yoho National Park; highest in Canada
Ta-klā Ma-kan \täk-lə-mə-'kän\ desert W China in cen Sinkiang between Tien Shan & Kunlun mountains
Ta-ko-ma Park \tä-'kō-mə\ city SW Md. pop 18,455

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Ta-la-ud \tāl-ä-üd\ or **Ta-laur** \-ä-ü(ə)r\ islands Indonesia NE of Celebes area 494
Tal-ca \tāl-kä\ city cen Chile 155 m S of Santiago pop 80,777
Tal-ca-hua-no \tāl-kä-(h)wän-(j)ö\ city & port S cen Chile NW of Concepción pop 112,087
Tal-la-de-ga \tāl-ä-'dē-gä, -'dig-ä\ city E cen Ala. pop 17,662
Tal-la-has-see \tāl-ä-'has-ē\ city * of Fla. pop 71,897
Tal-la-hatch-ie \tāl-ä-'hach-ē\ river 301 m N Miss. flowing SW to unite with the Yalobusha forming the Yazoo
Tal-la-poo-sa \tāl-ä-'pü-sä\ river 268 m NW Ga. & E Ala. flowing SW to join Coosa river forming the Alabama
Tal-linn or **Tal-lin** \tāl-än, 'täl-\ or **Re-vel** \rā-väl\ or **Re-val** \-väl\ city & port U.S.S.R. * of Estonia pop 363,000
Tall-madge \tāl-mij\ city NE Ohio NE of Akron pop 15,274
Tam-al-pais, Mount \tam-äl-'pi-äs\ mountain 2606 ft W Calif. NW of San Francisco
Ta-man \tə-'män\ peninsula U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in Caspian Sea between Sea of Azov & Black Sea
Tam-an-ras-set \tam-än-'ras-ät\ wadi & oasis SE Algeria
Ta-mar, 1 \tā-mär\ river 40 m Australia in N Tasmania flowing N to Bass strait **2** \tā-mär\ river 60 m SW England flowing SE from NW Devonshire into English channel **3** — see PALMYRA
Ta-ma-tave \tam-ä-'täv, 'täm-\ city & port E coast of Madagascar pop 56,910
Ta-mau-li-pas \tām-äü-'lē-päs, 'täm-\ state NE Mexico bordering on Gulf of Mexico * Ciudad Victoria area 30,731, pop 1,438,350
Tam-bo-ra \tām-'bör-ä, -'bör-\ volcano 9354 ft Indonesia on Sumbawa I.
Tam-bov \tām-'böv, -'böv\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Moscow pop 229,000
Tam-il Na-du \tam-äl-'näd-(j)ü\ or formerly **Madras** state SE India bordering on Bay of Bengal * Madras area 50,110, pop 41,103,125
Tam-pa \tām-pä\ city W Fla. on **Tampa Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico) pop 277,767 — **Tam-pan** \-pän\ adj or n
Tam-pe-re \tām-pä-rä, 'täm-\ or Sw **Tam-mer-fors** \tām-är-'fö(ə)rz, -'fösh\ city SW Finland pop 151,278
Tam-pi-co \tām-'pē-(j)kō\ city & port E Mexico in S Tamaulipas on the Pánuco 7 m from its mouth pop 196,147
Ta-na \tän-ä\ or **Tsa-na** \('t)sän-ä\ **1** lake NW Ethiopia; source of the Blue Nile area 1418 **2** river 500 m E Africa in Kenya flowing into Indian ocean
Ta-na-gra \tän-ä-grä, 'tä-'nag-rä\ village E cen Greece E of Thebes; an important town of ancient Boeotia
Tan-a-na \tän-ä-nä\ river 475 m E & cen Alaska flowing NW into the Yukon
Tananarive — see ANTANANARIVO
Tan-er-rouft \tan-är-'rüft\ extremely arid region of W Sahara in SW Algeria & N Mali
Tan-ga \tän-gä\ city & port Tanzania in NE Tanganyika pop 61,058
Tan-gan-yi-ka \tän-gän-'yē-kä, 'tän-gän-, -gä-'nē-\ former country E Africa between Lake Tanganyika & Indian ocean; administered by Britain 1920–61; became an independent member of Brit. Commonwealth 1961 * Dar es Salaam area 361,800; since 1964 united with Zanzibar as United Republic of Tanzania — see GERMAN EAST AFRICA — **Tan-gan-yi-kan** \-kän\ adj or n
Tanganyika, Lake lake E Africa in Great Rift valley between Zaire & Tanzania area 12,700
Tan-gier \tan-'ji(ə)r\ or **Tan-giers** \-'ji(ə)rz\ or Sp **Tán-ger** \tän-'her\ **1** city & port N Morocco on Strait of Gibraltar; summer * of Morocco pop 170,000 **2** the International Zone of Tangier — see MOROCCO — **Tan-ger-ine** \tan-jä-'rēn\ adj or n
Tang-shan \tän-'shän\ city NE China in E Hopei pop 1,200,000
Ta-nim-bar \tə-'nim-bär, 'tä-\ or **Ti-mor-laut** \tē-'mör-'läut\ islands Indonesia in SE Moluccas ENE of Timor
Ta-nis \tä-näs\ or **bib Zo-an** \zō-'an\ ancient city N Egypt in E Nile delta near Lake Tanis
Tanis, Lake — see MANZALA (Lake)
Tan-jung-pri-ok \tän-jün-'prē-'ök\ port of Jakarta, Indonesia
Tannenber — see STEBARK
Tan-ta \tän-tä\ city N Egypt in cen Nile delta pop 253,600
Tan-tung \dän-'dün, 'tän-'tün\ or **An-tung** \än-'\ city & port NE China in SE Liaoning at mouth of the Yalu pop 450,000
Tan-za-nia \tan-zä-'nē-ä, 'tän-\ republic E Africa formed 1964 by union of Tanganyika & Zanzibar * Dar es Salaam area 362,844 pop 13,630,000 — **Tan-za-ni-an** \-nē-än\ adj or n
Ta-or-mi-na \täür-'mē-nä\ or anc **Tau-ro-me-ni-um** \tör-ä-'mē-nē-äm\ commune Italy in NE Sicily
Ta-pa-joz \tap-ä-'zhös\ river 500 m N Brazil flowing NE into the Amazon — see JURUENA
Tap-pan Zee \tap-än-'zē\ expansion of Hudson river SE N.Y.
Taprobane — see CEYLON
Tap-ti \täp-tē\ river 436 m W India S of Satpura range flowing W into Gulf of Cambay
Ta-qua-ri \tak-wä-'rē\ river 450 m S cen Brazil rising in S cen Mato Grosso & flowing WSW into the Paraguay
Tar \tär\ river 215 m NE N.C. — see PAMLICO
Tara \tar-ä\ village Ireland in County Meath NW of Dublin near Hill of Tara (seat of ancient Irish kings)
Tarabulus — see TRIPOLI
Taranaki — see EGMONT
Ta-ran-to \tär-än-'tō, 'tä-'rant-(j)ö\ or anc **Ta-ren-tum** \tä-'rent-äm\ city & port SE Italy on Gulf of Taranto (inlet of Ionian sea) pop 218,025
Ta-ra-wa \tä-'rä-wä, 'tar-ä-wä\ island cen Pacific * of Kiribati area 8
Tarbes \tärb\ city SW France ESE of Pau pop 55,375
Ta-ri-fa, Cape \tä-'rē-fä\ cape S Spain; southernmost point of continental Europe, at 36°01'N
Ta-rim \dä-'rēm, 'tä-\ river 1250 m W China in Sinkiang in the Takla Makan flowing E & SE into Lop Nor (marshy depression)
Tar-lac \tär-'läk\ city Philippines in cen Luzon pop 121,400
Tarn \tärn\ river 233 m S France flowing W into the Garonne

Tar-now \tär-'nüf\ city S Poland E of Krakow pop 85,500
Tar-qui-nia \tär-'kwēn-yä, -'kwēn-ē-ä, -'kwīn-\ or formerly **Cor-ne-to** \kör-'nät-(j)ö\ or anc **Tar-quin-ii** \tär-'kwīn-ē-ä\ town cen Italy in N Latium NW of Viterbo
Tar-ra-go-na \tar-ä-'gō-nä\ **1** province NE Spain on the Mediterranean area 2505, pop 431,961 **2** commune & port, its *, SW of Barcelona pop 78,238
Tar-ra-sa \tä-'räs-ä\ commune NE Spain NNW of Barcelona pop 127,814
Tar-shish \tär-(j)shish\ ancient maritime country referred to in the Bible, by some located in S Spain & identified with Tartessus
Tar-sus \tär-'säs\ city S Turkey near the Cilician Gates * of ancient Cilicia pop 57,737
Tar-tes-sus or **Tar-tes-sos** \tär-'tes-äs\ ancient kingdom on SW coast of Spanish peninsula — see TARSHISH
Tar-tu \tär-(j)tü\ or G **Dor-pat** \dö(ə)r-'pät\ city E Estonia W of Lake Peipus pop 87,000
Tash-kent \tash-'kent\ or **Tash-kend** \-'kent, -'kend\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia E of the Syr Darya * of Uzbekistan pop 1,385,000
Tas-man \taz-män\ sea comprising the part of the S Pacific between SE Australia & W New Zealand
Tasman, Mount mountain 11,475 ft New Zealand in South I. in Southern Alps NE of Mt. Cook
Tas-ma-nia \taz-'mā-nē-ä, -nyä\ or formerly **Van Die-men's Land** \van-'dē-mänz\ island SE Australia S of Victoria; a state * Hobart area 26,215, pop 392,200 — **Tas-ma-nian** \taz-'mā-nē-än, -nyän\ adj or n
Ta-tar \tät-är\ strait between Sakhalin I. & mainland of Asia
Tatar Republic autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, at bend of the middle Volga * Kazan area 26,100, pop 3,131,000
Ta-ta-ry \tät-ä-rē\ or **Tar-ta-ry** \tärt-ä-\ an indefinite historical region in Asia & Europe extending from Sea of Japan to the Dnieper
Ta-tra \tä-trä\ or **High Tatra** mountains E Czechoslovakia & S Poland in cen Carpathian mountains — see GERLACHOVKA
Ta-tung \tä-'tün\ city NE China in N Shansi pop 300,000
Tau-ghan-nock Falls \tä-'gan-äk-\ waterfall 215 ft S cen N.Y. NW of Ithaca
Taung-gyi \täun-'jē\ town E Burma * of Shan State
Taun-ton \tönt-'n, 'tänt-, 'tant-\ city SE Mass. pop 43,756
Tau-nus \täu-näs\ mountain range W Germany E of the Rhine & N of the lower Main; highest peak Grosser Feldberg 2886 ft
Tauric Chersonese — see CHERSONESE
Tauris — see TABRIZ
Tau-rus \tör-äs\ or Turk **To-ros** \tö-'rös\ mountains S Turkey parallel to Mediterranean coast; highest Ala Dag 12,251 ft
Tax-co \tä-s-(j)kō\ or **Taxco de Alar-cón** \-(j)dä-'äl-'är-'kōn\ city S Mexico in Guerrero SSW of Mexico City pop 64,368
Tay \tä\ river 120 m E cen Scotland flowing into North sea through Loch Tay (15 m long) and Firth of Tay (25 m long)
Tay-lor \tä-lär\ city SE Mich. SW of Detroit pop 70,020
Tay-side \tä-'sīd\ region E cen Scotland, established 1975 * Dundee area 2928, pop 401,183
Tbilisi — see TIFLIS
Tchad — see CHAD
Teche, Bayou \tesh\ stream 175 m S La. flowing SE into the Atchafalaya
Tees \tēz\ river 70 m N England flowing E into North sea near Middlesbrough
Tees-side \tē(z)-'sīd\ former county borough (1968–74) N England; since 1974 part of Cleveland
Te-gu-ci-gal-pa \tə-'gü-sä-'gal-pä\ city * of Honduras pop 232,276
Te-hach-a-pi \ti-'hach-ä-pē\ **1** mountains SE Calif. N of Mojave desert running E–W between S end of Sierra Nevada & the Coast ranges; highest Double Mountain 7988 ft **2** pass 3793 ft at E end of the mountains
Teh-ran or **Te-he-ran** \tä-ä-'ran, -'rän\ city * of Iran at foot of S slope of Elburz mountains pop 2,719,730
Teh-ri \tä-rē\ or **Tehri Garh-wal** \-(j)gär-'wäl\ district N India in NW Uttar Pradesh on Tibet border; chief town Tehri
Te-huan-te-pec, Isthmus of \tä-'wänt-ä-'pek\ the narrowest section of Mexico, between Gulf of Tehuantepec (on Pacific side) & Bay of Campeche; 130 m wide at narrowest point
Tejo — see TAGUS
Te-jon \tē-'hōn\ pass 4183 ft SW Calif. in Tehachapi mountains NW of Los Angeles
Tel Aviv \tel-ä-'vēv\ city W Israel pop 386,612 — see JAFFA
Tel-e-mark \tel-ä-'märk\ mountain region SW Norway
Telescope Peak mountain 11,045 ft E Calif., highest in Panamint mountains
Tell el 'Amar-na or **Tel el 'Amar-na** \tel-el-ä-'mär-nä\ or **Tell Amarna** locality cen Egypt on E bank of the Nile NW of Asyût; site of Egyptian ruins
Te-ma \tē-mä\ city & port Ghana E of Accra pop 58,815
Temes — see TIMIS
Temesvar — see TIMISOARA
Tem-pe, 1 \tem-'pē\ city S cen Ariz. SE of Phoenix pop 62,907 **2** \tem-pē\ or NGK **Tem-bi** \tem-bē\ valley (Vale of Tempe) in NE Thessaly between Mounts Olympus & Ossa
Tem-ple \tem-päl\ city NE cen Tex. SSW of Waco pop 33,431
Temple City city SW Calif. SE of Pasadena pop 29,673
Te-mu-co \tä-'mü-(j)kō\ city S cen Chile pop 100,973
Tenedos — see BOZCAADA
Te-ner-ife \ten-ä-'rēf-(j)ä, -'rif\ or formerly **Te-ner-iffe** \ten-ä-'rif, -'rēf\ island Spain, largest of the Canary islands; chief town Santa Cruz de Tenerife area 782
Ten-gri Khan \ten-(g)rē-'kän\ or **Khan Tengri** mountain 23,620 ft on border between Kirgiz Republic (U.S.S.R.) & Sinkiang (China) in Tien Shan
Ten-nes-see \ten-ä-'sē, 'ten-ä-\ **1** river 652 m E U.S., in Tenn., Ala., & Ky. flowing into the Ohio **2** state SE cen U.S. * Nashville

- area 42,244, pop 3,924,164 — **Ten-nes-se-an** or **Ten-nes-see-an** \ten-ə-'sē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
- Tenoch-ti-tlán** \tā-nōch-tē-'tlān\ MEXICO CITY — its name when capital of the Aztec Empire
- Tenos** \tē-'nās\ or NGk **Tinos** or **Té-nos** \tē-'nōs\ island Greece in N Cyclades SE of Andros
- Ten-sas** \ten-'sō\ river 250 m NE La. uniting with the Ouachita to form the Black
- Ten-saw** \ten-'sō\ river 40 m SW Ala. formed by Tombigbee & Alabama rivers & flowing S into Mobile Bay
- Te-o-ti-hua-cán** \tā-ō-tē-wā-'kän\ city S cen Mexico in Mexico state NE of Mexico City; once * of the Toltecs pop 15,704
- Te-pic** \tā-'pēk\ city W Mexico * of Nayarit pop 110,402
- Te-que-da-ma Falls** \tā-kən-'dām-ə\ waterfall 475 ft, cen Colombia S of Bogotá
- Ter-cei-ra** \ter-'ser-ə, -'sir-\ island cen Azores area 233
- Te-re-si-na** \ter-ə-'zē-nə\ city NE Brazil * of Piauí pop 184,836
- Termonde** — see DENDERMONDE
- Ter-na-te** \tər-'nā-(j)tā\ 1 island Indonesia in N Moluccas off W Halmahera 2 city & port, chief city of Ternate I. pop 24,287
- Ter-ni** \tē(ə)r-nē\ commune cen Italy NNE of Rome pop 105,508
- Ter-ra-ci-na** \ter-ə-'chē-nə\ city & port cen Italy in Latium SE of Pontine marshes pop 32,729
- Ter-ra No-va National Park** \ter-ə-'nō-və\ reservation E Canada in E Newfoundland area 153
- Ter-re Haute** \ter-ə-'hōt also -'hət, rapid ter-'hōt, -'hət\ city W Ind. on Wabash river pop 70,286
- Te-ruel** \ter-ə-'wel\ 1 province E Spain in S Aragon area 5720, pop 170,284 2 commune, its *, S of Zaragoza pop 21,638
- Te-schen** \tēsh-ən\ or Czech **Te-sin** \tē-'esh-ēn\ or Pol **Cie-szyn** \chesh-ən\ region cen Europe in Silesia; once an Austrian duchy; divided 1920 between Poland & Czechoslovakia
- Tessin** — see TICINO
- Te-ton** \tē-'tān, 'tēt-'n\ mountain range NW Wyo. — see GRAND TETON
- Té-touan** \tā-twān\ or Sp **Te-tuán** \te-'twān, 'tet-ə-'wān\ city & port N Morocco on the Mediterranean pop 139,105
- Teu-to-burg Forest** \t(y)üt-ə-'bərg\ or G **Teu-to-bur-ger Wald** \tōit-ə-'būr-gər-'vālt\ range of forested hills W Germany in region between the Ems & the Weser; highest point 1530 ft
- Tewkes-bury** \t(y)üks-'ber-ē, 'tüks-, -b(ə)-rē\ borough SW cen England in Gloucester on Avon & Severn rivers
- Tewks-bury** \t(y)üks-'ber-ē, 'tüks-, -b(ə)-rē\ town NE Mass. SE of Lowell pop 22,755
- Tex-ar-ka-na** \tek-sər-'kan-ə\ 1 city SW Ark. adjacent to Texarkana, Tex. pop 21,682 2 city NE Tex. pop 30,497
- Tex-as** \tek-səs, -siz\ state S U.S. * Austin area 267,339, pop 11,196,730 — **Tex-an** \-sən\ *adj* or *n*
- Texas City** city & port SE Tex. on Galveston Bay pop 38,908
- Tex-co-co** \tes-'kō-(j)kō\ or **Tez-cu-co** \tes-'kü-\ city cen Mexico in Mexico state E of Mexico City pop 67,220
- Thai-land** \tī-'land, -lānd\ or formerly **Si-am** \sī-'am\ country SE Asia on Gulf of Siam; a kingdom * Bangkok area 198,247, pop 35,340,000 — **Thai-land-er** \-lan-dər, -lən-\ *n*
- Thailand, Gulf of** — see SIAM (Gulf of)
- Thames**, 1 \temz, 'thāmz, 'tāmz\ river 15 m SE Conn., an estuary flowing S into Long Island Sound 2 \temz\ river 135 m Canada in SE Ont. flowing S & SW into Lake St. Clair 3 \temz\ river 209 m S England flowing from the Cotswolds in Gloucestershire E into the North sea — see ISIS
- Than-et, Isle of** \than-ət\ tract of land SE England in NE Kent cut off from mainland by arms of Stour river area 42
- Thar** \tār\ or **Indian** desert NW India (subcontinent) in Pakistan & Republic of India between Aravalli range & the Indus
- Tha-sos** \thā-'sās\ or NGk **Thá-sos** \thās-'ōs\ island Greece in the N Aegean E of Chalcidice peninsula area 152
- The-ba-id** \thi-'bā-əd, 'thē-bā-'id\ district about Thebes in Egypt or in Greece
- Thebes** \thēbz\ 1 or anc **The-bae** \thē-(j)bē\ or **Di-os-po-lis** \dī-'ās-pə-lēs\ ancient city S Egypt on the Nile S of modern Qena — see KARNAK, LUXOR 2 ancient city E Greece 33 m NNW of Athens — **The-ban** \thē-bən\ *adj* or *n*
- The Hague** — see HAGUE (The)
- The-lon** \thē-'lān\ river ab 550 m N Canada in E Northwest Territories flowing NE to Baker Lake
- The-o-dore Roo-se-velt National Memorial Park** \thē-ə-'dō(ə)r, -'dō(ə)r, -əd-ər\ reservation W N.Dak. comprising three areas in badland region on the Little Missouri area 110
- Thera** — see SANTORIN
- Thermaic Gulf** — see SALONIKA (Gulf of)
- Ther-mop-y-lae** \t(ə)thər-'māp-ə-(j)lē\ locality E Greece between Mt. Oeta & Gulf of Lamia; once a narrow pass along the coast, now a rocky plain 6 m from the sea
- Thessalonica** or **Thessaloniki** — see SALONIKA
- Thes-sa-ly** \thes-ə-'lē\ or Gk **Thes-sa-lía** \thā-sə-'lē-ə\ region E Greece between Pindus mountains & the Aegean — **Thes-sa-lian** \thē-'sā-lē-ən, -'sāl-yən\ *adj* or *n*
- Thet-ford Mines** \thet-fərd-\ city Canada in S Que. pop 22,003
- Thim-bu** \thim-(j)bū\ city * of Bhutan pop (district) 60,027
- Thira** — see SANTORIN
- Tho-hoy-an-dou** \tō-'hōi-an-'dü\ town * of Venda
- Thom-as-ville** \tām-əs-'vil, -vəl\ 1 city S Ga. pop 18,155 2 city cen N.C. SE of Winston-Salem pop 15,230
- Thomp-son** \tām(p)-sən\ 1 river 304 m Canada in S B.C. flowing S (as the North Thompson 210 m) & thence W & SW into the Fraser; joined by a branch, the South Thompson (206 m) 2 city Canada in S Man. pop 19,001
- Thorn** — see TORUN
- Thor-old** \thór-'əld, 'thär-\ town Canada in S Ont. W of Niagara Falls pop 15,065
- Thors-havn** \tørs-'haun\ town & port * of the Faeroe islands, on Strömö I.
- Thousand Islands** island group Canada & U.S. in the St. Lawrence in Ont. & N.Y.
- Thousand Oaks** city SW Calif. W of Los Angeles pop 36,334
- Thrace** \thrās\ region SE Europe in Balkan peninsula N of the Aegean; as ancient country (**Thra-ce** \thrā-(j)sē\ or **Thra-cia** \thrā-sh(ē)-ə\), extended to the Danube; modern remnant divided between Greece (**Western Thrace**) & Turkey (**Eastern Thrace**, constituting Turkey in Europe) — **Thra-cian** \thrā-shən\ *adj* or *n*
- Thracian Chersonese** — see CHERSONESE
- Three Forks** locality SW Mont. where Missouri river is formed by confluence of the Gallatin, Jefferson, & Madison
- Three Rivers** TROIS-RIVIÈRES
- Thu-le** \tü-lē\ settlement & district NW Greenland N of Cape York
- Thun, Lake of** \tün\ or G **Thu-ner-see** \tü-nər-'zä\ lake 10 m long cen Switzerland; an expansion of Aare river
- Thunder Bay** city & port Canada in SW Ont. on Lake Superior, formed 1970 by consolidation of Fort William & Port Arthur pop 108,411
- Thur-gau** \tù(ə)r-'gau\ or F **Thur-go-vie** \tūr-gò-vē\ canton NE Switzerland * Frauenfeld area 397, pop 182,835
- Thu-rin-gia** \th(y)ü-'rin-j(ē)-ə\ or G **Thü-ring-en** \tū-riŋ-ən\ region E Germany including the **Thu-rin-gian Forest** \th(y)ü-'rin-j(ē)-ən\ or G **Thü-ring-er Wald** \tū-riŋ-ər-'vālt\ (wooded mountain range between the upper Werra & Czech border)
- Thur-rock** \thər-'ək, 'thə-rək\ former urban district SE England in Essex
- Thursday** island NE Australia off N Queensland in Torres strait
- Thyatira** — see AKHISAR
- Ti-a-hua-na-co** \tē-ə-wā-'nāk-(j)ō\ locality W Bolivia near SE end of Lake Titicaca; site of prehistoric ruins
- Ti-ber** \tī-bər\ or It **Te-ve-re** \tā-vā-rā\ river 224 m, cen Italy flowing through Rome into Tyrrhenian sea
- Ti-be-ri-as** \tī-'bir-ē-əs\ city N Palestine in Galilee on W shore of Sea of Galilee; now in NE Israel pop 23,900
- Tiberias, Sea of** — see GALILEE (Sea of)
- Ti-bes-ti** \tə-'bes-tē\ mountains N cen Africa in the Sahara in NW Chad; highest Emi Koussi 11,204 ft
- Ti-bet** \tə-'bet\ region SW China on high plateau (average altitude 16,000 ft) N of the Himalayas * Lhasa area 471,660, pop 1,400,000
- Ti-bu-rón** \tē-bə-'rōn\ island 34 m long NW Mexico in Gulf of California off coast of Sonora
- Ti-ci-no** \ti-'chē-(j)nō\ 1 river 154 m Switzerland & Italy flowing from slopes of St. Gotthard range SE & SW through Lake Maggiore into the Po 2 or F **Tes-sin** \tā-sən\ canton S Switzerland bordering on Italy * Bellinzona area 1085, pop 245,458
- Tien Shan** or **Tian Shan** \tē-'en-'shān, tē-'ān-\ mountain system cen Asia extending from the Pamirs NE into Sinkiang — see POBEDA PEAK
- Tien-tsin** \tē-'en(t)-'sin, 'tin(t)-\ city & port NE China in Hopei SE of Peking pop 4,500,000
- Tier-ra del Fue-go** \tē-'er-ə-'del-f(y)ü-'ā-(j)gō\ 1 archipelago off S So. America S of Strait of Magellan; in Argentina & Chile area 27,600 2 chief island of the archipelago; divided between Chile and Argentina area 18,530
- Tif-fin** \tif-ən\ city N Ohio on Sandusky river pop 21,596
- Ti-flis** \tif-ləs, tə-'flēs\ or **Tbi-li-si** or **Tpi-li-si** \tə-'bil-ə-sē, -'pil-\ city U.S.S.R. * of Georgia on Kura river pop 889,000
- Ti-gre**, 1 \tē-(j)grā\ city E Argentina, NW suburb of Buenos Aires, on islands in Paraná delta pop 91,725 2 \ti-'grā, 'tig-(j)rā\ region N Ethiopia bordering on Eritrea
- Ti-gris** \ti-'grəs\ river 1150 m Iraq & SE Turkey flowing SSE & uniting with the Euphrates to form the Shatt-al-Arab
- Tihwa** — see URUMCHI
- Ti-jua-na** \tē-(ə)-'wān-ə\ city NW Mexico on U.S. border in Baja California Norte pop 335,125
- Ti-kal** \ti-'kāl\ ancient Mayan city N Guatemala
- Til-burg** \til-'bərg\ commune S Netherlands pop 151,897
- Til-bury** \til-'ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē\ town & port SE England in Essex on the Thames E of London
- Til-la-mook Bay** \til-ə-'māk, -,mūk\ inlet of the Pacific NW Oreg.
- Tilsit** — see SOVETSK
- Ti-ma-ga-mi, Lake** \tə-'māg-ə-mē\ lake Canada in Ont. N of Lake Nipissing
- Tim-buk-tu** or **Tim-buc-too** \tim-'bək-'tü, tim-'bək-(j)tü\ or F **Tom-bouc-tou** \tōn-'bük-tü\ town W Africa in Mali (formerly French Sudan) near the Niger
- Tim-gad** \tim-'gad\ ancient Roman city NE Algeria
- Ti-mis** \tē-'mish\ or **Te-mes** \tem-'esh\ river 270 m Rumania & Yugoslavia flowing W & S into the Danube below Belgrade
- Ti-mi-soa-ra** \tē-'mish-(ə)-'wār-ə\ or Hung **Te-mes-var** \tem-'esh-'vār\ city SW Rumania near Yugoslav border pop 189,264
- Tim-mins** \tim-ənz\ town Canada in E Ont. N of Sudbury pop 28,542
- Ti-mor** \tē-'mó(ə)r, tē-' 1 island E Indonesia in Lesser Sunda islands area 13,094, pop 3,000,000; W part (formerly **Netherlands Timor**, area 18,485) belonged to the Dutch until 1946, E part (formerly **Portuguese Timor**, area 5762) to Portugal until 1975 2 sea between Timor I. & Australia — **Ti-mor-ese** \tē-'mò-'rēz, -'rēs\ *n*
- Timorlaut** — see TANIMBAR
- Tim-pa-no-gos, Mount** \tim-pə-'nō-gəs\ mountain 12,008 ft N cen Utah N of Provo; highest in Wasatch mountains
- Timpanogos Cave National Monument** series of limestone caverns N cen Utah on N slope of Mt. Timpanogos
- Ti-ni-an** \tin-ē-'an\ island W Pacific in the S Marianas

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Tinos — see TENOS

Tin-tag-el Head \tin-,taj-əl-\\ headland SW England in NW Cornwall

Tip-pe-ca-noe \tip-ē-kə-'nū\\ river 200 m N Ind. flowing SW into the Wabash

Tip-per-ary \tip-ə-'re(ə)r-ē\\ 1 county S Ireland in Munster * Clonmel area 1643, pop 123,196 2 urban district in SW County Tipperary

Ti-ra-ne or **Ti-ra-na** \ti-'rān-ə\\ city * of Albania pop 169,300

Tir-gu-Mu-res \ti(ə)r-(g)ü-'mü-,resh\\ city NE cen Rumania ESE of Cluj pop 98,201

Ti-rich Mir \tir-ich-'mi(ə)r\\ mountain 25,263 ft Pakistan on Afghan border; highest in the Hindu Kush

Ti-rol or **Ty-rol** \tə-'röl; 'ti-,röl, ti-'; 'tir-əl\\ or **It Ti-ro-lo** \tē-'rò-(l)ō\\ region Europe in E Alps chiefly in Austria; the section S of Brenner pass has belonged since 1919 to Italy — **Ti-ro-le-an** \tə-'rō-lē-ən, ti-, 'tir-ə-', 'ti-rə-'\\ adj or n — **Ti-ro-lese** \tir-ə-'lēz, 'ti-rə-, '-lēz\\ adj or n

Ti-ruch-chi-rap-pal-li \tir-ə-chə-'rāp-ə-lē\\ or **Trich-i-nop-o-ly** \trich-ə-'nāp-ə-lē\\ city S India in cen Tamil Nadu pop 282,819

Ti-ryns \tir-ənz, 'ti-rənz\\ city of pre-Homeric Greece; ruins in E Peloponnesus SE of Argos

Ti-sza \tis-,ō\\ or **Ti-sa** \tē-sə\\ river 800 m E Europe flowing from the Carpathians in W Ukraine W & SW into the Danube

Ti-ti-ca-ca \tit-i-'kāk-ə\\ lake on Peru-Bolivia boundary at altitude of 12,500 ft, area 3200

Ti-to-grad \tēt-(l)ō-'grad\\ or **Pod-go-ri-ca** or **Pod-go-ri-tsa** \pād-gə-'rēt-sə\\ city S Yugoslavia * of Montenegro pop 54,509

Ti-tus-ville \tit-əs-,vil-, -vəl\\ city E Fla. E of Orlando pop 30,515

Tiv-o-li \tiv-ə-lē\\ or **anc Ti-bur** \ti-bər\\ commune cen Italy in Latium ENE of Rome pop 40,501

Tji-la-tjap or **Chila-chap** \chi-'läch-,äp\\ city & port Indonesia in S Java ESE of Bandung pop 55,333

Tjire-bon \chir-ə-'bōn\\ or **Cher-i-bon** \cher-ə-\\ city Indonesia in W Java on N coast E of Jakarta pop 158,299

Tlax-ca-lā \tlä-'skäl-ə\\ 1 state cen Mexico area 1555, pop 418,334 2 city, its *, E of Mexico City pop 21,421

Tlem-cen or **Tlem-sen** \tlem-'sen\\ city NW Algeria pop 71,186

To-ba-go \tə-'bā-(g)ō\\ island SE West Indies, a territory of Trinidad and Tobago; chief town Scarborough area 116, pop 39,280

To-bol \tə-'bōl\\ river 800 m U.S.S.R. flowing from SE foothills of the Urals NNE into the Irtysh

To-bruk \tō-'brük\\ city & port NE Libya pop 28,000

To-can-tins \tō-kən-'tēnz, 'tü-kən-'tēnz\\ river 1700 m E cen & NE Brazil rising in S cen Goiás & flowing N into the Pará

To-go \tō-(g)ō\\ or **To-go-land** \-,land\\ 1 region W Africa on Gulf of Guinea between Benin & Ghana; until 1919 a German protectorate, then divided into two trust territories: **British Togo-land** (in W, area 13,041; since 1957 part of Ghana) & **French Togo** (in E, since 1958 the Republic of Togo) 2 republic W Africa * Lomé area 21,893, pop 1,440,000 — **To-go-land-er** \tō-(g)ō-lan-dər\\ n — **To-go-lese** \tō-gə-'lēz, '-lēz\\ adj or n

To-ho-pe-kal-i-ga \tə-'hō-pi-'kal-i-gə\\ lake cen Fla. S of Orlando

To-ka-ra \tō-'kār-ə\\ island group Japan in N Ryukyus

To-ke-lau \tō-'kə-'lau\\ or **Union islands** cen Pacific N of Samoa belonging to New Zealand

To-ku-shi-ma \tō-kə-'shē-mə\\ city & port Japan on E coast of Shikoku I. pop 228,000

To-kyo \tō-kē-,ō\\ or formerly **Edo** \ed-(l)ō\\ or **Ye-do** \yed-(l)ō\\ city * of Japan in SE Honshu on **Tokyo Bay** (inlet of the Pacific) pop 9,005,000 — **To-kyo-ite** \tō-kē-(l)ō-,it\\ n

Tokyo Plain — see KWANTO PLAIN

To-le-do \tə-'lēd-(l)ō, '-lēd-ə\\ 1 city & port NW Ohio pop 383,818 2 province cen Spain in W New Castile area 5919, pop 468,925 3 commune, its * pop 44,382 — **To-le-dan** \-'lēd-ən\\ adj or n — **To-le-do-an** \-'lēd-ə-wən\\ adj or n

Tol-i-ganj or **Tol-ly-ganj** or **Tol-ly-gunge** \tāl-ē-'gənj\\ city E India in S West Bengal, SSE suburb of Calcutta pop 357,000

To-li-ma \tə-'lē-mə\\ dormant volcano W cen Colombia 17,717 ft

To-lu-ca \tə-'li-ka\\ or **Toluca de Ler-do** \-də-'lē(ə)r-(l)ō\\ city cen Mexico * of Mexico state pop 220,195

To-lu-ca, Ne-va-do de \nə-'vād-ō-'dāt-'l-'ü-kə\\ extinct volcano 15,016 ft S cen Mexico in Mexico state

Tol-yat-ti \tōl-'yāt-ē\\ or formerly **Stav-ro-pol** \stav-'rō-pəl, '-rō-\\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, NW of Kuibyshev pop 251,000

Tom \tām, 'tóm\\ river 450 m U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, rising in NW Altai mountains & flowing into the Ob

Tom-big-bee \tām-'big-bē\\ river 300 m NE Miss. & W Ala. flowing S to the Mobile & Tensas

Tomsk \tām(p)sk, 'tóm(p)sk\\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Tom near its junction with the Ob pop 339,000

Ton-a-wan-da \tān-ə-'wān-də\\ city W N.Y. pop 21,898

Ton-ga \tāŋ-(g)ə\\ or **Friendly islands** SW Pacific E of Fiji islands; a kingdom in Brit. Commonwealth * Nukualofa area 270, pop 90,000

Ton-ga-re-va \tāŋ-(g)ə-'rev-ə\\ or **Pen-rhyn** \pen-'rin, 'pen-,\\ island S Pacific in the Manihiki islands

Ton-ga-ri-ro \tāŋ-(g)ə-'ri(ə)r-(l)ō\\ volcano 6458 ft New Zealand in cen North I. in **Tongariro National Park**

Tongue \təŋ\\ river 240 m N Wyo. & S Mont. flowing N into the Yellowstone

Ton-kin \tāŋ-kən; 'tān-'kin, 'tāŋ-\\ or **Tong-king** \tāŋ-'kiŋ\\ region N Indochina bordering on China, since 1946 forming N part of Vietnam; chief city Hanoi area 44,660 — **Ton-kin-ese** \tāŋ-kə-'nēz, 'tān-, '-nēs\\ or **Tong-king-ese** \tāŋ-kiŋ-'ēz, '-ēs\\ adj or n

Tonkin, Gulf of arm of So. China sea E of N Vietnam

Ton-le Sap \tān-,lā-'sap\\ or **F Grand Lac** \grān-'lāk\\ lake 87 m long SW Indochina in W Cambodia

Ton-to National Monument \tān-(l)ō\\ reservation S cen Ariz. E of Phoenix containing cliff-dweller ruins

Too-woom-ba \tə-'wūm-bə\\ city E Australia in SE Queensland W of Brisbane pop 58,000

To-pe-ka \tə-'pē-kə\\ city * of Kans. on Kansas river pop 125,011

To-po-lo-bam-po \tə-,pō-lə-'bām-(l)pō\\ town & port NW Mexico in Sinaloa on Gulf of California

Tor-bay \(')tōr-'bā\\ former county borough SW England in Devonshire on **Tor Bay** (inlet of English channel); included Brixham, Paignton, & Torquay

Tor-cel-lo \tōr-'chel-(l)ō\\ island Italy in Lagoon of Venice

Tor-de-si-las \tōrd-ə-'sē-(y)əs\\ village NW Spain on the Duero SW of Valladolid

Torino — see TURIN

Tor-ne \tōr-nə\\ or **Finn Tor-nio** \tōr-nē-,ō\\ river 250 m NE Sweden flowing S, forming part of Finnish-Swedish border, to head of Gulf of Bothnia

To-ron-to \tə-'rānt-(l)ō, '-rānt-ə\\ city & port Canada * of Ont. on Lake Ontario pop 712,786 — **To-ron-to-ni-an** \tə-,rān-'tō-nē-ən; 'tōr-ən-, 'tār-ən-\\ adj or n

Toros — see TAURUS

Tor-rance \tōr-ən(t)s, 'tār-\\ city SW Calif. pop 134,584

Tor-re An-nun-zia-ta \tōr-ē-ə-nün(t)-sē-'āt-ə\\ commune S Italy on Bay of Naples SE of Naples pop 63,070

Torre de Cerredo — see CERREDO

Tor-re del Gre-co \tōr-ē-,del-'grek-(l)ō, '-grāk-\\ commune S Italy on Bay of Naples pop 91,439

Tor-rens, Lake \tōr-ənz, 'tār-\\ salt lake Australia in E So. Australia N of Spencer Gulf; 25 ft below sea level

Tor-re-ón \tōr-ē-'ōn\\ city N Mexico in Coahuila pop 257,045

Tor-res \tōr-əs\\ strait 80 m wide between island of New Guinea & N tip of Cape York peninsula, Australia

Tor-res Ve-dras \tōr-əs-'vā-dras\\ town W Portugal N of Lisbon

Tor-ring-ton \tōr-ŋ-tən, 'tār-\\ city NW Conn. pop 31,952

Tor-to-la \tōr-'tō-lə\\ island Brit. West Indies, chief of the British Virgin islands; site of Road Town area 24, pop 9730

Tor-tu-ga \tōr-'tü-gə\\ island Haiti off N coast area 70; a resort of pirates in 17th century

Tor-un \tōr-,ün(-yə)\\ or **G Thorn** \tō(ə)rn\\ city N Poland on the Vistula pop 126,200

Toscana — see TUSCANY

Tot-ten-ham \tāt-'n-əm, 'tāt-nəm\\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Haringey

Toub-kal, Je-bel \jeb-əl-tüb-'käl\\ mountain 13,671 ft W cen Morocco; highest in Atlas mountains

Toug-gourt or **Tug-gurt** \tə-'gù(ə)rt\\ town & oasis NE Algeria S of Biskra pop 50,000

Tou-lon \tü-'lōn\\ commune & port SE France pop 174,746

Tou-louse \tü-'liüz\\ city SW France on the Garonne pop 370,796

Tou-raine \tü-'rān, '-ren\\ region & former province NW cen France * Tours

Tourane — see DA NANG

Tour-coing \tù(ə)r-'kwaŋ\\ city N France NE of Lille pop 98,755

Tour-nai or **Tour-nay** \tù(ə)r-'nā\\ or **Flem Door-nik** \dōr-'nik, 'dōr-\\ commune SW Belgium on the Scheldt pop 33,625

Tours \tù(ə)r\\ city NW cen France pop 128,120

Tower Hamlets borough of E Greater London, England pop 164,948

Towns-ville \taūnz-,vil-, -vəl\\ city & port NE Australia in NE Queensland pop 63,300

To-ya-ma \tō-'yām-ə\\ city Japan in cen Honshu near **Toyama Bay** (inlet of Sea of Japan) pop 267,000

To-yo-ha-shi \tōi-ə-'hāsh-ē\\ city Japan in S Honshu SE of Nagoya pop 344,000

Tpilisi — see TIFLIS

Trab-zon \trab-'zän\\ or **Treb-i-zond** \treb-ə-,zänd\\ or **anc Tra-pe-zus** \trap-i-zəs\\ city & port NE Turkey on Black sea pop 65,516

Tra-fal-gar, Cape \trə-'fal-gər, Sp, trā-fāl-'gār\\ cape SW Spain SE of Cádiz at W end of Strait of Gibraltar

Tra-lee \trə-'lē\\ urban district & port SW Ireland * of Kerry

Trans Alai \tran(t)s-ə-'li, tranz-\\ mountain range U.S.S.R. in NW Pamirs in Kirgiz & Tadzhik republics — see LENIN PEAK

Transalpine Gaul the part of Gaul included chiefly in modern France & Belgium

Transcaucasia — see CAUCASIA — **Trans-cau-ca-sian** \tran(t)s-kō-'kā-zhən, '-kāzh-ən\\ adj or n

Trans-co-na \tran(t)s-'kō-nə\\ city Canada in SE Man. W of Winnipeg pop 22,490

Transjordan — see JORDAN — **Transjordanian** adj or n

Trans-kei \(')tran(t)s-'ki\\ black enclave in the Republic of So. Africa; granted independence 1976; * Umtata area 16,675, pop 1,439,195 — **Trans-kei-an** \-ən\\ adj or n

Trans-vaal \tran(t)s-'vāl, tranz-\\ province NE Republic of So. Africa between Vaal & Limpopo rivers; in 19th century a Boer republic (**South African Republic**) * Pretoria area 110,450, pop 7,394,961

Tran-syl-va-nia or **Rum Tran-sil-va-nia** \tran(t)s-əl-'vā-nyə, -nē-ə\\ region W Rumania bounded on the N, E, & S by the Carpathians & the Transylvanian Alps; part of Hungary 1867–1918 — **Tran-syl-va-nian** \-nyən, -nē-ən\\ adj or n

Transylvanian Alps a S extension of the Carpathian mountains in cen Rumania

Tra-pa-ni \trāp-ə-nē\\ commune & port Italy at NW tip of Sicily pop 77,029

Tra-si-me-no, Lake \traz-ə-'men-(l)ō\\ or **Lake of Pe-ru-gia** \pə-'rü-j(ē)-ə, pā-\\ lake 10 m wide cen Italy W of Perugia

Trav-an-core \trav-ən-,kō(ə)r, -,kō(ə)r\\ region & former state SW India on Malabar coast extending N from Cape Comorin; included (1949–56) in former **Travancore and Co-chin** \kō-'chən\\ state (* Trivandrum) — see KERALA

Trav-er-se, Lake \trav-ərs\\ lake NE S.Dak. & W Minn.; drained by the Bois de Sioux (headstream of Red river)

Trav-er-se City \trav-ərs-\\ city NW Mich. on Grand Traverse Bay pop 18,048

Treb-bia \treb-ē-ə\\ or **anc Tre-bia** \trē-bē-ə\\ river 71 m NW Italy flowing N into the Po

Treb-i-zond \treb-ə-,zänd\\ 1 — see TRABZON 2 Greek empire 1204–1461, an offshoot of Byzantine Empire; at greatest extent

included Georgia, Crimea, & S coast of Black Sea E of Sakarya river

Trem-blant, Mont \mōn-trān-blān\ mountain 3150 ft Canada in S Que. in Laurentian hills NW of Montreal

Treng-ga-nu \tren-'gān-(j)ü\ state Malaysia in NE Peninsular Malaysia on So. China sea * Kuala Trengganu area 5050

Trent \trent\ 1 river 150 m Canada in SE Ont. flowing from Kawartha Lakes through Rice Lake into Lake Ontario (Bay of Quinte) 2 or **Trent-Severn** \sev-ərn\ canal system Canada 224 m long in SE Ont. connecting Lake Huron (Georgian Bay) with Lake Ontario (Bay of Quinte) 3 river 170 m, cen England flowing NNE & uniting with the Ouse to form the Humber 4 or **Tren-to** \tren-(j)tō\ or **G Tri-ent** \trē-'ent\ or **anc Tri-den-tum** \tri-'dent-əm\ commune N Italy * of Trentino-Alto Adige on Adige river pop 88,544

Tren-ti-no \tren-'tē-(j)nō\ district N Italy in S Tirol; with Alto Adige, forms **Trentino-Alto Adige** region (* Trent area 6327, pop 834,675)

Tren-ton \trent-'n\ 1 city SE Mich. on Detroit river pop 24,127 2 city * of N.J. on Delaware river pop 104,638

Tre-vi-so \trā-'vē-(j)zō\ commune NE Italy NW of Venice pop 88,148

Trichinopoly — see TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI

Trier \tri(ə)r\ or **Treves** \trēvz\ or **F Trèves** \trēv\ city W Germany on the Moselle near Luxembourg border pop 104,100

Tri-este \trē-'est, -'es-tē\ or **G Tri-est** \trē-'est\ or Serbo-Croatian **Trst** \tərst\ city & port NE Italy on **Gulf of Trieste** (inlet at head of the Adriatic NW of the Istrian peninsula) pop 278,873; once belonged to Austria; part of Italy 1919-47; in 1947 made with surrounding territory the **Free Territory of Trieste** (area 293) under administration of the United Nations; city with N part of Free Territory returned to Italy 1953, S part of territory having previously been absorbed into Yugoslavia — **Tri-es-tine** \trē-'es-tən, -tēn\ adj

Trim \trim\ urban district E Ireland * of County Meath

Trinacria — see SICILY — **Tri-nac-ri-an** \trā-'nak-rē-ən, tri-'adj

Trin-co-ma-lee or **Trin-co-ma-li** \triŋ-kō-mā-'lē, triŋ-'kām-ə-lē\ city & port NE Sri Lanka on inlet of Koddiyar Bay pop 39,000

Trin-i-dad \trin-ə-'dad\ island SE West Indies off coast of NE Venezuela; with Tobago, a dominion (**Trinidad and Tobago**) of Brit. Commonwealth since 1962; formerly a Brit. colony * Port of Spain area 1864, pop 938,600 — **Trin-i-da-di-an** \trin-ə-'dād-ē-ən, -'dād-ē\ adj or n

Trin-ity \trin-ət-ē\ river 360 m E Tex. flowing SE into Galveston Bay

Trip-o-li \trip-ə-'lē\ 1 or **Ar Ta-ra-bu-lus** \tā-'rāb-ə-ləs\ or **anc Oea** \ē-ə\ city & port NW Libya a * of Libya pop 247,365 2 or **Ar Tarabulus** or **anc Trip-o-lis** \trip-ə-ləs\ city & port NW Lebanon pop 127,611 3 Tripolitania when it was one of the Barbary States — **Tri-pol-i-tan** \trip-'āl-ət-'n\ adj or n

Tri-po-li-ta-nia \trip-'āl-ə-'tān-yə, -'tān-yā\ or **anc Trip-o-lis** \trip-ə-ləs\ region NW Libya bordering on the Mediterranean; formerly a province of Libya — **Tri-po-li-ta-nian** \trip-'āl-ə-'tān-yən, -'tān-yā\ adj or n

Tri-pu-ra \trip-ə-'rā\ state E India between Bangladesh & Assam * Agartala area 4032, pop 1,556,822

Tris-tan da Cu-nha \tris-tən-dā-'kü-nā\ island S Atlantic, chief of the Tristan da Cunha islands attached to Brit. colony of St. Helena area 42; volcanic eruptions 1961

Tri-van-drum \triv-'an-drəm\ city & port S India NW of Cape Comorin * of Kerala pop 359,580

Tro-as \trō-'as\ 1 or **Tro-ad** \-ad\ territory surrounding the ancient city of Troy in NW Mysia, Asia Minor 2 ancient city of Mysia S of site of Troy — **Tro-ad-ic** \trō-'ad-ik\ adj

Tro-bri-and \trō-brē-'ānd\ islands SW Pacific in Solomon sea; attached to Papua New Guinea area 170 — **Tro-bri-and-er** \trō-brē-'ān-dər\ n

Trois-Rivières \t(r)wä-riv-'ye(ə)r\ city Canada in S Que. NE of Montreal on N bank of the St. Lawrence pop 55,869

Trom-sø \trām-'sō, -sə(r)\ city & port N Norway pop 38,064

Trond-heim \trān-'hām\ city & port cen Norway on **Trondheim Fjord** (80 m long) pop 124,870

Tros-sachs \trās-'aks, -aks\ valley cen Scotland between Lochs Katrine & Achray

Trou-ville \trū-'v(ə)l\ or **Trouville-sur-Mer** \-(j)sür-'me(ə)r\ town & port N France on English channel S of Le Havre

Trow-bridge \trō-(j)bri\ town S England SE of Bristol * of Wiltshire pop 19,245

Troy \trōi\ 1 city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 39,419 2 city E N.Y. on the Hudson NNE of Albany pop 62,918 3 city W Ohio pop 17,186 4 or **Il-i-um** \il-'ē-əm\ or **Il-i-on** \il-'ē-ān, -ē-ən\ or **Troia** \trōi-ə, 'trō-yā\ or **Tro-ja** \trō-jā, -yā\ ancient city NW Asia Minor in Troas SW of the Dardanelles

Troyes \trā-'wā\ city NE France SE of Paris pop 74,898

Tru-chas Peak \trū-'chās-ə\ or **North Truchas Peak** mountain 13,110 ft N N.Mex. in Sangre de Cristo mountains NE of Santa Fe; highest of three peaks forming **Truchas Peaks**

Trucial Oman, Trucial States — see UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Truck-ee \trak-'ē\ river 120 m E Calif. & W Nev. flowing from Lake Tahoe into Pyramid Lake

Tru-ji-llo \trū-'hē-(j)yō\ 1 city NW Peru NW of Lima pop 149,000 2 — see SANTO DOMINGO

Trujillo Al-to \-'āl-(j)tō\ town NE cen Puerto Rico pop 18,477

Truk \trak, 'truk\ 1 district Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in cen Carolines land area 49, pop 21,041 2 islands, chief group in district

Trum-bull \trām-bəl\ town SW Conn. N of Bridgeport pop 31,394

Tru-ro \trū(ə)r-(j)ō\ city & borough SW England, a * of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly

Tsamkong — see CHANKIANG

Tsana — see TANA

Tsang-po \('t)sāŋ-'pō\ the upper Brahmaputra in Tibet

Tsaritsyn — see VOLGOGRAD

Tsarskoe Selo — see PUSHKIN

Tsi-nan \jē-'nān\ city E China * of Shantung pop 1,500,000

Tsing-hai or **Ching-hai** \chiŋ-'hī\ 1 or **Ko-ko Nor** \kō-(j)kō-'nō(ə)r\ shallow saline lake W cen China in NE Tsinghai province S of Nan Shan mountains at altitude of ab 10,000 ft, area 2300 2 province W China * Sining area 278,378, pop 2,000,000

Tsing-tao \chiŋ-'dau, ('t)siŋ-'tau\ city & port E China in E Shantung on Kiaochow Bay pop 1,900,000

Tsingyuan — see PAOTING

Tsi-tsi-har \('t)sēt-sē-'här, 'chē-chē-ə\ or formerly **Lung-kiang** \lün-jē-'āŋ\ city NE China in W Heilungkiang pop 1,500,000

Tskhin-vali \('t)skin-və-'lē\ town N Georgia, U.S.S.R., NW of Tiflis * of South Ossetia pop 30,000

Tsu-ga-ru \('t)sü-gə-'rū\ strait Japan between Honshu & Hokkaido

Tsu-shi-ma \('t)sü-'shē-mə\ islands Japan in Korea strait separated from Kyushu and Honshu by **Tsushima strait** (the SE part of Korea strait) area 271

Tu-a-mo-tu \tū-ə-'mō-(j)tū\ or **Pau-mo-tu** \pau-'mō-ə\ or **Dan-ger-ous** \dāŋ-(ə)-rəs\ or **Low** \lō\ archipelago S Pacific E of Society islands; belongs to France area 330

Tü-bing-en \('t)yü-biŋ-ən, 'tū-ə\ city W Germany on the Neckar S of Stuttgart pop 55,795

Tu-buai \tüb-'wä-'ē\ or **Aus-tral** \ös-trəl, 'äs-ə\ islands S Pacific S of Tahiti belonging to France area 115, pop 5053

Tuc-son \tū-'sān, 'tū-ə\ city SE Ariz. pop 262,933

Tucumán — see SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMÁN

Tu-ge-la \tū-'gā-lə\ river 300 m E Republic of So. Africa in cen Natal flowing E to Indian ocean; near its source on Mont Aux Sources are the **Tugela Falls** (3110 ft)

Tuggurt — see TOUGGOURT

Tu-la \tū-'lə\ 1 or **Tula de Allen-de** \-dā-ä-'yen-dē\ city cen Mexico in SW Hidalgo N of Mexico City; ancient * of the Toltecs pop 36,460 2 city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Moscow on a tributary of the Oka pop 462,000

Tu-la-gi \tū-'läg-ē\ island S Pacific in S cen Solomons

Tu-lare \tū-'la(ə)r-(ē), -'le(ə)r-(ē)\ 1 former lake S cen Calif. S of Fresno; now drained for farmland 2 city S cen Calif. SE of Fresno pop 16,235

Tul-la-ho-ma \təl-ə-'hō-mə\ city S cen Tenn. pop 15,311

Tul-la-more \təl-ə-'mō(ə)r, -'mō(ə)r\ urban district cen Ireland * of County Offaly

Tul-sa \təl-sə\ city NE Okla. on Arkansas river pop 331,638

Tu-men \tū-'mən\ river 220 m E Asia on border between Korea, China, & the U.S.S.R. flowing NE & SE into Sea of Japan

Tu-muc-Hu-mac or **Pg Tu-mu-cu-maque** \tə-'mü-kə-'mäk\ range of low mountains NE Brazil on Surinam-French Guiana boundary

Tunbridge Wells ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Tunghai — see SINHAILIEN

Tung-hwa \tūŋ-'(h)wä\ city NE China in SW Kirin pop 275,000

Tungshan — see SÜCHOW

Tung-u-ska \tūŋ-'gü-skə, tən-ə\ any of three rivers in Soviet Russia, Asia, tributaries of the Yenisei: **Lower Tunguska** (2000 m), **Stony Tunguska** (1000 m), & **Upper Tunguska** (lower course of the Angara)

Tu-nis \('t)yü-nəs\ 1 city * of Tunisia near site of ancient Carthage pop 468,997 2 TUNISIA — used esp. of the former Barbary state

Tu-ni-sia \('t)yü-'nē-zh(ē)-ə, -'nizh(ē)-ə\ country N Africa bordering on the Mediterranean; formerly one of the Barbary states; a French protectorate 1881-1956, a monarchy 1956-57, & a republic since 1957 * Tunis area 48,300, pop 5,140,000 — **Tu-ni-sian** \-'nē-zh(ē)-ən, -'nizh(ē)-ən\ adj or n

Tu-ol-um-ne \tū-'äl-ə-mē\ river 155 m, cen Calif. flowing W from Yosemite National Park into the San Joaquin

Tu-pe-lo \('t)yü-pə-'lō\ city NE Miss. pop 20,471

Tu-pun-ga-to \tū-pən-'gāt-(j)ō\ mountain 22,310 ft in the Andes on Argentina-Chile boundary ENE of Santiago, Chile

Tur-fan \tū(ə)r-'fän\ depression W China in E Sinkiang in NE part of Tarim basin; ab 425 ft below sea level at lowest point

Tu-rin \('t)yür-ən, ('t)yü-'rin\ or **It To-ri-no** \tō-'rē-(j)nō\ commune NW Italy on the Po * of Piedmont pop 1,164,919 — **Tu-rin-ese** \('t)yür-ə-'nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n

Turkana, Lake — see RUDOLF, LAKE

Tur-ke-stan or **Tur-ki-stan** \tər-kə-'stan, -'stän\ region cen Asia between Iran & Siberia; now divided between U.S.S.R., China, & Afghanistan — see CHINESE TURKESTAN, RUSSIAN TURKESTAN

Tur-key \tər-kē\ country W Asia (**Turkey in Asia**) & SE Europe (**Turkey in Europe**) between Mediterranean & Black seas; formerly center of an empire (* Constantinople), since 1923 a republic * Ankara area 301,302, pop 36,160,000 — see OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Turk-men Republic \tər-k-mən-ə\ or **Turk-me-nia** \tər-k-'mē-nē-ə\ or **Turk-men-i-stan** \tər-k-'mē-nə-'stan\ constituent republic U.S.S.R. in cen Asia bordering on Afghanistan, Iran, & the Caspian * Ashkhabad area 187,200, pop 2,158,000 — **Turk-man** \tər-k-mən\ n — **Turk-men** \-mən\ adj — **Turk-me-ni-an** \tər-k-'mē-nē-ən\ adj

Turks and Cai-cos \tər-k-sən-'kā-kəs\ two groups of islands (Turks islands & Caicos islands) Brit. West Indies at SE end of the Bahamas; a Brit. colony; seat of government Grand Turk on **Grand Turk** island (7 m long) area 166, pop 5675

Tur-ku \tū(ə)r-(j)kü\ or **Sw Åbo** \ō-(j)bū\ city & port SW Finland pop 150,568

Turn-hout \tū(ə)rn-'haut, tūr-'nüt\ commune N Belgium pop 37,927

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- Tur-tle Bay** \tərt-'l-\ section of New York City in E cen Manhattan on East river; site of United Nations headquarters
- Tus-ca-loo-sa** \təs-kə-'lū-sə\ city W cen Ala. on Black Warrior river SW of Birmingham pop 65,773
- Tus-ca-ny** \təs-kə-nē\ or **It To-sca-na** \tō-'skān-ə\ region NW cen Italy bordering on Ligurian & Tyrrhenian seas * Florence area 8861, pop 3,434,618
- Tus-cu-lum** \təs-k(y)ə-ləm\ ancient town Italy in Latium SE of Rome & N of Alban hills near modern Frascati
- Tus-tin** \təs-tən\ city SW Calif. E of Santa Ana pop 21,178
- Tu-tu-ila** \tüt-ə-'wē-lə\ island, chief of American Samoa group area 52, pop 24,548 — **Tu-tu-ilan** \lən\ adj or n
- Tu-va** \tū-və\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Outer Mongolia area 65,810, pop 231,000
- Tu-va-lu** \tū-'vāl-(j)ü, -'vär-\ or formerly **El-lice** \el-əs\ islands W Pacific N of Fiji; a Brit. territory 1976-78; became an independent member of Brit. Commonwealth 1978 * Funafuti area 9, pop 5782 — see GILBERT AND ELLICE
- Tux-tla** \tüst-lə\ or **Tuxtla Gu-tiér-rez** \gü-'tyer-əs\ city SE Mexico * of Chiapas pop 69,326
- Tu-zi-goot National Monument** \tū-zi-güt\ reservation cen Ariz. SW of Flagstaff containing ruins of prehistoric pueblo
- Tver** — see KALININ
- Tweed** \twēd\ river 96 m SE Scotland & NE England flowing E into North sea
- Tweeddale** — see PEEBLES
- Twick-en-ham** \twik-(ə)nəm\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Richmond upon Thames
- Twin Cities** the cities of Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minn.
- Twin Falls** city S Idaho SW of Twin Falls (waterfall 125 ft in Snake river) pop 21,914
- Tyler** \tī-lər\ city E Tex. ESE of Dallas pop 57,770
- Tyn-dall, Mount** \tin-d'āl\ 1 mountain 14,025 ft S cen Calif. in Sierra Nevada NW of Mt. Whitney 2 mountain 8280 ft New Zealand in cen South I. in Southern Alps
- Tyne** \tin\ river 35 m N England flowing E into North sea
- Tyne and Wear** \wi(ə)r\ metropolitan county N England * Newcastle upon Tyne area 208, pop 1,189,500
- Tyne-mouth** \tin-maüth\ borough N England in Tyne and Wear on North sea at mouth of the Tyne pop 68,861
- Tyre** \ti(ə)r\ or **Ar Es Sur** \es-'sü(ə)r\ or **Heb Zor** \tsò(ə)r, 'zò(ə)r\ town S Lebanon on the coast; ancient * of Phoenicia — **Tyr-ian** \tir-ē-ən\ adj or n
- Ty-ree, Mount** \ti-rē\ mountain 16,290 ft W Antarctica in Sentinel Range of Ellsworth mountains NW of Vinson Massif
- Tyrol** — see TIROL — **Tyrolean** adj or n — **Tyrolese** adj or n
- Ty-rone** \tir-'ōn\ county W cen Northern Ireland * Omagh area 1218, pop 137,997
- Tyr-rhe-ni-an** \tə-'rē-nē-ən\ sea, the part of the Mediterranean W of Italy, N of Sicily, & E of Sardinia & Corsica
- Tyu-men** \tyü-'men\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, on the **Tu-ra** \tū-'rā\ (a tributary of the Tobol) pop 269,000
- Tze-kung** \dzə-'gūŋ\ city S cen China in S Szechwan pop 350,000
- Tze-po** \dzə-'pō\ city E China in cen Shantung pop 806,000
- Uap** — see YAP
- Uau-pés** \wau-'pes\ or **Sp Vau-pés** \vaü-\ river 700 m Colombia & Brazil flowing ESE into the Negro
- Uban-gi** \yü-'ban-(g)ē\ or **F Ou-ban-gui** \ü-bān-gē\ river 700 m W cen Africa on NW border of Zaire flowing W & S into Congo river — see UELE
- Ubangi-Sha-ri** \-'shär-ē\ or **F Oubangui-Cha-ri** \-shä-rē\ former French territory N cen Africa — see CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
- Ube** \ü-(j)bā\ city & port Japan in SW Honshu pop 150,000
- Uca-ya-li** \ü-kə-'yäl-ē\ river 1200 m, cen & N Peru flowing N to unite with the Marañón forming the Amazon
- Uc-cle** \ükl', 'ækl'\ or **Flem Uk-kel** \æk-əl\ commune cen Belgium pop 78,070
- Udai-pur** \ü-'dī-pù(ə)r\ 1 or **Me-war** \mä-'wār\ former state NW India, now part of Rajasthan state 2 city, its *, NE of Ahmadabad pop 136,045
- Udi-ne** \üd-i-nā\ commune NE Italy NE of Venice * of Friuli-Venezia Giulia region pop 95,675
- Ud-murt Republic** \üd-mù(ə)rt\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, in W foothills of the Urals * Izhevsk area 16,200, pop 1,417,000
- Ue-le** or **Wel-le** \wel-ē\ river 700 m, cen Africa flowing W in N Zaire to unite with the Bomu forming the Ubangi
- Ufa** \ü-'fä\ 1 river 430 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Urals flowing NW & SW into the Belaya 2 city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe * of Bashkir Republic pop 773,000
- Ugan-da** \yü-'gan-də, -'gān-, -'gān-\ republic E Africa N of Lake Victoria; member of Brit. Commonwealth * Kampala area 93,981, pop 10,130,000 — **Ugan-dan** \-dən\ adj or n
- Uin-ta** \yü-'int-ə\ mountain range NE Utah — see KINGS PEAK
- Uj-jain** \ü-jīn\ city NW cen India in W Madhya Pradesh NNW of Indore pop 159,024
- Ujung Pandang** — see MAKASSAR
- Ukraine** \yü-'krān, also -'krin, 'yü-,\ or **Ukrai-ni-an Republic** \yü-'krā-nē-ən-\ or **Russ Ukrai-na** \ü-'krī-nə\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in E Europe on N coast of Black Sea * Kiev (* Khar-kov 1921-34) area 222,600, pop 47,136,000
- Ulan Ba-tor** \ü-län-'bä,tò(ə)r\ or formerly **Ur-ga** \ü(ə)r-gə\ city * of Mongolian Republic pop 195,300
- Ulan-Ude** \ü-län-ü-'dä\ or formerly **Verkh-ne-udinsk** \verk-nə-'ü-din(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia * of Buryat Republic on Selenga river pop 254,000
- Uleaborg** — see OULU
- Ulls-wa-ter** \älz-wöt-ər, -wät-\ lake 7 m long NW England in Cumbria
- Ulm** \ülm\ city S Germany in E Baden-Württemberg on the Danube SE of Stuttgart pop 91,852
- Ul-ster** \äl-stər\ 1 region N Ireland comprising Northern Ireland & N Republic of Ireland; ancient kingdom, later a province comprising nine counties three of which in 1921 joined Irish Free State (now Republic of Ireland) while the rest remained with United Kingdom 2 province N Republic of Ireland comprising counties Cavan, Donegal, & Monaghan area 3093, pop 208,283 3 Northern Ireland comprising counties Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, & Tyrone * Belfast — **Ul-ster-ite** \-stə-rīt\ n — **Ul-ster-man** \-stər-mən\ n
- Ulu Dag** \ü-lə-'dä(g)\ or **anc Olym-pus** \ə-'lim-pəs, ö-\ mountain 8343 ft NW Turkey in Asia SE of Bursa
- Ulugh Muz-tagh** \ü-lə-məz-'tä(g)\ mountain 25,340 ft W China in S Sinkiang; highest in Kunlun mountains
- Ul-ya-novsk** or **Ul-ia-novsk** \ül-'yän-əfsk\ or formerly **Sim-birsk** \sim-'bi(ə)rsk\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 351,000
- Uma-til-la** \yü-mə-'til-ə\ river 80 m NE Oreg. flowing W & N into the Columbia
- Um-bria** \əm-brē-ə\ region cen Italy in the Apennines; * Perugia
- Um-nak** \üm-nak\ island SW Alaska in Fox group of the Aleutians
- Ump-qua** \əm(p)-kwò\ river 200 m SW Oreg. flowing into the Pacific
- Um-ta-ta** \üm-'tät-ə\ city * of Transkei pop 17,200
- Un-alas-ka** \ən-ə-'las-kə\ island SW Alaska in Fox group of the Aleutians
- Unalaska Bay** bay SW Alaska on N coast of Unalaska I.
- Un-com-pah-gre Peak** \ən-kəm-'päg-rē\ mountain 14,309 ft SW Colo.; highest in San Juan mountains
- Uncompahgre Plateau** tableland W Colo. SW of Gunnison river
- Un-gava** \ən-'gav-ə\ 1 peninsula Canada in N Que. between Hudson Bay & Ungava Bay 2 region Canada N of Eastmain river & W of Labrador including Ungava peninsula, divided 1927 between Que. & Nfld. — see NEW QUEBEC
- Ungava Bay** inlet of Hudson strait Canada in N Que.
- Uni-mak** \yü-nə-'mak\ island SW Alaska in Fox islands
- Union** \yün-yən\ — TOKELAU
- Union City** city NE N.J. N of Jersey City pop 58,537
- Union of South Africa** — see SOUTH AFRICA (Republic of)
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** or **Soviet Union** country E Europe & N Asia bordering on the Arctic & Pacific oceans & Baltic & Black seas; a union of 15 constituent republics * Moscow area 8,662,400, pop 245,070,000 — see RUSSIA
- Union-town** \yün-yən-'taün\ city SW Pa. pop 16,282
- United Arab Emirates** or formerly **Trucial States** \trü-shəl-\ or **Trucial Oman** country NE Arabia on Persian Gulf between Qatar & Oman; a republic composed of seven sheikhdoms (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujaira, Ras al Khaima, Sharja, & Umm al Qaiwan) formerly under Brit. protection * Abu Dhabi area 32,000, pop 179,138
- United Arab Republic** former name (1961-71) of republic of Egypt & previously (1958-61) of union of Egypt & Syria
- United Kingdom, 1** or **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** country W Europe in British Isles comprising Great Britain & Northern Ireland * London area 89,034, pop 55,346,551 2 or **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland** country 1801-1921 comprising Great Britain & all of Ireland
- United Nations** international territory, a small area in New York City in E cen Manhattan overlooking East river; seat since 1951 of permanent headquarters of the United Nations — see TURTLE BAY
- United Provinces** or **United Provinces of Agra and Oudh** former province N India formed 1902 * Allahabad; as Uttar Pradesh, became a state of Republic of India 1950
- United States of America** or **United States** \yü-nīt-əd-'stāts, esp South 'yü-\ 1 country No. America bordering on Atlantic, Pacific, & Arctic oceans; a federal republic * Washington area 3,615,123, pop 203,184,772 2 the United States of America with dependencies & possessions
- University City** city E Mo. WNW of St. Louis pop 46,309
- University Heights** city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 17,055
- University Park** city NE Tex. within city of Dallas pop 23,498
- Un-ter-wal-den** \ünt-ər-väl-dən\ or **F Un-ter-wald** \ün-tər-väld\ former canton cen Switzerland, now divided into two cantons (formerly half cantons): **Nid-wal-den** \nēt-väl-dən\ or **F Nid-wald** \nēd-väld\ (* Stans area 112, pop 25,634) & **Ob-wal-den** \öp-väld-dən\ or **F Ob-wald** \öb-väld\ (* Sarnen area 183, pop 24,509)
- Up-land** \əp-lænd\ city SW Calif. W of San Bernardino pop 32,551
- Upo-lu** \ü-'pō-(j)lü\ island S Pacific in Western Samoa
- Upper Adige** — see ALTO ADIGE
- Upper Arlington** city cen Ohio W of Columbus pop 38,630
- Upper Canada** the Canadian province 1791-1841 corresponding to modern Ontario — see LOWER CANADA
- Upper Karroo** — see KARROO
- Upper Klamath** lake 30 m long S Oreg. SSE of Crater Lake National Park drained by Klamath river — see LOWER KLAMATH
- Upper Palatinate** — see PALATINATE
- Upper Vol-ta** \väl-tə, 'völ-, 'völ-\ or **F Haute-Vol-ta** \öt-völ-tä\ country W Africa N of Ivory Coast, Ghana, & Togo; a republic; until 1958 a French territory * Ouagadougou area 121,892, pop 5,490,000 — **Upper Vol-tan** \vält-'n, 'völt-, 'völt-\ adj or n
- Upp-sa-la** or **Up-sa-la** \əp-sə-'lä, -säl-ə; əp-'säl-ə\ city E Sweden NW of Stockholm pop 101,696
- Ur** \ər, 'ü(ə)r\ city of ancient Sumer in S Babylonia; site in S Iraq near the Euphrates 105 m NW of Basra
- Ural** \yür-əl\ 1 river 1400 m U.S.S.R. rising at S end of Ural mountains & flowing S into the Caspian 2 mountain system U.S.S.R. extending from Kara sea to steppes N of Lake Aral; usu. considered the dividing line between Asia & Europe; highest Narodnaya 6214 ft
- Uralsk** \yü-'ralsk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in W Kazakh Republic on Ural river pop 134,000
- Ura-ri-coe-ra** \ü-rär-i-'kwer-ə\ river 360 m N Brazil, a headstream of the Branco
- Ura-wa** \ü-'rä-wə\ city Japan in Honshu N of Tokyo pop 258,000
- Ur-bana** \ər-'ban-ə\ city E cen Ill. pop 32,800
- Ur-bi-no** \ü(ə)r-'bē-(j)nō\ commune cen Italy WNW of Ancona pop 16,720

Ur-fa \ür-'fä\ or **anc Edes-sa** \i-'des-ə\ city SE Turkey pop 73,498
Urga — see ULAN BATOR
Uri \ü(ə)r-ē\ canton *cen* Switzerland S of Lake of Lucerne * **Alt-dorf** area 415, pop 34,091
Urmia — see RIZAIYEH
Uru-bam-ba \ür-ə-'bām-bə\ river 450 m, *cen* Peru flowing NNW to unite with the Apurímac forming the Ucayali
Uru-guay \('y)ür-ə-'gwī, 'yür-ə-'gwā\ 1 river 980 m SE So. America rising in Brazil & flowing into the Río de la Plata 2 or **Re-púb-li-ca Ori-en-tal del Uru-guay** \re-'pü-bli-(.)kã-,ör-ē-,en-'täl-,del-,ür-ə-'gwī, -ör-\ country SE So. America between the lower Uru-guay & the Atlantic; a republic * Montevideo area 72,172, pop 2,920,000 — see BANDA ORIENTAL — **Uru-guay-an** \('y)ür-ə-'gwī-ən, 'yür-ə-'gwā-\ *adj* or *n*
Urum-chi \ü-'rüm-chē, 'ür-əm-' or **Ti-hwa** \dē-'(h)wä\ city NW China * of Sinkiang on N side of Tien Shan pop 500,000
Urundi — see BURUNDI
Ush-ant \əsh-ənt\ or **F Île d'Oues-sant** \ēl-dwā-sän\ island NW France off tip of Brittany
Us-hua-ia \ü-'swī-ə\ town S Argentina on S coast of Tierra del Fuego I., at 54°48'S; farthest S city in the world
Usk \əsk\ river 60 m S Wales & W England flowing E & S into Severn estuary
Uskub — see SKOPLJE
Us-ku-dar \üs-kə-'där\ or **Scu-ta-ri** or **Sku-ta-ri** \sküt-ə-rē\ suburb of Istanbul, Turkey, on Asian side of the Bosphorus
Us-pa-lla-ta \ü-spə-'yāt-ə, -'zhāt-\ or **La Cum-bre** \lə-'küm-(.)brā\ mountain pass (12,572 ft) & tunnel S So. America in the Andes between Mendoza, Argentina, & Santiago, Chile
Us-su-ri \ü-'sü(ə)r-ē\ river 450 m E Asia on border between U.S.S.R. & China flowing N into the Amur
Usti nad La-bem \ü-'stē-'näd-lä-,bem\ city W Czechoslovakia in N Bohemia on the Elbe pop 73,897
Usumbura — see BUJUMBURA
Utah \'yü-,tò, -tā\ 1 lake 30 m long N *cen* Utah drained by Jordan river 2 state W U.S. * Salt Lake City area 84,916, pop 1,059,273 — **Utah-an** \-,tò(-ə)n, -tā(-ə)n\ *adj* or *n* — **Utahn** \-,tò(-ə)n, -tā(-ə)n\ *n*
Uti-ca \'yüt-i-kä\ 1 city E *cen* N.Y. on the Mohawk pop 91,611 2 ancient city N Africa on Mediterranean coast NW of Carthage
Utrecht \'yü-,trekt\ 1 province *cen* Netherlands S of the IJsselmeer area 535, pop 801,285 2 city, its * pop 277,647
Utsu-no-mi-ya \üt-sə-'nō-mē-,(y)ä\ city Japan in *cen* Honshu N of Tokyo pop 292,000
Ut-tar Prä-desh \üt-ər-prə-'desh, -'dāsh\ state N India bordering on Tibet & Nepal * Lucknow area 113,409, pop 88,299,453 — see UNITED PROVINCES
Ux-bridge \'əks-(.)brij\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Hillingdon
Ux-mal \üş-'mäl\ site of ancient Maya city SE Mexico in Yucatán ab. 50 m SSW of modern Mérida
Uz-bek Republic \üz-,bek, 'əz-, üz-\ or **Uz-bek-i-stan** \(')üz-,bek-i-'stan, 'əz-, -'stän\ constituent republic U.S.S.R. in W *cen* Asia E of the Amu Darya * Tashkent area 171,070, pop 11,963,000
Vaal \vāl\ river 700 m Republic of So. Africa rising in SE Transvaal & flowing W into the Orange in N Cape Province
Vaa-sa or **Sw Va-sa** \väs-ə\ city & port W Finland pop 44,316
Vaca-ville \vak-ə-,vil\ city W Calif. SW of Sacramento pop 21,690
Va-duz \vā-'düts\ commune * of Liechtenstein on the upper Rhine
Vah \vā(k)\ or **Hung Vag** \væg\ river 210 m Czechoslovakia rising in Tatra mountains & flowing W & S into the Danube
Val-lais \va-'lā\ or **G Wal-lis** \väl-əs\ canton SW *cen* Switzerland bordering on France & Italy * Sion area 2026, pop 206,563
Val-dai \väl-'dī\ hills U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Lake Ilmen; highest point 1053 ft
Val d'Ao-sta \väl-dä-'ös-tä\ or **Val-le d'Ao-sta** \väl-ä-\ autonomous region NW Italy bordering on France & Switzerland NW of Piedmont * Aosta area 1260, pop 107,861
Val-di-via \val-'dēv-ē-ə\ city & port S *cen* Chile pop 80,035
Val d'Or \val-'dò(ə)r\ town Canada in SW Que. pop 17,421
Val-dos-ta \val-'däs-tä\ city S Ga. pop 32,303
Val-ence \va-'lāns\ commune SE France S of Lyons pop 62,358
Val-en-cia \və-'len-ch(ē)-ə, -'len(t)-sē-ə\ 1 region & ancient kingdom E Spain between Andalusia & Catalonia 2 province E Spain area 4150, pop 1,767,327 3 commune & port, its * pop 498,159 4 city N Venezuela WSW of Caracas pop 224,552
Val-en-ci-ennes \və-,len(t)-sē-'en(z)\ city N France pop 46,626
Val-en-tia or **Val-en-cia** \və-'len-ch(ē)-ə\ island SW Ireland in County Kerry in the Atlantic S of entrance to Dingle Bay
Val-la-do-lid \val-əd-ə-'lid, -'lē\ 1 province NW *cen* Spain area 2922, pop 412,572 2 commune, its * pop 177,797
Val-lau-ris \val-ō-'rēs\ village SE France NE of Cannes
Val-le-cas \vā-'yā-kəs, vī-'ä-\ commune *cen* Spain, SE suburb of Madrid
Val-le-jo \və-'lā-(.)ō\ city W Calif. on San Pablo Bay pop 66,733
Val-let-ta or **Va-let-ta** \və-'let-ə\ city & port * of Malta pop 15,547
Val-ley-field \val-ē-'fēld\ or **Sal-a-ber-ry-de-Valleyfield** \sal-ə-'ber-ē-də-\ city Canada in S Que. SW of Montreal pop 30,173
Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes volcanic region SW Alaska in Katmai National Monument
Valley Stream village SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 40,413
Val-lois \val-'wä\ medieval county & duchy N France in NE Île-de-France * Crépy-en-Valois
Valona — see VLONE
Val-pa-rai-so, 1 \val-pə-'rā-(.)zō\ city NW Ind. SE of Gary pop 20,020 2 \-'rī-(.)zō, -'rā-\ or Sp **Val-pa-ra-i-so** \väl-pä-rä-'ē-sō\ city & port *cen* Chile 75 m WNW of Santiago pop 289,456
Van \van\ lake E Turkey in mountains of Armenia area 1425
Van-cou-ver \van-'kü-vər\ 1 island W Canada in B.C. off SW coast; chief city Victoria area 12,408 2 city SW Wash. on the Columbia opposite Portland, Oreg. pop 42,493 3 city & port Canada in SW B.C. on Burrard Inlet pop 426,256
Vancouver, Mount mountain 15,700 ft on Alaska-Canada boundary in St. Elias range

Van Die-men \van-'dē-mən\ gulf inlet of Arafura sea N Australia in N Northern Territory
Van Diemen's Land — see TASMANIA
Va-ner or **Vä-ner** or **Ve-ner** \vā-nər\ or **Vä-nern** \-nərñ\ lake SW Sweden area 2141
Va-nier \van-,yā\ or formerly **East-view** \'ēst-,vyü\ city Canada in SE Ont. NE of Ottawa on Ottawa river pop 22,477
Va-nua Le-vu \və-,nü-ə-'lev-(.)ü\ island S Pacific in the Fijis NE of Viti Levu area 2128
Varanasi — see BANARAS
Var-dar \vār-,där\ or NGk **Var-dá-ris** \vār-'där-əs\ river 200 m SE Yugoslavia & N Greece flowing S into Gulf of Salonika
Va-re-se \və-'rā-sē\ commune N Italy NW of Milan pop 80,324
Var-na \vār-nə\ or formerly **Sta-lin** \stäl-ən, 'stal-, -ēñ\ city & port E Bulgaria on Black sea pop 212,642
Väs-ter-ås \ves-tə-'rös\ city E Sweden on Lake Malar NW of Stockholm pop 113,389
Vaté — see EFATE
Vat-i-can City or **Vatican City State** \vat-i-kən-\ or It **Cit-tà del Va-ti-ca-no** \chēt-'tä-del-,vā-tē-'kä-nō\ independent papal state within commune of Rome, Italy; created Feb. 11, 1929 area 108.7 acres, pop 648
Vat-ter or **Vät-ter** or **Vet-ter** \vet-ər\ or **Vät-tern** \-ərñ\ lake S Sweden area 733
Vaud \vō\ or **G Waadt** \vāt\ canton W Switzerland N of Lake of Geneva * Lausanne area 1256, pop 511,851
Vaughan \vón, 'vāñ\ town Canada in SE Ont. N of Toronto pop 15,873
Vaupés — see UAUPÉS
Ve-ga Ba-ja \vā-gə-'bä-(.)hä\ town N Puerto Rico pop 17,089
Vegas LAS VEGAS
Ve-ii \vē-,(y)ī\ ancient city of Etruria in *cen* Italy NNW of Rome
Vel-bert \fel-bərt\ city W Germany in North Rhine-Westphalia in Ruhr valley NE of Düsseldorf pop 27,307
Vel-la La-vel-la \vel-ə-lə-'vel-ə\ island SW Pacific in *cen* Solomons SW of Choiseul
Vel-lore \və-'lō(ə)r, ve-, -'lō(ə)r\ city SE India in N Tamil Nadu WSW of Madras pop 121,465
Vel-sen \vel-zən, -sən\ commune W Netherlands; outer port for Amsterdam pop 67,580
Velsuna — see ORVIETO
Vence \vāns\ commune SE France W of Nice
Ven-da \ven-də\ black enclave in the Republic of So. Africa; granted independence 1979; * Thohoyandou
Ven-dée \vā(n)-'dā\ or **La Vendée** \lä-\ region W France bordering on Bay of Biscay S of Brittany
Ven-dôme \vā(n)-'dōm\ town N *cen* France WSW of Orléans
Ve-ne-tia \vi-'nē-sh(ē)-ə\ or It **Ve-ne-zia** \və-'net-sē-ə\ 1 area NE Italy & NW Yugoslavia including territory between lower Po river & the Alps 2 VENEZIA EUGANEA
Ve-ne-to \ven-ə-,tō, 'vā-nə-\ region NE Italy comprising most of Venezia Euganea * Venice area 7092, pop 4,054,017
Ve-ne-zia Eu-ga-nea \və-,net-sē-ə-,eü-'gān-ē-ə\ the S portion of Venetia
Venezia Giu-lia \-jül-yə\ the E portion of Venetia including Julian Alps & Istria; now mainly in Yugoslavia
Venezia Tri-den-ti-na \trē-,den-'tē-nə\ the NW portion of Venetia N of Lake Garda; included in Trentino-Alto Adige region
Ven-e-zu-e-la \ven-əz(-ə)-'wā-lə, -'wē-\ country N So. America; a republic * Caracas area 352,141, pop 10,400,000 — **Ven-e-zu-e-lan** \-lən\ *adj* or *n*
Venezuela, Gulf of or **Gulf of Maracaibo** inlet of the Caribbean NW Venezuela N of Lake Maracaibo
Ven-iam-i-nof Crater \ven-'yam-ə-,nōf\ volcano 8225 ft SW Alaska on *cen* Alaska peninsula in Aleutian range
Ven-ice \ven-əs\ or It **Ve-ne-zia** \və-'net-sē-ə\ or L **Ve-ne-tia** \vi-'nē-sh(ē)-ə\ city & port NE Italy * of Veneto, on islands in **La-go-on of Venice** (inlet of Gulf of Venice) pop 367,732 — **Ve-ne-tian** \və-'nē-shən\ *adj* or *n*
Venice, Gulf of arm of the Adriatic between Po delta & Istria
Ven-lo or formerly **Ven-loo** \ven-(.)lō\ commune SE Netherlands on the Maas near German border pop 62,694
Ven-ta \vent-ə\ or **G Win-dau** \vin-,daü\ river 200 m U.S.S.R. in Lithuania & Latvia flowing into the Baltic
Ven-ti-mi-glia \vent-i-'mēl-yə\ commune NW Italy on Ligurian sea W of San Remo near Menton, France pop 25,564
Vents-pils \ven(t)-,spils, -'spilz\ or **G Win-dau** \vin-,daü\ city & port Latvia at mouth of the Venta pop 37,000
Ven-tu-ra \ven-'t(y)ür-ə\ or officially **San Buen-a-ven-tu-ra** \(')san-,bwen-ə-,ven-\ city & port SW Calif. on Santa Barbara channel ESE of Santa Barbara pop 55,797
Ve-nue, Ben \ben-və-'n(y)ü\ mountain 2393 ft, *cen* Scotland S of Loch Katrine
Ve-ra-cruz or **Ve-ra Cruz** \ver-ə-'krüz, -'krüs\ 1 state E Mexico * Jalapa area 27,736, pop 3,813,613 2 or **Vera Cruz Lla-ve** \-'yā-(.)vā\ city & port E Mexico in Veracruz state on Gulf of Mexico pop 242,351
Ver-cel-li \ver-'chel-ē, (.)vər-\ commune NW Italy pop 56,098
Ver-di-gris \vərd-ə-'grēs\ river 280 m SE Kans. & NE Okla. flowing into Arkansas river
Ver-dun \(')vər-'dän, ver-\ 1 city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I. pop 74,718 2 or **Verdun-sur-Meuse** \-,sü(ə)r-\ city NE France on the Meuse ESE of Reims pop 22,013

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Ver-ee-ni-ging \fə-'rā-nə-gin, -nək-ən\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal on the Vaal S of Johannesburg pop 94,500

Verkhneudinsk — see ULAN-UDE

Ver-mont \vər-'mänt\ state NE U.S. * Montpelier area 9609, pop 444,330 — **Ver-mont-er** \-ər\ n

Vernoleninsk — see NIKOLAEV

Ver-non \vər-nən\ town N cen Conn. NE of Hartford pop 27,237

Vernyi — see ALMA-ATA

Vé-roia \ve(ə)r-yə\ or anc **Be-rea** or **Be-roea** \bə-'rē-ə\ town NE Greece in Macedonia W of Salonika

Ve-ro-na \və-'rō-nə\ 1 borough NE N.J. SW of Paterson pop 15,067 2 commune NE Italy on the Adige pop 256,711 — **Ver-o-nese** \vər-ə-'nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n

Ver-sailles \(\vər-'sī, ver-\ city N France, WSW suburb of Paris pop 90,829

Vert, Cape \vərt\ or **Cape Verde** \vərd\ promontory W Africa on Cape Vert peninsula in Senegal; westernmost point of Africa, at 17°30'W

Ver-viers \vər-'vyä\ commune E Belgium E of Liège pop 34,402

Ves-ter-älén \ves-tə-'rō-lən\ island group Norway off NW coast NE of Lofoten islands

Ve-su-vi-us \və-'sü-vē-əs\ or It **Ve-su-vio** \və-'züv-yō\ volcano 4190 ft Italy in Campania on Bay of Naples — **Ve-su-vi-an** \və-'sü-vē-ən\ adj

Vet-lu-ga \vet-'lü-gə\ river 500 m U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing S into the Volga

Ve-vey \və-'vā\ commune W Switzerland in Vaud on NE shore of Lake Geneva pop 17,957

Viatka — see VYATKA

Vi-cen-te Ló-pe-z \və-sent-ə-'lō-pe-z\ city E Argentina, N suburb of Buenos Aires, on Río de la Plata pop 250,853

Vi-cen-za \vi-'chen(t)-sə\ commune NE Italy W of Venice pop 111,973

Vichegda — see VYCHEGDA

Vi-chu-ga \vi-'chü-gə\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Moscow pop 53,000

Vi-chy \vish-ē, 'vē-shē\ commune cen France on the Allier NE of Clermont-Ferrand pop 33,506

Vicks-burg \viks-'bərg\ city W Miss. pop 25,478

Vic-to-ria \vik-'tōr-ē-ə, -'tōr-\ 1 city SE Tex. on Guadalupe river pop 41,349 2 city Canada * of B.C. on SE Vancouver I. pop 61,761 3 island N Canada SE of Banks I. area 81,930 4 river 350 m Australia in NW Northern Territory flowing N & NW to Timor sea 5 state SE Australia * Melbourne area 87,884, pop 3,443,800 6 lake E Africa in Tanganyika, Kenya, & Uganda area 26,200 7 or **Hong Kong** \hāŋ-'kāŋ, -'kāj; 'hōŋ-'kōŋ, -'kōŋ\ city & port * of Hong Kong colony on NW Hong Kong I. pop 633,138 — **Vic-to-ri-an** \vik-'tōr-ē-ən, -'tōr-\ adj or n

Victoria Falls waterfall 200 to 350 ft high & 5580 ft wide S Africa in the Zambezi on border between Zambia & Zimbabwe

Victoria Land region E Antarctica S of New Zealand on W shore of Ross sea & Ross Ice Shelf

Victoria Nile — see NILE

Vic-to-ria-ville \vik-'tōr-ē-ə-'vil, -'tōr-\ town Canada in S Que. NE of Drummondville pop 22,047

Vi-en-na \vē-'en-ə\ 1 town N Va. W of Washington, D.C. pop 17,152 2 or G **Wien** \vën\ city * of Austria on the Danube pop 1,644,976 — **Vi-en-nese** \vē-ə-'nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n

Vi-en-ne \vē-'en\ 1 river 217 m SW cen France flowing NW into the Loire 2 city SE France on the Rhone pop 29,057

Vien-tiane \('vyen-'tyän\ city * of Laos pop 132,253

Vie-ques \vē-'ā-kəs\ or **Crab** \krab\ island West Indies off E Puerto Rico, belonging to Puerto Rico; chief town Isabela Secunda

Viet-nam or **Viet-Nam** or **Viet Nam** \vē-'et-'nām, vyet-, 'vē-ət-, vêt-, -'nām\ country SE Asia in Indochina; state, including Tonkin & N Annam, set up 1945-46; with S Annam & Cochinchina, an associated state of French Union 1950-54; after civil war, divided 1954-1975 at 17th parallel into republics of **North Vietnam** (* Hanoi area 63,344, pop 21,600,000) & **South Vietnam** (* Saigon area 66,262, pop 18,330,000) reunited 1975 (* Hanoi) & renamed 1976 as **Socialist Republic of Vietnam**

Vi-go \və-'(g)gō\ city & port NW Spain on **Vigo Bay** (inlet of the Atlantic) pop 186,461

Viipuri — see VYBORG

Vi-ja-ya-na-gar \vij-ə-yə-'næg-ər\ or **Bi-ja-na-gar** \bij-ə-'næg-\ Hindu kingdom (1336-1565) S India S of the Krishna

Vi-ja-ya-wa-da \vij-ə-yə-'wäd-ə\ or **Vi-ja-ya-wa-da** \-'väd-ə\ or formerly **Bez-wa-da** \bez-'wäd-ə\ city SE India in E Andhra Pradesh on Krishna river, at head of its delta pop 322,717

Vi-la \vē-'lā\ town & port * of New Hebrides in SW Efate I.

Villa Cisneros — see DAKHLA

Vi-lla-her-mo-sa \vē-(y)ə-'er-'mō-sə\ city SE Mexico * of Tabasco state pop 78,034

Vil-la Park \vil-ə-\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 25,891

Ville-franche \vél-(ə)'frānsh\ 1 or **Villefranche-sur-Mer** \-sür-'me(ə)r\ commune & port SE France E of Nice 2 or **Ville-franche-sur-Saône** \-sōn\ commune E cen France NNW of Lyons pop 26,338

Vil-leur-banne \(\vē-yər-'ban, -'bän\ commune E France, E suburb of Lyons pop 119,879

Vil-ni-us or **Vil-ny-us** \vil-nē-əs\ or Pol **Wil-no** \vil-(j)nō\ or Russ **Vil-na** \vil-nə\ or **Vil-no** \-(j)nō\ city U.S.S.R. * of Lithuania pop 372,000

Vil-yui \vil-'yü-ē\ river 1500 m U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing E into the Lena

Vim-i-nal \vim-ən-'l\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven upon which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE

Vi-my Ridge \vē-mē-, vi-, mē-\ ridge near Vimy commune N France N of Arras

Vi-ña del Mar \vën-yə-(j)del-'mär\ city & port cen Chile E of Valparaíso pop 149,344

Vin-cennes \('vin-'senz; for 2, F va'n-sen\ 1 city SW Ind. pop 19,867 2 commune N France, E suburb of Paris pop 49,143

Vin-dhya \vin-dyā, -dē-ə\ mountain range N cen India N of & parallel to Narbada river

Vin-dhya Pra-desh \prə-'desh, -'dāsh\ former state NE cen India * Rewa; became (1956) part of Madhya Pradesh

Vine-land \vin-'lænd\ city S N.J. pop 47,399

Vin-land \vin-'lænd\ a portion of the coast of No. America visited & so called by Norse voyagers ab A.D. 1000; perhaps N tip of Newfoundland

Vin-ni-tsa \vin-ət-sə\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Ukraine pop 211,000

Vin-son Massif \vin(t)-sən\ mountain 16,860 ft W Antarctica S of Ellsworth Land in Sentinel range of Ellsworth mountains; highest in Antarctica

Vir-gin \vər-jən\ 1 river 200 m SW Utah & SE Nev. flowing to Lake Mead 2 islands West Indies E of Puerto Rico — see BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Vir-gin-ia \vər-'jin-yə, -'jin-ē-ə\ state E U.S. * Richmond area 40,817, pop 4,648,841 — **Vir-gin-ian** \-yən, -ē-ən\ adj or n

Virginia Beach city SE Va. pop 172,106

Virginia Capes Cape Charles & Cape Henry in Va. forming entrance to Chesapeake Bay

Virgin Islands National Park reservation West Indies in Virgin Islands of the U.S. on St. John I. area 8

Virgin Islands of the United States the W islands of the Virgin islands group including St. Croix, St. John, & St. Thomas; a territory * Charlotte Amalie (on St. Thomas I.) area 132, pop 62,468 — see DANISH WEST INDIES

Vi-run-ga \və-'rūŋ-gə\ or **Mfum-bi-ro** \em-'fūm-bə-'rō\ volcanic mountain range E cen Africa in E Zaire & SW Uganda N of Lake Kivu; highest peak Karisimbi 14,786 ft

Vi-sa-kha-pat-nam \vi-'sāk-ə-'pət-nəm\ or **Vi-za-ga-pa-tam** \-zäg-ə-'pət-əm\ city & port E India in NE Andhra Pradesh pop 298,305

Vi-sa-lia \vi-'sāl-yə\ city S cen Calif. SE of Fresno pop 27,268

Vi-sa-yan \və-'si-ən\ or **Bi-sa-yas** \bə-'si-əz\ islands cen Philippines between Luzon & Mindanao — see BOHOL, CEBU, LEYTE, MABATE, NEGROS, PANAY, ROMBLON, SAMAR

Vis-by \viz-bē\ city & port Sweden on Gotland I. in the Baltic pop 19,319

Vi-so \və-'(j)zō\ mountain 12,605 ft NW Italy in Piedmont SW of Turin near French border; highest in Cottian Alps

Vis-ta \vis-tə\ city SW Calif. N of San Diego pop 24,688

Vis-tu-la \vis(h)-chə-lə, 'vis-tə-\ or Pol **Wis-la** \vë-(j)slä\ or Russ **Vis-lā** \vē-'slā\ or G **Weich-sel** \vik-səl\ river 630 m Poland flowing N from the Carpathians into Gulf of Danzig

Vistula Lagoon FRISCHES HAF

Vi-tebsk \vē-'tepsk, -'tebsk, və-\ city U.S.S.R. in NE Belorussia on the Dvina pop 231,000

Vi-ter-bo \vi-'te(ə)r-(j)bō\ commune cen Italy in Latium NNW of Rome pop 52,522

Vi-ti Le-vu \vēt-ē-'lev-(j)ü\ island SW Pacific, largest of the Fiji group area 4053

Vi-tim \və-'tēm\ river 1100 m U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE & N into the Lena

Vi-to-ria \vi-'tōr-ē-ə, -'tōr-\ city N Spain * of Álava province SSE of Bilbao pop 126,098

Vi-tó-ria \vi-'tōr-ē-ə, -'tōr-\ city & port E Brazil * of Espírito Santo state on Espírito Santo I. pop 121,843

Vi-try-sur-Seine \vi-'trē-'sü(ə)r-'sān, -'sen\ commune N France, SSE suburb of Paris pop 77,846

Viz-ca-ya \vis-'ki-ə\ or **Bis-ca-ya** \bis-\ or **Bis-cay** \bis-(j)kā, -kē\ province N Spain on Bay of Biscay; one of the Basque provinces * Bilbao area 836, pop 1,043,310

Vlaanderen — see FLANDERS

Vlaar-ding-en \vlār-din-ən\ commune & port SW Netherlands W of Rotterdam pop 79,085

Vla-di-mir \vlad-ə-'mi(ə)r, vlə-'dē-'mi(ə)r\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on Klyazma river E of Moscow pop 234,000

Vlad-i-vos-tok \vlad-ə-və-'stāk, -'väs-'tāk\ city & port U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Asia * of Maritime Territory pop 442,000

Vlis-sing-en \vlis-in-ən\ or **Flush-ing** \fləsh-in\ city & port SW Netherlands on Walcheren I. pop 40,197

Vlo-ne or **Vlo-na** \vlō-nə\ or **Vlo-re** or **Vlo-ra** \vlōr-ə, 'vlōr-\ or **Va-lo-na** \və-'lō-nə\ or formerly **Avlo-na** \av-'lō-nə\ city & port S Albania pop 50,351

Vlotslavsk — see WLOCLAWEK

Vlta-va \vəl-tə-və\ or **Mol-dau** \mōl-'daū, 'mōl-\ river 270 m W Czechoslovakia in Bohemia flowing N into the Elbe

Vodena — see EDESSA

Vo-gel-kop \vō-gəl-'káp\ or **Do-be-rai** \dō-bə-'rī\ peninsula Indonesia in NW West Irian

Voiotia — see BOEOTIA

Voi-vo-di-na or **Voj-vo-di-na** \vói-və-'dē-nə, -di-'nā\ autonomous region NE Yugoslavia N of the Danube; chief city Novi Sad area 8683, pop 1,950,268

Volcano or Jap **Ka-zan Ret-to** \káz-'ān-'ret-(j)ō\ islands W Pacific S of Bonin islands; belong to Japan; under U.S. control 1945-68 area 11 — see IWO JIMA

Vol-en-dam \vō-lən-'dam, vō-lən-'dām\ village NW Netherlands on IJsselmeer SE of Edam

Vol-ga \vāl-gə, 'vōl-, 'vōl-\ river 2325 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, rising in Valdai hills & flowing into the Caspian

Vol-go-grad \vāl-gə-'grad, 'vōl-, 'vōl-\ or formerly **Sta-lin-grad** \stäl-ən-'grad, 'stal-\ or **Tsa-ri-tsyn** \t(ə)sə-'rēt-sən\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 818,000

Vo-log-da \vō-ləg-də\ city U.S.S.R. in N cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NNE of Moscow pop 178,000

Vo-los \vō-'lās\ or NGk **Vó-los** \vō-'lōs\ city & port E Greece on Gulf of Volos (inlet of the Aegean) pop 51,340

Volsinii — see ORVIETO

Vol-ta \vāl-tə, 'vōl-, 'vōl-\ river ab 100 m W Africa flowing from Lake Volta (reservoir area 3275 receiving the **Black Volta** [540 m] & **White Volta** [450 m]) in N cen Ghana & flowing S into Bight of Benin — see RED VOLTA

Vol-ta Re-don-da \vāl-tə-ri-'dān-də, 'vōl-, 'vōl- city E Brazil on the Paraíba NW of city of Rio de Janeiro pop 118,114
Vol-ter-ra \vāl-'ter-ə, 'vōl-, 'vōl- or anc **Vo-la-ter-rae** \vō-lə-'te(ə)r-, -i-, -(j)ē commune cen Italy in Tuscany SE of Pisa pop 16,558
Vol-tur-no \vāl-'tū(ə)r-(j)nō, 'vōl-, 'vōl- river 110 m S cen Italy flowing from the Apennines SE & SW into Gulf of Gaeta
Voor-burg \vō(ə)r-, bərg, 'vō(ə)r- commune SW Netherlands, E suburb of The Hague pop 45,011
Vor-arl-berg \fō(ə)r-, ārl-, bərg, 'fō(ə)r- province W Austria W of Tirol bordering on Switzerland * Bregenz
Vo-ro-nezh \və-'rō-nish city U.S.S.R. in S cen Soviet Russia, Europe, near the Don pop 660,000
Vo-ro-shi-lov-grad \vōr-ə-'shē-ləf-, grad, 'vār-, -lāv- or formerly **Lu-gansk** \lū-'gan(t)sk city U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine in Donets basin pop 382,000
Vosges \vōzh mountains NE France on W side of Rhine valley; highest Ballon de Guebwiller 4672 ft
Voy-a-geurs National Park \vōi-ə-'zhərz reservation N Minn. on Canadian border S of Rainy Lake area 343
Wrangelya — see WRANGEL
Vyat-ka or **Viat-ka** \vē-'āt-kə 1 river 800 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into the Kama 2 — see KIROV
Vy-borg \vē-'bō(ə)rg, -bōr-ē or Finn **Vii-pu-ri** \vē-pə-rē city & port U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on arm of Gulf of Finland; belonged to Finland 1917-40 pop 65,000
Vy-cheg-da or **Vi-cheg-da** \vich-ig-də river 700 m U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W to the Northern Dvina
Waadt — see VAUD
Waal \vāl river Netherlands, the S branch of the lower Rhine
Wa-bash \wō-, bash river 475 m Ind. & Ill. flowing into the Ohio
Wa-co \wā-(j)kō city NE cen Tex. on Brazos river pop 95,326
Wad-den Zee \vād-'n-zā inlet of North sea N Netherlands between West Frisian islands & IJsselmeer
Wad-ding-ton, Mount \wād-īŋ-tən mountain 13,260 ft W Canada in SW B.C. in Coast mountains; highest in province
Wa-gram \vāg-, rām village Austria NE of Vienna
Wa-hi-a-wa \wā-hē-ə-'wā city Hawaii in cen Oahu pop 17,598
Wai-a-le-ale \wī-'āl-ē-'āl-ē mountain 5080 ft Hawaii in cen Kauai
Wai-ka-to \wī-'kāt-(j)ō river 220 m New Zealand in NW North I. flowing NW into Tasman sea
Wai-ki-ki \wī-kə-'kē resort section of Honolulu, Hawaii NW of Diamond Head on **Waikiki Beach**
Wai-mea Canyon \wī-mā-ə- gorge Hawaii on SW coast of Kauai
Wai-pa-hu \wī-pā-(j)hū city Hawaii in SW Oahu pop 22,798
Wai-ta-ki \wī-'tāk-ē river 135 m New Zealand in SE cen South I. flowing ESE into the Pacific
Wa-ka-ya-ma \wāk-ə-'yām-ə city & port Japan in SW Honshu on Inland sea pop 362,000
Wake \wāk island N Pacific N of Marshall islands belonging to the U.S.
Wake-field \wāk-, fēld 1 town E Mass. N of Boston pop 25,402 2 city & borough N England * of West Yorkshire pop 59,650
Wa-la-chia or **Wal-la-chia** \wā-'lā-kē-ə region S Rumania between the Transylvanian Alps & the Danube; includes Muntenia & Oltenia; chief city Bucharest — **Wa-la-chi-an** or **Wal-la-chi-an** \-ən adj or n
Wal-deck \vāl-, dek former county, principality, & state of Germany between Westphalia & Hesse-Nassau * Arolsen
Wal-den Pond \wōl-dən pond NE Mass. S of Concord
Wales \wā(ə)lz or Welsh **Cym-ru** \kəm-, rē or ML **Cam-bria** \kam-brē-ə principality SW Great Britain; a division of the United Kingdom * Cardiff area 7469, pop 2,723,596
Wal-la-sey \wāl-ə-sē borough NW England in Merseyside on coast W of Liverpool pop 97,061
Wal-la Wal-la \wāl-ə-'wāl-ə, 'wāl-ə- city SE Wash. pop 23,619
Wal-ling-ford \wāl-īŋ-fərd town S Conn. NNE of New Haven pop 35,714
Wal-lis, 1 \wāl-əs islands SW Pacific NE of Fiji islands; with Futuna islands, constitute a French overseas territory (**Wallis and Futuna Islands** pop 8546) 2 — see VALAIS
Wal-lops \wāl-əps island E Va. on the Atlantic SW of Chincoteague Bay
Wal-lowa \wā-'lau-ə mountains NE Oreg. E of Blue mountains; highest Sacajawea Peak 10,033 ft
Walnut Canyon National Monument reservation N cen Ariz. ESE of Flagstaff containing cliff dwellings
Walnut Creek city W Calif. E of Berkeley pop 39,844
Wal-pole \wōl-, pōl, 'wāl- town E Mass. SW of Boston pop 18,149
Wal-sall \wōl-, sōl, -səl borough W cen England in West Midlands NNW of Birmingham pop 184,606
Wal-tham \wōl-, tham, chiefly by outsiders -thəm city E Mass. W of Boston pop 61,582
Wal-tham Forest \wōl-thəm borough of NE Greater London, England pop 233,528
Wal-tham-stow \wōl-thəm-, stō former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Waltham Forest
Wal-vis Bay \wōl-vəs- town, port, & district SW Africa on Walvis Bay (inlet) W of Windhoek; an enclave of Republic of So. Africa in South-West Africa area (of district) 374
Wands-worth \wän(d)z-(j)wəth borough of SW Greater London, England pop 298,931
Wang-a-nui \wāŋ-(g)ə-'nü-ē 1 river 150 m New Zealand in SW cen North I., flowing into Cook strait 2 city & port New Zealand in North I. on Cook strait pop 36,600
Wan-ne-Eick-el \vān-ə-'i-kəl city W Germany in the Ruhr N of Bochum pop 100,300
Wan-stead and Wood-ford \wän-stəd-'n-wūd-fərd former municipal borough S England in Essex, now part of Redbridge
Wap-si-pi-ni-con \wāp-si-'pin-i-kən river 225 m SE Minn. & E Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi
Wa-ran-gal \wə-'rəŋ-gəl city S cen India in N Andhra Pradesh NE of Hyderabad pop 181,255
War-bur-ton, The \wōr-(j)bərt-, n watercourse 275 m Australia in NE So. Australia flowing SW into Lake Eyre

Wargla — see OUARGLA

War-ley \wōr-lē former county borough W cen England, a NW suburb of Birmingham
War-ner Rob-ins \wōr-nər-'rāb-ənz city cen Ga. pop 33,491
War-ren \wōr-ən, 'wār- 1 city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 179,260 2 city NE Ohio NW of Youngstown pop 63,494
War-ren-ville Heights \-, vil city NE Ohio pop 18,925
War-ring-ton \wōr-īŋ-tən, 'wār- borough NW England in Lancashire on the Mersey E of Liverpool pop 68,262
War-saw \wōr-, sō or Pol **War-sza-wa** \vār-'shāv-ə city * of Poland on the Vistula pop 1,283,900
War-ta \vārt-ə or G **War-the** \vārt-ə river 445 m Poland flowing NW & W into the Oder
War-wick \wār-ik, US also 'wōr-ik, 'wōr-(j)wik 1 city cen R.I. S of Providence on Narragansett Bay pop 83,694 2 borough cen England * of Warwickshire pop 18,289
War-wick-shire \wār-ik-, shi(ə)r, -shər, US also 'wōr-ik-, 'wōr-(j)wik- or **Warwick** county cen England * **Warwick area** 765, pop 469,500
Wa-satch \wō-, sach mountain range SE Idaho & N & cen Utah — see TIMPANOGOS (Mount)
Wash, The \wōsh, 'wāsh inlet of North sea E England between Norfolk & Lincoln
Wash-ing-ton \wōsh-īŋ-tən, 'wāsh- 1 state NW U.S. * Olympia area 68,192, pop 3,409,169 2 city * of the U.S., coextensive with District of Columbia pop 756,510 3 city SW Pa. pop 19,827 — **Wash-ing-to-nian** \wōsh-īŋ-'tō-nē-ən, 'wāsh-, -nyən adj or n
Washington, Lake lake 20 m long W Wash. E of Seattle
Washington, Mount mountain 6288 ft N N.H.; highest in White mountains
Washington Island island cen Pacific in the Line islands
Wash-i-ta \wāsh-ə-, tō 1 river 500 m NW Tex. & SW Okla. flowing SE into Red river 2 — see OUACHITA
Wa-tau-ga \wā-'tō-gə river 60 m NW N.C. & NE Tenn. flowing into S fork of the Holston
Watenstedt-Salzgitter — see SALZGITTER
Wa-ter-bury \wōt-ə(r)-, ber-ē, 'wāt- city W cen Conn. on Naugatuck river pop 108,033
Wa-ter-ee \wōt-ə-, rē, 'wāt- river S.C., lower course of the Catawba — see CONGAREE
Wa-ter-ford \wōt-ər-fərd, 'wāt- 1 town SE Conn. SW of New London pop 17,227 2 county S Ireland in Munster area 710, pop 76,932 3 city & port, its *, on Suir river pop 31,692
Wa-ter-loo \wōt-ər-'lū, 'wāt- 1 city NE cen Iowa pop 75,533 2 city Canada in SE Ont. W of Kitchener pop 36,677 3 town cen Belgium S of Brussels pop 16,924
Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park — see GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
Wa-ter-ton Lakes National Park \wōt-ərt-'n, 'wāt- reservation Canada in Rocky mountains in S Alta. on Mont. border area 521
Wa-ter-town \wōt-ər-, taun, 'wāt- 1 town SW Conn. NW of Waterbury pop 18,610 2 town E Mass. W of Boston pop 39,307 3 city N cen N.Y. SE of Kingston, Ont. pop 30,787 4 city SE Wis. pop 15,683
Wa-ter-vil-le \wōt-ər-, vil, 'wāt- city S cen Me. pop 18,192
Wat-ford \wāt-fərd borough SE England in Hertfordshire NW of London pop 78,117
Watling or **Watlings** — see SAN SALVADOR
Wat-ten-scheid \vāt-'n-, shīt city W Germany E of Essen pop 80,527
Watts \wāts section of Los Angeles, Calif. S of the downtown district
Wau-ke-gan \wō-'kē-gən city NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 65,269
Wau-ke-sha \wō-kə-, shō city SE Wis. pop 40,258
Wau-sau \wō-, sō, -sə city N cen Wis. pop 32,806
Wau-wa-to-sa \wō-wə-'tō-sə city SE Wis. pop 58,676
Way-cross \wā-, krōs city SE Ga. pop 18,996
Wayne \wān village SE Mich. SW of Detroit pop 21,054
Waz-iri-stan \wə-, zir-i-'stan, -'stān region W Pakistan on border of Afghanistan NE of Baluchistan
Weald \wē(ə)ld region SE England in Kent, Surrey, & Sussex, between North Downs & South Downs; once heavily forested
Webbe Shibeli — see SHIBELI
Web-ster Groves \web-stər- city E Mo. pop 26,995
Wed-dell \wə-'del, 'wed-'l sea arm of the S Atlantic E of Antarctic peninsula
Wei \wā river 400 m N cen China flowing E to join Yellow river
Weichsel — see VISTULA
Wei-fang \wā-'fāŋ city E China in E cen Shantung NW of Tsingtao pop 260,000
Wei-hai \wā-'hī or formerly **Wei-hai-wei** \wā-, hī-'wā city & port E China in NE Shantung on Yellow sea pop 175,000
Wei-mar \vi-, mār, 'wi- city E Germany E of Erfurt pop 63,689
Weimar Republic the German republic 1919-33
Weir-ton \wi(ə)rt-'n city N W. Va. on the Ohio pop 27,131
Wel-land \wel-ənd 1 city Canada in SE Ont. SW of Niagara Falls pop 44,397 2 ship canal 28 m Canada in SE Ont. connecting Lake Erie & Lake Ontario
Welle — see UELE
Welles-ley \welz-lē town E Mass. WSW of Boston pop 28,051
Wel-ling-ton \wel-īŋ-tən city & port * of New Zealand in SW North I. on Port Nicholson (Wellington Harbor) on Cook strait pop 134,900

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- Wells** \ˈwelz\ city & borough SW England in Somerset
- Welsh-pool** \ˈwelsh-pūl\ town E Wales in Powys
- Wel-wyn Garden City** \ˈwel-ən\ urban district SE England in Hertfordshire N of London pop 40,369
- Wem-bley** \ˈwem-blē\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Brent
- We-natch-ee** \wə-ˈnach-ē\ city cen Wash. pop 16,912
- Wen-chow** \ˈwən-ˈjō\ or formerly **Yung-kia** \ˈyūn-jē-ˈä\ city & port E China in S Chekiang on East China sea pop 250,000
- Wer-ra** \ˈver-ə\ river 180 m, cen Germany flowing N to join the Fulda forming the Weser
- Wer-ser** \ˈvā-zər, ˈwē-\ river 280 m W Germany formed by confluence of the Fulda & Werra & flowing into North sea
- Wes-la-co** \ˈwes-li-kō\ city S Tex. W of Harlingen pop 15,313
- Wes-sex** \ˈwes-iks\ ancient Anglian kingdom S England * Winchester; one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy
- West** \ˈwest\ or **Si** \ˈshē\ river 300 m SE China in Kwangsi & Kwangtung formed by confluence of the Hungshui & the Yü & flowing E into So. China sea
- West Al-lis** \ˈal-əs\ city SE Wis. pop 71,723
- West Antarctica** — see ANTARCTICA
- West Bend** \ˈbend\ city SE Wis. NNW of Milwaukee pop 16,555
- West Bengal** state E India comprising the W third of former Bengal province * Calcutta area 33,945, pop 44,440,095
- West Beskids** — see BESKIDS
- West Brom-wich** \ˈbrəm-ij, ˈbräm-, -ich\ borough W cen England in West Midlands NW of Birmingham pop 166,626
- West-ches-ter** \ˈwes(t)-ches-tər\ village NE Ill. pop 20,033
- West Ches-ter** \ˈwes(t)-ches-tər\ borough SE Pa. pop 19,301
- West Co-vi-na** \kō-ˈvē-nə\ city SW Calif. pop 68,034
- West Des Moines** city S cen Iowa pop 16,441
- Wes-ter-ly** \ˈwes-tər-lē\ town SW R.I. pop 17,248
- Western** — see HEBRIDES
- Western Australia** state W Australia on Indian ocean * Perth area 975,920, pop 980,000
- Western Ghats** \ˈgōts\ chain of mountains SW India extending SSE parallel to coast from mouth of Tapti river to Cape Comorin; highest Anai Mudi 8841 ft — see EASTERN GHATS
- Western Isles** the Outer Hebrides, constituting since 1975 a regional division of W Scotland * Stornoway area 1120, pop 31,000
- Western Reserve** tract of land NE Ohio on S shore of Lake Erie; part of western lands of Conn., ceded 1800 to Ohio area ab 5470
- Western Sahara** or **Spanish Sahara** former Spanish possessions Río de Oro & Saguia el Hamra in NW Africa, divided 1975 between Mauritania which gave up its claim in Aug. 1979 & Morocco which subsequently occupied the entire territory
- Western Samoa** group of islands of Samoa W of 171°W; until 1962 a territory administered by New Zealand; became an independent member of Brit. Commonwealth 1962 * Apia (on Upolu I.) area 1133, pop 140,000
- Western Thrace** — see THRACE
- West-field** \ˈwes(t)-fēld\ 1 city SW Mass. WNW of Springfield pop 31,433 2 town NE N.J. WSW of Elizabeth pop 33,720
- West Flanders** province NW Belgium bordering on North sea * Bruges area 1248, pop 1,056,855
- West Frisian** — see FRISIAN
- West Germany** the Federal Republic of Germany — see GERMANY
- West Glamorgan** county SE Wales * Swansea area 315, pop 371,400
- West Ham** \ˈham\ former county borough SE England in Essex, now part of Newham
- West Hartford** town cen Conn. pop 68,031
- West Ha-ven** \ˈwest-hā-vən\ city S Conn. pop 52,851
- West Indies**, 1 the islands lying between SE No. America & N So. America bordering the Caribbean & comprising the Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, & Bahamas 2 or **West Indies Federation** former country including all of the Brit. West Indies except the Bahamas & the Brit. Virgin islands; established 1958, dissolved 1961 — **West Indian** *adj* or *n*
- West Indies Associated States** the self-governing states of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, & St. Vincent, associated with Great Britain in foreign relations & defense
- West Iri-an** \ˈir-ē-ˈän\ or **West New Guinea** or Indonesian **Irian Bar-at** \ˈbār-āt\ or formerly **Netherlands New Guinea** territory of Indonesia comprising the W half of New Guinea & adjacent islands; belonged to the Netherlands until 1963 * Djajapura area 164,159 pop 957,000
- West Kil-do-nan** \kil-ˈdō-nən\ city Canada in SE Man. pop 23,959
- West Lafayette** city W cen Ind. pop 19,157
- West-lake** \ˈwest-lāk\ city N Ohio W of Cleveland pop 15,689
- West-land** \ˈwes-(t)lānd\ city SE Mich. W of Detroit pop 86,749
- West Lo-thi-an** \ˈlō-thē-ən\ or earlier **Lin-lith-gow** \lin-ˈlith-(,)gō\ or **Lin-lith-gow-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SE Scotland bordering on Firth of Forth * Linlithgow area 120 — see LOTHIAN
- West Malaysia** PENINSULAR MALAYSIA
- West-meath** \ˈ(wes(t)-ˈmēth, -ˈmēth\ county E cen Ireland in Leinster * Mullingar area 681, pop 53,557
- West Memphis** city E Ark. on the Mississippi pop 25,892
- West Midlands** metropolitan county W cen England * Birmingham area 347, pop 2,779,800
- West Miff-lin** \ˈmif-lən\ borough SW Pa. SE of Pittsburgh on the Monongahela pop 28,070
- West-min-ster** \ˈwes(t)-ˈmin(t)-stər\ 1 city SW Calif. E of Long Beach pop 59,865 2 city N cen Colo. NW of Denver pop 19,432 3 or **City of Westminster** borough of W cen Greater London, England pop 225,632
- West-mor-land** \ˈwes(t)-ˈmər-lənd, US also wes(t)-ˈmō(ə)r- or -ˈmō(ə)r-\ former county NW England * Kendal area 789
- West-mount** \ˈwes(t)-ˈmaunt\ city Canada in S Que. within city of Montreal pop 23,606
- West New York** town NE N.J. on the Hudson pop 40,627
- Wes-ton-su-per-Mare** \ˈwes-tən-sü-pər-ˈma(ə)r, -ˈme(ə)r\ borough SW England in Avon on Bristol channel pop 50,794
- West Orange** town NE N.J. NW of Newark pop 43,715
- West Pakistan** the former W division of Pakistan, now coextensive with Pakistan
- West Palm Beach** city SE Fla. on Lake Worth inlet pop 57,375
- West-pa-lia** \wes(t)-ˈfāl-yə, -ˈfā-lē-ə\ or G **West-fa-len** \vest-ˈfāl-ən\ region W Germany bordering on the Netherlands E of the Rhine; includes Ruhr valley; a province of Prussia 1816–1945 * Münster — see NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA — **West-pa-lian** \wes(t)-ˈfāl-yən, -ˈfā-lē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
- West-port** \ˈwes(t)-ˈpō(ə)rt, -ˈpō(ə)rt\ town SW Conn. on Long Island Sound pop 27,414
- West Punjab** — see PUNJAB
- West Quod-dy Head** \ˈkwäd-ē\ cape NE Maine at entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay; easternmost point of the U.S., at 66°57'W
- Wes-tra-lia** \we-ˈstrāl-yə, -ˈstrā-lē-ə\ WESTERN AUSTRALIA
- West Riding** — see YORK
- West Saint Paul** city SE Minn. S of St. Paul pop 18,799
- West Spitsbergen** island in Arctic ocean, largest of the Spitsbergen group area 14,600 — see SVALBARD
- West Springfield** town SW Mass. on the Connecticut pop 28,461
- West Suffolk** — see SUFFOLK
- West Sus-sex** \ˈsəs-iks, US also -ˈeks\ county S England * Chichester area 769, pop 615,400
- West Virginia** state E U.S. * Charleston area 24,181, pop 1,744,237 — **West Virginian** *adj* or *n*
- West Warwick** town cen R.I. pop 24,323
- West Yorkshire** metropolitan county NW England * Wakefield area 787, pop 2,082,200
- Weth-ers-field** \ˈweth-ərz-fēld\ town cen Conn. on Connecticut river S of Hartford pop 26,662
- Wex-ford** \ˈweks-fərd\ 1 county SE Ireland in Leinster area 908, pop 85,892 2 municipal borough & port, its *
- Wey-mouth** \ˈwā-məth\ town E Mass. SE of Boston pop 54,610
- Whales, Bay of** inlet of Ross sea Antarctica in Ross Ice Shelf
- Whangpoo** — see HWANG PU
- Whea-ton** \ˈhwēt-ən, ˈwēt-\ city NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 31,138
- Wheat Ridge** city N cen Colo. W of Denver pop 29,795
- Wheeler Peak** \ˈhwē-lər-, ˈwē-\ 1 mountain 13,063 ft E Nev. in Snake range 2 mountain 13,160 ft N N.Mex in Sangre de Cristo mountains; highest in the state
- Whee-ling** \ˈhwē-līŋ, ˈwē-\ city N W.Va. on the Ohio pop 48,188
- Whid-bey** \ˈhwid-bē, ˈwid-\ island 40 m long NW Wash. at N end of Puget Sound E of Admiralty inlet
- Whit-by** \ˈhwit-bē, ˈwit-\ town Canada in S Ont. NE of Toronto pop 25,324
- White**, 1 river 690 m N Ark. & SW Mo. flowing SE into the Mississippi 2 river 160m NW Colo. & E Utah flowing W into the Green 3 river 50 m SW Ind. formed by confluence of West Fork (300 m) & East Fork (250 m) & flowing W into the Wabash 4 river 325 m S S.Dak. flowing E into the Missouri 5 river 75 m NW Tex. flowing SE into the Salt Fork 6 mountains N N.H. in the Appalachians — see WASHINGTON (Mount) 7 mountain pass 2885 ft SE Alaska N of Skagway 8 or Russ **Be-loe Mo-re** \ˈbel-ə-yə-ˈmōr-yə\ sea inlet of Barents sea U.S.S.R. on N coast of Soviet Russia, Europe, enclosed on the N by Kola peninsula
- White Bear Lake** city E Minn. NE of St. Paul pop 23,313
- White-chap-el** \ˈhwīt-chap-əl, ˈwīt-\ district of E London, England, N of the Thames in Tower Hamlets
- White-fish Bay** \ˈhwīt-fish, ˈwīt-\ village SE Wis. N of Milwaukee pop 17,394
- White-friars** \ˈhwīt-frī-(ə)rz, ˈwīt-\ district of cen London, England, on the Thames
- White-hall** \-,hōl\ 1 city cen Ohio, E suburb of Columbus pop 25,263 2 borough SW Pa. S of Pittsburgh pop 16,551
- White-horse** \ˈhwīt-hó(ə)rs, ˈwīt-\ town NW Canada * of Yukon Territory on the upper Yukon pop 11,084
- White Nile** — see NILE
- White Plains** city SE N.Y. NE of Yonkers pop 50,220
- White Russia** — see BELORUSSIA
- White Sands National Monument** reservation S N.Mex. SW of Alamogordo comprising an area of gypsum sand dunes area 219
- White Volta** — see VOLTA
- Whit-ney, Mount** \ˈhwīt-nē, ˈwīt-\ mountain 14,494 ft SE cen Calif. in Sierra Nevada in Sequoia National Park; highest in the U.S. outside of Alaska
- Whit-tier** \ˈhwīt-ē-ər, ˈwīt-\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 72,863
- Wich-ita** \ˈwich-ə-tō\ 1 city S cen Kans. on Arkansas river pop 276,554 2 river 230 m N Tex. flowing ENE into Red river 3 mountains SW Okla.; highest Mt. Scott 2464 ft
- Wichita Falls** city N Tex. on Wichita river pop 97,564
- Wick** \ˈwik\ burgh N Scotland in Caithness district in Highland region
- Wick-liffe** \ˈwik-ləf, -(,)lif\ city NE Ohio pop 21,354
- Wick-low** \ˈwik-(,)lō\ 1 county E Ireland in Leinster area 782, pop 66,730 2 urban district & port, its *, SSE of Dublin 3 mountains Ireland along E coast; highest Lugnaquilla 3039 ft
- Wien** — see VIENNA
- Wies-ba-den** \ˈvēs-bäd-ən, ˈvis-\ city W Germany on the Rhine W of Frankfurt * of Hesse pop 259,900
- Wig-an** \ˈwig-ən\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester W of Manchester pop 81,258
- Wight, Isle of** \ˈwīt\ island S England in English channel constituting Isle of Wight county (* Newport area 147, pop 112,000)
- Wig-town** \ˈwig-tən, -ˈtaun\ or **Wig-town-shire** \-,shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county SW Scotland * Wigtown area 487
- Wilderness Road** trail from SW Va. to cen Ky. through Cumberland Gap blazed to site of Boonesborough by Daniel Boone 1775 & later extended to Falls of the Ohio at Louisville
- Wil-helms-ha-ven** \ˈvil-helmz-ˈhäf-ən, ˈvil-əmz-\ city & port W Germany NW of Bremen pop 102,700
- Wilkes-Barre** \ˈwilks-bar-ə, -ˈbar-ē, -ˈba(ə)r\ city NE Pa. on the Susquehanna SW of Scranton pop 58,866

Wilkes Land \ˈwɪlks\ coast region E Antarctica extending along Indian ocean S of Australia
Wil-kins-burg \ˈwɪl-kənz,-bɜrg\ borough SW Pa. pop 26,780
Wil-lam-ette \wə-ˈlɑm-ət\ river 190 m NW Oreg. flowing N into the Columbia
Wil-la-pa Bay \ˈwɪl-ə,-pə,-,pə\ inlet of the Pacific SW Wash.
Wil-lem-stad \ˈvɪl-əm,-stɑt\ city * of Netherlands Antilles on Curaçao I. pop 43,547
Willes-den \ˈwɪlz-dən\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Brent
Wil-liam-son, Mount \ˈwɪl-yəm-sən\ mountain 14,384 ft SE cen Calif. in Sierra Nevada NNW of Mt. Whitney
Wil-liams-port \ˈwɪl-yəmz,-pō(ə)rt,-,pō(ə)rt\ city N cen Pa. on West Branch of the Susquehanna pop 37,918
Wil-lough-by \ˈwɪl-ə-bē\ city NE Ohio NE of Cleveland pop 18,634
Wil-lo-wick \ˈwɪl-ə,wɪk\ city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 21,237
Wil-mette \ˈwɪl-ˈmet\ village NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 32,134
Wil-ming-ton \ˈwɪl-mɪŋ-tən\ 1 city & port N Del. pop 80,386 2 town NE Mass. SE of Lowell pop 17,102 3 city & port SE N.C. pop 46,169
Wilno — see VILNYUS
Wil-son \ˈwɪl-sən\ city E cen N.C. E of Raleigh pop 29,347
Wilson, Mount mountain 5704 ft SW Calif. NE of Pasadena
Wilt-shire \ˈwɪlt,-ʃi(ə)r; ˈwɪl-ʃər,-,wɪlt-ʃər\ county S England * Trowbridge area 1345, pop 506,700
Wim-ble-don \ˈwɪm-bəl-dən\ former municipal borough SE England in Surrey, now part of Merton
Win-ches-ter \ˈwɪn,-ʃes-tər,-,ʃes-tər\ 1 town E Mass. NW of Boston pop 22,269 2 city & borough S England * of Hampshire pop 31,041
Wind \ˈwɪnd\ river W cen Wyo., the upper course of the Bighorn
Windau — see VENTA, VENTSPILS
Wind Cave limestone cavern SW S.Dak. in Black hills in **Wind Cave National Park** (area 42)
Win-der-mere \ˈwɪn-də(r)-,mi(ə)r\ lake 10 m long NW England in Cumbria; largest in England
Wind-ham \ˈwɪn-dəm\ town E cen Conn. pop 19,626
Wind-hoek \ˈvɪnt,-hūk\ city * of South-West Africa pop 36,051
Wind River mountain range W cen Wyo. — see GANNETT PEAK
Wind River Canyon gorge of the Bighorn river W cen Wyo.
Wind-sor \ˈwɪn-zər\ 1 town N cen Conn. N of Hartford pop 22,502 2 city Canada in SE Ont. opposite Detroit, Mich. pop 203,300 3 or **New Windsor** royal borough S England in Berkshire on the Thames W of London pop 30,065
Windsor Locks town N Conn. N of Hartford pop 15,080
Wind-ward \ˈwɪn-dwərd\ 1 islands West Indies in the S Lesser Antilles extending S from Martinique but not including Barbados, Tobago, or Trinidad 2 former colony Brit. West Indies comprising territories of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, & Grenada in the Windward group & Dominica in the Leewards 3 or **F Iles du Vent** \æl-dū-vān\ islands S Pacific, E group of the Society islands, including Tahiti
Windward Passage channel between Cuba & Hispaniola
Win-ne-ba-go, Lake \ˈwɪn-ə-ˈbā-(g)ō\ lake 30 m long E Wis.
Win-ni-peg \ˈwɪn-ə,-peg\ 1 river 200 m Canada in W Ont. & SE Man. flowing from Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg 2 city Canada * of Man. pop 246,246 — **Win-ni-peg-ger** \-,-peg-ər\ n
Winnipeg, Lake lake 275 m long Canada in S cen Man. drained by Nelson river area 9460
Win-ni-pe-go-sis, Lake \ˈwɪn-ə-pə-ˈgō-səs\ lake Canada in W Man. W of Lake Winnipeg area 2086
Win-ni-pe-sau-kee, Lake \ˈwɪn-ə-pə-ˈsō-kē\ lake cen N.H. area 71
Wi-no-na \wə-ˈnō-nə\ city SE Minn. pop 26,438
Wi-noo-ski \wə-ˈnū-skē\ river 100 m N cen Vt. flowing into Lake Champlain
Win-ston-Sa-lem \ˈwɪn(t)-stən-ˈsā-ləm\ city N N.C. pop 132,913
Winter Haven city cen Fla. E of Lakeland pop 16,136
Winter Park city E Fla. N of Orlando pop 21,895
Win-ter-thur \ˈvɪnt-ər,-tū(ə)r\ commune N Switzerland in Zurich canton NE of Zurich pop 92,500
Win-throp \ˈwɪn(t)-thrəp\ town E Mass. ENE of Boston on Massachusetts Bay pop 20,335
Win-yah Bay \ˈwɪn,-yō\ inlet of the Atlantic E S.C.
Wis-con-sin \ˈwɪs-kən(t)-sən\ 1 river 430 m, cen Wis. flowing S & W into the Mississippi 2 state N cen U.S. * Madison area 56,164, pop 4,417,933 — **Wis-con-sin-ite** \-sə,-nīt\ n
Wisconsin Dells — see DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN
Wisconsin Rapids city cen Wis. pop 18,587
Wisla — see VISTULA
Wis-mar \ˈvɪs,-mār, ˈwɪz,-mār\ city & port NE Germany SW of Rostock pop 56,057
Wis-sa-hick-on \ˈwɪs-ə-ˈhɪk-ən\ creek SE Pa. flowing into the Schuylkill at Philadelphia
With-la-coo-chee \ˈwɪθ-lə-ˈkü-čē\ 1 river 110 m S Ga. & NW Fla. flowing SE into the Suwannee 2 river 120 m NW cen Fla. flowing NW into Gulf of Mexico
Wit-ten \ˈvɪt-ən\ city W Germany SW of Dortmund pop 97,472
Wit-ten-berg \ˈwɪt-ən,-bɜrg\ city E Germany E of Dessau pop 47,151
Wit-wa-ters-rand \ˈwɪt,-wət-ərz,-rand,-,wät-,-,ränd,-,rənt\ ridge of auriferous rock 62 m long & 23 m wide NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal
Wlo-cla-wek \vlət-ˈsläv,-ek\ or Russ **Vlo-tslavsk** \vlät-ˈsläfsk\ commune N cen Poland on the Vistula pop 77,200
Wo-burn \ˈwü-bɜrn, ˈwō-\ city E Mass. NW of Boston pop 37,406
Wolds, The \ˈwōl(d)z\ chalk hills NE England in No. Yorkshire, Humberside, & N Lincolnshire
Wolfs-burg \ˈwʊlfs,-bɜrg, ˈvɔlfs,-bū(ə)rg\ city W Germany NE of Brunswick pop 88,024
Wol-lon-gong \ˈwʊl-ən,-gɔŋ,-,gón\ city & port SE Australia in E New So. Wales S of Sydney pop (with suburbs) 155,160
Wol-ver-hamp-ton \ˈwʊl-vər,-ham(p)-tən\ borough W cen England in West Midlands NW of Birmingham pop 268,847
Won-san \ˈwən,-sən\ city & port N Korea on E coast pop 300,000

Wood Buffalo National Park reservation W Canada in N Alta. & S Mackenzie District area 17,300
Wood Green former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Haringey
Wood-land \ˈwʊd-lənd\ city W Calif. NW of Sacramento pop 20,677
Wood-lark \ˈwʊd,-lärk\ or **Mu-rua** \ˈmür-ə-wə\ island W Pacific in Solomon sea off SE end of New Guinea; attached to Papua New Guinea area 400
Woods, Lake of the lake S Canada & N U.S. in Ont., Man., & Minn. SE of Lake Winnipeg area 1485
Wood-stock \ˈwʊd,-stāk\ city Canada in SE Ont. pop 26,173
Wool-wich \ˈwʊl-ij,-ich\ former metropolitan borough E London, England, now part of Greenwich
Woom-er-a \ˈwʊm-ə-rə\ town So. Australia W of Lake Torrens
Woon-sock-et \wün-ˈsāk-ət, ˈwün-,\ city N R.I. pop 46,820
Woos-ter \ˈwʊs-tər\ city N cen Ohio SW of Akron pop 18,703
Worces-ter \ˈwʊs-tər\ 1 city E cen Mass. pop 176,572 2 or **Worces-ter-shire** \-tə(r)-,ʃi(ə)r,-,ʃər\ former county W cen England area 699 — see HEREFORD AND WORCESTER 3 city, its * pop 73,445
Worms \ˈwɜrmz, ˈvɔrm(p)s\ city W Germany on the Rhine NNW of Mannheim pop 77,642
Worth, Lake \ˈwɜrθ\ inlet (lagoon) of the Atlantic SE Fla.
Wor-thing \ˈwɜr-thɪŋ\ borough S England in West Sussex on English channel pop 88,210
Wor-thing-ton \ˈwɜr-thɪŋ-tən\ city cen Ohio pop 15,326
Wounded Knee \ˈwʊnd-dəd-ˈnē\ creek ab 50 m SW S. Dak. flowing NNW into White river S of Badlands National Monument
Wran-gel \ˈrɑŋ-gəl\ or Russ **Vran-ge-ly-a** \ˈvrän-gəl-yə\ island U.S.S.R. off NE Soviet Russia, Asia, in Arctic ocean
Wran-gell \ˈrɑŋ-gəl\ 1 island SE Alaska NE of Prince of Wales I. 2 mountain range S Alaska NW of St. Elias range — see BLACK-BURN (Mount)
Wrangell, Cape cape on Attu I. in Aleutians, Alaska; westernmost point of U.S., at 172°27'E
Wrangell, Mount active volcano 14,006 ft S Alaska in Wrangell mountains NW of Mt. Blackburn
Wrath, Cape \ˈrath, Scot ˈrɒθ or ˈræθ\ extreme NW point of Scotland, at 58°35'N
Wrex-ham \ˈrek-səm\ borough NE Wales in Clwyd pop 38,955
Wro-claw \ˈvrɔt,-släf,-,släv\ or G **Bres-lau** \ˈbres,-laʊ\ city SW Poland, chief city of Silesia pop 514,100
Wu \ˈwü\ river 500 m, cen China rising in W Kweichow & flowing through Szechwan into the Yangtze
Wu-chang \ˈwü-ˈchän\ former city E cen China — see WUHAN
Wu-chow \ˈwü-ˈjō\ city S China in E Kwangsi at junction of Kwei & West rivers pop 150,000
Wu-han \ˈwü-ˈhän\ city E cen China * of Hupei at junction of Han & Yangtze rivers; formed from the former separate cities of Hankow, Hanyang, & Wuchang pop 4,250,000
Wuhsien — see SOOCHOW
Wu-hu \ˈwü-ˈhü\ city E China in E Anhwei pop 300,000
Wu-pat-ki National Monument \ˈwü-ˈpat-kē\ reservation N Ariz. NNE of Flagstaff containing prehistoric Indian dwellings
Wup-per-tal \ˈvʊp-ər,-täl\ city W Germany in Ruhr valley ENE of Düsseldorf pop 413,000
Würt-tem-berg \ˈwɜrt-əm,-bɜrg, ˈwürt-; ˈvɜrt-əm,-berk\ region SW Germany between Baden & Bavaria; chief city Stuttgart; once a duchy, kingdom 1813–1918, state 1918–45; divided 1945–51, S part being joined to Hohenzollern forming **Württemberg-Hohenzollern** state & N part to N Baden forming **Württemberg-Baden** state; since 1951 part of Baden-Württemberg state
Würz-burg \ˈwɜrts,-bɜrg, ˈwurts-; ˈvɜrts,-bürk\ city W Germany on the Main in N Bavaria NW of Nuremberg pop 120,100
Wu-sih \ˈwü-ˈshē\ city E China in S Kiangsu NW of Soochow pop 900,000
Wutsin — see CHANGCHOW
Wu-tung-kiao \ˈwü-tʊŋ-čē-ˈaʊ\ city SW cen China in S Szechwan S of Chengtu pop 199,100
Wy-an-dotte \ˈwɪ-ən,-dät also ˈwɪn-\ city SE Mich. pop 41,061
Wye \ˈwɪ\ river 130 m E Wales & W England flowing into the Severn
Wy-o-ming \ˈwɪ-ˈō-mɪŋ\ 1 state NW U.S. * Cheyenne area 97,914, pop 332,416 2 valley NE Pa. along the Susquehanna 3 city SW Mich. pop 56,560 — **Wy-o-ming-ite** \-mɪŋ,-it\ n
Xan-thus \ˈzæn(t)-thəs\ 1 or Turk **Ko-ca** \kō-ˈjā\ river 75 m S Turkey flowing SW & S into the Mediterranean 2 city of ancient Lycia near mouth of the Xanthus
Xenia \ˈzē-nyə,-nē-ə\ city SW cen Ohio pop 25,373
Xeres — see JEREZ
Xin-gu \ʃhɛŋ-ˈgü\ river 1300 m, cen & N Brazil rising on Mato Grosso plateau & flowing N into the Amazon near its mouth
Xo-chi-mil-co \sō-ˈchi-ˈmēl(-)kō, sō-ˈshi-, ˈmil-\ city S cen Mexico, SE suburb of Mexico City pop 117,083
Ya-blo-noi \ˈyāb-lə-ˈnōi\ or **Ya-blo-no-voi** \-lə-nə-ˈvōi\ mountain range U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, on E border of Buryat Republic; highest peak Sokhondo 8228 ft
Yacarana — see JAVARÍ
Yad-kin \ˈyad-kən\ river 202 m, cen N.C., the upper course of the Pee Dee
Yafa — see JAFFA
Ya-ha-ta \yā-ˈhāt-ə\ or **Ya-wa-ta** \-ˈwāt-\ former city Japan in N Kyushu — see KITAKYUSHU

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Yak-i-ma \ˈyak-ə-mə\ 1 river 200 m S Wash. flowing SE into the Columbia 2 city S cen Wash. pop 45,588
Yak-u-tat Bay \ˈyak-ə-tat\ inlet of the Pacific SE Alaska
Yakutsk \yā-ˈküt-sk\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia * of Yakutsk Republic pop 108,000
Yakutsk Republic or **Ya-kut Republic** \yā-ˈküt\ or **Ya-ku-tia** \-k(y)ü-sh(ē)-ə\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia * Yakutsk area 1,182,300, pop 664,000
Yal-ta \ˈyöl-tə\ city & port U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on S coast of Crimea pop 57,000
Ya-lu \ˈyäl-(l)ü\ or **Am-nok** \ˈam-näk\ river 300 m SE Manchuria & NW Korea flowing N, W, & SW into Korea Bay
Ya-lung \ˈyā-lün\ river 725 m SW China in W Szechwan flowing S into the Yangtze
Ya-mal \yā-ˈmäl\ peninsula U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Asia, at N end of Ural mountains between Gulf of Ob & Kara sea
Yam-pa \ˈyam-pə\ river 200 m NW Colo. flowing W into the Green in Dinosaur National Monument
Ya-na \ˈyän-ə\ river 750 m U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N into Laptev sea
Ya-nam \yā-ˈnäm\ or **Ya-naon** \yā-ˈnaun\ town SE India in E Andhra Pradesh on N mouth of the Godavari
Yang-chow \ˈyän-ˈjō\ or formerly **Kiang-tu** \jē-ˈän-ˈdü\ city E China in SW Kiangsu NW of Nanking pop 210,000
Yang-chuan \ˈyän-ˈchü-ˈän\ city N China in E Shansi E of Taiyuan pop 177,400
Yangku — see TAIYUAN
Yang-tze or **Yang-tse** \ˈyän-ˈsē, ˈyän(k)t-ˈsē\ or **Yangtze Kiang** \kē-ˈän\ river 3100 m, cen China flowing from Kunlun Shan in SW Tsinghai E into East China sea
Yannina — see IOANNINA
Yaoun-dé or **Yaun-de** \yāun-ˈdā\ city W Africa * of Cameroon pop 178,000
Yap \ˈyap, ˈyöp\ or **Uap** \ˈwöp\ 1 district Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in W Carolines land area 46, pop 7625 2 islands, chief group in district pop 2856
Ya-qui \yā-ˈkē\ river 420 m NW Mexico in Sonora flowing SW into Gulf of California
Yar-kand \yār-ˈkand\ 1 river 500 m Kashmir & China flowing from Karakoram range N & W to join the Khotan in Sinkiang forming the Tarim 2 or **So-che** \ˈswä-ˈchə\ city W China in SW Sinkiang at oasis on Yarkand river pop 80,000
Yar-mouth \ˈyār-məth\ or **Great Yarmouth** borough & port E England in Norfolk on North sea pop 50,152
Ya-ro-slavl \yār-ə-ˈsläv-əl\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga NE of Moscow pop 517,000
Yavari — see JAVARI
Yaz-oo \yā-ˈzü, ˈyaz-(l)ü\ river 188 m Miss. flowing SW into the Mississippi
Yedo — see TOKYO
Ye-gor-ye-vsk or **Ye-gor-evsk** \yā-ˈgór-(y)əfsk\ city W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Moscow pop 65,000
Yellow, 1 or **Hwang Ho** \ˈhwän-ˈhō, ˈwän- \ or **Huang** river 3000 m N China flowing from Kunlun mountains in Tsinghai E into Po Hai 2 sea inlet of East China sea between N China & Korea
Yel-low-knife \ˈyel-ə-nif\ town Canada * of Northwest Territories in Mackenzie District on Great Slave Lake pop 5867
Yel-low-stone \ˈyel-ə-stōn\ river 671 m NW Wyo. & S & E Mont. flowing N through Yellowstone Lake (area 140) & Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone in Yellowstone National Park & NE into the Missouri in NW N.Dak. near Mont. border
Yellowstone Falls two waterfalls NW Wyo. in Yellowstone river at head of Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone; upper fall 109 ft, lower fall 308 ft
Yellowstone National Park reservation NW Wyo., E Idaho, & S Mont. including plateau region notable for numerous geysers & hot springs area 3458
Ye-men \yem-ən\ 1 or **Yemen Arab Republic** country SW Arabia bordering on Red sea; republic since 1962 * San'a area 75,000, pop 5,900,000 2 or **People's Democratic Republic of Yemen** or **Southern Yemen** country S Arabian peninsula on Gulf of Aden formed 1967 from former **Federation of South Arabia** (Brit. protectorate comprising crown colony of Aden & numerous semi-independent Arab sultanates & emirates) * Aden area 111,074, pop 1,470,000 — **Ye-me-ni** \ˈyem-ə-nē\ adj or n — **Ye-men-ite** \-ə-nit\ n
Yen-an \ˈyen-ˈän\ city NE cen China in cen Shensi pop 45,000
Yen-ch'i \ˈyen-ˈchē\ or **Ka-ra-shahr** \kär-ə-ˈshär\ city W China in cen Sinkiang on N edge of Takla Makan desert pop 130,000
Yen-i-sey or **Yen-i-sei** or **En-i-sei** \yen-ə-ˈsā\ river ab 2300 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N into Arctic ocean
Yentai — see CHEFOO
Ye-re-van \yer-ə-ˈvän\ or **Ere-van** or **Eri-van** \-(y)er-ə-\ city U.S.S.R. * of Armenian Republic pop 767,000
Ye-ru-pa-ja \yer-ə-ˈpä-(j)hä\ mountain 21,758 ft W cen Peru
Ye-sil Ir-mak \yā-ˈshē(ə)l-ir-ˈmäk\ river ab 250 m N Turkey in Asia flowing N into Black Sea
Ye-sil-koy \yesh-(l)ēl-ˈkoi\ or formerly **San Ste-fa-no** \san-ˈstef-ə-nō\ town Turkey in Europe on Sea of Marmara W of Istanbul
Yezd \ˈyezd\ or **Yazd** \ˈyazd\ city cen Iran pop 98,000
Yezo — see HOKKAIDO
Yin-chwan \ˈyin-ˈchü-ˈän\ or formerly **Ning-sia** or **Ning-hsia** \ˈniŋ-shē-ä\ city N China * of Ningsia on Yellow river pop 84,000
Ying-kow \ˈyin-ˈkau, ˈkō\ or **New-chwang** \ˈn(y)ü-ˈchü-ˈän\ city & port NE China in cen Liaoning on Gulf of Liaotung pop 215,000
Yo-ho National Park \ˈyō-(j)hō\ reservation W Canada in SE B.C. on Alta. border area 507
Yok-kai-chi \yō-ˈkī-ˈchē\ city & port Japan in S Honshu SW of Nagoya pop 218,981
Yo-ko-ha-ma \yō-kə-ˈhäm-ə\ city & port Japan in SE Honshu on Tokyo Bay S of Tokyo pop 2,144,000
Yo-ko-su-ka \yō-ˈkō-s(ə)-kə\ city & port Japan in Honshu W of entrance to Tokyo Bay pop 345,000
Yo-ne-za-wa \yō-nə-ˈzä-wä\ city Japan in N Honshu pop 92,764

Yon-kers \ˈyän-kərz\ city SE N.Y. N of New York City on the Hudson pop 204,370
Yonne \ˈyän\ river 120 m NE cen France flowing NNW into the Seine
York \ˈyō(ə)rk\ 1 city SE Pa. SE of Harrisburg pop 50,335 2 or **York-shire** \-shi(ə)r, -shər\ former county N England bordering on North Sea comprising city of York & (former) administrative counties of **East Riding** (* Beverley area 1172), **North Riding** (* Northallerton area 2128), & **West Riding** (* Wakefield area 2781) — see HUMBERSIDE, NORTH YORKSHIRE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE, WEST YORKSHIRE 3 or **anc Ebo-ra-cum** \i-ˈbör-ə-kəm, ˈbär-\ city in N England in No. Yorkshire on the Ouse pop 104,513
York, Cape — see CAPE YORK PENINSULA
Yorke \ˈyō(ə)rk\ peninsula Australia in SE So. Australia between Spencer gulf and Gulf of St. Vincent
York river estuary 40 m E Va. formed by confluence of Pamunkey & Mattaponi rivers & flowing SE into Chesapeake Bay
Yo-sem-i-te \yō-ˈsem-ət-ē\ 1 waterfall E cen Calif. descending from rim of Yosemite valley in two falls (upper fall 1430 ft, lower fall 320 ft connected by a cascade 815 ft high) 2 glaciated valley of the Merced river E cen Calif. on W slope of Sierra Nevada in **Yosemite National Park** (area 1182)
Yo-su \ˈyō-(l)sü\ city & port S Korea on Korea strait SE of Kwangju pop 113,651
Yough-io-ghe-ny \yäk-ə-ˈgā-nē, ˈyō-hə-, ˈgen-ē\ river 135 m NE W. Va., NW Md., & SW Pa. flowing N & NW into the Monongahela
Youngs-town \ˈyən-staun\ city NE Ohio pop 139,788
Youth, Isle of or formerly **Isle of Pines** island W Cuba in the Caribbean area 1180
Ypres — see IEPER
Yp-si-lan-ti \ip-sə-ˈlant-ē\ city SE Mich. pop 29,538
Yser \ē-ˈze(ə)r\ river 55 m France & Belgium flowing into North sea
Yssel — see IJSSEL
Yü \ˈyü\ or **Siang** \shē-ˈän\ river 400 m SE China in Yunnan & Kwangsi flowing E to unite with the Hungshui forming West river
Yu-an \yü-ˈän\ or **Yu-en** \-ˈän, -ˈen\ river 500 m SE cen China flowing from Kweichow NE to Tungting Lake
Yu-bi \ˈyü-bē\ or **Ju-by** \ˈjü-, \ **Cape** cape NW Africa on NW coast of Western Sahara
Yu-ca-tán \yü-kə-ˈtan, -ˈtän\ 1 peninsula SE Mexico & N Central America including Belize & part of Guatemala 2 channel between Yucatán & W end of Cuba 3 state SE Mexico at N end of Yucatán peninsula * Mérida area 23,926, pop 774,011
Yu-go-sla-via or **Ju-go-sla-via** \yü-gō-ˈsläv-ē-ə\ country S Europe bordering on the Adriatic; established 1918 as a kingdom (**Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slo-venes** \ˈsərbz-ˈkröt-sən-ˈslō-vēnz also -ˈkrō-at-sən-), became a federal republic 1945 * Belgrade area 99,044, pop 20,550,000 — **Yu-go-slav** \yü-gō-ˈsläv, -ˈsläv\ or **Yu-go-sla-vi-an** \-ˈsläv-ē-ən\ adj or n
Yu-kon \ˈyü-kän\ 1 river 1979 m Yukon Territory & Alaska flowing NW & SW into Bering sea — see LEWES 2 or **Yukon Territory** territory NW Canada between Alaska & B.C. bordering on Arctic ocean * Whitehorse area 205,346, pop 17,000
Yu-ma \ˈyü-mə\ city SW Ariz. on Colorado river pop 29,007
Yungki — see KIRIN
Yungkia — see WENCHOW
Yungning — see NANNING
Yun-nan or **Yün-nan** \yü-ˈnän\ 1 province SW China bordering on Indochina & Burma * Kunming area 168,417, pop 23,000,000 2 or **Yunnanfu** — see KUNMING — **Yun-nan-ese** \yü-nə-ˈnēz, -ˈnēs\ adj or n
Yun-que or **El Yunque** \el-ˈyün-(l)kə\ mountain 3496 ft E Puerto Rico
Yü Shan — see MORRISON (Mount)
Yuzovka — see DONETSK
Yver-don \ē-ver-dōn\ commune W Switzerland N of Lausanne pop 20,538
Zaan-dam \zän-ˈdam, -ˈdäm\ commune W Netherlands NW of Amsterdam pop 63,535
Zab-rze \ˈzáb-(l)zhä\ or **G Hin-den-burg** \ˈhin-dən-bərg, -ˈbü(ə)rg\ city SW Poland in Silesia pop 199,800
Za-ca-te-cas \zak-ə-ˈtä-kəs, -ˈtek-əs\ 1 state N cen Mexico area 28,122, pop 949,663 2 city, its * pop 56,829
Za-dar \zäd-är\ or **It Za-ra** \ˈzär-ə\ city & port W Yugoslavia in Croatia; held by Italy 1920-47 pop 31,000
Zag-a-zig \zag-ə-zig\ or **Za-qa-zig** \zä-ˈkä-zēk\ city N Egypt NNE of Cairo pop 173,300
Za-greb \zäg-reb\ or **G Agram** \äg-räm\ city NW Yugoslavia * of Croatia pop 565,000
Zag-ros \zag-rəs, -rös\ mountains W & S Iran bordering on Turkey, Iraq, & Persian gulf; highest over 14,000 ft
Zaire \zi(ə)r, zä-ˈi(ə)r\ 1 river in Africa — see CONGO 2 or formerly **Congo** or **Democratic Republic of the Congo** or earlier **Belgian Congo** country cen Africa comprising most of Congo river basin E of lower Congo river; a republic * Kinshasa area 893,000, pop 22,480,000 — **Zair-ian** \zi-rē-ən, zä-ˈir-ē-\ adj or n
Zakarpatskaya — see RUTHENIA
Zá-kin-thos or **Zá-kyn-thos** \zäk-ən-thōs\ or **Zan-te** \zant-ē\ or **anc Za-cyn-thus** \zä-ˈsin(t)-thās\ 1 island W Greece, one of the Ionian islands, SSE of Cephalonia area 156 2 its chief town
Za-ko-pa-ne \zäk-ə-ˈpän-(l)ä\ city S Poland in Tatra mountains S of Krakow pop 27,000
Za-ma \zä-mä, ˈzäm-ə\ ancient town N Africa SW of Carthage
Zam-be-zi or **Zam-be-si** \zam-ˈbē-zē\ river 1650 m SE Africa flowing from NW Zambia into Mozambique channel
Zam-bia \zam-bē-ə\ or formerly **Northern Rhodesia** country S Africa; formerly a Brit. protectorate; independent republic within the Brit. Commonwealth since 1964 * Lusaka area 290,410, pop 4,280,000 — **Zam-bi-an** \zam-bē-ən\ adj or n
Zam-bo-an-ga \zam-bə-ˈwäng-gə\ city & port Philippines on SW coast of Mindanao pop 176,800
Za-mo-ra \zä-ˈmör-ə, -ˈmör-\ 1 province NW Spain in cen León area 4097, pop 251,934 2 city, its * pop 49,029

Zancle — see MESSINA

Zanesville \ˈzānz-vil\ city E cen Ohio pop 33,045

Zan-zī-bar \ˈzānz-zə-ˈbār\ 1 island E Africa off NE Tanganyika area 640, pop 190,494; formerly a sultanate, with Pemba & adjacent islands forming a Brit. protectorate; became independent 1963; united 1964 with Tanganyika in United Republic of Tanzania 2 city & port * of the island & protectorate pop 68,490 — **Zan-zī-bari** \ˈzānz-zə-ˈbār-ē\ n

Za-po-ro-zhe or **Za-po-ro-zhye** \ˈzäp-ə-ˈrō-zhə\ or formerly **Aleksan-drovsk** \ˈal-ik-ˈsan-drəfsk, -el\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Ukraine pop 658,000

Za-ra-go-za \ˈzar-ə-ˈgō-zə\ or **Sar-a-gos-sa** \ˈsar-ə-ˈgäs-ə\ 1 province NE Spain in W Aragon area 6726, pop 760,186 2 city, its *, on the Ebro pop 387,529

Zealand — see SJÆLLAND

Zee-brug-ge \ˈzē-brəg-ə\ town NW Belgium; port for Bruges

Zee-land \ˈzē-länd, -ˈzā-, -ˈzā-länd\ province SW Netherlands * Mid-delburg area 1040, pop 305,754

Zeist \ˈzist\ commune cen Netherlands E of Utrecht pop 55,619

Zem-po-al-te-pec \ˈzem-pə-ˈwāl-tə-ˈpek\ or **Zem-po-al-te-petl** \ˈ-,wāl-ˈtā-,pet-ˈl, -ˈwāl-tə-\ mountain 11,138 ft SE Mexico in Oaxaca

Zer-matt \ˈ(t)ser-ˈmät\ village SW cen Switzerland in Valais in Pen-nine Alps NE of the Matterhorn

Zetland — see SHETLAND

Zhda-nov \zhə-ˈdän-əf, -ˈshtän-\ or formerly **Ma-ri-u-pol** \ˈmar-ē-ˈü-pöl\ city U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine on Sea of Azov pop 417,000

Zhi-to-mir \zhi-ˈtō-mi(ə)r\ city U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine pop 161,000

Zim-ba-bwe \zim-ˈbāb-wē, -(ˈ)wā\ 1 archaeological site NE Zim-babwe (2) 2 or formerly **Southern Rhodesia** or 1970-79 **Rhodesia** country S Africa S of the Zambezi; a self-governing Brit. colony which declared itself a republic 1970 and adopted majority rule 1979 * Salisbury area 150,333, pop 5,500,000

Zinovievsk — see KIROVOGRAD

Zi-on \ˈzi-ən\ city NE Ill. N of Waukegan pop 17,268

Zi-on \ˈzi-ən\ or **Si-on** \ˈsi-\ 1 the stronghold of Jerusalem conquered by David 2 a hill in Jerusalem occupied in ancient times

by the Jewish Temple 3 JERUSALEM 4 ISRAEL

Zi-on National Park \ˈzi-ən\ reservation SW Utah (area 204) centering around **Zion Canyon** of Virgin river

Zi-pan-gu \zə-ˈpən-(ˈ)gü\ JAPAN — the name used by Marco Polo

Zi-pa-qui-rá \ˈsē-pə-ki-ˈrā\ town cen Colombia N of Bogotá

Zla-to-ust \ˈzlät-ə-ˈüst\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, in the S Urals pop 181,000

Zlin — see GOTTLWALDOV

Zoan — see TANIS

Zom-ba \ˈzäm-bə\ city SE Malawi 70 m S of Lake Malawi pop 20,000

Zon-gul-dak \ˈzõn-gəl-ˈdäk\ city & port NW Turkey pop 55,404

Zor — see TYRE

Zug \ˈ(t)sük, -ˈzüg\ or **F Zoug** \ˈzüg\ 1 canton N cen Switzerland area 92, pop 67,996 2 commune, its *, on Lake of Zug pop 22,972

Zug, Lake of lake N cen Switzerland in Zug & Schwyz cantons N of Lake of Lucerne area 15

Zug-spit-ze \ˈ(t)sük-s(h)pit-sə, -ˈzüg-\ mountain 9721 ft S Germany; highest in Bavarian Alps & in Germany

Zui-der Zee \ˈzīd-ər-ˈzā, -ˈzē\ former inlet of North sea N Netherlands — see IJSSELMEER

Zuidholland — see SOUTH HOLLAND

Zu-lu-land \ˈzü-(ˈ)lü-land\ territory E Republic of So. Africa in NE Natal bordering on Indian ocean N of Tugela river area 10,427, pop 570,160

Zungaria — see DZUNGARIA

Zu-rich \ˈzü(ə)r-ik\ or **G Zü-rich** \ˈtsü-rik\ 1 canton N Switzerland area 665, pop 1,107,788 2 city, its *, at NW end of Lake of Zurich pop 432,400

Zurich, Lake of lake 25 m long N cen Switzerland

Zut-phen \ˈzət-fən\ commune E Netherlands on IJssel river pop 27,610

Zwick-au \ˈtsfik-, -au, -ˈzwik-\ city E Germany S of Leipzig pop 127,477

Zwol-le \ˈzvöl-ə, -ˈzwöl-\ city E Netherlands * of Overijssel pop 76,167

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Colleges and Universities

United States

- Abilene Christian U.** Abilene, Tex. 79601; 1906
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural C. Tifton, Ga. 31794; junior, 1907
Adams State C. of Colorado Alamosa, Colo. 81101; 1921
Adelphi U. Garden City, N.Y. 11530; 1896
Adirondack Comm. C. Glens Falls, N.Y. 12801; junior, 1961
Adrian C. Adrian, Mich. 49221; 1845
Aeronautics, Acad. of Flushing, N.Y. 11371; junior, 1932
Agnes Scott C. Decatur, Ga. 30030; 1889
Aiken Technical C. Aiken, S.C. 29801; junior, 1969
Aims Comm. C. Greeley, Colo. 80631; junior, 1967
Air Force, Comm. C. of the San Antonio, Tex. 78236; junior, 1972
Air Force Inst. of Tech. Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433; 1919
Akron, U. of Akron, Ohio 44325; 1870
Alabama, U. of Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35486; 1831
Alabama A. & M. U. Normal, Ala. 35762; 1873
Alabama Christian C. Montgomery, Ala. 36109; junior, 1942
Alabama in Birmingham, U. of 35294; 1966
Alabama in Huntsville, U. of 35807; 1966
Alabama State U. Montgomery, Ala. 36104; 1874
Alameda, C. of Alameda, Calif. 94501; junior, 1964
Alaska, U. of Anchorage, Alaska 99504; 1970
Alaska, U. of Fairbanks, Alaska 99701; 1917
Alaska Pacific U. Anchorage, Alaska 99504; 1957
Albany Junior C. Albany, Ga. 31705; 1966
Albany State C. Albany, Ga. 31705; 1903
Albemarle, C. of the Elizabeth City, N.C. 27909; junior, 1960
Albertus Magnus C. New Haven, Conn. 06511; 1925
Albion C. Albion, Mich. 49224; 1835
Albright C. Reading, Pa. 19604; 1856
Albuquerque, U. of Albuquerque, N.Mex. 87120; 1940
Alcorn State U. Lorman, Miss. 39096; 1871
Alderson-Broadbent C. Philippi, W.Va. 26416; 1871
Alexander City State Junior C. Alexander City, Ala. 35010; 1965
Alfred U. Alfred, N.Y. 14802; 1836
Alice Lloyd C. Pippa Passes, Ky. 48144; junior, 1923
Allan Hancock C. Santa Maria, Calif. 93454; junior, 1920
Allegheny Comm. C. Cumberland, Md. 21502; junior, 1961
Allegheny C. Meadville, Pa. 16335; 1815
Allegheny County, Comm. C. of Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212; junior, 1965
Allen County Comm. Junior C. Iola, Kans. 66749; 1923
Allentown C. of St. Francis de Sales Center Valley, Pa. 18034; 1965
Allen U. Columbia, S.C. 29204; 1870
Alliance C. Cambridge Springs, Pa. 16403; 1912
Alma C. Alma, Mich. 48801; 1886
Alpena Comm. C. Alpena, Mich. 49707; junior, 1952
Alvernia C. Reading, Pa. 19607; 1958
Alverno C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53215; 1887
Alvin Comm. C. Alvin, Tex. 77511; junior, 1949
Amarillo C. Amarillo, Tex. 79105; junior, 1929
American Baptist C. Nashville, Tenn. 37207; 1924
American Conservatory of Music Chicago, Ill. 60605; 1886
American International C. Springfield, Mass. 01109; 1885
American River C. Sacramento, Calif. 95841; junior, 1955
American Samoa Comm. C. Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799; junior, 1970
American Technological U. Killeen, Tex. 76541; 1973
American U. Washington, D.C. 20016; 1893
Amherst C. Amherst, Mass. 01002; 1821
Ancilla Domini C. Donaldson, Ind. 46513; junior, 1937
Anderson C. Anderson, Ind. 46011; 1917
Anderson C. Anderson, S.C. 29621; junior, 1911
Andrew C. Cuthbert, Ga. 31740; junior, 1854
Andrews U. Berrien Springs, Mich. 49104; 1874
Angelina C. Lufkin, Tex. 75901; junior, 1968
Angelo State U. San Angelo, Tex. 76901; 1928
Anna Maria C. Paxton, Mass. 01612; 1946
Anne Arundel Comm. C. Arnold, Md. 21012; junior, 1961
Anoka-Ramsey Comm. C. Coon Rapids, Minn. 55433; junior, 1965
Antelope Valley C. Lancaster, Calif. 93534; junior, 1929
Antioch U. Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387; 1852
Appalachian Bible C. Bradley, W.Va. 25818; 1950
Appalachian State U. Boone, N.C. 28607; 1903
Aquinas C. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; 1886
Aquinas Junior C. Milton, Mass. 02186; 1956
Aquinas Junior C. Nashville, Tenn. 37205; 1961
Arapahoe Comm. C. Littleton, Colo. 80120; junior, 1965
Arizona, U. of Tucson, Ariz. 85721; 1885
Arizona State U. Tempe, Ariz. 85281; 1885
Arizona Western C. Yuma, Ariz. 85364; junior, 1963
Arkansas, U. of Fayetteville, Ark. 72701; 1871
Arkansas at Little Rock, U. of 72204; 1927
Arkansas at Monticello, U. of 71655; 1909
Arkansas at Pine Bluff, U. of 71601; 1873
Arkansas Baptist C. Little Rock, Ark. 72202; 1884
Arkansas C. Batesville, Ark. 72501; 1872
Arkansas Medical Sciences, U. of Little Rock, Ark. 72201; 1879
Arkansas State U. State University, Ark. 72467; 1909
Arkansas Tech. U. Russellville, Ark. 72801; 1909
Armstrong C. Berkeley, Calif. 94704; 1918
Armstrong State C. Savannah, Ga. 31406; 1935
Art Center C. of Design Pasadena, Calif. 91103; 1930
Art Inst. of Chicago, Sch. of the Chicago, Ill. 60603; 1866
Asbury C. Wilmore, Ky. 40390; 1890
Asheville-Buncombe Technical Inst. Asheville, N.C. 28801; junior, 1959
Ashland C. Ashland, Ohio 44805; 1878
Asnuntuck Comm. C. Enfield, Conn. 06082; junior, 1972
Assumption C. Worcester, Mass. 01609; 1904
Assumption C. for Sisters Mendham, N.J. 07945; junior, 1953
Athenaeum of Ohio, The Norwood, Ohio 45212; 1829
Athens State C. Athens, Ala. 35611; 1822
Atlanta Christian C. East Point, Ga. 30344; 1937
Atlanta C. of Art Atlanta, Ga. 30309; 1928
Atlanta Junior C. Atlanta, Ga. 30310; 1974
Atlanta U. Atlanta, Ga. 30314; 1865
Atlantic, C. of the Bar Harbor, Me. 04609; 1969
Atlantic Christian C. Wilson, N.C. 27893; 1902
Atlantic Comm. C. Mays Landing, N.J. 08330; junior, 1964
Atlantic Union C. South Lancaster, Mass. 01561; 1882
Auburn U. Auburn, Ala. 36830; 1856
Augsburg C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55404; 1869
Augusta C. Augusta, Ga. 30904; 1925
Augustana C. Rock Island, Ill. 61201; 1860
Augustana C. Sioux Falls, S.Dak. 57102; 1860
Aurora C. Aurora, Ill. 60507; 1893
Austin C. Sherman, Tex. 75090; 1849
Austin Comm. C. Austin, Minn. 55912; junior, 1940
Austin Peay State U. Clarksville, Tenn. 37040; 1927
Averett C. Danville, Va. 24541; 1859
Avila C. Kansas City, Mo. 64145; 1866
Azusa Pacific C. Azusa, Calif. 91702; 1899
Babson C. Babson Park, Mass. 02157; 1919
Bacone C. Bacone, Okla. 74420; junior, 1880
Bainbridge Junior C. Bainbridge, Ga. 31717; 1970
Baker C. Baker, Oreg. 97814; junior, 1957
Baker U. Baldwin City, Kans. 66006; 1858
Bakersfield C. Bakersfield, Calif. 93305; junior, 1913
Baldwin-Wallace C. Berea, Ohio 44017; 1845
Ball State U. Muncie, Ind. 47306; 1918
Baltimore, Comm. C. of Baltimore, Md. 21215; junior, 1947
Baltimore, U. of Baltimore, Md. 21201; 1925
Baltimore Hebrew C. Baltimore, Md. 21215; 1919
Bangor Theol. Sem. Bangor, Me. 04401; 1814
Baptist Bible C. Springfield, Mo. 65802; 1925
Baptist Bible C. of Pennsylvania Clarks Summit, Pa. 18411; 1932
Baptist C. at Charleston S.C. 29411; 1960
Barat C. Lake Forest, Ill. 60045; 1857
Barber-Scotia C. Concord, N.C. 28025; 1867
Bard C. Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y. 12504; 1860
Barnard C. New York, N.Y. 10027; 1889
Barrington C. Barrington, R.I. 02806; 1900
Barron County Teachers C. Rice Lake, Wis. 54868; junior, 1907
Barry C. Miami, Fla. 33161; 1940
Barstow C. Barstow, Calif. 92311; junior, 1960
Bartlesville Wesleyan C. Bartlesville, Okla. 74003; 1910
Barton County Comm. Junior C. Great Bend, Kans. 67530; 1965
Bates C. Lewiston, Me. 04240; 1864
Bayamon Central U. Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00619; 1961
Bay de Noc Comm. C. Escanaba, Mich. 49829; junior, 1963
Baylor U. Waco, Tex. 76703; 1845
Bay Path Junior C. Longmeadow, Mass. 01106; 1897
Bay State Junior C. of Business Boston, Mass. 02116; 1946

- Beal Business C.** Bangor, Me. 04401; 1891
Beaufort County Technical Inst. Washington, N.C. 27889; junior, 1967
Beaufort Technical Ed. Center Beaufort, S.C. 29902; junior, 1968
Beaver C. Glenside, Pa. 19038; 1853
Beaver County, Comm. C. of Monaca, Pa. 15061; junior, 1966
Becker Junior C. Worcester, Mass. 01609; 1887
Beckley C. Beckley, W.Va. 25801; junior, 1933
Bee County C. Beeville, Tex. 78102; junior, 1966
Belhaven C. Jackson, Miss. 39202; 1894
Bellarmine C. Louisville, Ky. 40205; 1950
Belleville Area C. Belleville, Ill. 62221; junior, 1946
Bellevue C. Bellevue, Nebr. 68005; 1965
Bellevue Comm. C. Bellevue, Wash. 98007; junior, 1966
Belmont Abbey C. Belmont, N.C. 28012; 1878
Belmont C. Nashville, Tenn. 37203; 1951
Beloit C. Beloit, Wis. 53511; 1846
Bemidji State U. Bemidji, Minn. 56601; 1913
Benedict C. Columbia, S.C. 29204; 1870
Benedictine C., The Atchison, Kans. 66002; 1857
Bennett C. Greensboro, N.C. 27420; 1873
Bennington C. Bennington, Vt. 05201; 1925
Bentley C. Waltham, Mass. 02154; 1917
Berea C. Berea, Ky. 40403; 1855
Bergen Comm. C. Paramus, N.J. 07652; junior, 1965
Berklee C. of Music Boston, Mass. 02215; 1945
Berkshire Christian C. Lenox, Mass. 01240; 1897
Berkshire Comm. C. Pittsfield, Mass. 01201; junior, 1960
Bernard M. Baruch C. New York, N.Y. 10010; 1919
Berry C. Mount Berry, Ga. 30149; 1902
Bethany Bible C. Santa Cruz, Calif. 95066; 1919
Bethany C. Lindsborg, Kans. 67456; 1881
Bethany C. Bethany, W.Va. 26032; 1840
Bethany Lutheran C. Mankato, Minn. 56001; 1911
Bethany Nazarene C. Bethany, Okla. 73008; 1899
Bethel C. Mishawaka, Ind. 46544; 1947
Bethel C. North Newton, Kans. 67117; 1887
Bethel C. St. Paul, Minn. 55112; 1871
Bethel C. McKenzie, Tenn. 38201; 1842
Bethune-Cookman C. Daytona Beach, Fla. 32015; 1872
Beulah Heights C. Atlanta, Ga. 30316; 1928
Big Bend Comm. C. Moses Lake, Wash. 98837; junior, 1962
Biola C. La Mirada, Calif. 90639; 1908
Birmingham-Southern C. Birmingham, Ala. 35204; 1856
Biscayne C. Miami, Fla. 33054; 1962
Bishop C. Dallas, Tex. 75241; 1881
Bismarck Junior C. Bismarck, N.Dak. 58501; 1939
Blackburn C. Carlinville, Ill. 62626; 1835
Black Hawk C. Moline, Ill. 61265; junior, 1946
Black Hills State C. Spearfish, S.Dak. 57783; 1883
Bladen Technical Inst. Dublin, N.C. 28332; junior, 1967
Blinn C. Brenham, Tex. 77833; junior, 1883
Bloomfield C. Bloomfield, N.J. 07003; 1868
Bloomsburg State C. Bloomsburg, Pa. 17815; 1839
Bluefield C. Bluefield, Va. 24605; junior, 1922
Bluefield State C. Bluefield, W.Va. 24701; 1895
Blue Mountain C. Blue Mountain, Miss. 38610; 1873
Blue Mountain Comm. C. Pendleton, Oreg. 97801; junior, 1962
Blue Ridge Comm. C. Weyers Cave, Va. 24486; junior, 1967
Blue Ridge Technical Inst. Flat Rock, N.C. 28731; junior, 1969
Bluffton C. Bluffton, Ohio 45817; 1899
Bob Jones U. Greenville, S.C. 29614; 1927
Boca Raton, C. of Boca Raton, Fla. 33432; junior, 1963
Boise State U. Boise, Idaho 83707; 1932
Borough of Manhattan Comm. C. New York, N.Y. 10020; junior, 1963
Borromeo C. of Ohio Wickliffe, Ohio, 44092; 1953
Boston C. Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167; 1863
Boston Conservatory of Music Boston, Mass. 02115; 1867
Boston State C. Boston, Mass. 02115; 1852
Boston U. Boston, Mass. 02215; 1869
Bowdoin C. Brunswick, Me. 04011; 1794
Bowie State C. Bowie, Md. 20715; 1867
Bowling Green State U. Bowling Green, Ohio 43402; 1910
Bradford C. Bradford, Mass. 01830; 1803
Bradley U. Peoria, Ill. 61606; 1897
Brainerd Comm. C. Brainerd, Minn. 56401; junior, 1938
Brandeis U. Waltham, Mass. 02154; 1947
Brandywine C. Wilmington, Del. 19803; junior, 1967
Brazosport C. Lake Jackson, Tex. 77566; junior, 1968
Brenau C. Gainesville, Ga. 30501; 1878
Brescia C. Owensboro, Ky. 42301; 1874
Brevard C. Brevard, N.C. 28712; junior, 1853
Brevard Comm. C. Cocoa, Fla. 32922; junior, 1960
Brewer State Junior C. Fayette, Ala. 35555; 1968
Brewton-Parker C. Mt. Vernon, Ga. 30445; junior, 1904
Briar Cliff C. Sioux City, Iowa 51104; 1930
Bridgeport, U. of Bridgeport, Conn. 06602; 1927
Bridgeport Engineering Inst. Bridgeport, Conn. 06603; 1924
Bridgewater C. Bridgewater, Va. 22812; 1880
Bridgewater State C. Bridgewater, Mass. 02324; 1840
Brigham Young U. Provo, Utah 84601; 1875
Bristol Comm. C. Fall River, Mass. 02720; junior, 1966
Bronx Comm. C. Bronx, N.Y. 10468; junior, 1957
Brookdale Comm. C. Lincroft, N.J. 07738; junior, 1967
Brooklyn C. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11210; 1930
Brooks C. Long Beach, Calif. 90804; junior, 1971
Brooks Inst. Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103; 1945
Broome Comm. C. Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; junior, 1946
Broward Comm. C. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33314; junior, 1960
Brown U. Providence, R.I. 02912; 1764
Brunswick Junior C. Brunswick, Ga. 31520; 1964
Bryan C. Dayton, Tenn. 37321; 1930
Bryant C. Smithfield, R.I. 02917; 1863
Bryn Mawr C. Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010; 1880
Bucknell U. Lewisburg, Pa. 17837; 1846
Bucks County Comm. C. Newtown, Pa. 18940; junior, 1965
Buena Vista C. Storm Lake, Iowa 50588; 1891
Buffalo County Teachers C. Alma, Wis. 54610; junior, 1902
Bunker Hill Comm. C. Charlestown, Mass. 02129; junior, 1973
Burlington County C. Pemberton, N.J. 08068; junior, 1966
Butler County Comm. C. Butler, Pa. 16001; junior, 1965
Butler County Comm. Junior C. El Dorado, Kans. 67042; 1927
Butler U. Indianapolis, Ind. 46208; 1850
Butte C. Oroville, Calif. 95965; junior, 1967
Cabrillo C. Aptos, Calif. 95003; junior, 1959
Cabrini C. Radnor, Pa. 19087; 1957
Caldwell C. Caldwell, N.J. 07006; 1939
Caldwell Comm. C. and Technical Inst. Lenoir, N.C. 28645; junior, 1964
California, Berkeley, U. of 94720; 1868
California, Davis, U. of 95616; 1908
California, Irvine, U. of 92664; 1965
California, Los Angeles, U. of 90024; 1881
California, Riverside, U. of 92502; 1907
California, San Diego, U. of 92037; 1901
California, San Francisco, U. of 94143; 1873
California, Santa Barbara, U. of 93106; 1891
California, Santa Cruz, U. of 95060; 1965
California Baptist C. Riverside, Calif. 92504; 1950
California Christian C. Fresno, Calif. 93703; 1955
California C. of Arts and Crafts Oakland, Calif. 94618; 1907
California C. of Podiatric Medicine San Francisco, Calif. 94115; 1914
California Inst. of Tech. Pasadena, Calif. 91109; 1891
California Inst. of the Arts Valencia, Calif. 91355; 1883
California Lutheran C. Thousand Oaks, Calif. 91360; 1959
California Maritime Acad. Vallejo, Calif. 94590; 1929
California Polytechnic State U., San Luis Obispo 93410; 1901
California State C. California, Pa. 15419; 1852
California State C., Bakersfield 93309; 1965
California State C., San Bernardino 92407; 1960
California State C., Stanislaus Turlock, Calif. 95380; 1957
California State Polytechnic U., Pomona 91766; 1938
California State U., Chico 95926; 1887
California State U., Dominguez Hills Carson, Calif. 90747; 1960
California State U., Fresno 93710; 1911
California State U., Fullerton 92631; 1957
California State U., Hayward 94542; 1957
California State U., Long Beach 90801; 1949
California State U., Los Angeles 90032; 1947
California State U., Northridge 91324; 1958
California State U., Sacramento 95819; 1947
Calumet C. Whiting, Ind. 46394; 1951
Calvary Bible C. Kansas City, Mo. 64111; 1932
Calvin C. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; 1876
Camden County C. Blackwood, N.J. 08012; junior, 1966
Cameron U. Lawton, Okla. 73501; 1908
Campbellsville C. Campbellsville, Ky. 42718; 1906
Campbell U. Buies Creek, N.C. 27506; 1887
Cañada C. Redwood City, Calif. 94061; junior, 1968
Canal Zone C. Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; 1933
Canisius C. Buffalo, N.Y. 14208; 1870
Canyons, C. of the Valencia, Calif. 91355; junior, 1969
Cape Cod Comm. C. West Barnstable, Mass. 02668; junior, 1961
Cape Fear Technical Inst. Wilmington, N.C. 28401; junior, 1958
Capital U. Columbus, Ohio 43209; 1850
Capitol Inst. of Tech. Kensington, Md. 20795; 1964
Cardinal Glennon C. St. Louis, Mo. 63119; 1900
Cardinal Newman C. St. Louis, Mo. 63121; 1976
Cardinal Stritch C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53217; 1932
Caribbean U. C. Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00619; 1969
Carl Albert Junior C. Poteau, Okla. 74953; 1934
Carleton C. Northfield, Minn. 55057; 1866
Carlow C. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213; 1929
Carl Sandburg C. Galesburg, Ill. 61401; junior, 1967
Carnegie-Mellon U. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213; 1900
Carroll C. Helena, Mont. 59601; 1909
Carroll C. Waukesha, Wis. 53186; 1840
Carson-Newman C. Jefferson City, Tenn. 37760; 1851
Carteret Technical Inst. Morehead City, N.C. 28557; junior, 1963
Carthage C. Kenosha, Wis. 53140; 1847
Carver Bible Inst. and C. Atlanta, Ga. 30302; 1943
Casco Bay C. Portland, Me. 04101; junior, 1863
Case Western Reserve U. Cleveland, Ohio 44106; 1826
Casper C. Casper, Wyo. 82601; junior, 1945
Castleton State C. Castleton, Vt. 05735; 1787
Catawba C. Salisbury, N.C. 28144; 1851
Catawba Valley Technical Inst. Hickory, N.C. 28601; junior, 1958
Cathedral C. of the Immaculate Conception Douglaston, N.Y. 11362; 1914
Catholic U. of America Washington, D.C. 20017; 1887
Catholic U. of Puerto Rico Ponce, Puerto Rico 00731; 1948
Catonsville Comm. C. Catonsville, Md. 21228; junior, 1957

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- Cayuga County Comm. C.** Auburn, N.Y. 13021; junior, 1953
Cazenovia C. Cazenovia, N.Y. 13035; junior, 1824
Cecil Comm. C. North East, Md. 21901; junior, 1968
Cedar Crest C. Allentown, Pa. 18104; 1867
Cedar Valley C. Lancaster, Tex. 75134; junior, 1974
Cedarville C. Cedarville, Ohio 45314; 1887
Centenary C. Hackettstown, N.J. 07840; 1867
Centenary C. of Louisiana Shreveport, La. 71104; 1825
Center for Creative Studies Detroit, Mich. 48202; 1926
Center for Early Ed. Los Angeles, Calif. 90048; 1939
Central Arizona C. Coolidge, Ariz. 85228; junior, 1969
Central Arkansas, U. of Conway, Ark. 72032; 1907
Central Baptist C. Conway, Ark. 72032; 1950
Central Bible C. Springfield, Mo. 65802; 1922
Central Carolina Technical Inst. Sanford, N.C. 27330; junior, 1961
Central C. McPherson, Kans. 67460; junior, 1914
Central Comm. C. Hastings, Nebr. 68901; junior, 1966
Central Connecticut State C. New Britain, Conn. 06050; 1849
Central Florida, U. of Orlando 32816; 1963
Central Florida Comm. C. Ocala, Fla. 32670; junior, 1958
Centralia C. Centralia, Wash. 98531; junior, 1925
Central Methodist C. Fayette, Mo. 65248; 1854
Central Michigan U. Mount Pleasant, Mich. 48858; 1892
Central Missouri State U. Warrensburg, Mo. 64093; 1871
Central New England Colleges, The Worcester, Mass. 01608; 1905
Central Ohio Technical C. Newark, Ohio 43055; junior, 1971
Central Oregon Comm. C. Bend, Oreg. 97701; junior, 1949
Central Piedmont Comm. C. Charlotte, N.C. 28204; junior, 1963
Central State U. Conway, Ark. 72032; 1907
Central State U. Wilberforce, Ohio 45384; 1887
Central State U. Edmond, Okla. 73034; 1890
Central Texas C. Killeen, Tex. 76541; junior, 1967
Central U. of Iowa Pella, Iowa 50219; 1853
Central Virginia Comm. C. Lynchburg, Va. 24502; junior, 1966
Central Washington U. Ellensburg, Wash. 98926; 1891
Central Wesleyan C. Central, S.C. 29630; 1906
Central Wyoming C. Riverton, Wyo. 82501; junior, 1966
Central YMCA Comm. C. Chicago, Ill. 60606; junior, 1960
Centre C. of Kentucky Danville, Ky. 40422; 1819
Cerritos C. Norwalk, Calif. 90650; junior, 1955
Cerro Coso Comm. C. Ridgecrest, Calif. 93555; junior, 1973
Chabot C. Hayward, Calif. 94545; junior, 1961
Chadron State C. Chadron, Nebr. 69337; 1911
Chaffey C. Alta Loma, Calif. 91701; junior, 1883
Chamberlayne Junior C. Boston, Mass. 02116; 1892
Chaminade U. of Honolulu Honolulu, Hawaii 96816; 1955
Champlain C. Burlington, Vt. 05401; junior, 1861
Chapman C. Orange, Calif. 92666; 1861
Charles County Comm. C. La Plata, Md. 20646; junior, 1958
Charles S. Mott Comm. C. Flint, Mich. 48503; junior, 1923
Charleston, C. of Charleston, S.C. 29401; 1770
Charleston, U. of Charleston, W.Va. 25304; 1888
Chatfield C. Saint Martin, Ohio 45170; junior, 1959
Chatham C. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15232; 1869
Chattahoochee Valley Comm. C. Phenix City, Ala. 36867; junior, 1974
Chattanooga State Technical Comm. C. Chattanooga, Tenn. 37406; junior, 1963
Chemeketa Comm. C. Salem, Oreg. 97303; junior, 1954
Chesapeake C. Wye Mills, Md. 21679; junior, 1967
Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical C. Cheraw, S.C. 29520; junior, 1969
Chestnut Hill C. Philadelphia, Pa. 19118; 1871
Cheyney State C. Cheyney, Pa. 19319; 1837
Chicago, U. of Chicago, Ill. 60637; 1891
Chicago, City Colleges of Chicago, Ill. 60601; junior, 1931
Chicago State U. Chicago, Ill. 60628; 1869
Chipola Junior C. Marianna, Fla. 32446; 1947
Chowan C. Murfreesboro, N.C. 27855; junior, 1848
Christian Brothers C. Memphis, Tenn. 38104; 1871
Christopher Newport C. Newport News, Va. 23606; 1960
Cincinnati, U. of Cincinnati, Ohio 45221; 1819
Cincinnati Bible C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45204; 1924
Cincinnati Technical C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45223; junior, 1966
Circleville Bible C. Circleville, Ohio 43113; 1948
Cisco Junior C. Cisco, Tex. 76437; 1940
Citadel, The Charleston, S.C. 29409; 1842
Citrus C. Azusa, Calif. 91702; junior, 1915
City C. New York, N.Y. 10033; 1847
City C. Seattle, Wash. 98104; 1973
City C. of San Francisco San Francisco, Calif. 94112; junior, 1935
City U. of New York New York, N.Y. 10021; 1961
Clackamas Comm. C. Oregon City, Oreg. 97045; junior, 1966
Clafin C. Orangeburg, S.C. 29115; 1869
Claremont Men's C. Claremont, Calif. 91711; 1946
Claremore Junior C. Claremore, Okla. 74017; 1910
Clarendon C. Clarendon, Tex. 79226; junior, 1927
Clarion State C. Clarion, Pa. 16214; 1866
Clark C. Atlanta, Ga. 30314; 1869
Clark C. Vancouver, Wash. 98663; junior, 1933
Clark County Comm. C. Las Vegas, Nev. 89101; junior, 1971
Clarke C. Dubuque, Iowa 52001; 1843
Clarke C. Newton, Miss. 39345; junior, 1908
Clarkson C. of Tech. Potsdam, N.Y. 13676; 1896
Clark U. Worcester, Mass. 01610; 1887
Clatsop Comm. C. Astoria, Oreg. 97103; junior, 1958
Clayton Junior C. Morrow, Ga. 30260; 1965
Clearwater Christian C. Clearwater, Fla. 33519; 1966
Cleary C. Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197; 1883
Clemson U. Clemson, S.C. 29631; 1889
Cleveland Inst. of Art Cleveland, Ohio 44106; 1882
Cleveland Inst. of Music Cleveland, Ohio 44106; 1920
Cleveland State Comm. C. Cleveland, Tenn. 37311; junior, 1967
Cleveland State U. Cleveland, Ohio 44102; 1923
Clinton Comm. C. Clinton, Iowa 52732; junior, 1946
Clinton Comm. C. Plattsburgh, N.Y. 12901; junior, 1966
Clinton Junior C. Rock Hill, S.C. 29730; 1894
Cloud County Comm. Junior C. Concordia, Kans. 66901; 1965
Coahoma Junior C. Clarksdale, Miss. 38614; 1926
Cochise C. Douglas, Ariz. 85607; junior, 1962
Coe C. Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402; 1851
Coffeyville Comm. Junior C. Coffeyville, Kans. 67337; 1923
Cogswell C. San Francisco, Calif. 94110; 1930
Coker C. Hartsville, S.C. 29550; 1894
Colby C. Waterville, Me. 04901; 1813
Colby Comm. C. Colby, Kans. 67701; junior, 1964
Colby-Sawyer C. New London, N.H. 03257; 1837
Colgate U. Hamilton, N.Y. 13346; 1819
Colorado, U. of Boulder, Colo. 80302; 1861
Colorado C. Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903; 1874
Colorado Mountain C. Glenwood Springs, Colo. 81601; junior, 1967
Colorado Northwestern Comm. C. Rangely, Colo. 81648; junior, 1962
Colorado Sch. of Mines Golden, Colo. 80401; 1874
Colorado State U. Fort Collins, Colo. 80521; 1870
Colorado Technical C. Colorado Springs, Colo. 80907; 1965
Colorado Women's C. Denver, Colo. 80220; 1909
Columbia Basin C. Pasco, Wash. 99301; junior, 1955
Columbia Bible C. Columbia, S.C. 29203; 1923
Columbia Christian C. Portland, Oreg. 97220; 1956
Columbia C. Columbia, Calif. 95310; junior, 1968
Columbia C. Chicago, Ill. 60611; 1890
Columbia C. Columbia, Mo. 65201; 1851
Columbia C. Columbia, S.C. 29203; 1854
Columbia-Greene Comm. C. Hudson, N.Y. 12534; junior, 1967
Columbia State Comm. C. Columbia, Tenn. 38401; junior, 1966
Columbia Union C. Takoma Park, Md. 20012; 1904
Columbia U. New York, N.Y. 10027; 1754
Columbus C. Columbus, Ga. 31907; 1958
Columbus Technical Inst. Columbus, Ohio 43215; junior, 1963
Compton Comm. C. Compton, Calif. 90221; junior, 1927
Conception Sem. C. Conception, Mo. 64433; 1883
Concord C. Athens, W.Va. 24712; 1872
Concordia C. River Forest, Ill. 60305; 1864
Concordia C. Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105; 1962
Concordia C. Moorhead, Minn. 56560; 1891
Concordia C. St. Paul, Minn. 55104; 1893
Concordia C. Bronxville, N.Y. 10708; 1881
Concordia C. Portland, Oreg. 97211; 1905
Concordia C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53208; junior, 1881
Concordia Lutheran C. Austin, Tex. 78705; junior, 1926
Concordia Sem. St. Louis, Mo. 63105; 1839
Concordia Teachers C. Seward, Nebr. 68434; 1894
Connecticut, U. of Storrs, Conn. 06268; 1881
Connecticut C. New London, Conn. 06320; 1911
Connors State C. Warner, Okla. 74469; junior, 1908
Contra Costa C. San Pablo, Calif. 94806; junior, 1949
Converse C. Spartanburg, S.C. 29301; 1889
Cooke County C. Gainesville, Tex. 76240; junior, 1924
Cooper Union New York, N.Y. 10003; 1859
Copiah-Lincoln Junior C. Wesson, Miss. 39191; 1915
Coppin State C. Baltimore, Md. 21216; 1900
Cornell C. Mount Vernon, Iowa 52314; 1853
Cornell U. Ithaca, N.Y. 14853; 1865
Corning Comm. C. Corning, N.Y. 14830; junior, 1956
Cornish Inst. of Allied Arts Seattle, Wash. 98102; 1915
Corpus Christi State U. Corpus Christi, Tex. 78412; 1973
Cosumnes River C. Sacramento, Calif. 95823; junior, 1969
Cottey C. Nevada, Mo. 64772; junior, 1884
County C. of Morris Randolph, N.J. 07801; junior, 1965
Covenant C. Lookout Mountain, Tenn. 37350; 1955
Cowley County Comm. Junior C. Arkansas City, Kans. 67005; 1922
Crafton Hills C. Yucaipa, Calif. 92399; junior, 1972
Cranbrook Acad. of Art Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013; 1927
Craven Comm. C. New Bern, N.C. 28560; junior, 1965
Creighton U. Omaha, Nebr. 68178; 1878
Crosier Sem. Onamia, Minn. 56359; junior, 1922
Crowder C. Neosho, Mo. 64850; junior, 1963
Crowley's Ridge C. Paragould, Ark. 72450; junior, 1964
Cuesta C. San Luis Obispo, Calif. 93401; junior, 1963
Cullman C. Cullman, Ala. 35055; junior, 1940
Culver-Stockton C. Canton, Mo. 63435; 1853
Cumberland C. Williamsburg, Ky. 40769; 1888
Cumberland C. of Tennessee Lebanon, Tenn. 37087; junior, 1842
Cumberland County C. Vineland, N.J. 08360; junior, 1964
Curry C. Milton, Mass. 02186; 1879
Curtis Inst. of Music Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; 1924
Cuyahoga Comm. C. Cleveland, Ohio 44115; junior, 1963
Cypress C. Cypress, Calif. 90630; junior, 1966
Dabney S. Lancaster Comm. C. Clifton Forge, Va. 24422; junior, 1964
Daemen C. Amherst, N.Y. 14226; 1947
Dakota State C. Madison, S.Dak. 57042; 1881
Dakota Wesleyan U. Mitchell, S.Dak. 57301; 1883
Dallas, U. of Irving, Tex. 75060; 1956
Dallas Baptist C. Dallas, Tex. 75211; 1891
Dallas Bible C. Dallas, Tex. 75228; 1940
Dallas Christian C. Dallas, Tex. 75234; 1950
Dalton Junior C. Dalton, Ga. 30720; 1966
Dana C. Blair, Nebr. 68008; 1884
Daniel Payne C. Birmingham, Ala. 35212; 1889
Daniel Webster C. Nashua, N.H. 03060; 1965

Danville Comm. C. Danville, Va. 24541; junior, 1936
Danville Junior C. Danville, Ill. 61832; 1946
Dartmouth C. Hanover, N.H. 03755; 1769
Davenport C. of Business Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502; junior, 1910
David Lipscomb C. Nashville, Tenn. 37203; 1891
Davidson C. Davidson, N.C. 28036; 1836
Davidson County Comm. C. Lexington, N.C. 27292; junior, 1961
Davis and Elkins C. Elkins, W.Va. 26241; 1903
Davis Junior C. Toledo, Ohio 43624; 1858
Dawson Comm. C. Glendive, Mont. 59330; junior, 1940
Dayton, U. of Dayton, Ohio 45469; 1850
Daytona Beach Comm. C. Daytona Beach, Fla. 32015; junior, 1958
Dean Junior C. Franklin, Mass. 02038; 1865
De Anza C. Cupertino, Calif. 95014; junior, 1967
Deep Springs C. Deep Springs, Calif. 89010; junior, 1917
Defiance C. Defiance, Ohio 43512; 1850
DeKalb Comm. C. Clarkston, Ga. 30021; junior, 1963
Delaware, U. of Newark, Del. 19711; 1743
Delaware County, Comm. C. of Media, Pa. 19063; junior, 1967
Delaware State C. Dover, Del. 19901; 1891
Delaware Technical and Comm. C. Dover, Del. 19901; junior, 1967
Delaware Valley C. of Science and Agric. Doylestown, Pa. 18901; 1896
Delgado C. New Orleans, La. 70119; junior, 1921
Del Mar C. Corpus Christi, Tex. 78404; junior, 1935
De Lourdes C. Des Plaines, Ill. 60016; 1951
Delta C. University Center, Mich. 48710; junior, 1961
Delta State U. Cleveland, Miss. 38732; 1924
Denison U. Granville, Ohio 43023; 1831
Denver, Comm. C. of Denver, Colo. 80204; junior, 1967
Denver, U. of Denver, Colo. 80210; 1864
De Paul U. Chicago, Ill. 60604; 1898
DePauw U. Greencastle, Ind. 46135; 1837
Desert, C. of the Palm Desert, Calif. 92260; junior, 1961
Des Moines Area Comm. C. Ankeny, Iowa 50021; junior, 1927
Detroit, U. of Detroit, Mich. 48221; 1877
Detroit Bible C. Farmington Hills, Mich. 48018; 1945
Detroit C. of Business Administration Dearborn, Mich. 48126; 1936
Detroit Inst. of Tech. Detroit, Mich. 48201; 1891
De Vry Inst. of Tech. Phoenix, Ariz. 85016; 1967
De Vry Inst. of Tech. Chicago, Ill. 60641; 1931
Diablo Valley C. Pleasant Hill, Calif. 94523; junior, 1949
Dickinson C. Carlisle, Pa. 17013; 1773
Dickinson State C. Dickinson, N.Dak. 58601; 1918
Dillard U. New Orleans, La. 70122; 1869
District of Columbia, U. of the Washington, D.C. 20009; 1851
Divine Word C. Epworth, Iowa 52045; 1913
Dixie C. St. George, Utah 84770; junior, 1911
Doane C. Crete, Nebr. 68333; 1872
Dodge City Comm. Junior C. Dodge City, Kans. 67801; 1935
Dominican C. Orangeburg, N.Y. 10962; 1952
Dominican C. of San Rafael San Rafael, Calif. 94901; 1890
Don Bosco C. Newton, N.J. 07860; 1929
Don Bosco Technical Inst. Rosemead, Calif. 91790; junior, 1955
Donnelly C. Kansas City, Kans. 66102; junior, 1949
Dordt C. Sioux Center, Iowa 51250; 1955
Dowling C. Oakdale, N.Y. 11769; 1959
D-Q U. Davis, Calif. 95616; junior, 1971
Drake U. Des Moines, Iowa 50311; 1881
Drew U. Madison, N.J. 07940; 1866
Drexel U. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; 1891
Dr. Martin Luther C. New Ulm, Minn. 56073; 1884
Drury C. Springfield, Mo. 65802; 1873
Dubuque, U. of Dubuque, Iowa 52001; 1852
Duke U. Durham, N.C. 27706; 1838
Dundalk Comm. C. Baltimore, Md. 21222; junior, 1970
Duns Scotus C. Southfield, Mich. 48075; 1930
DuPage, C. of Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137; junior, 1966
Duquesne U. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219; 1878
Durham Technical Inst. Durham, N.C. 27703; junior, 1958
Dutchess Comm. C. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601; junior, 1957
Dyersburg State Comm. C. Dyersburg, Tenn. 38024; junior, 1967
Dyke C. Cleveland, Ohio 44114; 1848
D'Youville C. Buffalo, N.Y. 14201; 1908
Earlham C. Richmond, Ind. 47374; 1847
East Carolina U. Greenville, N.C. 27834; 1907
East Central Junior C. Decatur, Miss. 39327; 1914
East Central Missouri District Junior C. Union, Mo. 63084; 1968
East Central Oklahoma State U. Ada, Okla. 74820; 1909
Eastern Arizona C. Thatcher, Ariz. 85552; junior, 1891
Eastern C. St. Davids, Pa. 19087; 1952
Eastern Connecticut State C. Willimantic, Conn. 06226; 1889
Eastern Illinois U. Charleston, Ill. 61920; 1895
Eastern Kentucky U. Richmond, Ky. 40475; 1906
Eastern Mennonite C. Harrisonburg, Va. 22801; 1917
Eastern Michigan U. Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197; 1849
Eastern Montana C. Billings, Mont. 59101; 1925
Eastern Nazarene C. Wollaston, Mass. 02170; 1900
Eastern New Mexico U. Portales, N.Mex. 88130; 1934
Eastern Oklahoma State C. Wilburton, Okla. 74578; junior, 1909
Eastern Oregon State C. La Grande, Ore. 97850; 1929
Eastern Shore Comm. C. Melfa, Va. 23410; junior, 1971
Eastern Utah, C. of Price, Utah 84501; junior, 1937
Eastern Washington U. Cheney, Wash. 99004; 1890
Eastern Wyoming C. Torrington, Wyo. 82240; junior, 1948
Eastfield C. Mesquite, Tex. 75149; junior, 1970
East Los Angeles C. Monterey Park, Calif. 91754; junior, 1945
East Mississippi Junior C. Scooba, Miss. 39358; 1927
East Stroudsburg State C. East Stroudsburg, Pa. 18301; 1893

East Tennessee State U. Johnson City, Tenn. 37601; 1909
East Texas Baptist C. Marshall, Tex. 75670; 1914
East Texas State U. Commerce, Tex. 75428; 1889
Eckerd C. St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733; 1960
Edgecliff C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45206; 1935
Edgewood C. Madison, Wis. 53711; 1927
Edinboro State C. Edinboro, Pa. 16412; 1859
Edison Comm. C. Fort Myers, Fla. 33901; junior, 1962
Edison State Comm. C. Piqua, Ohio 45356; junior, 1973
Edmonds Comm. C. Lynnwood, Wash. 98036; junior, 1967
Edward Waters C. Jacksonville, Fla. 32209; 1866
Eisenhower C. Seneca Falls, N.Y. 13148; 1965
El Camino C. Torrance, Calif. 90506; junior, 1946
El Centro C. Dallas, Tex. 75202; junior, 1965
Elgin Comm. C. Elgin, Ill. 60120; junior, 1949
Elizabeth City State U. Elizabeth City, N.C. 27909; 1891
Elizabeth Seton C. Yonkers, N.Y. 10701; junior, 1961
Elizabethtown C. Elizabethtown, Pa. 17022; 1899
Ellsworth Comm. C. Iowa Falls, Iowa 50126; junior, 1890
Elmhurst C. Elmhurst, Ill. 60126; 1871
Elmira C. Elmira, N.Y. 14901; 1853
Elon C. Elon College, N.C. 27244; 1889
El Paso County Comm. C. El Paso, Tex. 79904; junior, 1969
El Reno C. El Reno, Okla. 73036; junior, 1938
Emanuel County Junior C. Swainsboro, Ga. 30401; 1970
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U. Daytona Beach, Fla. 32015; 1926
Emerson C. Boston, Mass. 02116; 1880
Emmanuel C. Franklin Springs, Ga. 30639; junior, 1919
Emmanuel C. Boston, Mass. 02115; 1919
Emmaus Bible Sch. Oak Park, Ill. 60301; 1941
Emory and Henry C. Emory, Va. 24327; 1838
Emory U. Atlanta, Ga. 30322; 1836
Emporia State U. Emporia, Kans. 66801; 1863
Endicott C. Beverly, Mass. 01915; junior, 1939
Enterprise State Junior C. Enterprise, Ala. 36330; 1965
Erie Comm. C. Amherst, N.Y. 14226; junior, 1946
Erskine C. and Sem. Due West, S.C. 29639; 1839
Essex Agricultural and Technical Inst. Haverhill, Mass. 01937; junior, 1912
Essex Comm. C. Baltimore, Md. 21237; junior, 1957
Essex County C. Newark, N.J. 07102; junior, 1968
Eureka C. Eureka, Ill. 61530; 1855
Evangel C. Springfield, Mo. 65802; 1955
Evansville, U. of Evansville, Ind. 47701; 1854
Everett Comm. C. Everett, Wash. 98201; junior, 1941
Evergreen State C., The Olympia, Wash. 98505; 1967
Fairfield U. Fairfield, Conn. 06430; 1942
Fairleigh Dickinson U. Rutherford, N.J. 07070; 1942
Fairmont State C. Fairmont, W.Va. 26554; 1867
Faith Baptist Bible C. Ankeny, Iowa 50021; 1924
Fashion Inst. of Tech. New York, N.Y. 10001; junior, 1944
Faulkner State Junior C. Bay Minette, Ala. 36507; 1965
Fayetteville State U. Fayetteville, N.C. 28301; 1867
Fayetteville Technical Inst. Fayetteville, N.C. 28303; junior, 1961
Feather River C. Quincy, Calif. 95971; junior, 1968
Federal City C. Washington, D.C. 20001; 1966
Felician C. Lodi, N.J. 07644; 1923
Felician C., The Chicago, Ill. 60645; junior, 1926
Fergus Falls Comm. C. Fergus Falls, Minn. 56537; junior, 1960
Ferris State C. Big Rapids, Mich. 49307; 1884
Ferrum C. Ferrum, Va. 24088; 1914
Findlay C. Findlay, Ohio 45840; 1882
Finger Lakes, Comm. C. of the Canandaigua, N.Y. 14424; junior, 1965
Fisher Junior C. Boston, Mass. 02116; 1903
Fisk U. Nashville, Tenn. 37203; 1866
Fitchburg State C. Fitchburg, Mass. 01420; 1894
Five Towns C. Merrick, N.Y. 11566; junior, 1972
Flagler C. St. Augustine, Fla. 32084; 1963
Flathead Valley Comm. C. Kalispell, Mont. 59901; junior, 1967
Florence-Darlington Technical C. Florence, S.C. 29501; junior, 1962
Florida, U. of Gainesville, Fla. 32601; 1853
Florida A. & M. U. Tallahassee, Fla. 32307; 1887
Florida Atlantic U. Boca Raton, Fla. 33432; 1964
Florida C. Temple Terrace, Fla. 33617; junior, 1944
Florida Inst. of Tech. Melbourne, Fla. 32901; 1958
Florida International U. Miami, Fla. 33199; 1965
Florida Junior C. at Jacksonville 32205; 1963
Florida Keys Comm. C. Key West, Fla. 33040; junior, 1965
Florida Memorial C. Miami, Fla. 33054; 1879
Florida Southern C. Lakeland, Fla. 33802; 1885
Florida State U. Tallahassee, Fla. 32306; 1857
Floyd Junior C. Rome, Ga. 30161; 1968
Fontbonne C. St. Louis, Mo. 63105; 1923
Foothill C. Los Altos Hills, Calif. 94022; junior, 1957
Fordham U. Bronx, N.Y. 10458; 1841
Forsyth Technical Inst. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27103; junior, 1960
Fort Hays State U. Hays, Kans. 67601; 1901
Fort Lauderdale C. of Bus. and Finance Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33301; 1940
Fort Lewis C. Durango, Colo. 81301; 1911

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ä cot, cart	ä F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	i life	j joke	k G ich, buch
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- Fort Scott Comm. Junior C.** Fort Scott, Kans. 66701; 1919
Fort Steilacoom Comm. C. Tacoma, Wash. 98499; junior, 1965
Fort Valley State C. Fort Valley, Ga. 31030; 1895
Fort Wayne Bible C. Fort Wayne, Ind. 46807; 1904
Fort Wright C. of the Holy Names Spokane, Wash. 99204; 1907
Framingham State C. Framingham, Mass. 01701; 1839
Francis Marion C. Florence, S.C. 29501; 1970
Franklin and Marshall C. Lancaster, Pa. 17604; 1787
Franklin C. of Indiana Franklin, Ind. 46131; 1834
Franklin Inst. of Boston Boston, Mass. 02116; junior, 1908
Franklin Pierce C. Rindge, N.H. 03461; 1962
Franklin U. Columbus, Ohio 43215; 1902
Frank Phillips C. Borger, Tex. 79007; junior, 1946
Frederick Comm. C. Frederick, Md. 21701; junior, 1957
Freed-Hardeman C. Henderson, Tenn. 38340; 1908
Freeman Junior C. Freeman, S.Dak. 57029; 1900
Free Will Baptist Bible C. Nashville, Tenn. 37205; 1942
Fresno City C. Fresno, Calif. 93741; junior, 1910
Fresno Pacific C. Fresno, Calif. 93702; 1944
Friends Bible C. Haviland, Kans. 67059; 1917
Friends U. Wichita, Kans. 67213; 1898
Frostburg State C. Frostburg, Md. 21532; 1898
Fullerton C. Fullerton, Calif. 92634; junior, 1913
Fulton-Montgomery Comm. C. Johnstown, N.Y. 12095; junior, 1963
Furman U. Greenville, S.C. 29613; 1825
Gadsden State Junior C. Gadsden, Ala. 35903; 1965
Gainesville Junior C. Gainesville, Ga. 30501; 1965
Gallaudet C. Washington, D.C. 20002; 1864
Galveston C. Galveston, Tex. 77550; junior, 1967
Gannon C. Erie, Pa. 16501; 1933
Garden City Comm. Junior C. Garden City, Kans. 67846; 1919
Gardner-Webb C. Boiling Springs, N.C. 28017; 1905
Garrett Comm. C. McHenry, Md. 21541; junior, 1971
Gaston C. Dallas, N.C. 28034; junior, 1963
Gateway Technical Inst., Kenosha Kenosha, Wis. 53140; junior, 1912
Gavilan C. Gilroy, Calif. 95020; junior, 1919
General Motors Inst. Flint, Mich. 48502; 1919
Genesee Comm. C. Batavia, N.Y. 14020; junior, 1966
Geneva C. Beaver Falls, Pa. 15010; 1848
George Corley Wallace State Comm. C. at Selma Ala. 36701; junior, 1963
George C. Wallace State Comm. C. at Dothan Ala. 36301; junior, 1963
George Fox C. Newberg, Oreg. 97132; 1891
George Mason U. Fairfax, Va. 22030; 1960
Georgetown C. Georgetown, Ky. 40324; 1787
Georgetown U. Washington, D.C. 20057; 1789
George Washington U. Washington, D.C. 20052; 1821
George Williams C. Downers Grove, Ill. 60515; 1884
Georgia, U. of Athens Ga. 30601; 1785
Georgia C. at Milledgeville Milledgeville, Ga. 31061; 1889
Georgia Inst. of Tech. Atlanta, Ga. 30332; 1885
Georgia Military C. Milledgeville, Ga. 31061; junior, 1879
Georgian Court C. Lakewood, N.J. 08701; 1908
Georgia Southern C. Statesboro, Ga. 30458; 1908
Georgia Southwestern C. Americus, Ga. 31709; 1906
Georgia State U. Atlanta, Ga. 30303; 1913
Germanna Comm. C. Locust Grove, Va. 22508; junior, 1969
Gettysburg C. Gettysburg, Pa. 17325; 1832
Glassboro State C. Glassboro, N.J. 08028; 1923
Glen Oaks Comm. C. Centreville, Mich. 49032; junior, 1965
Glenville State C. Glenville, W.Va. 26351; 1872
Gloucester County C. Sewell, N.J. 08080; junior, 1968
Goddard C. Plainfield, Vt. 05667; 1938
Gogebic Comm. C. Ironwood, Mich. 49938; junior, 1932
Golden Gate U. San Francisco, Calif. 94105; 1901
Golden West C. Huntington Beach, Calif. 92647; junior, 1966
Goldey Beacom C. Wilmington, Del. 19899; junior, 1886
Gonzaga U. Spokane, Wash. 99202; 1887
Gordon C. Wenham, Mass. 01984; 1889
Gordon Junior C. Barnesville, Ga. 30204; 1852
Goshen C. Goshen, Ind. 46526; 1894
Goucher C. Towson, Md. 21204; 1885
Governors State U. Park Forest South, Ill. 60466; 1969
Grace Bible C. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49509; 1946
Grace C. Winona Lake, Ind. 46590; 1948
Grace C. of the Bible Omaha, Nebr. 68108; 1943
Graceland C. Lamoni, Iowa 50140; 1895
Graham Junior C. Boston, Mass. 02215; 1950
Grambling State U. Grambling, La. 71245; 1929
Grand Canyon C. Phoenix, Ariz. 85017; 1949
Grand Rapids Baptist C. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49505; 1941
Grand Rapids Junior C. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502; 1914
Grand Valley State C. Allendale, Mich. 49401; 1963
Grand View C. Des Moines, Iowa 50316; 1896
Gratz C. Philadelphia, Pa. 19141; 1895
Grays Harbor C. Aberdeen, Wash. 98520; junior, 1930
Grayson County C. Denison, Tex. 75020; junior, 1963
Greater Hartford Comm. C. Hartford, Conn. 06106; junior, 1967
Great Falls, C. of Great Falls, Mont. 59401; 1932
Great Lakes Bible C. Lansing, Mich. 48901; 1949
Greenfield Comm. C. Greenfield, Mass. 01301; junior, 1962
Green Mountain C. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601; 1834
Green River Comm. C. Auburn, Wash. 98002; junior, 1965
Greensboro C. Greensboro, N.C. 27402; 1838
Greenville C. Greenville, Ill. 62246; 1855
Greenville Technical C. Greenville, S.C. 29606; junior, 1962
Grinnell C. Grinnell, Iowa 50112; 1846
Grossmont C. El Cajon, Calif. 92020; junior, 1961
Grove City C. Grove City, Pa. 16127; 1876
Guam, U. of Agana, Guam 96910; 1952
Guilford C. Greensboro, N.C. 27410; 1834
Guilford Technical Inst. Jamestown, N.C. 27282; junior, 1958
Gulf Coast Bible C. Houston, Tex. 77008; 1953
Gulf Coast Comm. C. Panama City, Fla. 32401; junior, 1957
Gustavus Adolphus C. St. Peter, Minn. 56082; 1862
Gwynedd-Mercy C. Gwynedd Valley, Pa. 19437; 1948
Hagerstown Junior C. Hagerstown, Md. 21740; 1946
Hamilton C. Clinton, N.Y. 13323; 1793
Hamline U. St. Paul, Minn. 55101; 1854
Hampden-Sydney C. Hampden-Sydney, Va. 23943; 1776
Hampshire C. Amherst, Mass. 01002; 1970
Hampton Inst. Hampton, Va. 23368; 1868
Hannibal-Lagrange C. Hannibal, Mo. 63401; junior, 1858
Hanover C. Hanover, Ind. 47243; 1827
Harcum Junior C. Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010; 1915
Harding U. Searcy, Ark. 72143; 1924
Hardin-Simmons U. Abilene, Tex. 79601; 1891
Harford Comm. C. Bel Air, Md. 21014; junior, 1957
Harriman C. Harriman, N.Y. 10926; junior, 1956
Harrisburg Area Comm. C. Harrisburg, Pa. 17110; junior, 1964
Harris-Stowe State C. St. Louis, Mo. 63103; 1857
Hartford, U. of West Hartford, Conn. 06117; 1877
Hartford C. for Women Hartford, Conn. 06105; junior, 1933
Hartford State Technical C. Hartford, Conn. 06106; junior, 1946
Hartnell C. Salinas, Calif. 93901; junior, 1920
Hartwick C. Oneonta, N.Y. 13820; 1928
Harvard U. Cambridge, Mass. 02138; 1636
Harvey Mudd C. Claremont, Calif. 91711; 1955
Hastings C. Hastings, Nebr. 68901; 1882
Haverford C. Haverford, Pa. 19041; 1833
Hawaii at Hilo, U. of Hilo, Hawaii 96720; 1947
Hawaii at Manoa, U. of Honolulu, Hawaii 96822; 1907
Hawaii Loa C. Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744; 1963
Hawaii Pacific C. Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; 1965
Haywood Technical Inst. Clyde, N.C. 28721; junior, 1965
Heald Engineering C. San Francisco, Calif. 94109; 1863
Hebrew C. Brookline, Mass. 02146; 1918
Hebrew Theol. C. Skokie, Ill. 60076; 1922
Hebrew Union C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45220; 1875
Heidelberg C. Tiffin, Ohio 44883; 1850
Hellenic C. Brookline, Mass. 02146; 1937
Henderson County Junior C. Athens, Tex. 75751; 1946
Henderson State U. Arkadelphia, Ark. 71923; 1929
Hendrix C. Conway, Ark. 72032; 1876
Henry Ford Comm. C. Dearborn, Mich. 48128; junior, 1938
Herbert H. Lehman C. Bronx, N.Y. 10468; 1931
Herkimer County Comm. C. Herkimer, N.Y. 13357; junior, 1966
Herron Sch. of Art Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; 1878
Hesston C. Hesston, Kans. 67062; junior, 1909
Hibbing Comm. C. Hibbing, Minn. 55746; junior, 1916
Highland Comm. C. Freeport, Ill. 61032; junior, 1961
Highland Comm. Junior C. Highland, Kans. 66035; 1858
Highland Park Comm. C. Highland Park, Mich. 48203; junior, 1918
Highline Comm. C. Midway, Wash. 98031; junior, 1961
High Point C. High Point, N.C. 27262; 1924
Hilbert C. Hamburg, N.Y. 14075; junior, 1928
Hill Junior C. Hillsboro, Tex. 76645; 1962
Hillsborough Comm. C. Tampa, Fla. 33622; junior, 1968
Hillsdale C. Hillsdale, Mich. 49242; 1844
Hinds Junior C. Raymond, Miss. 39154; 1917
Hiram C. Hiram, Ohio 44234; 1850
Hiwassee C. Madisonville, Tenn. 37354; junior, 1849
Hobart and William Smith Colleges Geneva, N.Y. 14456; 1822
Hofstra U. Hempstead, N.Y. 11550; 1935
Hollins C. Hollins College, Va. 24020; 1842
Holmes Junior C. Goodman, Miss. 39079; 1911
Holy Apostles C. Cromwell, Conn. 06416; 1956
Holy Cross, C. of the Worcester, Mass. 01610; 1843
Holy Cross Junior C. Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; 1966
Holy Family C. Mission San Jose, Calif. 94538; 1946
Holy Family C. Philadelphia, Pa. 19114; 1954
Holy Names C. Oakland, Calif. 94619; 1868
Holyoke Comm. C. Holyoke, Mass. 01040; junior, 1946
Holy Redeemer C. Waterford, Wis. 53185; 1965
Hood C. Frederick, Md. 21701; 1893
Hope C. Holland, Mich. 49423; 1851
Hostos Comm. C. Bronx, N.Y. 10451; junior, 1970
Houghton C. Houghton, N.Y. 14744; 1883
Housatonic Regional Comm. C. Bridgeport, Conn. 06608; junior, 1966
Houston, U. of Houston, Tex. 77004; 1934
Houston Baptist U. Houston, Tex. 77074; 1960
Howard Comm. C. Columbia, Md. 21044; junior, 1966
Howard C. at Big Spring Tex. 79720; junior, 1945
Howard Payne U. Brownwood, Tex. 76801; 1889
Howard U. Washington, D.C. 20059; 1867
Hudson Valley Comm. C. Troy, N.Y. 12180; junior, 1953
Humboldt State U. Arcata, Calif. 95521; 1913
Humphreys C. Stockton, Calif. 95207; junior, 1896
Hunter C. New York, N.Y. 10021; 1870
Huntingdon C. Montgomery, Ala. 36106; 1854
Huntington C. Huntington, Ind. 46750; 1897
Huron C. Huron, S.Dak. 57350; 1883
Husson C. Bangor, Me. 04401; 1898
Huston-Tillotson C. Austin, Tex. 78702; 1877
Hutchinson Comm. Junior C. Hutchinson, Kans. 67501; 1928
Idaho, C. of Caldwell, Idaho 83605; 1891
Idaho, U. of Moscow, Idaho 83843; 1889
Idaho State U. Pocatello, Idaho 83201; 1901
Illinois, U. of Urbana Ill. 61801; 1867
Illinois Benedictine C. Lisle, Ill. 60532; 1887
Illinois Central C. East Peoria, Ill. 61611; junior, 1966
Illinois C. Jacksonville, Ill. 62650; 1829
Illinois C. of Optometry Chicago, Ill. 60616; 1872

Illinois Inst. of Tech. Chicago, Ill. 60616; 1892
Illinois State U. Normal, Ill. 61761; 1857
Illinois Valley Comm. C. Oglesby, Ill. 61348; junior, 1924
Illinois Wesleyan U. Bloomington, Ill. 61701; 1850
Immaculata C. Immaculata, Pa. 19345; 1920
Immaculate Conception Sem. Mahwah, N.J. 07430; 1856
Immaculate Conception Sem. Troy, N.Y. 12180; 1959
Imperial Valley C. Imperial, Calif. 92251; junior, 1922
Incarnate Word C. San Antonio, Tex. 78209; 1881
Independence Comm. Junior C. Independence, Kans. 67301; 1925
Indiana Central U. Indianapolis, Ind. 46227; 1902
Indiana Inst. of Tech. Fort Wayne, Ind. 46803; 1930
Indiana State U. Terre Haute, Ind. 47809; 1865
Indiana State U. at Evansville 47712; 1965
Indiana U. at Bloomington Ind. 47401; 1820
Indiana U. at Kokomo Ind. 46901; 1945
Indiana U. at South Bend Ind. 46615; 1940
Indiana U. East Richmond, Ind. 47374; junior, 1946
Indiana U. Northwest Gary, Ind. 46408; 1921
Indiana U. of Pennsylvania Indiana, Pa. 15701; 1875
Indiana U.-Purdue U. at Fort Wayne Ind. 46805; 1917
Indiana U.-Purdue U. at Indianapolis Ind. 46202; 1916
Indiana U. Southeast New Albany, Ind. 47150; 1941
Indian Hills Comm. C. Ottumwa, Iowa 52501; junior, 1930
Indian River Comm. C. Fort Pierce, Fla. 33450; junior, 1960
Indian Valley C. Novato, Calif. 94947; junior, 1971
Insurance, C. of New York, N.Y. 10038; 1962
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico San Germán, Puerto Rico 00753; 1912
Inver Hills Comm. C. Inver Grove Heights, Minn. 55075; junior, 1969
Iona C. New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801; 1940
Iowa, U. of Iowa City, Iowa 52242; 1847
Iowa Central Comm. C. Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501; junior, 1921
Iowa Lakes Comm. C. Estherville, Iowa 51334; junior, 1924
Iowa State U. of Science and Tech. Ames, Iowa 50010; 1858
Iowa Wesleyan C. Mount Pleasant, Iowa 52641; 1842
Iowa Western Comm. C. Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501; junior, 1923
Isothermal Comm. C. Spindale, N.C. 28160; junior, 1966
Itasca Comm. C. Grand Rapids, Minn. 55744; junior, 1922
Itawamba Junior C. Fulton, Miss. 38843; 1948
Ithaca C. Ithaca, N.Y. 14850; 1892
Jackson C. Honolulu, Hawaii 96822; 1949
Jackson Comm. C. Jackson, Mich. 49201; junior, 1928
Jackson State Comm. C. Jackson, Tenn. 38301; junior, 1965
Jackson State U. Jackson, Miss. 39217; 1877
Jacksonville C. Jacksonville, Tex. 75766; junior, 1899
Jacksonville State U. Jacksonville, Ala. 36265; 1883
Jacksonville U. Jacksonville, Fla. 32211; 1934
James Madison U. Harrisonburg, Va. 22801; 1908
Jamestown C. Jamestown, N.Dak. 58401; 1884
Jamestown Comm. C. Jamestown, N.Y. 14701; junior, 1934
Jarvis Christian C. Hawkins, Tex. 75765; 1912
Jefferson C. Hillsboro, Mo. 63050; junior, 1963
Jefferson Comm. C. Louisville, Ky. 40201; junior, 1967
Jefferson Comm. C. Watertown, N.Y. 13601; junior, 1963
Jefferson Davis State Junior C. Brewton, Ala. 36426; junior, 1963
Jefferson State Junior C. Birmingham, Ala. 35215; 1963
Jefferson Technical C. Steubenville, Ohio 43952; junior, 1966
Jersey City State C. Jersey City, N.J. 07305; 1921
Jewish Theol. Sem. of America New York, N.Y. 10027; 1886
John A. Gupton C. Nashville, Tenn. 37203; junior, 1946
John A. Logan C. Carterville, Ill. 62918; junior, 1967
John Brown U. Siloam Springs, Ark. 72761; 1919
John Carroll U. Cleveland, Ohio 44118; 1886
John C. Calhoun State Comm. C. Decatur, Ala. 35601; junior, 1965
John F. Kennedy U. Orinda, Calif. 94563; 1964
John Jay C. of Criminal Justice New York, N.Y. 10003; 1965
Johns Hopkins U. Baltimore, Md. 21218; 1876
Johnson and Wales C. Providence, R.I. 02903; 1914
Johnson Bible C. Knoxville, Tenn. 37920; 1893
Johnson C. Smith U. Charlotte, N.C. 28208; 1867
Johnson County Comm. Junior C. Overland Park, Kans. 66210; 1967
Johnson State C. Johnson, Vt. 05656; 1867
Johnstown C. Johnstown, Pa. 15902; junior, 1927
John Tyler Comm. C. Chester, Va. 23831; junior, 1967
John Wesley C. Owosso, Mich. 48867; 1909
Joliet Junior C. Joliet, Ill. 60436; 1902
Jones C. Jacksonville, Fla. 33211; 1918
Jones County Junior C. Ellisville, Miss. 39437; 1911
Jordan C. Cedar Springs, Mich. 49319; 1967
J. Sargeant Reynolds Comm. C. Richmond, Va. 23230; junior, 1972
Judaism, U. of Los Angeles, Calif. 90028; 1947
Judson Baptist C. Portland, Ore. 97220; 1956
Judson C. Marion, Ala. 36756; 1838
Judson C. Elgin, Ill. 60120; 1913
Juilliard Sch., The New York, N.Y. 10023; 1905
Juniaata C. Huntingdon, Pa. 16652; 1876
Kalamazoo C. Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001; 1833
Kalamazoo Valley Comm. C. Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001; junior, 1966
Kankakee Comm. C. Kankakee, Ill. 60901; junior, 1966
Kansas, U. of Lawrence, Kans. 66044; 1863
Kansas City Art Inst. Kansas City, Mo. 64111; 1885
Kansas City Kansas Comm. Junior C. 66101; 1923
Kansas Newman C. Wichita, Kans. 67213; 1933
Kansas State U. of Agric. and Applied Science Manhattan, Kans. 66502; 1863

Kansas Wesleyan U. Salina, Kans. 67401; 1886
Kaskaskia C. Centralia, Ill. 62801; junior, 1940
Kean C. of New Jersey Union, N.J. 07083; 1855
Kearney State C. Kearney, Nebr. 68847; 1905
Keene State C. Keene, N.H. 03431; 1909
Kellogg Comm. C. Battle Creek, Mich. 49016; junior, 1956
Kemper Military Sch. and C. Boonville, Mo. 65233; junior, 1844
Kendall C. Evanston, Ill. 60204; 1934
Kennesaw C. Marietta, Ga. 30061; 1963
Kent State U. Kent, Ohio 44242; 1910
Kentucky, U. of Lexington, Ky. 40506; 1866
Kentucky Christian C. Grayson, Ky. 41143; 1919
Kentucky State U. Frankfort, Ky. 40601; 1886
Kentucky Wesleyan C. Owensboro, Ky. 42301; 1866
Kenyon C. Gambier, Ohio 43022; 1824
Kettering C. of Medical Arts Kettering, Ohio 45429; junior, 1967
Keuka C. Keuka Park, N.Y. 14478; 1890
Keystone Junior C. La Plume, Pa. 18440; 1868
Kilgore C. Kilgore, Tex. 75662; junior, 1935
King C. Bristol, Tenn. 37620; 1867
Kingsborough Comm. C. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11235; junior, 1963
King's C. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711; 1946
King's C., The Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. 10510; 1938
Kirkwood Comm. C. Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406; junior, 1965
Kirtland Comm. C. Roscommon, Mich. 48653; junior, 1966
Kishwaukee C. Malta, Ill. 60150; junior, 1967
Knox C. Galesburg, Ill. 61401; 1837
Knoxville C. Knoxville, Tenn. 37921; 1863
Kutztown State C. Kutztown, Pa. 19530; 1860
Labette Comm. Junior C. Parsons, Kans. 67357; 1923
Laboratory Inst. of Merchandising New York, N.Y. 10022; junior, 1939
Laboure Junior C. Boston, Mass. 02124; 1971
Lackawanna Junior C. Scranton, Pa. 18503; 1894
Ladycliff C. Highland Falls, N.Y. 10928; 1933
Lafayette C. Easton, Pa. 18042; 1826
LaGrange C. LaGrange, Ga. 30240; 1831
LaGuardia Comm. C. Long Island City, N.Y. 11101; junior, 1970
Lake City Comm. C. Lake City, Fla. 32055; junior, 1947
Lake County, C. of Grayslake, Ill. 60030; junior, 1967
Lake Erie C. Painesville, Ohio 44077; 1856
Lake Forest C. Lake Forest, Ill. 60045; 1857
Lake Land C. Mattoon, Ill. 61938; junior, 1966
Lakeland C. Sheboygan, Wis. 53081; 1862
Lakeland Comm. C. Mentor, Ohio 44060; junior, 1967
Lake Region Junior C. Devils Lake, N.Dak. 58301; 1941
Lakeshore Technical Inst. Cleveland, Wis. 53015; junior, 1912
Lake-Sumter Comm. C. Leesburg, Fla. 32748; junior, 1962
Lake Superior State C. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 49783; 1946
Lakewood Comm. C. White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110; junior, 1967
Lamar Comm. C. Lamar, Colo. 81052; junior, 1937
Lamar U. Beaumont, Tex. 77705; 1923
Lambuth C. Jackson, Tenn. 38301; 1843
Lancaster Bible C. Lancaster, Pa. 17601; 1933
Lander C. Greenwood, S.C. 29646; 1872
Lane C. Jackson, Tenn. 38301; 1882
Lane Comm. C. Eugene, Ore. 97405; junior, 1965
Laney C. Oakland, Calif. 94606; junior, 1927
Langston U. Langston, Okla. 73050; 1897
Lansing Comm. C. Lansing, Mich. 48914; junior, 1957
Laramie County Comm. C. Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001; junior, 1968
Laredo State U. Laredo, Tex. 78040; 1947
La Roche C. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237; 1963
La Salle C. Philadelphia, Pa. 19141; 1863
Lasell Junior C. Newton, Mass. 02166; 1851
Lassen C. Susanville, Calif. 96130; junior, 1925
Latter-day Saints Business C. Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; junior, 1886
La Verne, U. of La Verne, Calif. 91750; 1891
Lawrence Inst. of Tech. Southfield, Mich., 48075; 1932
Lawrence U. Appleton, Wis. 54911; 1847
Lawson State Comm. C. Birmingham, Ala. 35221; junior, 1965
Lebanon Valley C. Annville, Pa. 17003; 1866
Lee C. Cleveland, Tenn. 37311; 1918
Lee C. Baytown, Tex. 77520; junior, 1934
Lees Junior C. Jackson, Ky. 41339; 1883
Lees-McRae C. Banner Elk, N.C. 28604; junior, 1900
Lehigh County Comm. C. Schnecksville, Pa., 18078; junior, 1966
Lehigh U. Bethlehem, Pa. 18015; 1865
Leicester Junior C. Leicester, Mass. 01524; 1784
Le Moyne C. Syracuse, N.Y. 13214; 1946
LeMoyne-Owen C. Memphis, Tenn. 38126; 1870
Lenoir Comm. C. Kinston, N.C. 28501; junior, 1960
Lenoir Rhyne C. Hickory, N.C. 28601; 1891
Lesley C. Cambridge, Mass. 02138; 1909
LeTourneau C. Longview, Tex. 75601; 1946
Lewis and Clark C. Portland, Ore. 97219; 1867
Lewis-Clark State C. Lewiston, Idaho 83501; 1955
Lewis U. Romeoville, Ill. 60441; 1930
Liberty Baptist C. Lynchburg, Va. 24505; 1971
Lima Technical C. Lima, Ohio 45804; junior, 1971
Limestone C. Gaffney, S.C. 29340; 1845
Lincoln Christian C. Lincoln, Ill. 62656; 1944

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- Lincoln C. Lincoln, Ill. 62656; junior, 1865
 Lincoln Land Comm. C. Springfield, Ill. 62703; junior, 1967
 Lincoln Memorial U. Harrogate, Tenn. 37752; 1897
 Lincoln U. Jefferson City, Mo. 65101; 1866
 Lincoln U. Lincoln University, Pa. 19352; 1854
 Lindenwood C. St. Charles, Mo. 63301; 1827
 Lindsey Wilson C. Columbia, Ky. 42728; junior, 1903
 Linnfield C. McMinnville, Ore. 97128; 1849
 Linn-Benton Comm. C. Albany, Ore. 97321; junior, 1966
 Livingstone C. Salisbury, N.C. 28144; 1879
 Livingston U. Livingston, Ala. 35470; 1840
 Lock Haven State C. Lock Haven, Pa. 17745; 1870
 Loma Linda U. Loma Linda, Calif. 92354; 1905
 Long Beach City C. Long Beach, Calif. 90808; junior, 1913
 Long Island U., Brooklyn Center Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201; 1926
 Long Island U., C. W. Post Center Greenvale, N.Y. 11548; 1954
 Long Island U., Southampton C. Southampton, N.Y. 11968; 1963
 Longview Comm. C. Lee's Summit, Mo. 64063; junior, 1969
 Longwood C. Farmville, Va. 23901; 1884
 Lon Morris C. Jacksonville, Tex. 75766; junior, 1873
 Lorain County Comm. C. Elyria, Ohio 44035; junior, 1963
 Loras C. Dubuque, Iowa 52001; 1839
 Lord Fairfax Comm. C. Middletown, Va. 22645; junior, 1969
 Loretto Heights C. Denver, Colo. 80236; 1891
 Los Angeles Baptist C. Newhall, Calif. 91321; 1927
 Los Angeles City C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90029; junior, 1929
 Los Angeles Harbor C. Wilmington, Calif. 90744; junior, 1949
 Los Angeles Mission C. San Fernando, Calif. 91340; junior, 1974
 Los Angeles Pierce C. Woodland Hills, Calif. 91371; junior, 1947
 Los Angeles Southwest C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90047; junior, 1967
 Los Angeles Trade and Technical C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90015; junior, 1949
 Los Angeles Valley C. Van Nuys, Calif. 91401; junior, 1949
 Los Medanos C. Pittsburg, Calif. 94565; junior, 1973
 Louisburg C. Louisburg, N.C. 27549; junior, 1787
 Louisiana C. Pineville, La. 71360; 1906
 Louisiana State U. and A. & M. C. Baton Rouge, La. 70803; 1860
 Louisiana State U. at Alexandria 71301; junior, 1959
 Louisiana State U. at Eunice 70535; junior, 1964
 Louisiana State U. at Shreveport 71105; 1965
 Louisiana Tech U. Ruston, La. 71270; 1894
 Louisville, U. of Louisville, Ky. 40208; 1798
 Lourdes C. Sylvania, Ohio 43560; junior, 1957
 Lowell, U. of Lowell, Mass. 01854; 1894
 Lower Columbia C. Longview, Wash. 98632; junior, 1934
 Loyola C. Baltimore, Md. 21210; 1852
 Loyola U. of Chicago Ill. 60611; 1870
 Loyola U. in New Orleans La. 70118; 1849
 Loyola Marymount U. Los Angeles, Calif. 90045; 1865
 Lubbock Christian C. Lubbock, Tex. 79407; 1957
 Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior C. Andalusia, Ala. 36420; 1968
 Lutheran Bible Inst. Seattle, Wash. 98133; 1944
 Luther C. Decorah, Iowa 52101; 1861
 Luther Theol. Sem. St. Paul, Minn. 55108; 1876
 Luzerne County Comm. C. Nanticoke, Pa. 18634; junior, 1966
 Lycoming C. Williamsport, Pa. 17701; 1812
 Lynchburg C. Lynchburg, Va. 24504; 1903
 Lyndon State C. Lyndonville, Vt. 05851; 1911
 Macalester C. St. Paul, Minn. 55105; 1853
 MacCormac C. Chicago, Ill. 60604; junior, 1904
 McHenry County C. Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014; junior, 1967
 McKendree C. Lebanon, Ill. 62254; 1828
 McLennan Comm. C. Waco, Tex. 76703; junior, 1966
 MacMurray C. Jacksonville, Ill. 62650; 1846
 McMurry C. Abilene, Tex. 79605; 1923
 McNeese State U. Lake Charles, La. 70601; 1939
 Macomb County Comm. C. Warren, Mich. 48093; junior, 1953
 Macon Junior C. Macon, Ga. 31206; 1968
 McPherson C. McPherson, Kans. 67460; 1887
 Madison Area Technical C. Madison, Wis. 53703; junior, 1912
 Madison Business C. Madison, Wis. 53703; junior, 1856
 Madonna C. Livonia, Mich. 48150; 1937
 Maine at Augusta, U. of 04330; junior, 1965
 Maine at Farmington, U. of 04938; 1864
 Maine at Fort Kent, U. of 04743; 1878
 Maine at Machias, U. of 04654; 1909
 Maine at Orono, U. of 04473; 1865
 Maine at Presque Isle, U. of 04769; 1903
 Maine Maritime Acad. Castine, Me. 04421; 1941
 Mainland, C. of the Texas City, Tex. 77590; junior, 1966
 Mallinckrodt C. Wilmette, Ill. 60091; junior, 1918
 Malone C. Canton, Ohio 44709; 1892
 Manatee Junior C. Bradenton, Fla. 33505; 1958
 Manchester C. North Manchester, Ind. 46962; 1889
 Manchester Comm. C. Manchester, Conn. 06040; junior, 1963
 Manhattan Christian C. Manhattan, Kans. 66502; 1927
 Manhattan C. Bronx, N.Y. 10471; 1853
 Manhattan Sch. of Music New York, N.Y. 10027; 1917
 Manhattanville C. Purchase, N.Y. 10577; 1841
 Mankato State U. Mankato, Minn. 56001; 1866
 Mannes C. of Music New York, N.Y. 10021; 1916
 Manor Junior C. Jenkintown, Pa. 19046; 1947
 Mansfield State C. Mansfield, Pa. 16933; 1857
 Maple Woods Comm. C. Kansas City, Mo. 64156; junior, 1969
 Maria C. of Albany N.Y. 12208; junior, 1958
 Marian C. Indianapolis, Ind. 46222; 1851
 Marian C. of Fond du Lac Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935; 1936
 Maria Regina C. Syracuse, N.Y. 13208; junior, 1934
 Marietta C. Marietta, Ohio 45750; 1835
 Marin, C. of Kentfield, Calif. 94904; junior, 1926
 Marion C. Marion, Ind. 46952; 1920
 Marion Military Inst. Marion, Ala. 36756; junior, 1842
 Marist C. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601; 1946
 Marlboro C. Marlboro, Vt. 05344; 1946
 Marquette U. Milwaukee, Wis. 53233; 1857
 Marshalltown Comm. C. Marshalltown, Iowa 50158; junior, 1927
 Marshall U. Huntington, W. Va. 25701; 1837
 Mars Hill C. Mars Hill, N.C. 28754; 1856
 Martin C. Pulaski, Tenn. 38478; junior, 1870
 Martin Comm. C. Williamston, N.C. 27892; junior, 1967
 Mary Baldwin C. Staunton, Va. 24401; 1842
 Mary C. Bismarck, N.Dak. 58501; 1959
 Marycrest C. Davenport, Iowa 52804; 1939
 Marygrove C. Detroit, Mich. 48221; 1906
 Mary Hardin-Baylor, U. of Belton, Tex. 76513; 1845
 Mary Holmes C. West Point, Miss. 39773; junior, 1892
 Maryland at College Park, U. of 20742; 1856
 Maryland Baltimore County, U. of Catonsville 21228; 1963
 Maryland Baltimore Professional Schools, U. of Baltimore 21201; 1807
 Maryland Eastern Shore, U. of Princess Anne, Md. 21853; 1886
 Maryland Inst. C. of Art Baltimore, Md. 21217; 1826
 Maryland University C., U. of College Park, Md. 20742; 1947
 Marylhurst Ed. Center Marylhurst, Ore. 97036; 1893
 Marymount C. Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591; 1907
 Marymount C. of Kansas Salina, Kans. 67401; 1922
 Marymount C. of Virginia Arlington, Va. 22207; 1950
 Marymount Manhattan C. New York, N.Y. 10021; 1948
 Marymount Palos Verdes C. Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274; junior, 1932
 Maryville C. St. Louis, Mo. 63141; 1872
 Maryville C. Maryville, Tenn. 37801; 1819
 Mary Washington C. Fredericksburg, Va. 22401; 1908
 Marywood C. Scranton, Pa. 18509; 1915
 Massachusetts—Amherst, U. of 01003; 1863
 Massachusetts—Boston, U. of 02125; 1964
 Massachusetts Bay Comm. C. Wellesley, Mass. 02181; junior, 1961
 Massachusetts C. of Art Boston, Mass. 02215; 1873
 Massachusetts C. of Pharmacy Boston, Mass. 02115; 1823
 Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. Cambridge, Mass. 02139; 1861
 Massachusetts Maritime Acad. Buzzards Bay, Mass. 02532; 1891
 Massasoit Comm. C. Brockton, Mass. 02402; junior, 1966
 Mater Dei C. Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13369; junior, 1960
 Mattatuck Comm. C. Waterbury, Conn. 06702; junior, 1967
 Maysville Comm. C. Maysville, Ky. 41056; junior, 1968
 Mayville State C. Mayville, N.Dak. 58257; 1889
 Medaille C. Buffalo, N.Y. 14214; 1937
 Medgar Evers C. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11225; 1969
 Medical C. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pa. 19129; 1850
 Medical U. of South Carolina Charleston, S.C. 29401; 1824
 Meharry Medical C. Nashville, Tenn. 37208; 1876
 Memphis Acad. of Arts Memphis, Tenn. 38112; 1936
 Memphis State U. Memphis, Tenn. 38111; 1912
 Menlo C. Menlo Park, Calif. 94025; 1915
 Merced C. Merced, Calif. 95340; junior, 1963
 Mercer County Comm. C. Trenton, N.J. 08608; junior, 1947
 Mercer U. Macon, Ga. 31207; 1833
 Mercy C. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522; 1950
 Mercy C. Cumberland, R.I. 02864; 1957
 Mercy C. of Detroit Detroit, Mich. 48219; 1941
 Mercyhurst C. Erie, Pa. 16501; 1871
 Mercy Inst. Portland, Me. 04103; junior, 1956
 Meredith C. Raleigh, N.C. 27602; 1891
 Meridian Junior C. Meridian, Miss. 39301; 1937
 Merrimack C. North Andover, Mass. 01845; 1947
 Merritt C. Oakland, Calif. 94609; junior, 1953
 Mesabi Comm. C. Virginia, Minn. 55792; junior, 1918
 Mesa C. Grand Junction, Colo. 81501; 1925
 Messiah C. Grantham, Pa. 17027; 1909
 Methodist C. Fayetteville, N.C. 28301; 1956
 Metropolitan State C. Denver, Colo. 80204; 1963
 Metropolitan Comm. C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55403; junior, 1965
 Metropolitan Technical Comm. C. Omaha, Nebr. 68137; junior, 1974
 Miami, U. of Coral Gables, Fla. 33124; 1925
 Miami Christian U. Miami, Fla. 33167; 1946
 Miami-Dade Comm. C. Miami, Fla. 33156; junior, 1960
 Miami-Jacobs Junior C. of Business Dayton, Ohio 45402; 1860
 Miami U. Oxford, Ohio 45056; 1809
 Michigan, U. of Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109; 1817
 Michigan Christian Junior C. Rochester, Mich. 48063; 1955
 Michigan State U. East Lansing, Mich. 48823; 1855
 Michigan Technological U. Houghton, Mich. 49931; 1885
 Mid—America Nazarene C. Olathe, Kans. 66061; 1966
 Middlebury C. Middlebury, Vt. 05753; 1800
 Middle Georgia C. Cochran, Ga. 31014; junior, 1920
 Middlesex Comm. C. Middletown, Conn. 06457; junior, 1966
 Middlesex Comm. C. Bedford, Mass. 01730; junior, 1970
 Middlesex County C. Edison, N.J. 08817; junior, 1964
 Middle Tennessee State U. Murfreesboro, Tenn. 37130; 1909
 Midland C. Midland, Tex. 79701; junior, 1972
 Midland Lutheran C. Fremont, Nebr. 68025; 1883
 Midlands Technical C. Columbia, S.C. 29250; junior, 1962
 Mid Michigan Comm. C. Harrison, Mich. 48625; junior, 1965
 Mid Plains Comm. C. at McCook Nebr. 69001; junior, 1926
 Mid Plains Comm. C. at North Platte Nebr. 69101; junior, 1941
 Mid-South Bible C. Memphis, Tenn. 38112; 1944
 Midway C. Midway, Ky. 40347; junior, 1847
 Midwest Christian C. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73111; 1946
 Midwestern State U. Wichita Falls, Tex. 76308; 1922
 Miles C. Birmingham, Ala. 35208; 1907
 Miles Comm. C. Miles City, Mont. 59301; junior, 1939

- Millersville State C.** Millersville, Pa. 17551; 1854
Milligan C. Milligan College, Tenn. 37682; 1882
Millikin U. Decatur, Ill. 62522; 1901
Millsaps C. Jackson, Miss. 39210; 1890
Mills C. Oakland, Calif. 94613; 1852
Milton C. Milton, Wis. 53563; 1844
Milwaukee Area Technical C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53203; junior, 1923
Milwaukee Sch. of Engineering Milwaukee, Wis. 53201; 1903
Mineral Area Comm. C. Flat River, Mo. 63601; junior, 1922
Minneapolis C. of Art and Design Minneapolis, Minn. 55404; 1886
Minnesota at Duluth, U. of 55812; 1895
Minnesota at Minneapolis St. Paul, U. of Minneapolis, Minn. 55455; 1851
Minnesota at Morris, U. of 56267; 1960
Minnesota Bible C. Rochester, Minn. 55901; 1913
Minnesota Technical C. at Crookston, U. of 56716; junior, 1966
Minnesota Technical C. at Waseca, U. of 56093; junior, 1969
Minot State C. Minot, N.Dak. 58701; 1913
Mira Costa C. Oceanside, Calif. 92054; junior, 1934
Misericordia, C. Dallas, Pa. 18612; 1923
Mississippi, U. of University, Miss. 38677; 1844
Mississippi C. Clinton, Miss. 39056; 1826
Mississippi County Comm. C. Blytheville, Ark. 72315; junior, 1974
Mississippi Delta Junior C. Moorhead, Miss. 38761; 1911
Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior C. Perkinston, Miss. 39573; 1911
Mississippi Industrial C. Holly Springs, Miss. 38635; 1905
Mississippi State U. Mississippi State, Miss. 39762; 1878
Mississippi U. for Women Columbus, Miss. 39701; 1884
Mississippi Valley State U. Itta Bena, Miss. 38941; 1946
Missouri, U. of Columbia, Mo. 65201; 1839
Missouri at Kansas City, U. of 64110; 1929
Missouri at Rolla, U. of 65401; 1870
Missouri at St. Louis, U. of 63121; 1960
Missouri Baptist C. St. Louis, Mo. 63141; 1963
Missouri Inst. of Tech. Kansas City, Mo. 64108; 1937
Missouri Southern State C. Joplin, Mo. 64801; 1937
Missouri Valley C. Marshall, Mo. 65340; 1888
Missouri Western State C. St. Joseph, Mo. 64507; 1915
Mitchell C. New London, Conn. 06320; junior, 1938
Mitchell Comm. C. Statesville, N.C. 28677; junior, 1852
Moberly Junior C. Moberly, Mo. 65270; 1927
Mobile C. Mobile, Ala. 36613; 1961
Modesto Junior C. Modesto, Calif. 95350; 1921
Mohawk Valley Comm. C. Utica, N.Y. 13501; junior, 1946
Molloy C. Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570; 1955
Monmouth C. Monmouth, Ill. 61462; 1853
Monmouth C. West Long Branch, N.J. 07764; 1933
Monroe Comm. C. Rochester, N.Y. 14623; junior, 1961
Monroe County Comm. C. Monroe, Mich. 48161; junior, 1964
Montana, U. of Missoula, Mont. 59801; 1893
Montana C. of Mineral Science and Tech. Butte, Mont. 59701; 1893
Montana State U. Bozeman, Mont. 59715; 1893
Montcalm Comm. C. Sidney, Mich. 48885; junior, 1965
Montclair State C. Upper Montclair, N.J. 07043; 1908
Monterey Inst. of Foreign Studies Monterey, Calif. 93940; 1955
Monterey Peninsula C. Monterey, Calif. 93940; junior, 1947
Montevallo, U. of Montevallo, Ala. 35115; 1896
Montgomery C. Rockville, Md. 20850; junior, 1946
Montgomery County Comm. C. Blue Bell, Pa. 19422; junior, 1964
Montreat-Anderson C. Montreat, N.C. 28757; junior, 1916
Moody Bible Inst. Chicago, Ill. 60610; 1886
Moore C. of Art Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; 1844
Moorhead State U. Moorhead, Minn. 56560; 1885
Moorpark C. Moorpark, Calif. 93021; junior, 1963
Moraine Valley Comm. C. Palos Hills, Ill. 60465; junior, 1967
Moravian C. Bethlehem, Pa. 18018; 1807
Morehead State U. Morehead, Ky. 40351; 1922
Morehouse C. Atlanta, Ga. 30314; 1867
Morgan State U. Baltimore, Md. 21239; 1867
Morningside C. Sioux City, Iowa 51106; 1889
Morris Brown C. Atlanta, Ga. 30314; 1881
Morris C. Sumter, S.C. 29150; 1908
Morristown C. Morristown, Tenn. 37814; junior, 1881
Morton C. Cicero, Ill. 60650; junior, 1924
Motlow State Comm. C. Tullahoma, Tenn. 37388; junior, 1967
Mountain Empire Comm. C. Big Stone Gap, Va. 24219; junior, 1972
Mountain View C. Dallas, Tex. 75211; junior, 1970
Mount Aloysius Junior C. Cresson, Pa. 16630; 1848
Mount Angel Sem. St. Benedict, Ore. 97373; 1887
Mount Carmel Junior C. New Orleans, La. 70124; 1924
Mount Holyoke C. South Hadley, Mass. 01075; 1837
Mount Hood Comm. C. Gresham, Ore. 97030; junior, 1965
Mount Ida Junior C. Newton Centre, Mass. 02159; 1899
Mount Marty C. Yankton, S.Dak. 57078; 1922
Mount Mary C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53222; 1913
Mount Mercy C. Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402; 1875
Mount Olive C. Mount Olive, N.C. 28365; junior, 1951
Mount Sacred Heart C. Hamden, Conn. 06514; junior, 1954
Mount St. Clare C. Clinton, Iowa 52732; junior, 1895
Mount St. Joseph on-the-Ohio, C. of Mount St. Joseph, Ohio 45051; 1920
Mount St. Mary C. Newburgh, N.Y. 12550; 1930
Mount St. Mary's C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90049; 1925
Mount St. Mary's C. Emmitsburg, Md. 21727; 1808
Mount St. Vincent, C. of Riverdale, N.Y. 10471; 1847
Mount San Antonio C. Walnut, Calif. 91789; junior, 1945
Mount San Jacinto C. San Jacinto, Calif. 92383; junior, 1963
Mount Senario C. Ladysmith, Wis. 54848; 1962
Mount Union C. Alliance, Ohio 44601; 1846
Mount Vernon C. Washington, D.C. 20007; 1875
Mount Vernon Nazarene C. Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050; 1966
Mount Wachusett Comm. C. Gardner, Mass. 01440; junior, 1963
Muhlenberg C. Allentown, Pa. 18104; 1848
Multnomah Sch. of the Bible Portland, Ore. 97220; 1936
Mundelein C. Chicago, Ill. 60660; 1930
Murray State C. Tishomingo, Okla. 73460; junior, 1908
Murray State U. Murray, Ky. 42071; 1922
Muscatine Comm. C. Muscatine, Iowa 52761; junior, 1929
Muskegon Business C. Muskegon, Mich. 49442; junior, 1885
Muskegon Comm. C. Muskegon, Mich. 49443; junior, 1926
Muskingum Area Technical C. Zanesville, Ohio 43701; junior, 1969
Muskingum C. New Concord, Ohio 43762; 1837
Napa C. Napa, Calif. 94558; junior, 1941
Nassau Comm. C. Garden City, N.Y. 11533; junior, 1959
Nasson C. Springvale, Me. 04083; 1912
Natchez Junior C. Natchez, Miss. 39120; 1885
Nathaniel Hawthorne C. Antrim, N.H. 03440; 1962
National Business C. Roanoke, Va. 24009; junior, 1886
National C. of Ed. Evanston, Ill. 60201; 1886
National U. San Diego, Calif. 92108; 1971
Navajo Comm. C. Tsaile, Ariz. 86503; junior, 1969
Navarro C. Corsicana, Tex. 75110; junior, 1946
Nazarene Bible C. Colorado Springs, Colo. 80930; junior, 1964
Nazareth C. Nazareth, Mich. 49074; 1924
Nazareth C. of Rochester Rochester, N.Y. 14610; 1924
Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of 68508; 1869
Nebraska at Omaha, U. of 68101; 1908
Nebraska Wesleyan U. Lincoln, Nebr. 68504; 1887
Nebraska Western C. Scottsbluff, Nebr. 69361; junior, 1926
Neosho County Comm. Junior C. Chanute, Kans. 66720; 1936
Ner Israel Rabbinical C. Baltimore, Md. 21215; 1933
Nevada at Las Vegas, U. of 89109; 1957
Nevada at Reno, U. of 89507; 1874
Newberry C. Newberry, S.C. 29108; 1856
New Church, Acad. of the Bryn Athyn, Pa. 19009; 1876
New C. of Calif. San Francisco, Calif. 94110; 1971
New England, U. of Biddeford, Me. 04005; 1953
New England C. Henniker, N.H. 03242; 1946
New England C. of Optometry Boston, Mass. 02116; 1894
New England Conservatory of Music Boston, Mass. 02115; 1867
New Hampshire, U. of Durham, N.H. 03824; 1866
New Hampshire C. Manchester, N.H. 03104; 1932
New Hampshire Technical Inst. Concord, N.H. 03301; junior, 1961
New Haven, U. of West Haven, Conn. 06516; 1920
New Jersey Inst. of Tech. Newark, N.J. 07102; 1881
New Mexico, U. of Albuquerque, N.Mex. 87106; 1889
New Mexico Highlands U. Las Vegas, N.Mex. 87701; 1893
New Mexico Inst. of Mining and Tech. Socorro, N.Mex. 87801; 1889
New Mexico Junior C. Hobbs, N.Mex. 88240; 1965
New Mexico Military Inst. Roswell, N.Mex. 88201; junior, 1891
New Mexico State U. Las Cruces, N.Mex. 88003; 1888
New Orleans, U. of New Orleans, La. 70122; 1958
Newport C.-Salve Regina Newport, R.I. 02840; 1934
New River Comm. C. Dublin, Va. 24084; junior, 1966
New Rochelle, C. of New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801; 1904
New Sch. for Social Research New York, N.Y. 10011; 1919
New Sch. of Music Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; 1945
Newton Junior C. Newtonville, Mass. 02160; 1946
New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Alfred, N.Y. 14802; junior, 1908
New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Canton, N.Y. 13617; junior, 1907
New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Cobles- kill, N.Y. 12043; junior, 1911
New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Delhi, N.Y. 13753; junior, 1913
New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Farming- dale, N.Y. 11735; junior, 1912
New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Morris- ville, N.Y. 13408; junior, 1908
New York at Albany, State U. of 12203; 1844
New York at Binghamton, State U. of 13901; 1946
New York at Buffalo, State U. of 14214; 1846
New York at Stony Brook, State U. of 11790; 1957
New York City Comm. C. of Applied Arts and Sciences Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201; junior, 1946
New York C. at Brockport, State U. of 14420; 1841
New York C. at Buffalo, State U. of 14222; 1867
New York C. at Cortland, State U. of 13045; 1863
New York C. at Fredonia, State U. of 14063; 1866
New York C. at Geneseo, State U. of 14454; 1867
New York C. at New Paltz, State U. of 12561; 1828
New York C. at Old Westbury, State U. of 11771; 1966
New York C. at Oneonta, State U. of 13820; 1889
New York C. at Oswego, State U. of 13126; 1861
New York C. at Plattsburgh, State U. of 12901; 1889

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- New York C. at Potsdam, State U. of 13676; 1816
 New York C. at Purchase, State U. of 10577; 1967
 New York C. of Environmental Science and Forestry, State U. of Syracuse 13210; 1911
 New York C. of Podiatric Medicine New York, N.Y. 10035; 1911
 New York C. of Tech. at Utica/Rome, State U. of Utica 13502; 1966
 New York Downstate Medical Center, State U. of Brooklyn, N.Y. 11203; 1930
 New York Empire State C., State U. of Saratoga Springs 12866; 1971
 New York Inst. of Tech. Old Westbury, N.Y. 11568; 1910
 New York Maritime C., State U. of Bronx, N.Y. 10465; 1874
 New York U. New York, N.Y. 10003; 1831
 New York Upstate Medical Center, State U. of Syracuse, N.Y. 13210; 1834
 Niagara County Comm. C. Sanborn, N.Y. 14132; junior, 1962
 Niagara U. Niagara University, N.Y. 14109; 1856
 Nicholls State U. Thibodaux, La. 70301; 1948
 Nichols C. Dudley, Mass. 01570; 1815
 Norfolk State U. Norfolk, Va. 23504; 1935
 Normandale Comm. C. Bloomington, Minn. 55431; junior, 1968
 North Adams State C. North Adams, Mass. 01247; 1894
 North Alabama, U. of Florence, Ala. 35630; 1872
 North American Baptist Sem. Sioux Falls, S.Dak. 57105; 1850
 Northampton County Area Comm. C. Bethlehem, Pa. 18017; junior, 1966
 North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State U. Greensboro, N.C. 27411; 1891
 North Carolina at Asheville, U. of 28801; 1927
 North Carolina Central U. Durham, N.C. 27707; 1909
 North Carolina at Chapel Hill, U. of 27514; 1789
 North Carolina at Charlotte, U. of 28213; 1946
 North Carolina at Greensboro, U. of 27412; 1891
 North Carolina at Wilmington, U. of 28401; 1947
 North Carolina Sch. of the Arts Winston-Salem, N.C. 27107; 1965
 North Carolina State U. at Raleigh 27607; 1887
 North Carolina Wesleyan C. Rocky Mount, N.C. 27801; 1956
 North Central Bible C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55404; 1930
 North Central C. Naperville, Ill. 60540; 1861
 North Central Michigan C. Petoskey, Mich. 49770; junior, 1958
 North Central Technical Inst. Wausau, Wis. 54401; junior, 1912
 North Country Comm. C. Saranac Lake, N.Y. 12983; junior, 1967
 North Dakota, U. of Grand Forks, N.Dak. 58201; 1883
 North Dakota, Williston, U. of 58801; junior, 1957
 North Dakota State Sch. of Science Wahpeton, N.Dak. 58075; junior, 1889
 North Dakota State U. Fargo, N.Dak. 58102; 1890
 Northeast Alabama State Junior C. Rainsville, Ala. 35986; 1963
 Northeastern Bible C. Essex Fells, N.J. 07021; 1950
 Northeastern Christian Junior C. Villanova, Pa. 19085; 1956
 Northeastern Illinois U. Chicago, Ill. 60625; 1961
 Northeastern Junior C. of Colorado Sterling, Colo. 80751; 1941
 Northeastern Oklahoma A. & M. C. Miami, Okla. 74354; junior, 1919
 Northeastern Oklahoma State U. Tahlequah, Okla. 74464; 1846
 Northeastern U. Boston, Mass. 02115; 1898
 Northeast Louisiana U. Monroe, La. 71201; 1931
 Northeast Mississippi Junior C. Booneville, Miss. 38829; 1948
 Northeast Missouri State U. Kirksville, Mo. 63501; 1867
 Northeast Technical Comm. C. Norfolk, Nebr. 68701; junior, 1927
 Northern Arizona U. Flagstaff, Ariz. 86001; 1899
 Northern Colorado, U. of Greeley, Colo. 80631; 1889
 Northern Essex Comm. C. Haverhill, Mass. 01830; junior, 1961
 Northern Illinois U. De Kalb, Ill. 60115; 1895
 Northern Iowa, U. of Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613; 1876
 Northern Kentucky U. Highland Heights, Ky. 41076; 1968
 Northern Michigan U. Marquette, Mich. 49855; 1899
 Northern Montana C. Havre, Mont. 59501; 1913
 Northern Nevada Comm. C. Elko, Nev. 89801; junior, 1967
 Northern Oklahoma C. Tonkawa, Okla. 74653; junior, 1901
 Northern State C. Aberdeen, S.Dak. 57401; 1901
 Northern Virginia Comm. C. Annandale, Va. 22003; junior, 1965
 North Florida Junior C. Madison, Fla. 32340; 1958
 North Georgia C. Dahlonega, Ga. 30533; 1873
 North Greenville C. Tigerville, S.C. 29688; junior, 1892
 North Harris County C. Houston, Tex. 77037; junior, 1972
 North Hennepin Comm. C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55428; junior, 1966
 North Idaho C. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814; junior, 1939
 North Iowa Area Comm. C. Mason City, Iowa 50401; junior, 1918
 Northlake C. Irving, Tex. 75062; junior, 1965
 Northland C. Ashland, Wis. 54806; 1892
 Northland Comm. C. Thief River Falls, Minn. 56701; junior, 1965
 Northland Pioneer C. Holbrook, Ariz. 86025; junior, 1973
 North Park C. Chicago, Ill. 60625; 1891
 North Platte Comm. C. North Platte, Nebr. 69101; junior, 1964
 Northrop U. Inglewood, Calif. 90306; 1942
 North Seattle Comm. C. Seattle, Wash. 98103; junior, 1969
 North Shore Comm. C. Beverly, Mass. 01915; junior, 1965
 North Texas State U. Denton, Tex. 76203; 1890
 Northwest Alabama State Junior C. Phil Campbell, Ala. 35581; 1963
 Northwest Bible C. Minot, N.Dak. 58701; 1934
 Northwest Christian C. Eugene, Ore. 97401; 1895
 Northwest C. of the Assemblies of God Kirkland, Wash. 98033; 1934
 Northwest Comm. C. Powell, Wyo. 82435; junior, 1946
 Northwestern C. Orange City, Iowa 51041; 1882
 Northwestern C. Watertown, Wis. 53094; 1865
 Northwestern Connecticut Comm. C. Winsted, Conn. 06098; junior, 1965
 Northwestern Michigan C. Traverse City, Mich. 49684; junior, 1951
 Northwestern Oklahoma State U. Alva, Okla. 73717; 1897
 Northwestern State U. of Louisiana Natchitoches, La. 71457; 1884
 Northwestern U. Evanston, Ill. 60201; 1851
 Northwest Mississippi Junior C. Senatobia, Miss. 38668; 1915
 Northwest Missouri State U. Maryville, Mo. 64468; 1905
 Northwest Nazarene C. Nampa, Idaho 83651; 1913
 Northwood Inst. Midland, Mich. 48640; 1959
 Norwalk Comm. C. Norwalk, Conn. 06854; junior, 1961
 Norwalk State Technical C. Norwalk, Conn. 06854; junior, 1961
 Norwich U. Northfield, Vt. 05663; 1819
 Notre Dame, C. of Belmont, Calif. 94002; 1851
 Notre Dame, U. of Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; 1842
 Notre Dame C. Manchester, N.H. 03104; 1950
 Notre Dame C. Cleveland, Ohio 44121; 1922
 Notre Dame of Maryland, C. of Baltimore, Md. 21210; 1848
 Notre Dame Sem. New Orleans, La. 70118; 1923
 Nova U. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33314; 1964
 Nyack C. Nyack, N.Y. 10960; 1882
 Oakland City C. Oakland City, Ind. 47560; 1885
 Oakland Comm. C. Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013; junior, 1964
 Oakland U. Rochester, Mich. 48063; 1959
 Oakwood C. Huntsville, Ala. 35806; 1896
 Oberlin C. Oberlin, Ohio 44074; 1833
 Oblate C. Washington, D.C. 20017; 1904
 Occidental C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90041; 1887
 Ocean County C. Toms River, N.J. 08753; junior, 1964
 Odessa C. Odessa, Tex. 79760; junior, 1946
 Oglethorpe U. Atlanta, Ga. 30319; 1835
 Ohio C. of Podiatric Medicine Cleveland, Ohio 44106; 1916
 Ohio Dominican C. Columbus, Ohio 43219; 1911
 Ohio Inst. of Technology Columbus, Ohio 43219; 1952
 Ohio Northern U. Ada, Ohio 45810; 1871
 Ohio State U. Columbus, Ohio 43210; 1870
 Ohio U. Athens, Ohio 45701; 1804
 Ohio Valley C. Parkersburg, W.Va. 26101; junior, 1960
 Ohio Wesleyan U. Delaware, Ohio 43015; 1842
 Ohlone C. Fremont, Calif. 94537; junior, 1966
 Okaloosa-Walton Junior C. Niceville, Fla. 32578; 1963
 Oklahoma, U. of Norman, Okla. 73069; 1890
 Oklahoma, U. of Science and Arts of Chickasha, 73018; 1908
 Oklahoma Baptist U. Shawnee, Okla. 74801; 1906
 Oklahoma Christian C. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73111; 1950
 Oklahoma City Southwestern C. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73127; junior, 1946
 Oklahoma City U. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73106; 1911
 Oklahoma Panhandle State U. Goodwell, Okla. 73939; 1909
 Oklahoma Sch. of Business, Accountancy, Law, and Finance Tulsa, Okla. 74119; junior, 1919
 Oklahoma State U. of Agric. and Applied Science Stillwater, Okla. 74074; 1890
 Oklahoma State U. Technical Inst. Oklahoma City 73107; junior, 1961
 Old Dominion U. Norfolk, Va. 23508; 1930
 Olivet C. Olivet, Mich. 49076; 1844
 Olivet Nazarene C. Kankakee, Ill. 60901; 1907
 Olney Central C. Olney, Ill. 62450; junior, 1963
 Olympic C. Bremerton, Wash. 98310; junior, 1946
 Onondaga Comm. C. Syracuse, N.Y. 13210; junior, 1961
 Open Bible C. Des Moines, Iowa 50321; 1931
 Oral Roberts U. Tulsa, Okla. 74105; 1963
 Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical C. Orangeburg, S.C. 29115; junior, 1966
 Orange Coast C. Costa Mesa, Calif. 92626; junior, 1947
 Orange County Comm. C. Middletown N.Y. 10940; junior, 1950
 Oregon, U. of Eugene, Ore. 97403; 1872
 Oregon C. of Ed. Monmouth, Ore. 97361; 1856
 Oregon Health Sciences Center, U. of Portland 97201; 1867
 Oregon Inst. of Tech. Klamath Falls, Ore. 97601; 1947
 Oregon State U. Corvallis, Ore. 97331; 1868
 Otero Junior C. La Junta, Colo. 81050; 1941
 Ottawa U. Ottawa, Kans. 66067; 1865
 Otterbein C. Westerville, Ohio 43081; 1847
 Ouachita Baptist U. Arkadelphia, Ark. 71923; 1885
 Our Lady of Holy Cross C. New Orleans, La. 70114; 1916
 Our Lady of the Angels C. Aston, Pa. 19014; 1962
 Our Lady of the Elms, C. of Chicopee, Mass. 01013; 1928
 Our Lady of the Lake U. of San Antonio Tex. 78285; 1911
 Ozark Bible C. Joplin, Mo. 64801; 1942
 Ozarks, C. of the Clarksville, Ark. 72830; 1834
 Ozarks, Sch. of the Point Lookout, Mo. 65726; 1906
 Pace U. New York, N.Y. 10038; 1906
 Pacific, U. of the Stockton, Calif. 95204; 1851
 Pacific Christian C. Fullerton, Calif. 92631; 1928
 Pacific Lutheran U. Tacoma, Wash. 98447; 1890
 Pacific Oaks C. Pasadena, Calif. 91105; 1945
 Pacific Union C. Angwin, Calif. 94508; 1882
 Pacific U. Forest Grove, Ore. 97116; 1849
 Pacific Western C. Renton, Wash. 98055; 1965
 Paine C. Augusta, Ga. 30901; 1882
 Palm Beach, U. of West Palm Beach, Fla. 33402; 1926
 Palm Beach Atlantic C. West Palm Beach, Fla. 33401; 1968
 Palm Beach Junior C. Lake Worth, Fla. 33460; 1933
 Pamlico Technical Inst. Alliance, N.C. 28509; junior, 1962
 Palmer Junior C. Davenport, Iowa 52803; 1965
 Palomar C. San Marcos, Calif. 92069; junior, 1946
 Palo Verde C. Blythe, Calif. 92225; junior, 1947
 Pan American U. Edinburg, Tex. 78539; 1927
 Panola Junior C. Carthage, Tex. 75633; 1947

- Paris Junior C.** Paris, Tex. 75460; 1924
Park C. Kansas City, Mo. 64152; 1875
Parkland C. Champaign, Ill. 61820; junior, 1965
Pasadena City C. Pasadena, Calif. 91106; junior, 1924
Pasco-Hernando Comm. C. Dade City, Fla. 33525; junior, 1972
Patrick Henry Comm. C. Martinsville, Va. 24112; junior, 1971
Patrick Henry State Junior C. Monroeville, Ala. 36460; 1965
Paul D. Camp Comm. C. Franklin, Va. 23851; junior, 1971
Paul Quinn C. Waco, Tex. 76703; 1881
Paul Smith's C. Paul Smiths, N.Y. 12970; junior, 1937
Peabody Inst. of Johns Hopkins U. Baltimore, Md. 21202; 1857
Peace C. Raleigh, N.C. 27602; junior, 1857
Pearl River Junior C. Poplarville, Miss. 39470; 1909
Peirce Junior C. Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; 1865
Pembroke State U. Pembroke, N.C. 28372; 1887
Peninsula C. Port Angeles, Wash. 98362; junior, 1961
Pennsylvania, U. of Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; 1740
Pennsylvania C. of Optometry Philadelphia, Pa. 19141; 1919
Pennsylvania State U. University Park, Pa. 16802; 1855
Penn Valley Comm. C. Kansas City, Mo. 64111; junior, 1915
Pensacola Junior C. Pensacola, Fla. 32504; 1948
Pepperdine U. Malibu, Calif. 90265; 1937
Peru State C. Peru, Nebr. 68421; 1867
Pfeiffer C. Misenheimer, N.C. 28109; 1887
Philadelphia, Comm. C. of Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; junior, 1965
Philadelphia C. of Art Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; 1876
Philadelphia C. of Bible Langhorne, Pa. 19047; 1913
Philadelphia C. of the Performing Arts Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; 1870
Philadelphia C. of Pharmacy and Science Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; 1821
Philadelphia C. of Textiles and Science Philadelphia, Pa. 19144; 1884
Philander Smith C. Little Rock, Ark. 72203; 1868
Phillips County Comm. C. Helena, Ark. 72342; junior, 1965
Phillips U. Enid, Okla. 73701; 1906
Phoenix C. Phoenix, Ariz. 85013; junior, 1920
Piedmont Bible C. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101; 1945
Piedmont C. Demorest, Ga. 30535; 1897
Piedmont Virginia Comm. C. Charlottesville, Va. 22901; junior, 1972
Pikes Peak Comm. C. Colorado Springs, Colo. 80906; junior, 1967
Pikeville C. Pikeville, Ky. 41501; 1889
Pima Comm. C. Tucson, Ariz. 85709; junior, 1967
Pinebrook Junior C. Coopersburg, Pa. 18036; 1950
Pine Manor C. Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167; 1911
Pioneer Comm. C. Kansas City, Mo. 64111; junior, 1976
Pittsburgh, U. of Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260; 1787
Pittsburgh Bradford, U. of Bradford, Pa. 16701; junior, 1963
Pittsburgh Greensburg, U. of Greensburg, Pa. 15601; junior, 1963
Pittsburgh Johnstown, U. of Johnstown, Pa. 15902; 1927
Pittsburgh Titusville, U. of Titusville, Pa. 16354; junior, 1963
Pittsburgh State U. Pittsburg, Kans. 66762; 1903
Pitt Technical Inst. Greenville, N.C. 27834; junior, 1961
Pitzer C. Claremont, Calif. 91711; 1963
Platte Technical Comm. C. Columbus, Nebr. 68601; junior, 1969
Plymouth State C. Plymouth, N.H. 03264; 1871
Point Loma C. San Diego, Calif. 92106; 1902
Point Park C. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; 1933
Polk Comm. C. Winter Haven, Fla. 33880; junior, 1964
Polytechnic Inst. of New York Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201; 1854
Pomona C. Claremont, Calif. 91711; 1887
Pontifical C. Josephinum Columbus, Ohio 43085; 1888
Porterville C. Porterville, Calif. 93257; junior, 1927
Portland, U. of Portland, Ore. 97203; 1901
Portland Comm. C. Portland, Ore. 97201; junior, 1961
Portland State U. Portland, Ore. 97207; 1946
Post C. Waterbury, Conn. 06708; 1890
Potomac State C. of West Virginia U. Keyser, W.Va. 26726; junior, 1901
Prairie State C. Chicago Heights, Ill. 60411; junior, 1958
Prairie View A. & M. U. Prairie View, Tex. 77445; 1876
Pratt Comm. Junior C. Pratt, Kans. 67124; 1938
Pratt Inst. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205; 1887
Prentiss Normal and Industrial Inst. Prentiss, Miss. 39474; junior, 1907
Presbyterian C. Clinton, S.C. 29325; 1880
Presbyterian Sch. of Christian Ed. Richmond, Va. 23227; 1914
Presentation C. Aberdeen, S.Dak. 57401; junior, 1922
Prince George's Comm. C. Largo, Md. 20870; junior, 1958
Princeton U. Princeton, N.J. 08540; 1746
Principia C., The Elmhurst, Ill. 60120; 1898
Providence C. Providence, R.I. 02918; 1917
Puerto Rico, U. of Río Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931; 1900
Puerto Rico Junior C. Río Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928; 1949
Puget Sound, U. of Tacoma, Wash. 98416; 1888
Puget Sound C. of the Bible Edmonds, Wash. 98020; 1950
Purdue U. Lafayette, Ind. 47907; 1865
Queensborough Comm. C. Bayside, N.Y. 11364; junior, 1960
Queens C. Flushing, N.Y. 11367; 1937
Queens C. Charlotte, N.C. 28274; 1857
Quincy C. Quincy, Ill. 62301; 1860
Quincy Junior C. Quincy, Mass. 02169; 1958
Quinnipiac C. Hamden, Conn. 06518; 1929
Quinsigamond Comm. C. Worcester, Mass. 01606; junior, 1963
Rabbinical C. of Telshe Wickliffe, Ohio 44092; 1876
Radford U. Radford, Va. 24142; 1910
Rainy River Comm. C. International Falls, Minn. 56649; junior, 1967
Ramapo C. of New Jersey Mahwah, N.J. 07430; 1971
Randolph-Macon C. Ashland, Va. 23005; 1830
Randolph-Macon Woman's C. Lynchburg, Va. 24504; 1891
Randolph Technical Inst. Asheboro, N.C. 27203; junior, 1962
Ranger Junior C. Ranger, Tex. 76470; 1926
Rappahannock Comm. C. Glenss, Va. 23149; junior, 1971
Redlands, U. of Redlands, Calif. 92373; 1907
Redwoods, C. of the Eureka, Calif. 95501; junior, 1964
Reed C. Portland, Ore. 97202; 1904
Reedley C. Reedley, Calif. 93654; junior, 1926
Reformed Bible C. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; 1940
Regis C. Denver, Colo. 80221; 1877
Regis C. Weston, Mass. 02193; 1927
Reinhardt C. Waleska, Ga. 30183; junior, 1883
Rend Lake C. Ina, Ill. 62846; junior, 1956
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst. Troy, N.Y. 12181; 1824
Rhode Island, U. of Kingston, R.I. 02881; 1892
Rhode Island C. Providence, R.I. 02908; 1854
Rhode Island Junior C. Warwick, R.I. 02886; 1964
Rhode Island Sch. of Design Providence, R.I. 02903; 1877
Rice U. — see WILLIAM MARSH RICE U.
Richland C. Dallas, Tex. 75231; junior, 1972
Richmond, U. of Richmond, Va. 23173; 1840
Richmond C. Staten Island, N.Y. 10301; 1965
Richmond Technical Inst. Hamlet, N.C. 28345; junior, 1964
Ricks C. Rexburg, Idaho 83440; junior, 1888
Rider C. Lawrenceville, N.J. 08648; 1865
Rio Grande C. Rio Grande, Ohio 45674; 1876
Rio Hondo C. Whittier, Calif. 90608; junior, 1963
Ripon C. Ripon, Wis. 54971; 1850
Rip Reagan C. and Music Conservatory Ama, La. 70031; 1974
Riverside City C. Riverside, Calif. 92506; junior, 1916
Rivier C. Nashua, N.H. 03060; 1933
Roane State Comm. C. Harriman, Tenn. 37748; junior, 1970
Roanoke Bible C. Elizabeth City, N.C. 27909; 1948
Roanoke C. Salem, Va. 24153; 1842
Robert Morris C. Coraopolis, Pa. 15108; 1921
Roberts Wesleyan C. Rochester, N.Y. 14624; 1866
Rochester, U. of Rochester, N.Y. 14627; 1850
Rochester Comm. C. Rochester, Minn. 55901; junior, 1915
Rochester Inst. of Tech. Rochester, N.Y. 14623; 1829
Rockford C. Rockford, Ill. 61101; 1847
Rockhurst C. Kansas City, Mo. 64110; 1910
Rockingham Comm. C. Wentworth, N.C. 27375; junior, 1964
Rockland Comm. C. Suffern, N.Y. 10901; junior, 1959
Rockmont C. Denver, Colo. 80226; 1914
Rock Valley C. Rockford, Ill. 61101; junior, 1964
Rocky Mountain C. Billings, Mont. 59102; 1878
Roger Williams C. Bristol, R.I. 02809; 1919
Rollins C. Winter Park, Fla. 32789; 1885
Roosevelt U. Chicago, Ill. 60605; 1945
Rosary C. River Forest, Ill. 60305; 1848
Rosary Hill C. Buffalo, N.Y. 14226; 1948
Rose-Hulman Inst. of Tech. Terre Haute, Ind. 47803; 1874
Rosemont C. Rosemont, Pa. 19010; 1921
Rowan Technical Inst. Salisbury, N.C. 28144; junior, 1961
Roxbury Comm. C. Roxbury, Mass. 02186; junior, 1973
Russell Sage C. Troy, N.Y. 12180; 1916
Rust C. Holly Springs, Miss. 38635; 1866
Rutgers-The State U. New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; 1766
Sacramento City C. Sacramento, Calif. 95822; junior, 1916
Sacred Heart, U. of the Santurce, Puerto Rico 00914; 1935
Sacred Heart C. Belmont, N.C. 28012; 1892
Sacred Heart Sem. C. Detroit, Mich. 48206; 1919
Sacred Heart U. Bridgeport, Conn. 06604; 1963
Saddleback Comm. C. Mission Viejo, Calif. 92675; junior, 1967
Saginaw Valley State C. University Center, Mich. 48710; 1963
Saint Alphonsus C. Suffield, Conn. 06078; 1963
Saint Ambrose C. Davenport, Iowa 52803; 1882
Saint Andrews Presbyterian C. Laurinburg, N.C. 28352; 1857
Saint Anselm's C. Manchester, N.H. 03102; 1889
Saint Augustine's C. Raleigh, N.C. 27602; 1867
Saint Basil's C. Stamford, Conn. 06902; 1939
Saint Benedict, C. of St. Joseph, Minn. 56374; 1913
Saint Bernard C. St. Bernard, Ala. 35138; 1892
Saint Bonaventure U. St. Bonaventure, N.Y. 14778; 1859
Saint Catharine C. St. Catharine, Ky. 40061; junior, 1932
Saint Catherine, C. of St. Paul, Minn. 55116; 1906
Saint Charles Borromeo Sem. Philadelphia, Pa. 19151; 1832
Saint Clair County Comm. C. Port Huron, Mich. 48060; junior, 1923
Saint Cloud State U. St. Cloud, Minn. 56301; 1866
Saint Edward's U. Austin, Tex. 78704; 1876
Saint Elizabeth, C. of Convent Station, N.J. 07961; 1899
Saint Francis, C. of Joliet, Ill. 60435; 1874
Saint Francis C. Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808; 1890
Saint Francis C. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201; 1858
Saint Francis C. Loretto, Pa. 15940; 1847
Saint Francis de Sales C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53207; 1856
Saint Gregory's C. Shawnee, Okla. 74801; junior, 1915
Saint Hyacinth C. and Sem. Granby, Mass. 01033; 1957
Saint John Fisher C. Rochester, N.Y. 14618; 1952
Saint John's C. Camarillo, Calif. 93010; 1939
Saint John's C. Winfield, Kans. 67156; junior, 1893
Saint John's C. Annapolis, Md. 21404; 1696
Saint Johns River Comm. C. Palatka, Fla. 32077; junior, 1958

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- Saint John's Sem.** Brighton, Mass. 02135; 1884
Saint John's U. Collegeville, Minn. 56321; 1857
Saint John's U. Jamaica, N.Y. 11432; 1870
Saint John Vianney C. Sem. Miami, Fla. 33165; 1960
Saint Joseph C. West Hartford, Conn. 06117; 1925
Saint Joseph's C. Rensselaer, Ind. 47978; 1889
Saint Joseph's C. North Windham, Me. 04062; 1915
Saint Joseph's C. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205; 1916
Saint Joseph Sem. C. St. Benedict, La. 70457; 1891
Saint Joseph's Sem. and C. Yonkers, N.Y. 10704; 1839
Saint Joseph's U. Philadelphia, Pa. 19131; 1851
Saint Joseph the Provider, C. of Rutland, Vt. 05701; 1957
Saint Lawrence U. Canton, N.Y. 13617; 1856
Saint Leo C. St. Leo, Fla. 33574; 1959
Saint Louis Christian C. Florissant, Mo. 63033; 1956
Saint Louis C. of Pharmacy St. Louis, Mo. 63110; 1864
Saint Louis Comm. C. at Florissant Valley St. Louis, Mo. 63135; junior, 1962
Saint Louis Comm. C. at Forest Park St. Louis, Mo. 63110; junior, 1962
Saint Louis Comm. C. at Meramec St. Louis, Mo. 63122; junior, 1964
Saint Louis Conservatory of Music Saint Louis, Mo. 63130; 1924
Saint Louis U. St. Louis, Mo. 63103; 1818
Saint Martin's C. Lacey, Wash. 98503; 1895
Saint Mary, C. of Omaha, Nebr. 68124; 1923
Saint Mary C. Leavenworth, Kans. 66048; 1882
Saint Mary of the Plains C. Dodge City, Kans. 67801; 1952
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods C. Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind. 47876; 1840
Saint Mary's C. Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; 1844
Saint Mary's C. Orchard Lake, Mich. 48034; 1885
Saint Mary's C. Winona, Minn. 55987; 1912
Saint Mary's C. Raleigh, N.C. 27602; junior, 1842
Saint Mary's C. of California Moraga, Calif. 94575; 1863
Saint Mary's C. of Maryland St. Mary's City, Md. 20686; 1839
Saint Mary's C. of O'Fallon O'Fallon, Mo. 63366; junior, 1929
Saint Mary's C. Sem. St. Mary, Ky. 40063; 1821
Saint Mary's Dominican C. New Orleans, La. 70118; 1910
Saint Mary's Junior C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55406; 1964
Saint Mary's Sem. Cleveland, Ohio 44108; 1848
Saint Mary's Sem. and C. Perryville, Mo. 63775; 1818
Saint Mary's Sem. and U. Baltimore, Md. 21210; 1791
Saint Mary's U. of San Antonio San Antonio, Tex. 78284; 1852
Saint Meinrad C. St. Meinrad, Ind. 47577; 1854
Saint Michael's C. Winooski, Vt. 05404; 1903
Saint Norbert C. De Pere, Wis. 54115; 1898
Saint Olaf C. Northfield, Minn. 55057; 1874
Saint Patrick's C. Mountain View, Calif. 94040; 1898
Saint Paul Bible C. St. Bonifacius, Minn. 55375; 1916
Saint Paul's C. Concordia, Mo. 64020; junior, 1883
Saint Paul's C. Lawrenceville, Va. 23868; 1888
Saint Paul Sem. St. Paul, Minn. 55101; 1895
Saint Petersburg Junior C. St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733; 1927
Saint Peter's C. Jersey City, N.J. 07306; 1872
Saint Philip's C. San Antonio, Tex. 78203; junior, 1898
Saint Pius X Sem. Garrison, N.Y. 10524; 1956
Saint Rose, C. of Albany, N.Y. 12203; 1920
Saint Scholastica, C. of Duluth, Minn. 55811; 1912
Saints C. Lexington, Miss. 39095; junior, 1918
Saint Teresa, C. of Winona, Minn. 55987; 1907
Saint Thomas, C. of St. Paul, Minn. 55101; 1885
Saint Thomas, U. of Houston, Tex. 77006; 1947
Saint Thomas Aquinas C. Sparkill, N.Y. 10976; 1952
Saint Thomas Sem. Denver, Colo. 80210; 1906
Saint Thomas Sem. Bloomfield, Conn. 06002; junior, 1897
Saint Vincent C. Latrobe, Pa. 15650; 1846
Saint Xavier C. Chicago, Ill. 60655; 1846
Salem C. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27108; 1772
Salem C. Salem, W.Va. 26426; 1888
Salem Comm. C. Penns Grove, N.J. 08069; junior, 1972
Salem State C. Salem, Mass. 01970; 1854
Salisbury State C. Salisbury, Md. 21801; 1925
Samford U. Birmingham, Ala. 35209; 1842
Sam Houston State U. Huntsville, Tex. 77340; 1879
San Antonio C. San Antonio, Tex. 78284; junior, 1925
San Bernardino Valley C. San Bernardino, Calif. 92403; junior, 1926
Sandhills Comm. C. Southern Pines, N.C. 28387; junior, 1963
San Diego, U. of San Diego, Calif. 92110; 1952
San Diego City C. San Diego, Calif. 92101; junior, 1914
San Diego Evening C. San Diego, Calif. 92108; junior, 1962
San Diego Mesa C. San Diego, Calif. 92111; junior, 1962
San Diego Miramar C. San Diego, Calif. 92126; junior, 1969
San Diego State U. San Diego, Calif. 92182; 1897
San Francisco, U. of San Francisco, Calif. 94117; 1855
San Francisco Art Inst. San Francisco, Calif. 94133; 1874
San Francisco C. of Mortuary Science San Francisco, Calif. 94109; junior, 1930
San Francisco Conservatory of Music San Francisco, Calif. 94122; 1917
San Francisco State U. San Francisco, Calif. 94132; 1899
Sangamon State U. Springfield, Ill. 62703; 1969
San Jacinto C. Pasadena, Tex. 77505; junior, 1961
San Joaquin Delta C. Stockton, Calif. 95204; junior, 1935
San Jose Bible C. San Jose, Calif. 95108; 1939
San Jose City C. San Jose, Calif. 95114; junior, 1921
San Jose State U. San Jose, Calif. 95192; 1857
San Mateo, C. of San Mateo, Calif. 94402; junior, 1922
Santa Ana C. Santa Ana, Calif. 92706; junior, 1915
Santa Barbara City C. Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105; junior, 1946
Santa Clara, U. of Santa Clara, Calif. 95053; 1851
Santa Fe, C. of Santa Fe, N.Mex. 87501; 1947
Santa Fe Comm. C. Gainesville, Fla. 32601; junior, 1965
Santa Monica C. Santa Monica, Calif. 90406; junior, 1929
Santa Rosa Junior C. Santa Rosa, Calif. 95401; 1918
Sarah Lawrence C. Bronxville, N.Y. 10708; 1926
Sauk Valley C. Dixon, Ill. 61021; junior, 1965
Savannah State C. Savannah, Ga. 31404; 1890
Sayre Junior C. Sayre, Okla. 73662; 1938
Scarritt C. for Christian Workers Nashville, Tenn. 37203; 1924
Schenectady County Comm. C. Schenectady, N.Y. 12305; junior, 1967
Schoolcraft C. Livonia, Mich. 48151; junior, 1961
Schreiner C. Kerrville, Tex. 78028; junior, 1923
Scott Comm. C. Bettendorf, Iowa 52722; junior, 1966
Scranton, U. of Scranton, Pa. 18510; 1888
Scripps C. Claremont, Calif. 91711; 1926
S. D. Bishop State Junior C. Mobile, Ala. 36603; 1965
Seat of Wisdom C. Litchfield, Conn. 06759; 1958
Seattle Central Comm. C. Seattle, Wash. 98122; junior, 1966
Seattle Pacific U. Seattle, Wash. 98119; 1891
Seattle U. Seattle, Wash. 98122; 1892
Selma U. Selma, Ala. 36701; 1878
Seminole Comm. C. Sanford, Fla. 32771; junior, 1965
Seminole Junior C. Seminole, Okla. 74868; 1931
Sequoias, C. of the Visalia, Calif. 93277; junior, 1926
Seton Hall U. South Orange, N.J. 07079; 1856
Seton Hill C. Greensburg, Pa. 15601; 1883
Seward County Comm. Junior C. Liberal, Kans. 67901; 1967
Shasta C. Redding, Calif. 96001; junior, 1949
Shaw C. at Detroit Detroit, Mich. 48202; 1962
Shaw U. Raleigh, N.C. 27602; 1865
Shawnee C. Ullin, Ill. 62956; junior, 1967
Shawnee State Comm. C. Portsmouth, Ohio 45662; junior, 1975
Shelby State Comm. C. Memphis, Tenn. 38104; junior, 1969
Sheldon Jackson C. Sitka, Alaska 99835; 1878
Shelton C. Cape Canaveral, Fla. 32920; 1907
Shenandoah C. and Shenandoah Conservatory of Music Winchester, Va. 22601; 1875
Shepherd C. Shepherdstown, W.Va. 25443; 1871
Sheridan C. Sheridan, Wyo. 82801; junior, 1948
Shimer C. Mount Carroll, Ill. 61053; 1853
Shippensburg State C. Shippensburg, Pa. 17257; 1871
Shoreline Comm. C. Seattle, Wash. 98133; junior, 1964
Shorter C. North Little Rock, Ark. 72114; 1884
Shorter C. Rome, Ga. 30161; 1873
Siena C. Loudonville, N.Y. 12211; 1937
Siena Heights C. Adrian, Mich. 49221; 1919
Sierra C. Rocklin, Calif. 95677; junior, 1914
Silver Lake C. Manitowoc, Wis. 54220; 1869
Simmons C. Boston, Mass. 02115; 1899
Simon's Rock Early C. Great Barrington, Mass. 01230; 1964
Simpson C. San Francisco, Calif. 94134; 1921
Simpson C. Indianola, Iowa 50125; 1860
Sinclair Comm. C. Dayton, Ohio 45402; junior, 1887
Sinte Gleska C. Rosebud, S.Dak. 57570; 1970
Sioux Empire C. Hawarden, Iowa 51023; junior, 1967
Sioux Falls C. Sioux Falls, S.Dak. 57101; 1883
Siskiyou, C. of the Weed, Calif. 96094; junior, 1959
Skagit Valley C. Mount Vernon, Wash. 98273; junior, 1926
Skidmore C. Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 12866; 1911
Skyline C. San Bruno, Calif. 94066; junior, 1969
Slippery Rock State C. Slippery Rock, Pa. 16057; 1889
Smith C. Northampton, Mass. 01063; 1875
Snead State Junior C. Boaz, Ala. 35957; 1898
Snow C. Ephraim, Utah 84627; junior, 1888
Solano Comm. C. Suisun City, Calif. 94585; junior, 1945
Somerset County C. Somerville, N.J. 08876; junior, 1968
Sonoma State U. Rohnert Park, Calif. 94928; 1960
South, U. of the Sewanee, Tenn. 37375; 1857
South Alabama, U. of Mobile, Ala. 36688; 1963
South Carolina, U. of Columbia, S.C. 29208; 1801
South Carolina State C. Orangeburg, S.C. 29115; 1896
South Central Comm. C. New Haven, Conn. 06511; junior, 1967
South Dakota, U. of Vermillion, S.Dak. 57069; 1862
South Dakota at Springfield, U. of 57062; 1881
South Dakota Sch. of Mines and Tech. Rapid City, S.Dak. 57701; 1885
South Dakota State U. Brookings, S.Dak. 57006; 1881
Southeastern Baptist C. Laurel, Miss. 39440; 1948
Southeastern Bible C. Birmingham, Ala. 35205; 1934
Southeastern Christian C. Winchester, Ky. 40391; junior, 1949
Southeastern C. of the Assemblies of God Lakeland, Fla. 33801; 1935
Southeastern Comm C. West Burlington, Iowa 52655; junior, 1920
Southeastern Comm. C. Whiteville, N.C. 28472; junior, 1964
Southeastern Illinois C. Harrisburg, Ill. 62946; junior, 1961
Southeastern Louisiana U. Hammond, La. 70401; 1925
Southeastern Massachusetts U. North Dartmouth, Mass. 02747; 1895
Southeastern Oklahoma State U. Durant, Okla. 74701; 1909
Southeastern U. Washington, D.C. 20024; 1879
Southeast Missouri State U. Cape Girardeau, Mo. 63701; 1873
Southern Arkansas U. Magnolia, Ark. 71753; 1909
Southern Baptist C. Walnut Ridge, Ark. 72476; junior, 1941
Southern Bible C. Houston, Tex. 77015; 1958
Southern California, U. of Los Angeles, Calif. 90007; 1879
Southern California C. Costa Mesa, Calif. 92626; 1920
Southern California C. of Optometry Fullerton, Calif. 92631; 1904
Southern C. of Optometry Memphis, Tenn. 38104; 1932
Southern Colorado, U. of Pueblo, Colo. 81005; 1933
Southern Connecticut State C. New Haven, Conn. 06515; 1893
Southern Idaho, C. of Twin Falls, Idaho 83301; junior, 1964
Southern Illinois U. at Carbondale 62901; 1874

- Southern Illinois U. at Edwardsville** 62026; 1971
Southern Maine, U. of Portland, 04103; 1970
Southern Maine Vocational Technical Inst. South Portland, Me. 04106; junior, 1946
Southern Methodist U. Dallas, Tex. 75222; 1910
Southern Missionary C. Collegedale, Tenn. 37315; 1893
Southern Mississippi, U. of Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401; 1910
Southern Ohio C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; junior, 1927
Southern Oregon State C. Ashland, Oreg. 97520; 1926
Southern Sem. Junior C. Buena Vista, Va. 24416; 1868
Southern Technical Inst. Marietta, Ga. 30060; 1948
Southern Union State Junior C. Wadley, Ala. 36276; 1934
Southern U. and A. & M. C. Baton Rouge, La. 70813; 1880
Southern Utah State C. Cedar City, Utah 84720; 1897
Southern Vermont C. Bennington, Vt. 05201; 1926
Southern Vocational C. Tuskegee, Ala. 36083; junior, 1969
Southern West Virginia Comm. C. Williamson, W.Va. 25661; junior, 1971
South Florida, U. of Tampa, Fla. 33620; 1956
South Florida Junior C. Avon Park, Fla. 33825; 1965
South Georgia C. Douglas, Ga. 31533; junior, 1906
South Plains C. Levelland, Tex. 79336; junior, 1958
Southside Virginia Comm. C. Alberta, Va. 23821; junior, 1969
Southwest, C. of the Hobbs, N.Mex. 88240; 1957
Southwest Baptist C. Bolivar, Mo. 65613; 1878
Southwestern Adventist C. Keene, Tex. 76059; 1893
Southwestern Assemblies of God C. Waxahachie, Tex. 75165; 1927
Southwestern at Memphis Memphis, Tenn. 38112; 1848
Southwestern Baptist Bible C. Phoenix, Ariz. 85032; 1960
Southwestern Christian C. Terrell, Tex. 75160; junior, 1950
Southwestern C. Chula Vista, Calif. 92010; junior, 1961
Southwestern C. Winfield, Kans. 67156; 1885
Southwestern Comm. C. Creston, Iowa 50801; junior, 1926
Southwestern Louisiana, The U. of Lafayette, La. 70501; 1900
Southwestern Michigan C. Dowagiac, Mich. 49047; junior, 1964
Southwestern Oklahoma State U. Weatherford, Okla. 73096; 1901
Southwestern Oregon Comm. C. Coos Bay, Oreg. 97420; junior, 1961
Southwestern Technical Inst. Sylva, N.C. 28779; junior, 1964
Southwestern U. Los Angeles, Calif. 90015; 1911
Southwestern U. Georgetown, Tex. 78626; 1840
Southwest Mississippi Junior C. Summit, Miss. 39666; 1918
Southwest Missouri State U. Springfield, Mo. 65802; 1905
Southwest State U. Marshall, Minn. 56258; 1963
Southwest Texas Junior C. Uvalde, Tex. 78801; 1946
Southwest Texas State U. San Marcos, Tex. 78666; 1899
Southwest Virginia Comm. C. Richlands, Va. 24641; junior, 1968
Southwest Wisconsin Vocational Technical Inst. Fennimore, Wis. 53805; junior, 1967
Spalding C. Louisville, Ky. 40203; 1829
Spartanburg Methodist C. Spartanburg, S.C. 29301; junior, 1911
Spartanburg Technical C. Spartanburg, S.C. 29303; junior, 1961
Spelman C. Atlanta, Ga. 30314; 1881
Spertus C. of Judaica Chicago, Ill. 60605; 1925
Spokane Comm. C. Spokane, Wash. 99202; junior, 1963
Spokane Falls Comm. C. Spokane, Wash. 99204; junior, 1963
Spoon River C. Canton, Ill. 61520; junior, 1959
Spring Arbor C. Spring Arbor, Mich. 49283; 1873
Springfield C. Springfield, Mass. 01109; 1885
Springfield C. in Illinois Springfield, Ill. 62702; junior, 1929
Springfield Technical Comm. C. Springfield, Mass. 01105; junior, 1965
Spring Garden C. Philadelphia, Pa. 19118; 1850
Spring Hill C. Mobile, Ala. 36608; 1830
Standing Rock Comm. C. Fort Yates, N.Dak. 58538; junior, 1971
Stanford U. Stanford, Calif. 94305; 1885
Stanly Technical Inst. Albemarle, N.C. 28001; junior, 1971
State Fair Comm. C. Sedalia, Mo. 65301; junior, 1966
Staten Island, C. of Staten Island, N.Y. 10301; 1956
State Technical Inst. at Memphis Tenn. 38134; junior, 1967
Steed C. Johnson City, Tenn. 37601; 1940
Stephen F. Austin State U. Nacogdoches, Tex. 75961; 1917
Stephens C. Columbia, Mo. 65201; 1833
Sterling C. Sterling, Kans. 67579; 1887
Stetson U. De Land, Fla. 32720; 1883
Steubenville, C. of Steubenville, Ohio 43952; 1946
Stevens Inst. of Tech. Hoboken, N.J. 07030; 1867
Stillman C. Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401; 1876
Stockton State C. Pomona, N.J. 08240; 1969
Stonehill C. North Easton, Mass. 02356; 1948
Strayer C. Washington, D.C. 20005; 1904
Sue Bennett C. London, Ky. 40741; junior, 1896
Suffolk County Comm. C. Selden, N.Y. 11784; junior, 1960
Suffolk U. Boston, Mass. 02114; 1906
Sullins C. Bristol, Va. 24201; junior, 1870
Sullivan County Comm. C. Loch Sheldrake, N.Y. 12759; junior, 1963
Sul Ross State U. Alpine, Tex. 79830; 1920
Sumter Area Technical C. Sumter, S.C. 29105; junior, 1961
Suomi C. Hancock, Mich. 49930; junior, 1896
Surry Comm. C. Dobson, N.C. 27017; junior, 1965
Susquehanna U. Selinsgrove, Pa. 17870; 1858
Swarthmore C. Swarthmore, Pa. 19081; 1864
Sweet Briar C. Sweet Briar, Va. 24595; 1901
Syracuse U. Syracuse, N.Y. 13210; 1870
Syracuse U., Utica C. Utica, N.Y. 13502; 1946
Tabor C. Hillsboro, Kans. 67063; 1908
Tacoma Comm. C. Tacoma, Wash. 98465; junior, 1965
Taft C. Taft, Calif. 93268; junior, 1922
Tahoe C. Tahoe Paradise, Calif. 95705; 1967
Talladega C. Talladega, Ala. 35160; 1867
Tallahassee Comm. C. Tallahassee, Fla. 32304; junior, 1965
Tampa, U. of Tampa, Fla. 33606; 1931
Tarkio C. Tarkio, Mo. 64491; 1883
Tarleton State U. Stephenville, Tex. 76401; 1899
Tarrant County Junior C. Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; 1965
Taylor U. Upland, Ind. 46989; 1846
Teachers C. New York, N.Y. 10027; 1888
Technical Inst. of Alamance Burlington, N.C. 27215; junior, 1959
Temple Junior C. Temple, Tex. 76501; 1926
Temple U. Philadelphia, Pa. 19122; 1884
Tennessee at Chattanooga, U. of 37403; 1886
Tennessee at Knoxville, U. of 37916; 1794
Tennessee at Martin, U. of 38237; 1900
Tennessee at Nashville, U. of 37203; 1947
Tennessee State U. Nashville, Tenn. 37203; 1909
Tennessee Technological U. Cookeville, Tenn. 38501; 1915
Tennessee Temple C. Chattanooga, Tenn. 37404; 1946
Tennessee Wesleyan C. Athens, Tenn. 37303; 1857
Texarkana Comm. C. Texarkana, Tex. 75501; junior, 1927
Texas A&I U. Kingsville, Tex. 78363; 1925
Texas A&M U. College Station, Tex. 77843; 1876
Texas at Arlington, U. of 76019; 1895
Texas at Austin, U. of 78712; 1881
Texas at Dallas, U. of Richardson, Tex. 75080; 1969
Texas at El Paso, U. of 79999; 1913
Texas at San Antonio, U. of 78285; 1969
Texas at Tyler, U. of 75701; 1972
Texas Christian U. Fort Worth, Tex. 76129; 1873
Texas C. Tyler, Tex. 75701; 1894
Texas Health Science Center at Dallas, U. of 75235; 1943
Texas Health Science Center at Houston, U. of 77025; 1972
Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, U. of 78284; 1959
Texas Lutheran C. Seguin, Tex. 78155; 1891
Texas Med. Branch at Galveston, U. of 77550; 1881
Texas of the Permian Basin, U. of Odessa 79762; 1970
Texas Southern U. Houston, Tex. 77004; 1947
Texas Southmost C. Brownsville, Tex. 78520; junior, 1926
Texas State Technical Inst. Waco, Tex. 76705; junior, 1965
Texas Tech U. Lubbock, Tex. 79409; 1923
Texas Wesleyan C. Fort Worth, Tex. 76105; 1890
Texas Woman's U. Denton, Tex. 76204; 1901
Thames Valley State Technical C. Norwich, Conn. 06360; junior, 1963
Thiel C. Greenville, Pa. 16125; 1866
Thomas A. Edison C. Princeton, N.J. 08540; 1972
Thomas C. Waterville, Me. 04901; 1894
Thomas Jefferson U. Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; 1825
Thomas More C. Fort Mitchell, Ky. 41017; 1921
Thomas Nelson Comm. C. Hampton, Va. 23366; junior, 1967
Thornton Comm. C. South Holland, Ill. 60473; junior, 1927
Three Rivers Comm. C. Poplar Bluff, Mo. 63901; junior, 1966
Tidewater Comm. C. Portsmouth, Va. 23703; junior, 1958
Tiffin U. Tiffin, Ohio 44883; 1924
Tift C. Forsyth, Ga. 31029; 1847
Toccoa Falls C. Toccoa Falls, Ga. 30577; 1911
Toledo, U. of Toledo, Ohio 43606; 1872
Tomlinson C. Cleveland, Tenn. 37311; junior, 1966
Tompkins-Cortland Comm. C. Dryden, N.Y. 13053; junior, 1967
Tougaloo C. Tougaloo, Miss. 39174; 1869
Touro C. New York, N.Y. 10036; 1970
Towson State U. Baltimore, Md. 21204; 1866
Transylvania U. Lexington, Ky. 40508; 1780
Treasure Valley Comm. C. Ontario, Oreg. 97914; junior, 1962
Trenton Junior C. Trenton, Mo. 64683; 1925
Trenton State C. Trenton, N.J. 08625; 1855
Trevecca Nazarene C. Nashville, Tenn. 37210; 1901
Tri-County Comm. C. Murphy, N.C. 28906; junior, 1964
Tri-County Technical C. Pendleton, S.C. 29670; junior, 1962
Trident Technical C. Charleston, S.C. 29411; junior, 1964
Trinidad State Junior C. Trinidad, Colo. 81082; 1925
Trinity Christian C. Palos Heights, Ill. 60463; 1959
Trinity C. Hartford, Conn. 06106; 1823
Trinity C. Washington, D.C. 20017; 1897
Trinity C. Deerfield, Ill. 60015; 1897
Trinity C. Burlington, Vt. 05401; 1925
Trinity U. San Antonio, Tex. 78284; 1869
Tri-State U. Angola, Ind. 46703; 1884
Triton C. River Grove, Ill. 60171; junior, 1964
Trocaire C. Buffalo, N.Y. 14220; junior, 1958
Troy State U. Troy, Ala. 36081; 1887
Truett McConnell C. Cleveland, Ga. 30528; junior, 1947
Tufts U. Medford, Mass. 02155; 1852
Tulane U. of Louisiana New Orleans, La. 70118; 1834
Tulsa, U. of Tulsa, Okla. 74104; 1894
Tulsa Junior C. Tulsa, Okla. 74119; 1970
Tunxis Comm. C. Farmington, Conn. 06032; junior, 1970
Tusculum C. Greeneville, Tenn. 37743; 1794
Tuskegee Inst. Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 36088; 1881
Tyler Junior C. Tyler, Tex. 75701; 1926

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- Ulster County Comm. C.** Stone Ridge, N.Y. 12484; junior, 1963
Umpqua Comm. C. Roseburg, Oreg. 97470; junior, 1964
Union C. Barbourville, Ky. 40906; 1879
Union C. Lincoln, Nebr. 68506; 1891
Union C. Cranford, N.J. 07016; junior, 1933
Union C. and U. Schenectady, N.Y. 12308; 1795
Union County Technical Inst. Scotch Plains, N.J. 07076; junior, 1959
Union U. Jackson, Tenn. 38301; 1834
United States Air Force Acad. Colorado Springs, Colo. 80840; 1954
United States Coast Guard Acad. New London, Conn. 06320; 1876
United States International U. San Diego, Calif. 92131; 1924
United States Merchant Marine Acad. Kings Point, N.Y. 11024; 1938
United States Military Acad. West Point, N.Y. 10996; 1802
United States Naval Acad. Annapolis, Md. 21402; 1845
United States Naval Postgraduate Sch. Monterey, Calif. 93940; 1909
United Wesleyan C. Allentown, Pa. 18103; 1921
Unity C. Unity, Me. 04988; 1966
Upper Iowa U. Fayette, Iowa 52142; 1857
Upsala C. East Orange, N.J. 07019; 1893
Urbana C. Urbana, Ohio 43078; 1850
Ursinus C. Collegeville, Pa. 19426; 1869
Ursuline C. Cleveland, Ohio 44124; 1871
Utah, U. of Salt Lake City, Utah 84112; 1850
Utah State U. Logan, Utah 84322; 1888
Utah Technical C. at Provo 84601; junior, 1941
Utah Technical C. at Salt Lake Salt Lake City, Utah 84107; junior, 1947
Utica Junior C. Utica, Miss. 39175; 1903
Valdosta State C. Valdosta, Ga. 31601; 1906
Valencia Comm. C. Orlando, Fla. 32802; junior, 1967
Valley City State C. Valley City, N.Dak. 58072; 1889
Valley Forge Christian C. Phoenixville, Pa. 19460; 1938
Valley Forge Military Junior C. Wayne, Pa. 19087; 1928
Valparaiso Technical Inst. Valparaiso, Ind. 46383; 1934
Valparaiso U. Valparaiso, Ind. 46383; 1859
Vanderbilt U. Nashville, Tenn. 37203; 1872
VanderCook C. of Music Chicago, Ill.; 60616; 1928
Vassar C. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601; 1861
Vennard C. University Park, Iowa 52595; 1910
Ventura C. Ventura, Calif. 93003; junior, 1925
Vermilion Comm. C. Ely, Minn. 55731; junior, 1922
Vermont, Comm. C. of Montpelier, Vt. 05602; junior, 1970
Vermont, U. of Burlington, Vt. 05401; 1791
Vermont Technical C. Randolph Center, Vt. 05061; junior, 1957
Victoria C. Victoria, Tex. 77901; junior, 1925
Victor Valley C. Victorville, Calif. 92392; junior, 1961
Villa Julie C. Stevenson, Md. 21153; junior, 1947
Villa Maria C. Erie, Pa. 16505; 1925
Villa Maria C. of Buffalo Buffalo, N.Y. 14225; junior, 1960
Villanova U. Villanova, Pa. 19085; 1842
Vincennes U. Vincennes, Ind. 47591; junior, 1804
Virginia, U. of Charlottesville, Va. 22903; 1819
Virginia C. Lynchburg, Va. 24501; junior, 1888
Virginia Commonwealth U. Richmond, Va. 23284; 1838
Virginia Highlands Comm. C. Abingdon, Va. 24210; junior, 1967
Virginia Intermont C. Bristol, Va. 24201; 1884
Virginia Military Inst. Lexington, Va. 24450; 1839
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State U. Blacksburg, Va. 24061; 1872
Virginia State C. Petersburg, Va. 23803; 1882
Virginia Union U. Richmond, Va. 23220; 1865
Virginia Wesleyan C. Norfolk, Va. 23502; 1961
Virginia Western Comm. C. Roanoke, Va. 24015; junior, 1966
Virgin Islands, C. of the St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802; 1963
Viterbo C. La Crosse, Wis. 54601; 1931
Voorhees C. Denmark, S.C. 29042; 1897
Wabash C. Crawfordsville, Ind. 47933; 1832
Wabash Valley C. Mt. Carmel, Ill. 62863; junior, 1961
Wadhams Hall Sem. and C. Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669; 1924
Wagner C. Staten Island, N.Y. 10301; 1883
Wake Forest U. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109; 1834
Wake Technical Inst. Raleigh, N.C. 27603; junior, 1958
Waldorf C. Forest City, Iowa 50436; junior, 1903
Walker C. Jasper, Ala. 35501; junior, 1938
Walla Walla C. College Place, Wash. 99324; 1892
Walla Walla Comm. C. Walla Walla, Wash. 99362; junior, 1967
Walsh C. Canton, Ohio 44720; 1960
Walters State Comm. C. Morristown, Tenn. 37814; junior, 1970
Warner Pacific C. Portland, Oreg. 97215; 1937
Warren Wilson C. Swannanoa, N.C. 28778; 1893
Wartburg C. Waverly, Iowa 50677; 1852
Washburn U. of Topeka Topeka, Kans. 66621; 1865
Washington, U. of Seattle, Wash. 98105; 1861
Washington and Jefferson C. Washington, Pa. 15301; 1780
Washington and Lee U. Lexington, Va. 24450; 1749
Washington Bible C. Lanham, Md. 20801; 1938
Washington C. Chestertown, Md. 21620; 1782
Washington State U. Pullman, Wash. 99163; 1890
Washington U. St. Louis, Mo. 63130; 1853
Washtenaw Comm. C. Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107; junior, 1965
Waterbury State Technical C. Waterbury, Conn. 06708; junior, 1964
Waubensee Comm. C. Sugar Grove, Ill. 60554; junior, 1966
Wayland Baptist C. Plainview, Tex. 79072; 1909
Wayne Comm. C. Goldsboro, N.C. 27530; junior, 1957
Wayne County Comm. C. Detroit, Mich. 48201; junior, 1968
Waynesburg C. Waynesburg, Pa. 15370; 1850
Wayne State C. Wayne, Nebr. 68787; 1891
Wayne State U. Detroit, Mich. 48202; 1868
Weatherford C. Weatherford, Tex. 76086; junior, 1869
Webber C. Babson Park, Fla. 33827; 1927
Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture Glen Cove, N.Y. 11542; 1889
Weber State C. Ogden, Utah 84408; 1889
Webster C. St. Louis, Mo. 63119; 1915
Wellesley C. Wellesley, Mass. 02181; 1870
Wells C. Aurora, N.Y. 13026; 1868
Wenatchee Valley C. Wenatchee, Wash. 98801; junior, 1939
Wentworth Inst. of Tech. Boston, Mass. 02115; 1904
Wentworth Military Acad. Lexington, Mo. 64067; junior, 1880
Wesleyan C. Macon, Ga. 31201; 1836
Wesleyan U. Middletown, Conn. 06457; 1831
Wesley C. Dover, Del. 19901; 1873
Wesley C. Florence, Miss. 39073; 1972
Westark Comm. C. Fort Smith, Ark. 72901; junior, 1928
Westbrook C. Portland, Me. 04103; junior, 1831
Westchester Bus. Inst. White Plains, N.Y. 10606; junior, 1915
Westchester Comm. C. Valhalla, N.Y. 10595; junior, 1946
West Chester State C. West Chester, Pa. 19380; 1812
West Coast Bible C. Fresno, Calif. 93710; 1944
West Coast U. Los Angeles, Calif. 90005; 1909
Western Baptist C. Salem, Oreg. 97302; 1946
Western Bible C. Morrison, Colo. 80465; 1948
Western Carolina U. Cullowhee, N.C. 28723; 1889
Western Connecticut State C. Danbury, Conn. 06810; 1903
Western Illinois U. Macomb, Ill. 61455; 1899
Western Kentucky U. Bowling Green, Ky. 42101; 1906
Western Maryland C. Westminster, Md. 21157; 1867
Western Michigan U. Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001; 1903
Western Montana C. Dillon, Mont. 59725; 1893
Western Nevada Comm. C. Carson City, Nev. 89701; junior, 1971
Western New England C. Springfield, Mass. 01119; 1919
Western New Mexico U. Silver City, N.Mex. 88061; 1893
Western Oklahoma State C. Altus, Okla. 73521; junior, 1926
Western Piedmont Comm. C. Morganton, N.C. 28655; junior, 1964
Western State C. of Colorado Gunnison, Colo. 81230; 1901
Western States C. of Engineering Inglewood, Calif. 90301; 1946
Western Texas C. Snyder, Tex. 79549; junior, 1969
Western Washington U. Bellingham, Wash. 98225; 1893
Western Wisconsin Technical Inst. La Crosse, Wis. 54601; junior, 1912
Western Wyoming Comm. C. Rock Springs, Wyo. 82901; junior, 1959
Westfield State C. Westfield, Mass. 01085; 1839
West Florida, U. of Pensacola, Fla. 32504; 1967
West Georgia C. Carrollton, Ga. 30117; 1933
West Hills Comm. C. Coalinga, Calif. 93210; junior, 1932
West Liberty State C. West Liberty, W.Va. 26074; 1938
West Los Angeles C. Culver City, Calif. 90230; junior, 1968
Westmar C. Le Mars, Iowa 51031; 1900
Westminster Choir C. Princeton, N.J. 08540; 1926
Westminster C. Fulton, Mo. 65251; 1851
Westminster C. New Wilmington, Pa. 16142; 1852
Westminster C. Salt Lake City, Utah 84105; 1875
Westmont C. Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103; 1940
West Shore Comm. C. Scottville, Mich. 49454; junior, 1967
West Texas State U. Canyon, Tex. 79015; 1910
West Valley C. Saratoga, Calif. 95070; junior, 1963
West Virginia Inst. of Tech. Montgomery, W.Va. 25136; 1895
West Virginia Northern Comm. C. Wheeling, W.Va. 26003; junior, 1972
West Virginia State C. Institute, W.Va. 25112; 1891
West Virginia U. Morgantown, W.Va. 26506; 1867
West Virginia Wesleyan C. Buckhannon, W.Va. 26201; 1890
Wharton County Junior C. Wharton, Tex. 77488; 1946
Wheaton C. Wheaton, Ill. 60187; 1860
Wheaton C. Norton, Mass. 02766; 1834
Wheeling C. Wheeling, W.Va. 26003; 1954
Wheelock C. Boston, Mass. 02215; 1889
White Pines C. Chester, N.H. 03036; junior, 1965
Whitman C. Walla Walla, Wash. 99362; 1859
Whittier C. Whittier, Calif. 90608; 1901
Whitworth Bible C. Brookhaven, Miss. 39601; 1818
Whitworth C. Spokane, Wash. 99251; 1890
Wichita State U. Wichita, Kans. 67208; 1892
Widener U. Chester, Pa. 19013; 1821
Wilberforce U. Wilberforce, Ohio 45384; 1856
Wiley C. Marshall, Tex. 75670; 1873
Wilkes C. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703; 1933
Wilkes Comm. C. Wilkesboro, N.C. 28697; junior, 1965
Willamette U. Salem, Oreg. 97301; 1842
William and Mary, C. of Williamsburg, Va. 23185; 1693
William Carey C. Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401; 1911
William Jewell C. Liberty, Mo. 64068; 1849
William Marsh Rice U. Houston, Tex. 77001; 1891
William Paterson C. Wayne, N.J. 07470; 1855
William Penn C. Oskaloosa, Iowa 52577; 1873
William Rainey Harper C. Palatine, Ill. 60067; junior, 1965
Williams C. Williamstown, Mass. 01267; 1793
Williamsport Area Comm. C. Williamsport, Pa. 17701; junior, 1920
William Woods C. Fulton, Mo. 65251; 1870
Willmar Comm. C. Willmar, Minn. 56201; junior, 1961
Wilmington C. New Castle, Del. 19720; 1967
Wilmington C. Wilmington, Ohio 45177; 1870
Wilson C. Chambersburg, Pa. 17201; 1869
Wilson County Technical Inst. Wilson, N.C. 27893; junior, 1958
Wingate C. Wingate, N.C. 28174; 1896
Winona State U. Winona, Minn. 55987; 1858
Winston-Salem State U. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; 1892
Winthrop C. Rock Hill, S.C. 29730; 1886
Wisconsin Conservatory of Music Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; 1899

Wisconsin-Eau Claire U. of 54701; 1916
Wisconsin-Green Bay U. of 54305; 1969
Wisconsin-La Crosse U. of 54601; 1909
Wisconsin-Madison U. of 53706; 1836
Wisconsin-Milwaukee U. of 53201; 1908
Wisconsin-Oshkosh U. of 54901; 1871
Wisconsin-Parkside U. of Kenosha, Wis. 53140; 1969
Wisconsin-Platteville U. of 53818; 1866
Wisconsin-River Falls U. of 54022; 1875
Wisconsin-Stevens Point U. of 54481; 1894
Wisconsin-Stout U. of Menomonie, Wis. 54751; 1893
Wisconsin-Superior U. of 54880; 1896
Wisconsin-Whitewater U. of 53190; 1868
Wittenberg U. Springfield, Ohio 45501; 1845
Wofford C. Spartanburg, S.C. 29301; 1854
Woodbury U. Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; 1884
Wood Junior C. Mathiston, Miss. 39752; 1886
Wooster, C. of Wooster, Ohio 44691; 1866
Worcester Junior C. Worcester, Mass. 01608; 1905
Worcester Polytechnic Inst. Worcester, Mass. 01609; 1865
Worcester State C. Worcester, Mass. 01620; 1871
Worthington Comm. C. Worthington, Minn. 56187; junior, 1936
Wright State U. Dayton, Ohio 45431; 1964
Wyoming U. of Laramie, Wyo. 82070; 1886
Wytheville Comm. C. Wytheville, Va. 24382; junior, 1963
Xavier U. Cincinnati, Ohio 45207; 1831
Xavier U. of Louisiana New Orleans, La. 70125; 1915
Yakima Valley Comm. C. Yakima, Wash. 98902; junior, 1928
Yale U. New Haven, Conn. 06520; 1701
Yankton C. Yankton, S.Dak. 57078; 1881
Yavapai C. Prescott, Ariz. 86301; 1966
Yeshiva U. New York, N.Y. 10033; 1886
York C. York, Nebr. 68467; junior, 1890
York C. Jamaica, N.Y. 11432; 1967
York C. of Pennsylvania York, Pa. 17405; 1941
York Technical C. Rock Hill, S.C. 29730; junior, 1962
Young Harris C. Young Harris, Ga. 30582; junior, 1886
Youngstown State U. Youngstown, Ohio 44503; 1908
Yuba C. Marysville, Calif. 95901; junior, 1927

Canada

Acadia U. Wolfville, N.S., 1838
Alberta U. of Edmonton, Alta., 1906
Aldersgate C. Moose Jaw, Sask., 1940
Algoma C. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 1965
Amos, Sém. d' Amos, P.Q., 1940
André-Grasset, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1927
Angèle Mérici, C. Quebec, P.Q., 1936
Assumption U. Windsor, Ont., 1857
Atlantic Inst. of Ed. Halifax, N.S., 1970
Basile-Moreau, C. St. Laurent, P.Q., 1929
Bathurst, C. de Bathurst, N.B., 1899
Bishop's U. Lennoxville, P.Q., 1843
Bon Pasteur, C. du Chicoutimi, P.Q., 1947
Bourget, C. Rigaud, P.Q., 1850
Brandon U. Brandon, Man., 1899
Brescia C. London, Ont., 1919
British Columbia U. of Vancouver, B.C., 1890
Brock U. St. Catharines, Ont., 1962
Bruyère, C. Ottawa, Ont., 1925
Calgary U. of Calgary, Alta., 1945
Campion C. Regina, Sask., 1917
Camrose Lutheran C. Camrose, Alta., junior, 1911
Canadian Bible C. Regina, Sask., 1941
Canadian Mennonite Bible C. Winnipeg, Man., 1947
Canadian Nazarene C. Winnipeg, Man., 1920
Canadian Union C. Lacombe, Alta., junior, 1907
Canterbury C. Windsor, Ont., 1957
Cape Breton, C. of Sydney, N.S., 1974
Carey Hall Vancouver, B.C., 1960
Carleton U. Ottawa, Ont., 1942
Chicoutimi, Sém. de Chicoutimi, P.Q., 1873
Christian Training Inst. Edmonton, Alta., 1939
Christ the King, Sem. of Mission City, B.C., 1932
Concordia Lutheran C. Edmonton, Alta., junior, 1921
Concordia U. Montreal, P.Q., 1974
Confederation C. Thunder Bay, Ont., 1967
Conrad Grebel C. Waterloo, Ont., 1961
Cornwall, C. Classique de Cornwall, Ont., 1949
Dalhousie U. Halifax, N.S., 1818
Emmanuel and Saint Chad, C. of Saskatoon, Sask., 1879
Gardes-Malades, École des Edmundston, N.B., 1946
Gaspé, Sém. de Gaspé, P.Q., 1926

Grande Prairie Regional C. Grande Prairie, Alta., junior, 1966
Grant MacEwan Comm. C. Edmonton, Alta., junior, 1971
Gravelbourg, C. Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask., 1917
Guelph, U. of Guelph, Ont., 1964
Hautes Études Commerciales, École des Montreal, P.Q., 1907
Hearst, U.C. of Hearst, Ont., 1953
Holy Heart Sem. Halifax, N.S., 1895
Holy Names C. Windsor, Ont., 1934
Holy Redeemer C. Windsor, Ont., 1956
Huntington U. Sudbury, Ont., 1960
Huron C. London, Ont., 1863
Ignatius C. Guelph, Ont., 1913
Iona C. Windsor, Ont., 1964
Jean-de-Brébeuf, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1928
Jean-Jacques Olier, C. Verdun, P.Q., 1951
Jésuites, C. des Quebec, P.Q., 1635
Jésus-Marie, C. Shippegan, N.B., 1960
Jésus-Marie de Sillery, C. Quebec, P.Q., 1857
Jésus-Marie d'Outremont, C. Outremont, P.Q., 1933
Joliette, Sém. de Joliette, P.Q., 1846
Journalism, Sch. of Halifax, N.S., 1945
King's C. London, Ont., 1912
King's C., U. of Halifax, N.S., 1789
Knox C. Toronto, Ont., 1844
Kootenay Sch. of Art Nelson, B.C., 1961
Lakehead U. Thunder Bay, Ont., 1946
Lambton C. of Allied Arts and Tech. Sarnia, Ont., junior, 1966
L'Assomption, C. Moncton, N.B., 1943
L'Assomption, C. de L'Assomption, P.Q., 1832
Laurentian U. of Sudbury, Ont., 1960
Laval, U. Quebec, P.Q., 1852
Lethbridge, U. of Lethbridge, Alta., 1967
Lethbridge Comm. C. Lethbridge, Alta., junior, 1957
Lévis, C. de Lévis, P.Q., 1853
London C. of Bible and Missions London, Ont., 1935
Longueuil, Externat Classique de Ville Jacques-Cartier, P.Q., 1950
Loyola C. Montreal, P.Q., 1896
Lutheran Theol. Sem. Saskatoon, Sask., 1913
Luther C. Regina, Sask., 1921
McGill U. Montreal, P.Q., 1821
McMaster Divinity C. Hamilton, Ont., 1957
McMaster U. Hamilton, Ont., 1887
Manitoba, U. of Winnipeg, Man., 1877
Manitoba Law Sch. Winnipeg, Man., 1914
Marguerite-Bourgeoys, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1908
Marguerite d'Youville, C. Hull, P.Q., 1945
Marguerite d'Youville, Inst. Montreal, P.Q., 1934
Marianopolis C. Montreal, P.Q., 1943
Marie-Anne, C. Ahuntsic, Montreal, P.Q., 1932
Marie de France, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1939
Marie-de-la-Présentation, C. Drummondville, P.Q., 1955
Marie de l'Incarnation, C. Trois-Rivières, P.Q., 1697
Marie-Immaculée, Sém. Oblat de Chambly, P.Q., 1926
Marie-Médiatrice, C. Hull, P.Q., 1938
Maritime C. of Pharmacy Halifax, N.S., 1911
Maritime Sch. of Social Work Halifax, N.S., 1941
Médecine Vétérinaire, L'École St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., 1886
Medicine Hat C. Medicine Hat, Alta., junior, 1965
Memorial U. of Newfoundland St. John's, Nfld., 1925
Mennonite Brethren C. of Arts Winnipeg, Man., 1944
Moncton, U. de Moncton, N.B., 1864
Montréal, C. de Montreal, P.Q., 1767
Montréal, U. de Montreal, P.Q., 1876
Montreal Diocesan Theol. C. Montreal, P.Q., 1873
Mont-St.-Louis, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1888
Mount Allison U. Sackville, N.B., 1839
Mount Royal C. Calgary, Alta., junior, 1910
Mount St. Bernard C. Antigonish, N.S., 1883
Mount St. Vincent U. Halifax, N.S., 1914
Musique, École de Edmundston, N.B., 1950
New Brunswick, U. of Fredericton, N.B., 1785
Nicolet, Sém. de Nicolet, P.Q., 1801
Nipissing C. North Bay, Ont., 1967
Normale Secondaire, École Montreal, P.Q., 1941
North American Baptist C. South Edmonton, Alta., 1939
Notre-Dame, C. Prince Albert, Sask., 1958
Notre Dame C. Wilcox, Sask., 1933
Notre-Dame d'Acadie, C. Moncton, N.B., 1943
Notre-Dame de Bellevue, C. Quebec, P.Q., 1937
Notre-Dame de Grâce, Scolasticat Hull, P.Q., 1940
Notre-Dame de l'Assomption, C. Nicolet, P.Q., 1937
Notre-Dame du Perpétuel Secours, Sém. Moncton, N.B., 1956
Notre-Dame du St.-Rosaire, Scolasticat Rimouski, P.Q., 1957
Notre Dame of Canada C. Wilcox, Sask., 1933
Notre Dame U. of Nelson, B.C., 1950
Nova Scotia Agricultural C. Truro, N.S., junior, 1905
Nova Scotia C. of Art and Design Halifax, N.S., 1887
Nova Scotia Technical C. Halifax, N.S., 1907
Oka, Inst. Agricole d' La Trappe, P.Q., 1893
Ontario Agricultural C. Guelph, Ont., 1874
Ontario Bible C. Willowdale, Ont., 1935
Ontario Inst. for Studies in Ed. Toronto, Ont., 1965

ə abut	° kitten, F table	ər further	a back	ā bake
ä cot, cart	à F bac	au out	ch chin	e less
g gift	i trip	ī life	j joke	k G ich, buch
ō flow	ó flaw	œ F bœuf	œ F feu	oi coin
th this	ü loot	ù foot	ue G füllen	ü F rue
ʏ F digne	\dɛnʏ\	nuit \nwʏt\	yü few	yü furious
			zh vision	

- Ontario Veterinary C. Guelph, Ont., 1862
 Optométrie, École d' Montreal, P.Q., 1910
 Osgoode Hall Law Sch. Toronto, Ont., 1872
 Ottawa, Grand Sém. d' Ottawa, Ont., 1847
 Ottawa, Petit Sém. d' Ottawa, Ont., 1925
 Ottawa, U. d' Ottawa, Ont., 1848
 Pédagogie Familiale, Inst. de Montreal, P.Q., 1943
 Pédagogique, Inst. Montreal, P.Q., 1926
 Pédagogique St.-Georges, Inst. Laval des Rapides, P.Q., 1929
 Philosophie, Sém. de Montreal, P.Q., 1876
 Pine Hill Divinity Hall Halifax, N.S., 1820
 Polytechnique, École Montreal, P.Q., 1873
 Presbyterian C. Montreal, P.Q., 1865
 Prince Edward Island, U. of Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1969
 Provincial Inst. of Tech. and Art Calgary, Alta., junior, 1916
 Québec, Acad. de Quebec, P.Q., 1862
 Québec, Sém. de Quebec, P.Q. 1663
 Québec à Chicoutimi, U. du P.Q., 1969
 Québec à Montréal, U. du P.Q., 1969
 Québec à Rimouski, U. du P.Q., 1969
 Québec à Trois-Rivières, U. du P.Q., 1969
 Queen's C. St. John's, Nfld., 1841
 Queen's Theol. C. Kingston, Ont., 1912
 Queen's U. at Kingston Kingston, Ont., 1841
 Red Deer C. Red Deer, Alta., junior, 1964
 Regina, U. of Regina, Sask., 1974
 Regis C. Toronto, Ont., 1930
 Renison C. Waterloo, Ont., 1959
 Rimouski, C. de Rimouski, P.Q., 1855
 Rouyn, C. Classique de Rouyn, P.Q., 1948
 Royal Conservatory of Music Toronto, Ont., 1886
 Royal Military C. of Canada Kingston, Ont., 1876
 Royal Roads Military C. Victoria, B.C., junior, 1942
 Ryerson Polytechnical Inst. Toronto, Ont., 1948
 Sacré-Coeur, C. du Sherbrooke, P.Q., 1945
 Sacré-Coeur, Scolasticat du Lebre, Sask., 1926
 Sacré-Coeur, Sém. du St. Victor, P.Q., 1910
 Sacred Heart, Convent of the Halifax, N.S., junior, 1849
 Saint-Alexandre, C. Limbour, P.Q., 1912
 Saint-Alphonse, Sém. Aylmer, P.Q., 1896
 Saint Andrew's C. Winnipeg, Man., 1946
 Saint Andrew's C. Saskatoon, Sask., 1912
 Saint Andrew's Hall Vancouver, B.C., 1957
 Saint-Antoine, Sém. Quebec, P.Q., 1902
 Saint-Augustin, Sém. Cap-Rouge, P.Q., 1965
 Saint Augustine's Sem. Scarborough, Ont., 1913
 Saint-Boniface, C. de St. Boniface, Man., 1818
 Saint Bride's C. Littleton, Nfld., 1884
 Saint Charles Scholasticate Battleford, Sask., 1939
 Saint-Denis, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1950
 Sainte-Anne, C. Church Point, N.S., 1890
 Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, C. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q., 1827
 Sainte-Croix, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1929
 Sainte-Croix, Sém. St. Laurent, P.Q., 1899
 Sainte-Marie, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1848
 Sainte-Marie, Sém. Shawinigan, P.Q., 1947
 Sainte-Thérèse, Sém. de Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville, P.Q., 1825
 Saint Francis Xavier U. Antigonish, N.S., 1853
 Saint-Georges, Sém. de Saint-Georges, P.Q., 1946
 Saint-Hyacinthe, Sém. de St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., 1811
 Saint-Jean, C. Edmonton, Alta., 1908
 Saint-Jean, C. de Saint-Jean, P.Q., 1911
 Saint-Jean, C. Militaire Royal de Saint Jean, P.Q., 1952
 Saint-Jean, Scolasticat Ottawa, Ont., 1902
 Saint-Jean-Eudes, Externat Classique Quebec, P.Q., 1937
 Saint Jerome's C., U. of Waterloo, Ont., 1864
 Saint John's C. Winnipeg, Man., 1849
 Saint-Joseph, Sém. Mont Laurier, P.Q., 1915
 Saint-Joseph, Sém. Trois-Rivières, P.Q., 1663
 Saint-Joseph, C. Moncton, N.B., 1864
 Saint Joseph's C. Edmonton, Alta., 1927
 Saint Joseph's C. Yorkton, Sask., junior, 1919
 Saint-Laurent, C. de St. Laurent, P.Q., 1847
 Saint-Louis-Maillet, C. Edmundston, N.B., 1946
 Saint Mark's C. Vancouver, B.C., 1965
 Saint Martha's Sch. of Nursing Antigonish, N.S., 1933
 Saint Mary's U. Halifax, N.S., 1802
 Saint-Maurice, C. St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., 1935
 Saint Michael's C., U. of Toronto, Ont., 1852
 Saint Patrick's C. Ottawa, Ont., 1932
 Saint-Paul, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1957
 Saint Paul's C. Winnipeg, Man., 1926
 Saint Paul's C. Waterloo, Ont., 1961
 Saint Paul U. Ottawa, Ont., 1848
 Saint Peter's C. Muenster, Sask., junior, 1922
 Saint-Sacrement, Sém. des Pères du Terrebonne, P.Q., 1902
 Saints-Apôtres, Sém. des Côte Sainte-Catherine, Comté de La-prairie, P.Q., 1952
 Saint Stephen's C. Edmonton, Alta., 1903
 Saint Thomas C. North Battleford, Sask., 1932
 Saint Thomas More C. Saskatoon, Sask., 1936
 Saint Thomas U. Fredericton, N.B., 1910
 Saint-Viateur, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1951
 Saskatchewan, U. of Saskatoon, Sask., 1907
 Sciences Domestiques, École des Sherbrooke, P.Q., 1956
 Sherbrooke, Sém. de Sherbrooke, P.Q., 1875
 Sherbrooke, U. de Sherbrooke, P.Q., 1954
 Simon Fraser U. Burnaby, B.C., 1963
 Sir George Williams U. Montreal, P.Q., 1929
 Spiritain de Sainte-Foy, Sém. Ste.-Foy, P.Q., 1940
 Stanislas, C. Montreal, P.Q., 1938
 Sudbury, U. de Sudbury, Ont., 1913
 Thomas More Inst. for Adult Ed. Montreal, P.Q., 1948
 Thorneloe U. Sudbury, Ont., 1961
 Toronto, U. of Toronto, Ont., 1827
 Toronto Bible C. Toronto, Ont., 1894
 Trent U. Peterborough, Ont., 1963
 Trinity C., U. of Toronto, Ont., 1852
 United C. Winnipeg, Man., 1871
 United Theol. C. of Montreal Montreal, P.Q., 1926
 Ursulines, C. des Rimouski, P.Q., 1906
 Valleyfield, Sém. de Valleyfield, P.Q., 1893
 Vancouver Sch. of Theology Vancouver, B.C., 1912
 Victoria, U. of Victoria, B.C., 1902
 Victoria U. Toronto, Ont., 1836
 Victoriaville, C. de Victoriaville, P.Q., 1872
 Vincent-d'Indy, École de musique Outremont, P.Q., 1932
 Vocations Tardives, Sém. des Nicolet, P.Q., 1956
 Waterloo, U. of Waterloo, Ont., 1959
 Western Ontario, U. of London, Ont., 1878
 Wilfrid Laurier U. Waterloo, Ont., 1973
 Windsor, U. of Windsor, Ont., 1963
 Winnipeg, U. of Winnipeg, Man., 1871
 Winnipeg Bible C. Winnipeg, Man., 1925
 Wycliffe C. Toronto, Ont., 1877
 York U. Toronto, Ont., 1959

Signs and Symbols

Astronomy

SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉	the sun; Sunday
☾, ☾, or ☾	the moon; Monday
●	new moon
☾, ☾, ☾, ☾	first quarter
○ or ☽	full moon
☾, ☾, ☾, ☾	last quarter
♿	Mercury; Wednesday
♀	Venus; Friday
♁, ♁, or ♁	the earth
♂	Mars; Tuesday
♃	Jupiter; Thursday
♄ or ♄	Saturn; Saturday
♅, ♅, or ♅	Uranus
♆, ♆, or ♆	Neptune
♇	Pluto

☄	comet
* or *	fixed star

ASPECTS AND NODES

♌	conjunction—indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension
☐	quadrature—indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension
△	trine—indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension
♌	opposition—indicating a difference of 180° in longitude or right ascension; as, ♌ ♊ ☉ opposition of Neptune to the sun
♊	ascending node
♋	descending node

Biology

○	an individual, specif., a female—used chiefly in inheritance charts
☐	an individual, specif., a male—used chiefly in inheritance charts
♀	female
♂ or ♂	male

×	crossed with; hybrid
+	wild type
F ₁	offspring of the first generation
F ₂	offspring of the second generation
F ₃ , F ₄ , F ₅	offspring of the third, fourth, fifth, etc., generation

Business

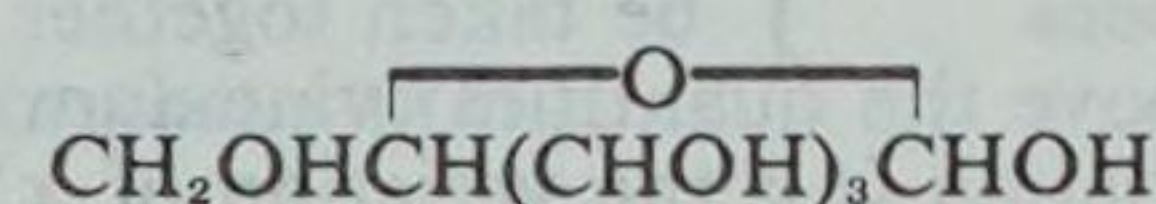
a/c	account (in a/c with)
@	at; each (4 apples @ 5¢ = 20¢)
/ or ₹	per
c/o	care of
#	number if it precedes a numeral (track #3); pounds if it follows (a 5# sack of sugar)
lb	pound; pounds
%	percent

‰	per thousand
\$	dollars
¢	cents
£	pounds
/	shillings
	(for other currency symbols see MONEY table)
©	copyrighted
®	registered trademark

Chemistry

+	signifies "plus", "and", "together with", and is used between the symbols of substances brought together for, or produced by, a reaction; placed to the right of a symbol above the line it signifies a unit charge of positive electricity: Ca ⁺⁺ denotes the ion of calcium, which carries two positive charges; the plus sign is used also to indicate dextrorotation [as (+)tartaric acid]
—	signifies a single "bond", or unit of attractive force or affinity, and is used between the symbols of elements or groups which unite to form a compound: H—Cl for HCl, H—O—H, for H ₂ O; placed to the right of a symbol above the line, it signifies a unit charge of negative electricity: Cl [—] denotes a chlorine ion carrying a negative charge; the dash indicates levorotation [as (–)quinine]; it is used also to indicate the removal of a part from a compound (as –CO ₂)
·	is often used: (1) to indicate a single bond (as H·Cl for H—Cl) or (2) to denote the presence of a single unpaired electron (as H·) or (3) to separate parts of a compound regarded as loosely joined (as CuSO ₄ ·5H ₂ O)

⬢ or ⬢	denotes the benzene ring
=	indicates a double bond; placed to the right of a symbol above the line, it signifies two unit charges of negative electricity (as SO ₄ ⁼ , the negative ion of sulfuric acid, carrying two negative charges)
≡	signifies a triple bond or a triple negative charge
:	indicates a double bond or an unshared pair of electrons (as :NH ₃)
⋮	indicates a triple bond
()	marks groups within a compound [as in C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂ , the formula for xylene which contains two methyl groups (CH ₃)]
— or —	join attached atoms or groups in structural formulas for cyclic compounds, as that for glucose:



=	give or form
→	gives, leads to, or is converted to
⇌	forms and is formed from, is in equilibrium with
↓	indicates precipitation of the substance

- ↑ indicates that the substance passes off as a gas
 \equiv or \cong is equivalent—used in statements to show how much of one substance will react with a given quantity of another so as to leave no excess of either
 1-,2-etc. used initially in names, referring to the

- positions of substituting groups, attached to the first, etc., of the numbered atoms of the parent compound
 H^2 or 2H deuterium
 H^3 or 3H tritium
 (for element symbols see ELEMENT table)

Flowchart symbols

- TERMINAL. Marks the beginning and the end of the flowchart.
 □ PROCESSING. Indicates the performance of a given task.
 □ MANUAL OPERATION.
 ◇ DECISION. Indicates a juncture at which a choice must be made.
 □ ANNOTATION. Connected to the flowchart proper by a dotted line.
 ○ CONNECTOR. Used to indicate common points in the flow when connecting lines cannot be drawn.
 □ INPUT/OUTPUT. This is the general symbol for input/output. It may be replaced by one of the more specific symbols below.
 □ PUNCHED CARD.
 □ PUNCHED TAPE.
 ○ MAGNETIC TAPE.
 □ MANUAL INPUT. Usually indicates a keyboard device.
 ○ DISPLAY OUTPUT. Indicates a video display.
 □ DOCUMENT. Indicates output from a printing device (as a line printer).
 □ ON-LINE STORAGE. Indicates a mass storage unit (as a drum or disk).
 ▽ or ▽ OFF-LINE STORAGE. Indicates data storage that cannot be accessed directly by a computer.
 ↑ DIRECTION OF FLOW. Arrowheads need not be used when direction of flow is from top to bottom or from left to right.
 — COMMUNICATION LINK. Indicates a transfer of data from one location to another (as by a telephone connection).

Mathematics

- + plus; positive ($a + b = c$)—used also to indicate omitted figures or an approximation
 − minus; negative
 \pm plus or minus (the square root of $4a^2$ is $\pm 2a$)
 \times multiplied by; times ($6 \times 4 = 24$)—also indicated by placing a dot between the factors ($6 \cdot 4 = 24$) or by writing factors other than numerals without signs
 \div or $:$ divided by ($24 \div 6 = 4$)—also indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend with a line between ($\frac{24}{6} = 4$) or by writing the divisor after the dividend with an oblique line between ($3/8$)
 $=$ equals ($6 + 2 = 8$)
 \neq or \neq is not equal to
 $>$ is greater than ($6 > 5$)
 \gg is much greater than
 $<$ is less than ($3 < 4$)
 \ll is much less than
 \geq or \geq is greater than or equal to
 \leq or \leq is less than or equal to
 \nlessgtr is not greater than
 \nlessgtr is not less than
 \approx is approximately equal to
 \equiv is identical to
 \sim equivalent; similar
 \cong is congruent to
 \propto varies directly as; is proportional to
 $:$ is to; the ratio of
 \therefore therefore
 ∞ infinity
 \angle angle; the angle ($\angle ABC$)
 \perp right angle ($\perp ABC$)
 \perp the perpendicular; is perpendicular to ($AB \perp CD$)
 \parallel parallel; is parallel to ($AB \parallel CD$)
 \odot or \bigcirc circle
 \frown arc of a circle
 \triangle triangle
 \square square
 \square rectangle
 $\sqrt{}$ root—used without a figure to indicate a square root (as in $\sqrt{4} = 2$) or with an index above the sign to indicate another degree (as in $\sqrt[3]{3}$, $\sqrt[7]{7}$); also denoted by a fractional index at the right of a number whose denominator expresses the degree of the root ($3^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{3}$)
 $()$ parentheses indicate that the quantities enclosed by them are to be taken together
 $[]$ brackets enclosed by them are to be taken together
 $\{\}$ braces be taken together
 — (above the quantities) vinculum
 δ variation (δx the variation of x)
 Δ increment
 \int untegral; integral of ($\int 2x dx = x^2 + C$)
 \int_a^b the integral taken between the values a and b of the variable
 σ standard deviation of a population
 Σ sum; summation
 \bar{x} arithmetic mean of a sample of a variable x
 μ arithmetic mean of a population
 μ_2 or σ^2 variance
 χ^2 chi-square
 π pi; the number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter
 Π product
 $!$ factorial
 e or ϵ (1) the number 2.7182818+; the base of the natural system of logarithms (2) the eccentricity of a conic section
 $^\circ$ degree (60°)
 $'$ minute; foot ($30'$)—used also to distinguish between different values of the same variable or between different variables (as a' , a'' , a''' , usually read a prime, a double prime, a triple prime)
 $''$ second, inch ($30''$)
 $^2, ^3$, etc. —used as exponents placed above and at the right of an expression to indicate that it is raised to a power whose degree is indicated by the figure (a^2 , the square of a)
 $^{-2}, ^{-3}$ —used as exponents placed above and at the right of an expression to indicate that the reciprocal of the expression is raised to the power whose degree is indicated by the figure (a^{-2} equals $1/a^2$)
 $\sin^{-1}x$ arc sine of x
 $\cos^{-1}x$ arc cosine of x
 $\tan^{-1}x$ arc tangent of x
 $\cot^{-1}x$ arc cotangent of x
 $\sec^{-1}x$ arc secant of x
 $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x$ arc cosecant of x
 f^{-1} the inverse of the function f
 $|z|$ the absolute value of z
 \oplus an operation in a mathematical system (as a group or ring) indicating the sum of two elements
 \otimes an operation in a mathematical system (as a group or ring) indicating the product of two elements
 $[x]$ the greatest integer not greater than x
 (a, b) the open interval $a < x < b$
 $[a, b]$ the closed interval $a \leq x \leq b$
 \aleph_0 aleph-null
 ω the ordinal number of the positive integers
 \cup union of two sets
 \cap intersections of two sets
 \subset is included in, is a subset of
 \supset contains as a subset
 \in or ϵ is an a element of
 \notin is not an element of
 Λ or \emptyset empty set, null set
 ϕ or $\{\}$

AA, A, or aa ana; of each
R take—used on prescriptions; prescription;
treatment
☠ poison

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES

℥ ounce
f℥ fluidounce
f℥ fluidram

℥, ℥, minim
or min

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS

lb pound
℥ ounce (as ℥ i or ℥ j, one ounce; ℥ ss, half
an ounce; ℥ iss or ℥ jss, one ounce and a
half; ℥ ij, two ounces)
℥ dram
℥ scruple

Miscellaneous

& and
&c et cetera; and so forth
" or " ditto marks
/ diagonal or slant or solidus or virgule; used
to mean "or" (as in *and/or*), "and/or" (as in
dead/wounded), "per" (as in *feet/second*),
indicates end of a line of verse; separates
the figures of a date(4/4/73)
☞ index or fist
< derived from
> whence derived } used in
+ and } etymologies
* assumed
† died—used esp. in genealogies
+ cross (for variations see CROSS illustration)
✱ monogram from Greek XP signifying Christ
卐 swastika

✡ Magen David
† ankh
✠ versicle
R response
✱ —used in Roman Catholic and Anglican service
books to divide each verse of a psalm, indicating
where the response begins
✠ or + —used in some service books to indicate
where the sign of the cross is to be made; also
used by certain Roman Catholic and Anglican
prelates as a sign of the cross preceding their
signatures
LXX Septuagint
f/ or f: relative aperture of a photographic lens
☼ civil defense
☺ peace

Physics

α alpha particle
β beta ray
γ conductivity, gamma, photon, surface tension
ε electric field intensity, electromotive force,
permittivity
η efficiency, viscosity
κ kaon
λ wavelength
Λ lambda particle
μ magnetic moment, micro-, micron, modulus,
muon, permeability, viscosity

μμ micromicron
ν frequency, neutrino, reluctance
Ξ xi particle
π pion
ρ density, resistivity, rho particle
σ conductivity, cross section, surface tension
Σ sigma particle
τ transmittance
φ electric potential, luminous flux, magnetic
flux
Ω ohm, omega particle

Reference marks

* asterisk or star
† dagger
‡ double dagger

§ section or numbered clause
|| parallels
¶ or ¶ paragraph

Stamps and stamp collecting

★ unused
○ used
⊞ block of four or more

✉ entire cover or card
△ on a piece of cover

Weather

barometer, changes of
/ Rising, then falling
/ Rising, then steady; or rising, then rising more
slowly
/ Rising steadily, or unsteadily
✓ Falling or steady, then rising; or rising, then rising
more quickly
— Steady, same as 3 hours ago
✓ Falling, then rising, same or lower than 3 hours ago
✓ Falling, then steady; or falling, then falling more
slowly
✓ Falling steadily, or unsteadily
✓ Steady or rising, then falling; or falling, then falling
more quickly
☉ calm
○ clear
● cloudy (partly)
● cloudy (completely overcast)
+ drifting or blowing snow
, drizzle
≡ fog

~ freezing rain
— front, cold
— warm
— occluded
— stationary
|| funnel clouds
∞ haze
☉ hurricane
☉ tropical storm
↔ ice needles
• rain
* rain and snow
≡ rime
☉ sandstorm or dust storm
▽ shower(s)
▽ shower of rain
▽ shower of hail
△ sleet
✱ snow
☉ thunderstorm
~ visibility reduced by smoke

Handbook of Style

Punctuation

The English writing system uses punctuation marks to separate groups of words for meaning and emphasis; to convey an idea of the variations of pitch, volume, pauses, and intonations of speech; and to help avoid contextual ambiguity. English punctuation marks, together with general rules and bracketed examples of their use, follow.

Apostrophe ’

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. indicates the possessive case of nouns and indefinite pronouns | ⟨Senator Smith’s constituents⟩
⟨the boy’s mother⟩
⟨the boys’ mothers⟩
⟨It is anyone’s guess how much it will cost.⟩
⟨Rodgers and Hammerstein’s musicals⟩ |
| 2. marks omissions in contracted words | ⟨didn’t⟩ ⟨o’clock⟩ |
| 3. often forms plurals of letters, figures, and words referred to as words | ⟨You should dot your <i>i</i> ’s and cross your <i>t</i> ’s.⟩
⟨His <i>l</i> ’s and his <i>7</i> ’s looked alike.⟩
⟨She has trouble pronouncing her <i>the</i> ’s.⟩ |

Brackets []

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. set off extraneous data such as editorial interpolations especially within quoted material | ⟨He wrote, “I ain’t [sic] going.”⟩ |
| 2. function as parentheses within parentheses | ⟨Bowman Act (22 Stat., ch. 4, § [or sec.] 4, p. 50)⟩ |
| 3. set off phonetic symbols | ⟨[t] in British <i>duty</i> ⟩ |

Colon :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. introduces a clause or phrase that explains, illustrates, amplifies, or restates what has gone before | ⟨The sentence was poorly constructed: it lacked both unity and coherence.⟩ |
| 2. directs attention to an appositive | ⟨He had only one pleasure: eating.⟩ |
| 3. introduces a series | ⟨Three countries were represented: England, France, and Belgium.⟩ |
| 4. introduces lengthy quoted material set off from the rest of a text by indentation but not by quotation marks | ⟨I quote from the text of Chapter One:⟩ |
| 5. separates data in time-telling and data in bibliographic and biblical references | ⟨8:30 a.m.⟩ ⟨New York: Smith Publishing Co.⟩ ⟨John 4:10⟩ |
| 6. separates titles and subtitles (as of books) | ⟨ <i>The Tragic Dynasty: A History of the Romanovs</i> ⟩ |
| 7. follows the salutation in formal correspondence | ⟨Dear Sir:⟩ ⟨Gentlemen:⟩ |

Comma

1. separates main clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (as *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, or *for*) and very short clauses not so joined

2. sets off an adverbial clause (or a long phrase) that precedes the main clause

3. sets off from the rest of the sentence transitional words and expressions (as *on the contrary*, *on the other hand*), conjunctive adverbs (as *consequently*, *furthermore*, *however*), and expressions that introduce an illustration or example (as *namely*, *for example*)

4. separates words, phrases, or clauses in series
- NOTE: Commas separate coordinate adjectives modifying a noun.

5. sets off from the rest of the sentence parenthetical elements (as nonrestrictive modifiers and nonrestrictive appositives)

6. introduces a direct quotation, terminates a direct quotation that is neither a question nor an exclamation, and encloses split quotations

7. sets off words in direct address, absolute phrases, and mild interjections

8. separates a tag question from the rest of the sentence

9. indicates the omission of a word or words, and especially a word or words used earlier in the sentence

10. is used to avoid ambiguity and also to emphasize a particular phrase

11. is used to group numbers into units of three in separating thousands, millions, etc.; however, it is generally not used in numbers of four figures, in pagination, in dates, or in street numbers

12. punctuates an inverted name

13. separates a proper name from a following academic, honorary, governmental, or military title

14. sets off geographical names (as state or country from city), items in dates, and addresses from the rest of a text

15. follows the salutation in informal correspondence and follows the complimentary close of a formal or informal letter
- <She knew very little about him, and he volunteered nothing.>
<I came, I saw, I conquered.>

<When she found that her friends had deserted her, she sat down and cried.>

<Your second question, on the other hand, remains open.>
<The mystery, however, remains unsolved.>
<She expects to travel through two countries, namely, France and England.>

<Men, women, and children crowded into the square.>
<It requires one to travel constantly, to have no private life, and to need no income other than living expenses on the road.—Sara Davidson>
<The harsh, cold wind was strong.>

<Our guide, who wore a blue beret, was an experienced traveler.>
<We visited Gettysburg, the site of a famous battle.>
<The captain, John Jones, was an experienced mariner.>

<John said, “I am leaving.”>
<“I am leaving,” John said.>
<“I am leaving,” John said with determination, “even if you want me to stay.”>

<You may go, Mary, if you wish.>
<I fear the encounter, his temper being what it is.>
<Ah, that’s my idea of an excellent dinner.>

<It’s a fine day, isn’t it?>

<Common stocks are preferred by some investors; bonds, by others.>

<To Mary, Jane was someone special.>
<The more embroidery on a dress, the higher the price.>

<Smithville, pop. 100,000>
 but
<3600 rpm> <the year 1973>
<page 1411> <4507 Smith Street>

<Smith, John W., Jr.>

<John Smith, M.D.>

<Shreveport, Louisiana, is the site of a large air base.>
<On Sunday, June 23, 1940, he was wounded.>
<Number 10 Downing Street, London, is a famous address.>

<Dear Mary,>
<Affectionately,>
<Very truly yours,>

— Dash

1. usually marks an abrupt change or break in the continuity of a sentence

2. introduces a summary statement that follows a series of words or phrases

3. often precedes the attribution of a quotation
- <When in 1960 the stockpile was sold off—indeed, dumped as surplus—natural-rubber sales were hard hit.—Barry Commoner>

<Oil, steel, and wheat—these are the sinews of industrialization.>

<My foot is on my native heath . . . —Sir Walter Scott>

Ellipsis

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. indicates the omission of one or more words within a quoted passage</p> | <p>⟨The head is not more native to the heart . . . than is the throne of Denmark to thy father.—Shak.⟩</p> |
| <p>2. indicates halting speech or an unfinished sentence in dialogue</p> | <p>⟨“I’d like to . . . that is . . . if you don’t mind . . .” He faltered and then stopped speaking.⟩</p> |
| <p>3. indicates the omission of one or more sentences within a quoted passage or the omission of words at the end of a sentence by using four spaced dots the last of which represents the period</p> | <p>⟨That recovering the manuscripts would be worth almost any effort is without question The monetary value of a body of Shakespeare’s manuscripts would be almost incalculable—Charlton Ogburn⟩</p> <p>⟨It will take scholars years to determine conclusively the origins, the history, and, most importantly, the significance of the finds—Robert Morse⟩</p> |
| <p>4. usually indicates omission of one or more lines of poetry when ellipsis is extended the length of the line</p> | <p>⟨Thus driven
By the bright shadow of that lovely dream,
.....
He fled.
—P. B. Shelley⟩</p> |

Exclamation Point !

1. terminates an emphatic phrase or sentence 〈Get out of here!〉
2. terminates an emphatic interjection 〈Encore!〉

Hyphen -

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. marks separation or division at the end of a line terminating with a syllable of a word that is to be carried over to the next line | stone) ⟨mill-
sion) ⟨pas- |
| 2. is used between some prefix and root combinations, as
prefix + proper name;
prefix ending with a vowel + root
word beginning often with the same vowel;
stressed prefix + root word, especially when this combination is similar to a different word | ⟨pre-Renaissance⟩
⟨co-opted⟩ ⟨re-ink⟩
⟨re-cover a sofa⟩
<i>but</i>
⟨recover from an illness⟩ |
| 3. is used in some compounds, especially those containing prepositions | ⟨president-elect⟩
⟨sister-in-law⟩
⟨attorney-at-law⟩
⟨good-for-nothing⟩ |
| 4. is often used between elements of a unit modifier in attributive position in order to avoid ambiguity | ⟨He is a small-business man.⟩
⟨She has gray-green eyes.⟩
⟨He looked at her with a know-it-all expression.⟩ |
| 5. suspends the first part of a hyphenated compound when used with another hyphenated compound | ⟨a six- or eight-cylinder engine⟩ |
| 6. is used in writing out compound numbers between 21 and 99 | ⟨thirty-four⟩
⟨one hundred twenty-eight⟩ |
| 7. is used between the numerator and the denominator in writing out fractions especially when they are used as modifiers; however, fractions used as nouns are usually styled as open compounds | ⟨a two-thirds majority of the vote⟩
<i>but</i>
⟨ate two thirds of a box of candy⟩ |
| 8. serves as an arbitrary equivalent of the phrase "(up) to and including" when used between numbers and dates | ⟨pages 40-98⟩
⟨the decade 1960-69⟩ |
| 9. is used in the compounding of capitalized names | ⟨the New York-Moscow flight⟩ |

= Hyphen, Double

is used in the end-of-line division of a hyphenated compound to indicate that the compound is hyphenated and not closed

<self=[end of line]seeker>
but
<self-[end of line]same>

- The styling of compounds varies: they may be open, closed, or hyphenated. When in doubt, one should consult the main vocabulary of this dictionary for the most commonly used styling.

() Parentheses

1. set off supplementary, parenthetic, or explanatory material when the interruption is more marked than that usually indicated by commas and when the inclusion of such material does not essentially alter the meaning of the sentence
2. enclose arabic numerals which confirm a written number in a text
3. enclose numbers or letters in a series

<Three old destroyers (all now out of commission) will be scrapped.>
<He is hoping (as we all are) that this time he will succeed.>

<Delivery will be made in thirty (30) days.>

<We must set forth (1) our long-term goals, (2) our immediate objectives, and (3) the means at our disposal.>

• Period

1. terminates sentences or sentence fragments that are neither interrogatory nor exclamatory
2. follows some abbreviations and contractions

<Obey the law.>
<He obeyed the law.>
<He asked whether the law had been obeyed.>

<Dr.> <A.D.> <Esq.>
<Jr.> <etc.> <cont.>

? Question Mark

1. terminates a direct question
2. indicates the writer’s ignorance or uncertainty

<Who threw the bomb?>
<“Who threw the bomb?” he asked.>
<To ask the question Who threw the bomb? is unnecessary.>

<Omar Khayyám, Persian poet (?-?1123)>

“ ” Quotation Marks, Double

1. enclose direct quotations in conventional usage
2. enclose words or phrases borrowed from others, words used in a special way, and often slang when it is introduced into formal writing

<He said, “I am leaving.”>

<As the leader of a gang of “droogs,” he is altogether frightening, as is this film.—Liz Smith>
<He called himself “emperor,” but he was really just a dictator.>
<He was arrested for smuggling “smack.”>

3. enclose titles of short poems, short stories, articles, lectures, chapters of books, songs, short musical compositions, and radio and TV programs

⟨Robert Frost’s “Dust of Snow”⟩
⟨Pushkin’s “Queen of Spades”⟩
⟨The third chapter of *Treasure Island* is entitled “The Black Spot.”⟩
⟨“America the Beautiful”⟩
⟨Ravel’s “Bolero”⟩
⟨NBC’s “Today Show”⟩
4. are used with other punctuation marks in the following ways:

the period and the comma fall *within* the quotation marks

the semicolon and the colon fall *outside* the quotation marks

the dash, the question mark, and the exclamation point fall *within* the quotation marks when they refer to the quoted matter only; they fall *outside* when they refer to the whole sentence

⟨“I am leaving,” he said.⟩
⟨His camera was described as “waterproof,” but “moisture-resistant” would have been a better term.⟩
⟨He spoke of his “little cottage in the country”; he might have called it a mansion.⟩
⟨Lewis Carroll invented several words in “Jabberwocky”: *galumph* and *chortle* are two of them.⟩
⟨He asked, “When did you leave?”⟩
⟨What is the meaning of “the open door”?⟩
⟨The sergeant shouted, “Halt!”⟩
⟨Save us from his “mercy”!⟩
- Quotation Marks, Single ‘ ’
1. enclose a quotation within a quotation in conventional usage

⟨The witness said, “I distinctly heard him say, ‘Don’t be late,’ and then I heard the door close.”⟩

2. are sometimes used in place of double quotation marks especially in British usage

⟨The witness said, ‘I distinctly heard him say, “Don’t be late,” and then I heard the door close.’⟩
- Semicolon ;
1. links main clauses not joined by coordinating conjunctions

⟨Some people have the ability to write well; others do not.⟩

2. links main clauses joined by conjunctive adverbs (as *consequently*, *furthermore*, *however*)

⟨Speeding is illegal; furthermore, it is very dangerous.⟩

3. links clauses which themselves contain commas even when such clauses are joined by coordinating conjunctions

⟨Thus our search was for people who could think in very fundamental ways, who could buttress their views with careful analysis; people who were able to hang in during deliberations with their own ideas, but who could also comfortably and effectively work within the confines of a small group.—Frank Newman⟩
- Virgule /
1. separates alternatives

⟨... designs intended for high-heat and/or high-speed applications—F. S. Badger, Jr.⟩
⟨... sit hour after hour ... and finally year after year in a catatonic/frenzied trance rewriting the Bible—William Saroyan⟩

2. separates successive divisions (as months or years) of an extended period of time

⟨the fiscal year 1972/73⟩

3. serves as a dividing line between run-in lines of poetry

⟨Say, sages, what’s the charm on earth/Can turn death’s dart aside?—Robert Burns⟩

4. often represents *per* in abbreviations

⟨9 ft/sec⟩ ⟨20 km/hr⟩

5. sets off phonemes and phonemic transcription

⟨/b/ as in *but*⟩

Italicization

The following are usually italicized in print and underlined in manuscript and typescript:

1. titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays, movies, works of art, and music

⟨Eliot's *The Waste Land*⟩⟨*Saturday Review*⟩
⟨*Christian Science Monitor*⟩⟨Shakespeare's *Othello*⟩
⟨the movie *Gone With the Wind*⟩
⟨Gainsborough's *Blue Boy*⟩⟨Mozart's *Don Giovanni*⟩
2. names of ships and aircraft, and often spacecraft

⟨M.V. *West Star*⟩
⟨Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*⟩
⟨*Apollo 13*⟩
3. words, letters, and figures when referred to as words, letters, and figures

⟨The word *receive* is often misspelled.⟩
⟨The *g* in *align* is silent.⟩
⟨You should dot your *i*'s and cross your *t*'s.⟩
⟨The first 2 and the last 0 in the address are barely legible.⟩
4. foreign words and phrases that have not been naturalized in English

⟨*aere perennius*⟩
⟨*che sarà, sarà*⟩
⟨*sans peur et sans reproche*⟩
⟨*ich dien*⟩
5. New Latin scientific names of genera, species, sub-species, and varieties (but not groups of higher rank, as phyla, classes, or orders) in botanical and zoological names

⟨a thick-shelled American clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*)⟩
⟨a cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*)⟩
6. legal citations, both in full and shortened form ("v" for "versus" is set in Roman, though)

⟨*Jones v. Massachusetts*⟩
⟨the *Jones case*⟩⟨*Jones*⟩

Capitalization

Capitals are used for two broad purposes in English: they mark a beginning (as of a sentence) and they signal a proper noun or adjective. The following principles, each with bracketed examples, describe the most common uses of capital letters.

1. The first word of a sentence or sentence fragment is capitalized.

<The play lasted nearly three hours.>
 <How are you feeling?>
 <Bravo!>
 <"Have you hand grenades?">
 "Plenty."
 "How many rounds per rifle?"
 "Plenty."
 "How many?"
 "One hundred fifty. More maybe."
 —Ernest Hemingway>
2. The first word of a direct quotation is capitalized.

<And God said, Let there be light.—Gen 1: 3 (AV)>
 <He replied, "We can stay only a few minutes.">
3. The first word of a direct question within a sentence is capitalized.

<That question is this: Is man an ape or an angel?>
 —Benjamin Disraeli>
4. The first word of a line of poetry is conventionally capitalized.

<The best lack all conviction, while the worst
 Are full of passionate intensity.—W. B. Yeats>
5. Words in titles are capitalized with the exception of internal conjunctions, prepositions, and articles.

<*The Way of the World*>
 <*Of Mice and Men*>
 <*Quo Vadis*>
 <Deuteronomy>
6. The first word of the salutation of a letter and the first word of the complimentary close are capitalized.

<Dear Mary>
 <My dear Mrs. Smith>
 <Sincerely yours> <Yours sincerely>
7. The names of persons and places, of organizations and their members, of congresses and councils, and of historical periods and events are capitalized.

<Noah Webster> <Rome> <Texas>
 <England> <Rotary International>
 <Kiwansians> <Baptists> <the United Methodist Church>
 <the Atomic Energy Commission> <the Yalta Conference>
 <the Middle Ages> <World War II>
8. The names of ships, aircraft, and spacecraft are capitalized.

<M.V. *West Star*>
 <Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*>
 <*Apollo 13*>
9. Words designating peoples and languages are capitalized.

<Canadians> <Turks>
 <Latin> <Swedish>
 <Iroquois> <Ibo>
10. Derivatives of proper names are capitalized when used in their primary sense.

<Roman customs>
 <Shakespearean comedies>
 <the Edwardian era>
 but
 <macadamize>
 <bowdlerize>
 <jeremiad>
11. Words of family relationship preceding the name of a person are capitalized.

<Uncle George> <Aunt Jane>
 <Cousin Julia>
 <Grandfather Jones>
12. Titles preceding the name of a person and epithets used instead of a name are capitalized.

<President Roosevelt>
 <Professor Harris>
 <Pope Paul>
 <Queen Elizabeth>
 <Old Hickory> <the Iron Chancellor>
13. The pronoun I is capitalized.

<I find ways to behave when an associate is attacked; it could be I next time.—R. T. Blackburn> <... no one but I myself had yet printed any of my work>
 —Paul Bowles>

14. Words designating the Deity (and pronouns referring thereto) are often capitalized.
15. Personifications are capitalized.
16. The days of the week, the months of the year, and holidays and holy days are capitalized.
17. Names of specific courts of law are capitalized.
18. Names of treaties are capitalized.
19. Registered trademarks and service marks are capitalized.
20. Geological eras, periods, epochs, strata, and names of prehistoric divisions are capitalized.
21. Planets, constellations, asteroids, stars, and groups of stars are capitalized; however, sun, earth, and moon are not capitalized unless they are listed with other capitalized astronomical names.
22. Genera in binomial scientific names in zoology and botany are capitalized; names of species are not.
23. New Latin names of classes, families, and all groups above genera in zoology and botany are capitalized; however, their derivative adjectives and nouns are not.
- Further information about capitalization may be found at specific vocabulary entries in this dictionary. See, for example, the entries for PST and WASP.
- <The principal group that disagreed with them . . . did so only in an even greater faith—that when God chose to save the heathen He could do it by Himself.—Elmer Davis>
 <Allah will not subject any believer to eternal punishment . . . because of His readiness to yield to the Prophet's intercession.—G. E. von Grunebaum>
 <An anthropomorphic, vengeful Jehovah became a spiritual, benevolent Supreme Being.—A. R. Katz>
- <She dwells with Beauty—Beauty that must die;
 And Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips
 Bidding adieu. —John Keats>
- <Tuesday> <June>
 <Thanksgiving>
 <Independence Day>
 <Easter> <Yom Kippur>
- <the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit>
- <Treaty of Versailles>
 <Kellogg-Briand Pact>
 <Peace of Westphalia>
- <Dubonnet> <Orlon>
 <Air Express>
 <Laundromat>
- <Silurian period>
 <Pleistocene epoch>
 <Age of Reptiles>
 <Neolithic age>
- <Venus>
 <Big Dipper>
 <Sirius>
 <Pleiades>
- <a cabbage butterfly (*Pieris rapae*)>
 <a common buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)>
 <the robin (*Turdus migratorius*)>
 <the haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)>
- <Gastropoda> but <gastropod>
 <Thallophyta> but <thallophyte>

Plurals

The plurals of English words are regularly formed by the addition of the suffix -s or -es to the singular, as

- <dog → dogs>

<race → races>

<guy → guys>

<monarch → monarchs>
- <grass → grasses>

<dish → dishes>

<buzz → buzzes>

<branch → branches>

The plurals of words that follow other patterns, as

- <army → armies>

<duo → duos>

<ox → oxen>

<foot → feet>

<p. → pp.>

<sheep → sheep>
- <phenomenon → phenomena>

<libretto → librettos *or* libretti>

<curriculum → curricula *also* curriculums>

<alga → algae>

<corpus delicti → corpora delicti>

<sergeant major → sergeants major *or* sergeant majors>

are given at the appropriate vocabulary entries in the main body of the dictionary.

- Additional information on the treatment of plurals in this dictionary may be found in the Explanatory Notes, p. 12a.

Footnotes

Footnotes to a text are indicated by Arabic superscript numerals placed immediately after the material to be footnoted, with no intervening space. The numbering may be consecutive throughout a paper, article, or book. If the reference is brief, it may be inserted within parentheses in the text itself, but the first full reference to a work should appear in a note. The footnotes may appear at the end of the complete text, at the end of each chapter, or at the bottom of each page. The samples shown below exemplify only the basic types of footnotes. For more detailed information, the *MLA Style Sheet* may be consulted.

Sample Footnotes

BOOKS

- one author ¹ Albert H. Marckwardt, *American English* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1958), p. 94.
- multiple authors ² De Witt T. Starnes and Gertrude E. Noyes, *The English Dictionary from Cawdrey to Johnson 1604-1775* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1946), p. 119.
- translation and/or edition ³ Simone de Beauvoir, *The Second Sex*, trans. and ed. H. M. Parshley (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1953), p. 600.
⁴ William Shakespeare, *The Complete Works of Shakespeare*, ed. George Lyman Kittredge (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1936), p. 801.
- second or later edition ⁵ Albert C. Baugh, *A History of the English Language*, 2nd ed. (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1957), p. 300.
- a work in a festschrift or collection ⁶ Kemp Malone, "The Phonemes of Current English," *Studies for William A. Read*, ed. Nathaniel M. Caffee and Thomas A. Kirby (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1940), pp. 133-165.
- corporate author ⁷ *Report of the Commission on the Humanities* (New York: American Council of Learned Societies, 1964), p. 130.
- book without publisher, date, or pagination ⁸ *Photographic View Album of Cambridge* [England], n.d., n.p., n. pag.

ARTICLES

- from a journal with continuous pagination throughout the annual volume ⁹ Daniel Cook, "A Point of Lexicographical Method," *American Speech*, 34 (1959), 20-25.
- from a journal paging each issue separately ¹⁰ Donald K. Ourecky, "Cane and Bush Fruits," *Plants & Gardens*, 27, No. 3 (Autumn 1971), pp. 13-15.
- from a monthly magazine ¹¹ William Irwin Thompson, "Planetary Vistas," *Harper's*, Dec. 1971, pp. 71-78.
- from a weekly magazine ¹² Eric F. Goldman, "A Sort of Rehabilitation of Warren G. Harding," *New York Times Magazine*, 26 Mar. 1972, p. 42.
- from a newspaper ¹³ Haskell Frankel, "Observing the Theater: 'Night Watch' Is First-Class, And Mum's the Word," *National Observer*, 11 Mar. 1972, p. 23, cols. 1-2.
- letter to the editor ¹⁴ Arthur M. Cohen, "Letters," *Change*, May 1972, p. 4.
- a signed review ¹⁵ Harry Hoiyer, rev. of *A Leonard Bloomfield Anthology*, ed. Charles F. Hockett, *Language*, 47 (1971), 911-13.

Forms of Address

Since the relationship between correspondents affects the form of address used in letters, no rigid guidelines can be set down for all occasions. The following generally accepted forms, alphabetically listed in six categories, have been selected as those most likely to be encountered by the average person. When two salutations are shown, it is to be understood that the formal styling precedes the informal. In very formal salutations where the addressee is a woman, it is to be understood that in formal address “Madam” may be substituted for “Sir,” and in informal address “Mrs.” or “Miss” or “Ms.” may be substituted for “Mr.”

Addressee	Form of Address	Salutation
clerical and religious orders		
abbot	The Right Reverend John Smith, O.S.B. Abbot of —	Right Reverend and Dear Father:
archbishop	The Most Reverend Archbishop of — or The Most Reverend John Smith Archbishop of —	Your Excellency: Dear Archbishop Smith:
archdeacon	The Venerable the Archdeacon of —	Venerable Sir:
bishop, Catholic	The Most Reverend John Smith Bishop of —	Your Excellency: Dear Bishop Smith:
bishop, Episcopal	The Right Reverend John Smith Bishop of —	Right Reverend Sir: Dear Bishop Smith:
bishop, other denomination(s)	The Reverend John Smith	Reverend Sir: Dear Bishop Smith:
brotherhood, Catholic, member of	Brother James, S.J.	Dear Brother James:
brotherhood, Catholic, superior of	Brother Michael, S.J., Superior	Dear Brother Michael:
cardinal	His Eminence John Cardinal Smith	Your Eminence: Dear Cardinal Smith:
clergyman, Protestant	The Reverend John Smith or The Reverend Dr. John Smith (if having a doctor's degree)	Dear Sir: Dear Mr. Smith: or Dear Dr. Smith:
dean (of a cathedral)	The Very Reverend John Smith or Dean John Smith	Very Reverend Sir: Dear Dean Smith:
monsignor	The Right Reverend Monsignor Smith	Dear Monsignor Smith:
patriarch (of an Eastern church)	His Beatitude the Patriarch of —	Most Reverend Lord:
pope	His Holiness Pope — or His Holiness the Pope	Your Holiness: or Most Holy Father:
priest	The Reverend Father Smith or The Reverend John Smith	Dear Father Smith: Dear Father:
rabbi	Rabbi John Smith or Rabbi John Smith, D.D. (if having a doctor's degree)	Dear Rabbi Smith: or Dear Dr. Smith:
sisterhood, member of	Sister Mary Angelica, S.C.	Dear Sister Mary Angelica: Dear Sister:
sisterhood, superior of	The Reverend Mother Superior, S.C.	Reverend Mother: Dear Reverend Mother:

Addressee

Form of Address

Salutation

college and university officials

dean of a college or university	Dean John Smith	Dear Dean Smith:
president of a college or university	President John Smith <i>or</i> Dr. John Smith	Dear President Smith: <i>or</i> Dear Dr. Smith:
professor at a college or university	Professor John Smith <i>or</i> Dr. John Smith	Dear Professor Smith: <i>or</i> Dear Dr. Smith:

diplomats

ambassador to the U.S.	His Excellency John Smith Ambassador of —	Sir: Dear Mr. Ambassador:
American ambassador	The Honorable John Smith American Ambassador	Sir: Dear Mr. Ambassador:
American chargé d'affaires	John Smith, Esq. American Chargé d’Affaires	Dear Sir:
consul	John Smith, Esq. American Consul	Dear Sir:
minister to the U.S.	The Honorable John Smith Minister of —	Sir: Dear Mr. Minister:
secretary-general, U.N.	His Excellency John Smith Secretary-General of the United Nations	Excellency: Dear Mr. Secretary-General: <i>or</i> Dear Mr. Smith:

federal, state, and local government officials

alderman	The Honorable John Smith	Dear Mr. Smith:
assemblyman	—see REPRESENTATIVE, STATE	
associate justice, Supreme Court	Mr. Justice Smith The Supreme Court of the United States	Dear Mr. Justice:
cabinet officers (as the Secretary of State <i>and</i> the Attorney General)	The Honorable John Smith Secretary of State The Honorable John Smith Attorney General of the United States	Dear Sir:
chief justice, Supreme Court	The Chief Justice of the United States	Dear Mr. Chief Justice:
commissioner	The Honorable John Smith	Dear Mr. Smith:
former U.S. president	The Honorable John Smith	Dear Mr. Smith:
governor	The Honorable John Smith Governor of —	Dear Governor Smith:
judge, federal	The Honorable John Smith United States District Judge	Dear Judge Smith:
judge, state or local	The Honorable John Smith Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals	Dear Judge Smith:
lieutenant governor	The Honorable John Smith Lieutenant Governor of —	Dear Mr. Smith:

Addressee	Form of Address	Salutation
mayor	The Honorable John Smith Mayor of —	Dear Mayor Smith:
president, U.S.	The President	Dear Mr. President:
representative, state (same format for assemblyman)	The Honorable John Smith House of Representatives State Capitol	Dear Mr. Smith:
representative, U.S.	The Honorable John Smith The United States House of Representatives	Dear Mr. Smith:
senator, state	The Honorable John Smith The State Senate State Capitol	Dear Senator Smith:
senator, U.S.	The Honorable John Smith United States Senate	Dear Senator Smith:
speaker, U.S. House of Representatives	The Honorable John Smith Speaker of the House of Representatives	Dear Mr. Speaker:
vice-president, U.S.	The Vice-President United States Senate	Dear Mr. Vice-President:

military ranks—a typical but not exhaustive list

admiral vice admiral rear admiral	(full rank + full name + comma + abbreviation of branch of service)	Sir: Dear Admiral Smith:
airman	(same as above)	Dear Airman Smith:
cadet	Cadet John Smith United States Military Academy	Dear Mr. Smith:
captain (air force, army, coast guard, marine corps, or navy)	(full rank + full name + comma + abbreviation of branch of service)	Dear Captain Smith:
colonel lieutenant colonel (air force, army, or marine corps)	(same as above)	Dear Colonel Smith:
commander (coast guard or navy)	(same as above)	Dear Commander Smith:
corporal	(same as above)	Dear Corporal Smith:
first lieutenant second lieutenant (air force, army, or marine corps)	(same as above)	Dear Lieutenant Smith:
general lieutenant general major general brigadier general (air force, army, or marine corps)	(same as above)	Sir: Dear General Smith:
lieutenant commander lieutenant lieutenant (jg) ensign (coast guard or navy)	(same as above)	Dear Mr. Smith:

Addressee	Form of Address	Salutation
major (air force, army, or marine corps)	(same as above)	Dear Major Smith:
master sergeant [a typical example for other enlisted ranks having compound titles not shown here]	(same as above)	Dear Sergeant Smith:
midshipman	Midshipman John Smith United States Naval Academy	Dear Midshipman Smith:
petty officer and chief petty officer ranks	(full rank + full name + comma + branch of service)	Dear Mr. Smith: Dear Mr. Smith: or Dear Chief Smith:
private	(same as above)	Dear Private Smith:
seaman	(same as above)	Dear Seaman Smith:
specialist	(same as above)	Dear Specialist Smith:
warrant officer	(same as above)	Dear Mr. Smith:
other ranks not here listed	(same as above)	Dear + rank + surname:

● Abbreviations of ranks are included in the main vocabulary of this dictionary.

miscellaneous professional ranks and titles

attorney	Mr. John Smith Attorney-at-Law or John Smith, Esq.	Dear Mr. Smith: or if having JD degree Dear Dr. Smith:
dentist	John Smith, D.D.S. (office address) or Dr. John Smith (home address)	Dear Dr. Smith:
physician	John Smith, M.D. (office address) or Dr. John Smith (home address)	Dear Dr. Smith:
veterinarian	John Smith, D.V.M. (office address) or Dr. John Smith (home address)	Dear Dr. Smith:

Style in Business Correspondence

The Block Letter



G.&C. Merriam Company

PUBLISHERS OF MERRIAM-WEBSTER REFERENCE BOOKS

January 1, 19—
X-123-4

XYZ Corporation
Sales Department
1234 Smith Boulevard
Smithville, ST 56789

Attention Mr. John Doe
Gentlemen

SUBJECT: BLOCK LETTER

This is a facsimile of the Block Letter, whose structural parts are flush left. It may feature either the open or the mixed punctuation pattern: The open pattern is shown here.

The date line is typed two to six lines below the last letterhead line. Here, it is placed three lines below the letterhead. Account or policy numbers if required are single-spaced and blocked either above or below the date line.

Placement of the inside address varies by letter length. Here, it is typed four lines below the date line. If window envelopes are used, the all-capitalized, unpunctuated Postal Service state abbreviations should be employed. One space intervenes between the state abbreviation and the ZIP Code. If regular envelopes are to be used, state names may be typed out in full or abbreviated, depending on organization preference. An attention line if required is typed two lines below the last inside-address line.

The salutation is typed two lines below the attention line, or two to four lines below the last inside-address line. The salutation is "Gentlemen" if the letter is addressed to an organization, even if there is an attention line directing the letter to a particular individual within that organization. If the letter is addressed to an individual whose name is on line 1 of the inside address, the salutation is "Dear Mr. (or Ms. or Mrs. or Miss) + surname" or "Dear + first name" depending on the writer/reader relationship. A subject line, typically all in capitals, may be typed two lines below the salutation. The subject line is optional.

The first message line is typed two lines below the salutation, or two lines below the subject line if there is one. The message is

XYZ Corporation
Sales Department
January 1, 19—
X-123-4
Page 2

single-spaced internally and double-spaced between paragraphs. At least three message lines must be carried over to a continuation sheet: At no time should the complimentary close and the signature block stand alone. The last word on a sheet should not be divided. The continuation-sheet heading is typed six lines from the top edge of the page. Account or policy numbers if used on the first sheet must be included in the continuation-sheet headings. The message begins four lines below the last line of the heading.

The complimentary close is typed two lines below the last message line, followed by at least four blank lines for the written signature, followed by the writer's name in capitals and lowercase. The writer's business title and/or name of his department may be included in the typed signature block, if they do not appear in the printed letterhead.

Identification initials may comprise only the typist's initials if the same person dictated and signed the letter. These initials are typed two lines below the last signature-block line. The enclosure notation if used is typed one line below the identification line. The carbon copy notation if needed is placed one or two lines below any other notations, depending on available space.

Sincerely yours

Executive Signature

Executive Signature
Business Title

coc

Enclosures (2)

cc Mr. Howard T. Jansen

The Modified Block Letter



G.&C. Merriam Company
PUBLISHERS OF MERRIAM-WEBSTER REFERENCE BOOKS

January 1, 19—

REGISTERED MAIL
PERSONAL

Mr. John Z. Taller
Treasurer
XYZ Corporation
1234 Smith Boulevard
Smithville, ST 56789

Dear Mr. Taller:

This is a facsimile of the Modified Block Letter. It differs from the Block Letter chiefly in the page placement of its date line, its complimentary close, and its signature block that are aligned at center, toward the right margin, or at the right margin. Either the open or the mixed punctuation pattern may be used: The mixed pattern is illustrated here.

While the date line may be positioned from two to six lines below the last line of the letterhead, its standard position is three lines below the letterhead, as shown above. In this facsimile, the date line is typed five spaces to the right of dead-center. If an account or policy number is required, it is blocked and single-spaced on a line above or below the date.

Special mailing notations and on-arrival notations such as the two shown above are all-capitalized, aligned flush left, and blocked together two lines above the first line of the inside address. If used singly, either of these notations appears two lines above the inside address.

The first line of the inside address is typed about four lines below the date line. This spacinuation can be expanded or contracted according to the letter length. The inside address, the salutation, and all paragraphs of the message are aligned flush left. The salutation, typed two to four lines below the last line of the inside address, is worded as it would be in the Block Letter. A subject line if used is typed two lines below the salutation in all-capital letters and is either blocked flush left or centered on the page. Underscoring the subject line is also acceptable, but in this case, only the first letter of each word would be capitalized.

The message begins two lines below the salutation or the subject line if there is one. Paragraphs are single-spaced internally and

Mr. Taller

- 2 -

January 1, 19—

double-spaced between each other; however, in very short letters, the paragraphs may be double-spaced internally and triple-spaced between each other.

Continuation sheets should contain at least three message lines. The last word on a sheet should not be divided. The continuation-sheet heading may be blocked flush left as in the Block Letter or it may be laid out across the top of the page as shown above. This heading begins six lines from the top edge of the page, and the message is continued four lines beneath it.

The complimentary close is typed two lines below the last line of the message. While the complimentary close may be aligned under some portion of the letterhead, directly under the date line, or even flush with but not overrunning the right margin, it is often typed five spaces to the right of dead-center as shown here.

The signature line is typed in capitals and lowercase at least four lines below the complimentary close. The writer's business title and department name may be included if they do not already appear in the printed letterhead. All elements of the signature block must be aligned with each other and with the complimentary close.

Identification initials need include only those of the typist, providing that the writer and the signer are the same person. These initials appear two lines below the last line of the signature block. An enclosure notation is typed one line below the identification line, and the carbon copy notation if required appears one or two lines below any other notations, depending on space available.

Very truly yours,

Executive Signature

Executive Signature
Business Title

coc
Enclosures (5)

cc Mr. Doe
Mr. Franklin
Mr. Mason
Ms. Watson

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BEAUFORT SCALE — p. 97

(wind)

Pronunciation Symbols

- ə — banana, collect, abut
- ˈə, ɪə — humdrum, abut
- ə — immediately preceding \l/, \n/, \m/, \ŋ/, as in battle, mitten, eaten, and sometimes cap and bells \-m-, lock and key \-ŋ-; immediately following \l/, \m/, \r/, as often in French table, prisme, titre
- ər — operation, further, urger
- ˈər- } — as in two different pronunciations
 ˈə-r } of hurry \ˈhər-ē, ˈhə-rē\
- ɑ — mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch
- ā — day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape
- ä — bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart
- ǎ — father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with bother
- au — now, loud, out
- b — baby, rib
- ch — chin, nature \ˈnā-chər\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \sh\)
- d — did, adder
- e — bet, bed, peck
- ˈē, ē — beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy
- ē — easy, mealy
- f — fifty, cuff
- g — go, big, gift
- h — hat, ahead
- hw — whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both whale and wail
- i — tip, banish, active
- ī — site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is \ä\ + \i\, or \ā\ + \i\)
- j — job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh\)
- k — kin, cook, ache
- ḱ — German ich, Buch
- l — lily, pool
- m — murmur, dim, nymph
- n — no, own
- ⁿ — indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* \œⁿ-bōⁿ-vaⁿ-blāⁿ\
- ŋ — sing \ˈsɪŋ\, singer \ˈsɪŋ-ər\, finger \ˈfɪŋ-ər\, ink \ˈɪŋk\
- ō — bone, know, beau
- ô — saw, all, gnaw

- œ — French boeuf, German Hölle
- ö — French feu, German Höhle
- oi — coin, destroy, sawing
- p — pepper, lip
- r — red, car, rarity
- s — source, less
- sh — with nothing between, as in shy, mission, machine, special (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in death's-head \ˈdeths-hed\
- t — tie, attack
- th — with nothing between, as in thin, ether (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in knighthood \ˈnīt-hūd\
- th̄ — then, either, this (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
- ü — rule, youth, union \ˈyün-yən\, few \ˈfyü\
- ū — pull, wood, book, curable \ˈkyür-ə-bəl\
- ue — German füllen, hübsch
- üē — French rue, German fühlen
- V — vivid, give
- W — we, away; in some words having final \()ō\ a variant \ə-w\ occurs before vowels, as in \ˈfāl-ə-wɪŋ\, covered by the variant \ə(-w)\ at the entry word
- y — yard, young, cue \ˈkyü\, union \ˈyün-yən\
- y — indicates that during the articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the front of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of yard, as in French *digne* \dēn\
- yü — youth, union, cue, few, mute
- yū — curable, fury
- Z — zone, raise
- zh — with nothing between, as in vision, azure \ˈazh-ər\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in gazehound \ˈgāz-haund\
-
- \ — slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning and end of a transcription: \ˈpen\
- ˈ — mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \ˈpen-mən-ship\
- ˌ — mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \ˈpen-mən-ship\
- — mark of syllable division
- () — indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* \ˈfak-t(ə)rē\



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